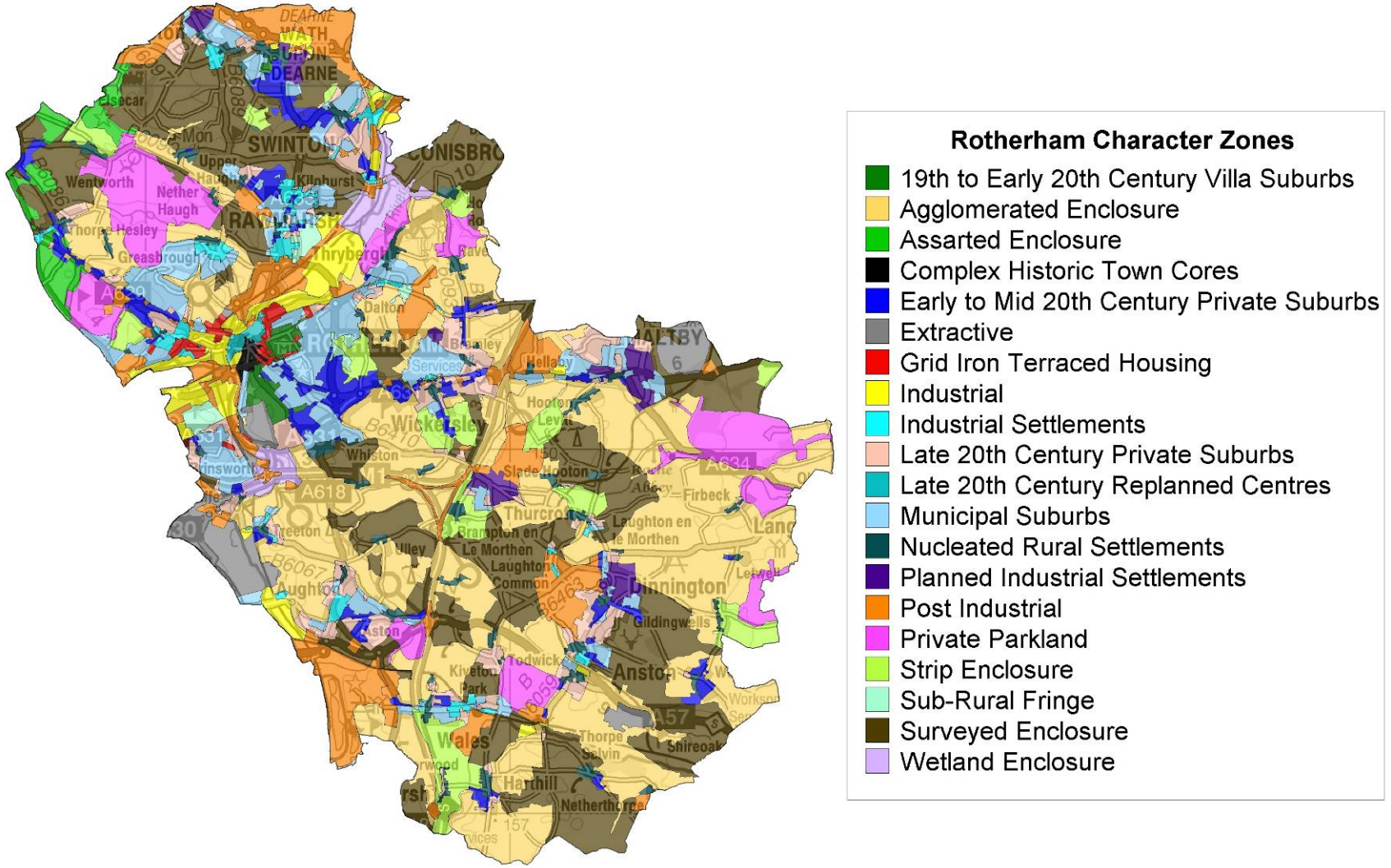
Rotherham Character Zone Descriptions



Assarted Enclosure

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone, limited to the north-western-most corner of the borough, is made up of ancient woodlands and ancient irregular enclosure patterns whose key characteristics are small, sinuous or rounded fields with mainly hedged boundaries. Very little of the land was formerly part of a medieval open field system (see 'Strip Enclosure and 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zones) with the majority of records of enclosed land in this area being recorded by the project as originating from the irregular piecemeal enclosure of land. This pattern of land enclosure is characterised by field boundaries exhibiting no overall level of planned organisation. Such irregular patterns of enclosure originate when an area of land is subdivided over many years by many separate actions of enclosure. Common medieval processes that are known to have resulted in irregular piecemeal enclosure patterns include the clearance or assartment of heavily wooded landscapes, moorlands and wetlands (Taylor 1975, 94-105), and the gradual subdivision of former deer parks, for sale or lease.

The zone is situated across a section of the Middle Coal Measures whose alternating bands of shales, sandstone and coal seams have weathered to produce a rolling hilly landscape with steeper scarps on western hillsides. Areas of woodland have often survived on these steeper slopes. Character areas within this zone typically occupy a parish edge location, indicating that their original clearance may have been the result of a separate process than that which established the open field systems closer to the nucleated settlements at the parish centre.

Settlement in this zone is generally dispersed in character, with three medieval farm buildings recorded by the South Yorkshire Sites and Monument Record (SYAS 2008) at isolated non-nucleated sites. This is a pattern seen across South Yorkshire - older irregular field patterns tend to be associated with dispersed settlements; nucleated settlements are related to areas of former common field agriculture.

Relationship with Adjacent Zones

This zone is restricted to a small area in the north west of the district - this is the only area of the Rotherham district where the middle coal measure geology (with which assarted landscapes are strongly associated) has not been substantially urbanised. To the south of the zone, historic map evidence shows that similarly heavily wooded, irregular enclosure landscapes preceded the later urban and extractive landscapes now to be

found on the western edges of the parishes of Rotherham, Orgreave and Treeton.

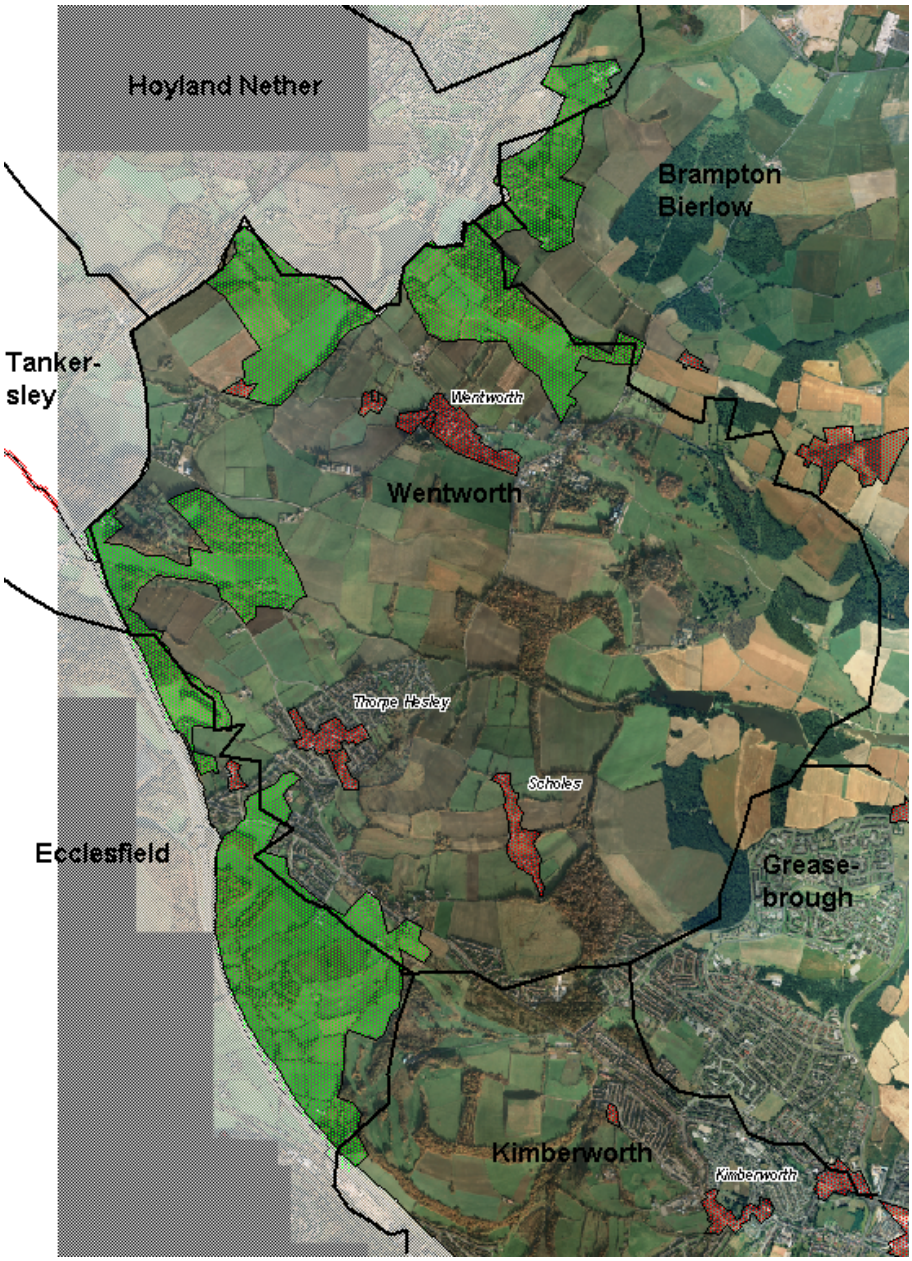


Figure 209: The 'Assarted Enclosure Zone' (green) typically occupies parish edge locations (black lines) at a distance from medieval nucleated settlements (red), which tend to be surrounded by former open field landscapes.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 1999.

The zone lies adjacent to two large character areas within the 'Private Parkland' zone - at Wentworth Woodhouse and Kimberworth. Similar relationships can be seen in Barnsley's Assarted Enclosure zone and has been remarked on elsewhere in the country. This relationship may in part be due to the former wooded character of the land here, as a link has been

made between heavily wooded regions and high numbers of deer parks (Rackham 1986, 123).

Inherited Character

Landscapes resulting from piecemeal woodland clearance are generally considered more likely to contain botanically rich hedgerows (Taylor 1975, 95) and examples of mature irregular hedgerows can be seen in most of the character areas within this zone.

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

Woodland was an important resource in the medieval and later periods. It was, of course, the chief source of timber, which was the major building material until the 17th century transition to stone (Hey 1979, 131). Woods and wooded pastures were also utilised for fuel production and as grazing land from the medieval period onwards (Rackham 1986, 89,121). The driving force for the expansion of enclosure into wooded areas may have been increases in population in the early medieval period (Hey 1979, 72). This would explain the 'parish edge' location so characteristic of these landscapes.

Although little or no methodological archaeological survey has taken place in the ancient woodlands of this zone, where other ancient woodlands in Rotherham have been surveyed in detail (Cumberpatch 2001; Lee and Richardson 2003; Lee 2005) they have been shown to preserve a wide variety of earthworks of prehistoric to modern date. Only two records are currently held on the South Yorkshire SMR for monuments within this zone, both within King's Wood. One records a surviving earthwork along a historic parish boundary (SMR ref: 1127), the other, an 18th century colliery air shaft (SMR ref: 2851). However, historic mapping and the evidence from other woodlands suggests that further unrecorded archaeological features are highly likely. Clear evidence can be seen, for example, in recent LIDAR survey data[1] for the survival of the annular spoil heaps often associated with 'bell pit' mining techniques within woodlands adjacent to the M1 motorway.

[1] LIDAR = Light Detection & Ranging, a surveying technique that measures the properties of scattered light, to determine the distance to a surface from a fixed laser, allowing the ground surface to be plotted in detail from the air.

Figure 210: LIDAR survey has the potential to reveal earthworks (such as these probable annular spoil heaps within Spring Wood) that are poorly visible on vertical aerial photographs.
LIDAR survey image [left] © Environment Agency, 2006; Cities Revealed aerial photography [right] © the Geoinformation Group, 1999.

As the above images show, the earthworks produced by bell pit mining are also visible in enclosed landscapes outside woodland areas. In South Yorkshire the latest known examples of these monuments, which generally relate to the extraction of iron ore, date to the mid 19th century and include the large planned groups at Tankersley Park (Jones 1995, 99) and Hood Hill (SMR ref: 3511), which are likely to have been associated with the systematic exploitation of iron ore reserves on the Fitzwilliam Estate. However, ironstone mining in South Yorkshire is known to have been exploited as early as the 12th century - by Cistercian monks from Kirkstead Abbey in Lincolnshire, at Thundercliffe Grange (Munford 2000, 48). Surviving mining earthworks in this zone, therefore, have the potential to range in date from the 12th to the 19th centuries.

Later Characteristics

As with agricultural enclosed landscapes throughout South Yorkshire, the most dramatic landscape trend has been the removal of field boundaries to produce progressively larger units of production and the increasing mechanisation of cultivation techniques. These processes tend towards the homogenisation of the landscape. Over 50% of the land (and the bulk of the enclosed land) within this zone has been recorded by the characterisation project as 'Agglomerated Fields', due to the level of boundary loss. The most rapid period of change is recorded as being within the range 1945–1982.

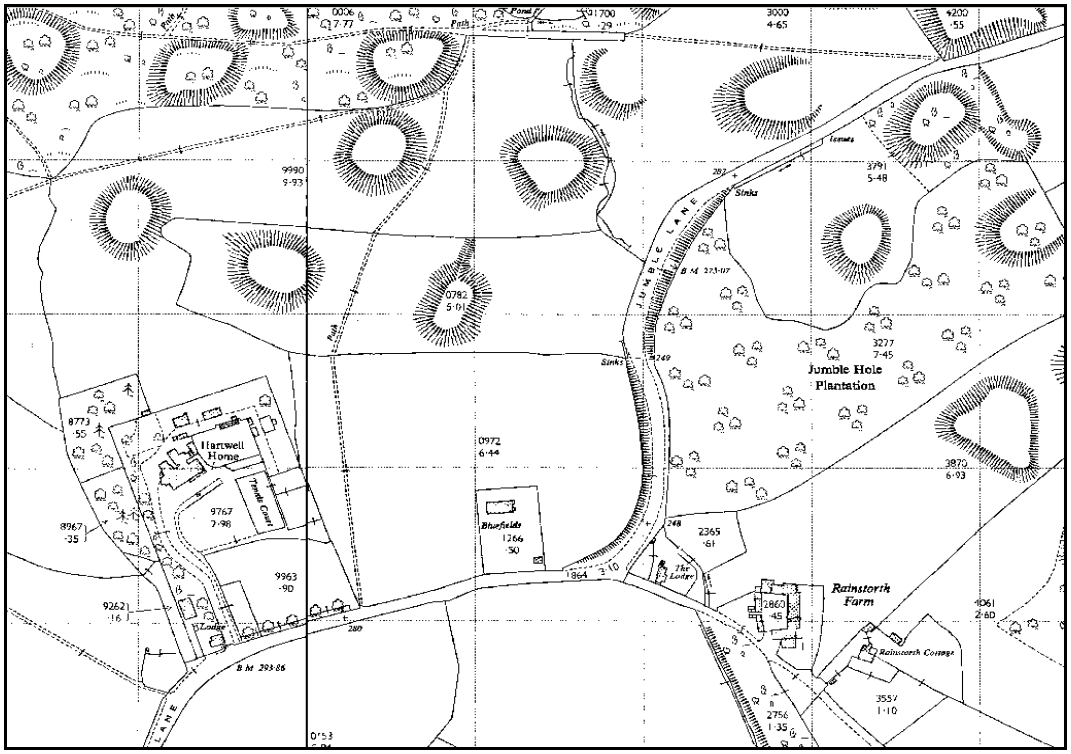
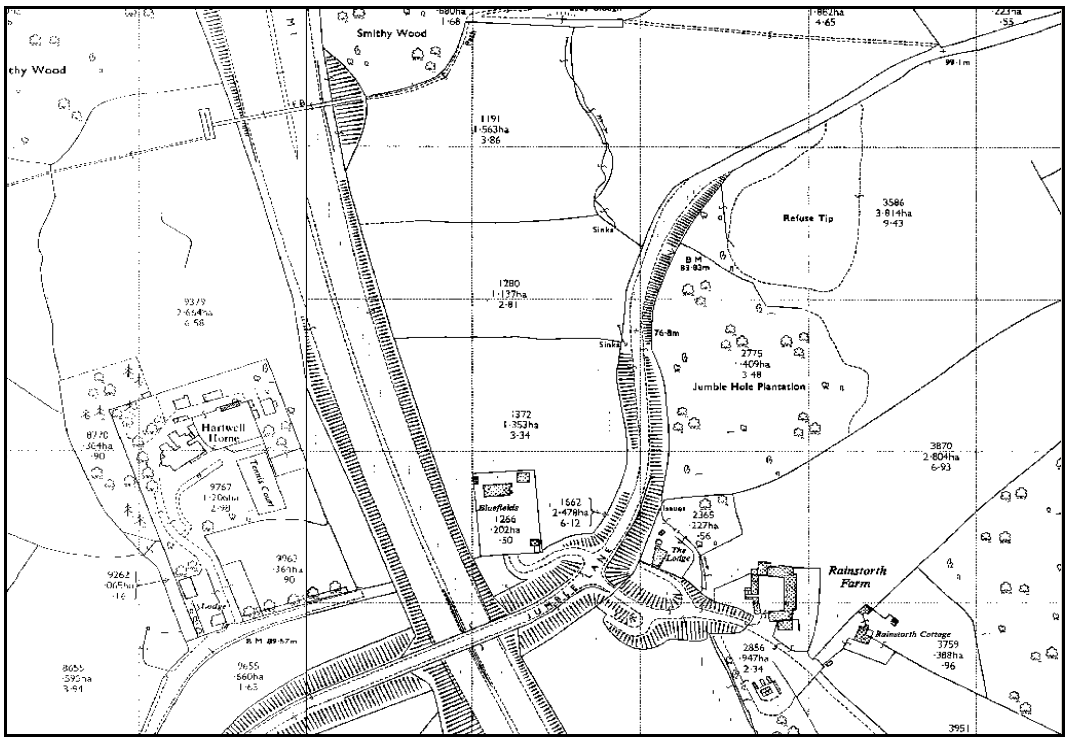


Figure 211: These extracts of 1:2500 OS mapping were published in 1965 (above) and 1970 (below) and show the rapid landscape change around the time of construction of the M1 motorway. All traces of spoil heaps in this area have been ploughed flat; some fields have been truncated and rationalised; Jumble Hole plantation has largely been felled.



Agglomeration has gone hand in hand with the introduction of new cultivation practices, in some parts of this zone including the introduction of arable cultivation into previously pastoral areas, which has had a dramatic impact on the survival of earthwork features such as mining spoil heaps. The most dramatic later 20th century change within this landscape has been the construction of the M1 motorway in the later 1960s. This road, which now forms the western edge of the 'Hesley Wood and Barley Hole Countryside' and 'Thorpe Hesley Countryside' character areas, truncates earlier landscape features and has redefined the boundary between the historic administrative units of Ecclesfield on the Sheffield side of the road and Kimberworth and Wentworth on the Rotherham side.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Hesley Wood and Barley Hole Countryside', 'Low Harley Countryside', 'Thorpe Hesley Countryside'

Strip Enclosure

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is characterised by long thin curving fields, sometimes all running in the same direction and sometimes forming a patchwork pattern across the landscape. These patterns are interspersed with more irregular enclosures with some curving boundaries. Field boundaries in this zone are typically hedged and field sizes are much smaller than those typical today. More and older boundaries, with a greater number of mature trees within them, can be found in the character areas to the north and west of the main Rotherham conurbation, where the land is less suitable for modern arable cultivation and a greater proportion is currently managed as permanent pasture. There is little dispersed settlement in this zone.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

Areas of 'Strip Enclosure' are almost exclusively found in association with 'Nucleated Rural Settlements'. Where this is not the case it is possible that an earlier settlement has shrunk to such an extent that it cannot be recognised. This contrasts with areas of 'Assarted Enclosure' where the settlement pattern tends to be one of dispersed farmsteads. This has long been noticed in landscape studies as a classic example of the relationship between social and landscape patterning. Rackham (1986, 3-5) recognises the distinction between 'Ancient' and 'Planned' countryside and this is broadly comparable to the 'dispersed' and 'nucleated' settlement zones in Roberts and Wrathmell (2000).

Historically across the Rotherham district, the areas of strip enclosure and nucleated settlements made up a clearly planned landscape, but modern agricultural practices have resulted in significant boundary loss. Many former areas of strip enclosure have, therefore, been categorised as part of the 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone.

Inherited Character

The nature of the previous landscape is the defining feature of this zone. The patterns of strip fields seen in this zone resulted from the piecemeal enclosure of former open fields. In the medieval period, large open areas of land were cultivated in long thin unhedged strips that were "individually owned but farmed in common" (Taylor 1975, 71). The land would be ploughed into ridges by oxen and often the practice of turning the plough team at the end of each strip would produce a characteristic reverse 's' shape that could be fossilised by later enclosure (ibid, 78-80).

Figure 212: Ridge and Furrow earthworks to the east of the village of Carr in the 'Carr Strip Enclosures' character area. Preservation of ridge and furrow earthworks depends on the conversion and continued management of the land on which they survive as grassland.

Within open field systems, ownership of strips of land was scattered throughout the common fields. This meant that people could own a mixture of the good and bad soils. This pattern of land ownership made communal farming necessary, as strips within the same unhedged area could not be used for corn whilst others were turned to fallow and grazing. There were, therefore, typically three large fields of strips that could be farmed in rotation in the open field system (a pattern common across the English Midlands) (Hall 2001, 17).

Examples can be found of common arable practices continuing in the Rotherham district until well into the 19th century, including significant areas of West Field, Brampton (character unit HSY3112); West Field, Thorpe Hesley; and Cortworth Field, Wentworth, all enclosed in the early 1820s. These areas all lie within the 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone. Evidence from this zone and from former strip enclosures within the 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone suggests that the enclosure of open fields by Parliamentary award was very much a 'final settlement' of a process of gradual enclosure 'by agreement' that had been underway for centuries. From the 15th century onwards, farmers were exchanging dispersed strips throughout open or town fields, to obtain contiguous blocks of land that could be enclosed (Rackham

1986, 170). Enclosure award maps from Rotherham district confirm this, with most showing significant areas of existing 'ancient inclosures' that conform to 'strip enclosure', in advance of the enclosure of remaining areas of common arable and common grazing lands.

Within this zone, the fossilisation of patterns of narrow strips by sinuous curving hedges is clearest at, 'Kingsforth Field Strips, Wickersley'; 'Wentworth Clay Field and Barrow Field'; and at 'Wath Golf Course, Abdy'.

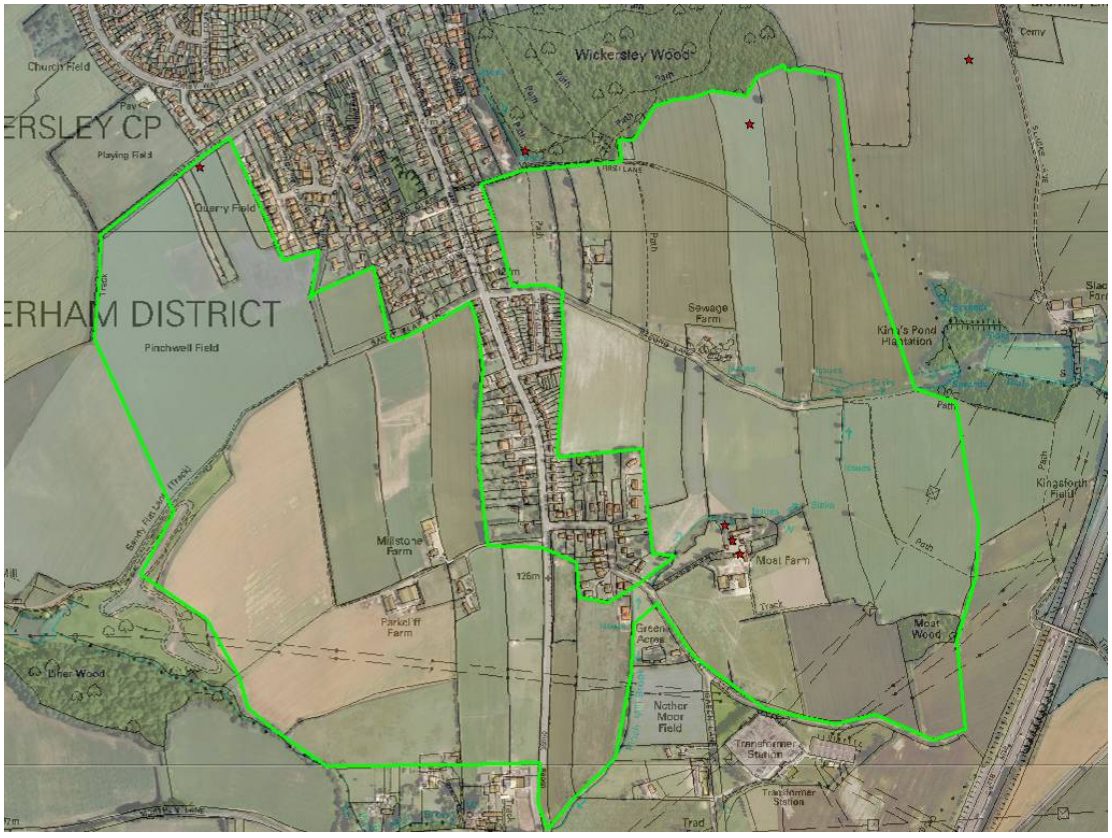


Figure 213: The 'Kingsforth Field Strips, Wickersley' character area shows a clear semi-regular pattern of narrow curving fields indicative of the piecemeal enclosure of former open fields. The eastern part of this area has been subject to less 20th century boundary loss.

Later Characteristics

There has been some boundary loss within the 'Strip Enclosure' zone but this has occurred on a less significant scale than on land within the 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone. The biggest influence on this process appears to be the dominant 20th century land use, with land suitable for intensive arable cultivation more likely to be subject to boundary loss than land suitable for pasture.

Across the zone there has been modern expansion and alteration of surviving farms. This has often been in the form of the introduction of modern corrugated shed-type barns, more suited to the mechanised agricultural practices of the later 20th century than traditional barns.

Some late 20th century land uses may have acted to preserve the historic strip pattern characteristic of this zone. North of the small medieval hamlet of Abdy a significant group of post-medieval strips survives within the landscaping of 'Wath Golf Course'. The ornamental reuse of this landscape has protected these strips from the agglomeration that is so characteristic of surrounding fields.

Figure 214: At Wath Golf Course there is partial legibility of former piecemeal strip enclosures, through the reuse of mature trees from earlier hedgerow boundaries in the landscaping of the course.

Areas within this Zone
'Brampton en le Morthen Strip Enclosure', 'Carr Strip Enclosures', 'Gibbing Greave Strips, Herringthorpe', 'Gildingwells Enclosed Strips', 'Golden Smithies Enclosed Strips, Wath', 'Harthill and Woodall Strips', 'Hooton Roberts Strip Enclosures', 'Kingsforth Field Strips, Wickersley', 'Laughton en le Morthen Strip Enclosures', 'Little Common Lane Enclosures, Kimberworth', 'Land North of Sandbeck Lane, Maltby', 'Wath Golf Course, Abdy', 'Wentworth Clay Field and Barrow Field'

Wetland Enclosure

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 215: 'Blue Man's Bower' a medieval moated enclosure near Catcliffe lies within seasonally flooded grasslands.

This zone, which is comparatively small in area, is characterised by low relief alluvial landscapes prone to seasonal flooding. The vast majority of the zone consists of enclosed landscapes, although within this there are often large areas of fairly open land with few divisions. Parts of the zone contain regular drainage ditches. The character areas are under a mixture of arable cultivation, with some areas of pasture, whilst elsewhere there is scrub vegetation and woodland.

This zone lies within the historic floodplain of the rivers Rother and Don. Most landscapes are essentially 20th century in origin and have resulted from the alteration of earlier enclosed meadowland (locally known as 'ings'), which have been drained, agglomerated or removed from later industrial use. Some relict features can be located.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

Both the character areas within this zone represent the only stretches of the historic valley floors of the rivers Don and Rother not currently characterised within industrial, extractive, post industrial or urban zones. As in Sheffield, alluvial landscapes historically proved highly attractive locations for urban development, first because of the opportunities provided to harness the power of flowing water (from the medieval period onwards), and later because of the advantages of large areas of flat open land for developing bulk (canal and later rail) transport systems.

The valley floor areas are also associated with the sites of former coal mines, particularly along the Rother valley, where much of the historic meadowlands were destroyed by opencast coal mining in the later 20th century.

Where meadowland has been enclosed, there are often significant similarities in boundary formation compared with adjacent areas of 'Surveyed Enclosure'. Systems of drainage are often laid out in a regular pattern along straight field boundaries, creating a landscape similar to the regular enclosures of the surveyed enclosure zone.

Inherited Character

Prior to its industrial development, much of this area was marked by the Ordnance Survey as *liable to flooding*. This flooding, which, through its deposition of many layers of alluvial silts, influenced the flat valley bottom landforms, is likely to have influenced the valley floors' historic use as meadowland. Flood plains were eminently suitable for hay making as their propensity to flood made them simultaneously unsuitable for arable cultivation and highly fertile, due to regular deposits of alluvium. 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.

The 'Kilnhurst Meadow Land' character area contains a number of relict landscape features that indicate the industrial influences acting on valley floor areas in the post-medieval period. The area includes the sites of Swinton Iron and Steel Works (character unit HSY3896), first depicted in 1851 built alongside the South Yorkshire Navigation channel, and later a part of Baker and Bessemer Ltd (Munford 2003, 140-143) – the site was cleared between 1967 and 1986; Kilnhurst Forge (character unit HSY3952), of which parts of the site including goits (races) and the weir survive to give partial legibility of the water powered tilt forge in operation by 1728 (Raistrick and Allen 1939,175); and Kilnhurst Colliery (character unit HSY3752), which operated from 1858-1986 (Taylor 2001, 216), its site now cleared and covered with scrub vegetation.

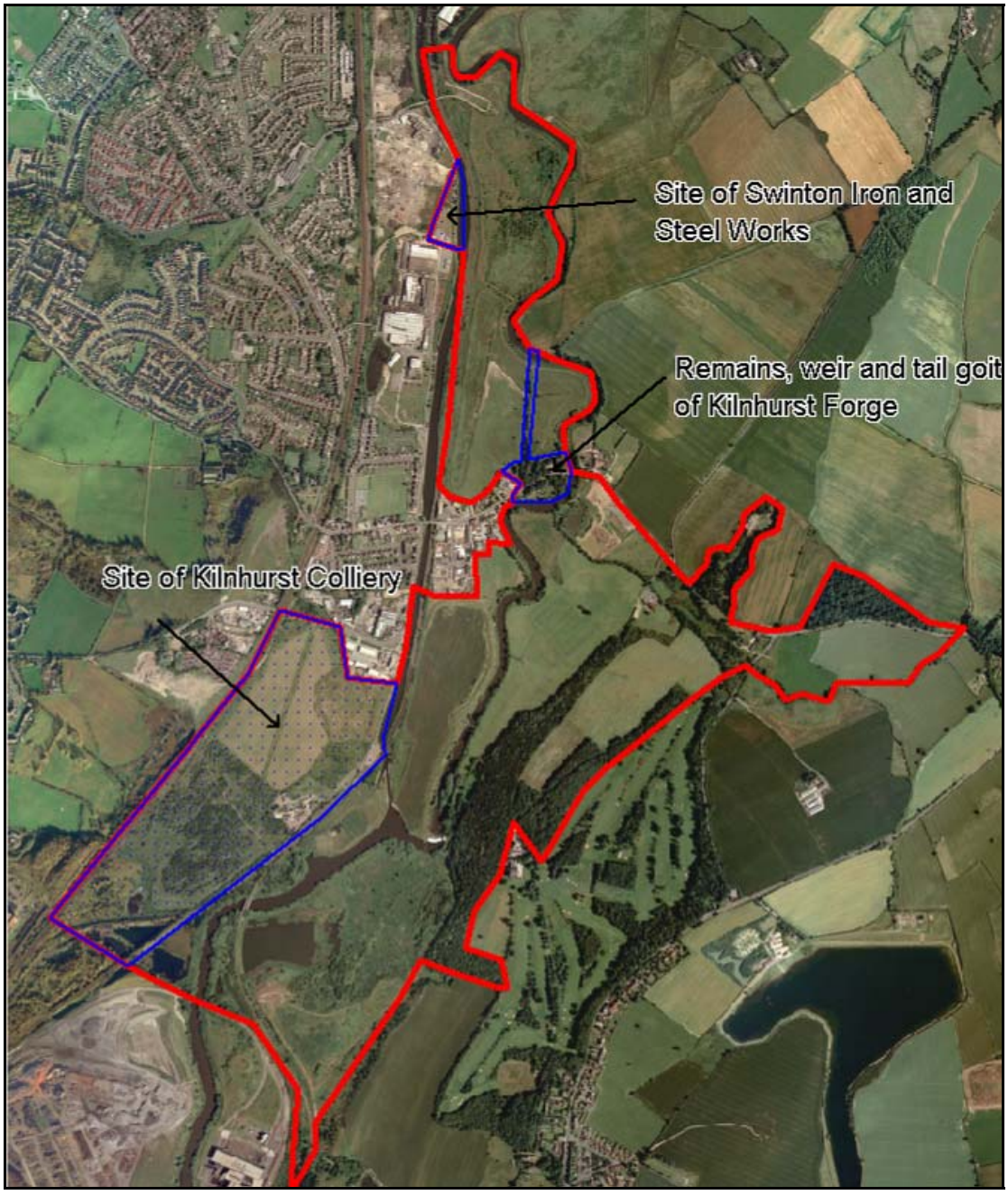


Figure 216: Relict industrial features in the 'Kilnhurst Meadows' character area. Note the straight channel of the South Yorkshire Navigation, dug in the late 18th century, running to the west of the character area north of the colliery site.
HEC data © SYAS; Cities Revealed aerial photography © the Geoinformation Group, 1999.

The 'Junction 33 Meadows' character area, represents a small relict area of meadowland. This landscape provides a unique impression of seasonally flooded meadowland along the course of the river Rother through South Yorkshire - a landscape that was to be found much more extensively before flood defence and opencast mining led to the canalisation of so much of its course. The Rother at this point appears to have become a braided channel,

with relict courses still evident around the main channel, which is now retained by large flood banks. The area includes the Scheduled Ancient Monument *Blue Man's Bower* (SMR ref: 260), a medieval moated site with well preserved ditches, possibly associated with an outer moat and fishponds.

Later Characteristics

Boundary loss has impacted on many of the rural character zones within Rotherham district in the late 20th century. The 'Wetland Enclosure' zone is no exception to this and, as with other zones, this loss is more prevalent in the east of the district. The 'Junction 33 Meadows' character area takes its name from the junction of the M1 motorway with the A630 Sheffield Parkway that is superimposed upon it. The area is also the home of a massive electricity substation linking Sheffield and Rotherham to the National Grid.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Junction 33 Meadows, Catcliffe', 'Kilnhurst Meadow Land'

Private Parkland

Summary of Dominant Character

The defining historic characteristic of this zone is the use of land as ornamental parkland, chiefly from the 17th to late 19th centuries, with many features created during this time continuing to have a major impact on current character. Character areas in this zone are frequently clearly defined from the surrounding countryside by circuits of walls or plantation woodlands that provide screening and enclosure; these may be broken or absent where agricultural use has been reintroduced within park boundaries. Trees and woodlands are an important feature of most of these landscapes, with deciduous plantation and ancient woodlands serving not only an ornamental purpose 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 these character areas are generally intended to emphasise the high status of their original owners. Such features can include ornate gateways and lodges; tree lined avenues and curving driveways; architectural follies, statuary, fountains and summerhouses; artificial lakes and ponds; formal gardens; and kitchen gardens.

Relationship to Adjacent Character Zones

The distribution of the character areas within this zone relates, in the east of the district, to areas of farmland economically productive during the 18th and 19th centuries, and now largely within the 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone. In the west, the 'Thundercliffe Grange' and 'Wentworth Park' character areas are closely related to the 'Assarted Enclosure' zone. The group of parklands along the eastern boundary of the district can be associated with the known concentration of parkland that continues across the border into the Doncaster district and is found in relation to the historically productive agricultural landscapes of the Southern Magnesian Limestone (Countryside Commission 1996).

Inherited Character

The setting aside of large tracts of land for the exclusive use of a small restricted and powerful social group can be traced back to at least the 12th century in South Yorkshire. 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). Some medieval deer parks evolved in the post-medieval period into purely ornamental landscape parks. In Rotherham, 'Thrybergh Park' is an example of this process - representing a part of a larger medieval deer park – and part of the 'Thundercliffe Grange' character area overlaps with the area of the medieval Kimberworth deer park. Medieval deer parks performed a much less aesthetic function than their post-medieval counterparts, but nevertheless required considerable maintenance, representing a significant investment in land resources. Most were being broken up by the 16th and 17th centuries as these maintenance costs stretched their owner's resources (Rackham 1986, 126).

Following the European renaissance, the idea of parkland was reborn as a focus for display of status and wealth through the aesthetic manipulation and presentation of land. Early examples, established before the mid 18th century, took their influences from formal continental models, particularly the gardens of the Palace of Versailles. Internal patterning was 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'. Ravenfield, Wentworth Woodhouse, Sandbeck and Kiveton Parks are all known to have been originally landscaped in this style.

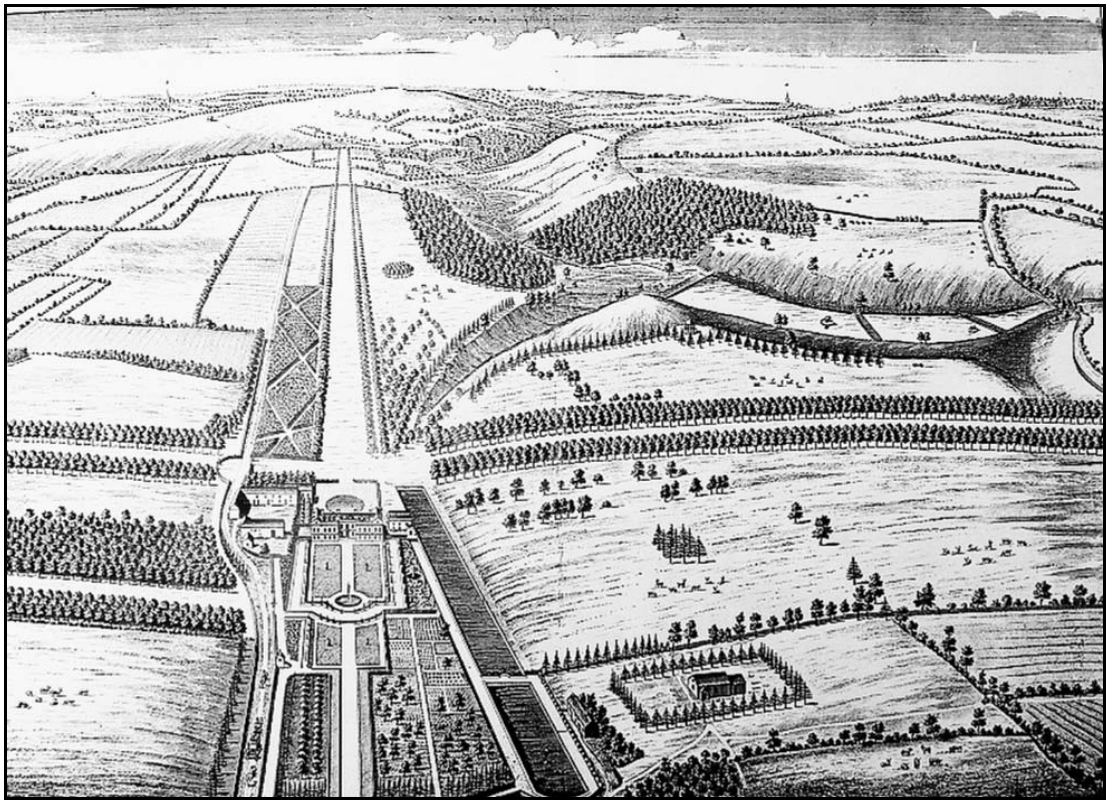


Figure 217: Ravenfield Park in the 1720s, as drawn by Thomas Badeslade for Campbell's 'Vitruvius Brittanicus'. This image shows a clear example of the formal, geometric style that dominated 16th and early 17th century parkland designs.

During the 18th century this formal aesthetic was challenged by English landscape designers such as Lancelot 'Capability' Brown [1716-1783] and Humphry Repton [1752-1818] (Rackham 1986, 129). The influence of the introduction of this new style on landscapes in Rotherham is clear, with Brown and Repton known to have worked on the remodelling of Sandbeck and Wentworth Woodhouse respectively in the late 18th century (English Heritage 2001). The naturalistic approach, exemplified by the designs of these parks, was concerned with the reproduction of idealised rural landscapes, such as those depicted by 16th century painters like Lorraine, Poussin and Rosa, in reaction to the formal style that it replaced (Darby 1951 389). By sponsoring the naturalistic transformation of formal parklands it can be argued that the owners of these estates were not only following fashion but providing themselves with an opportunity to show their appreciation of aesthetics to their peers.

Figure 218: Ravenfield Park, as depicted on the 1851 6 inch OS map. Since Badeslade's depiction, the park has been relandscaped, with thinning of the formal plantations and avenues into more naturalistic clumps.

There little evidence in Rotherham for the deliberate clearance of earlier villages at the time of imparkment. This is in contrast with Doncaster, where evidence exists for dramatic reorganisation of at least half a dozen villages (see Doncaster's 'Private Parkland' character zone). However, buildings constructed in clear 'estate' styles can be found at Firbeck and Wentworth, whilst the main streets of both Wentworth and Ravenfield villages take sharp diversions as they reach the park boundary, hinting at deliberate diversion. The reworking of existing rural forms is a common feature within estate countryside and has been associated by some authors (see Roberts 1995, 2-4; Newman 2001, 105) with the creation of an idealised countryside by landowners, physically and historically separated from the truth of its past.

The 18th and 19th century creation of many of these parks also 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 most likely to have fossilised earlier steeply sloping ancient woodlands and boundary features along the edges of parks.

Later Characteristics

Figure 219: Sandbeck Park. The legibility of Sandbeck Park has been reduced by the reintroduction of arable cultivation within the park boundary in the 20th century .
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 1999.

The pressures on owners to maintain these large tracts of land and their accompanying mansions appears in most of the cases in this zone to have been too great to maintain their use as originally designed. All character areas within this zone include substantial areas of arable cultivation, introduced within the park boundary during the 20th century. This process reduces the legibility of the earlier parkland, by reducing the contrast between it and the surrounding enclosed land.

At some sites within this zone the conversion of parkland (back) to arable production was underway by the early 19th century. The mansion at Kiveton Park, formerly set in an extensive geometric parkland (depicted in *Vitruvius Britannicus* (Campbell 2006 [1725]) and the seat of the Duke of Leeds), was disimparked in 1811 (Hunter 1828, 144). The resulting changes in the landscape can be clearly seen through comparison of Jeffreys' 1775 map and the OS 1st edition of 1851. The only legible traces of the park today are parts of the original stone boundary wall and some outbuildings around the replacement Kiveton Hall, built in the 19th century as the farmhouse to the new farmland.

Figure 220: **Above left - Kiveton Park as depicted by Jefferys in 1775 and - above right – the Kiveton Park character area as shown on the 1851 6 inch OS map. Since 1851 most of the internal boundaries within the park have been removed.**

There is a local tradition that the demolition of the mansion at Kiveton by the 6th Duke was as the result of a lost bet with the future George IV, although this story was denied by later managers of the estate (Darley 1929, 188-189). The documentary evidence seems to point to a purely economic motive behind the disparkment. In 1845, the 7th Duke brought a successful case in the Chancery Courts, following the death of the 6th Duke, against the other beneficiaries of his father's will for compensation for 'Equitable Waste' – arguing that his father had not been legally entitled to profit from the conversion of the park to farmland (Smith 1850, 155-125). The inheritance of the 7th Duke was restricted only to the estates 'held in

tenant' by his father; the son argued that the estate inherited by other beneficiaries included the proceeds of the 'equitable waste' represented by the disparkment of Kiveton, which should by right have been his.

At Wentworth Woodhouse radical changes to the appearance of the parkland have taken place in the 20th century. The early landscape history of this central part of the Wentworth Woodhouse estate is thinly recorded in historical sources. The estate was acquired by William de Wyntword by his marriage to Emma Wodehous in the 13th century (English Heritage 2001). The element 'Woodhouse' appears in many two part placenames and is thought to indicate "the house in the wood" (Smith 1961, 121). It is difficult to trace earlier landscapes in the heavily ornamented landscape that now makes up the park area, but it is possible that the area was heavily wooded until its clearance by the Wentworth family. A medieval hall is thought to have been replaced in 1630 by the first Earl of Strafford; the present house, which features the longest country house façade in Europe, is in fact two 18th century houses built back to back and extended in subsequent decades. The grounds, which feature 18th century monuments, ornamental woodlands, a mausoleum, lakes, cascades and pyramids, was already landscaped by the mid 18th century when it was reworked by Humphrey Repton c1790 (ibid).

Figure 221: The East Front at Wentworth Woodhouse.

The great wealth of the Fitzwilliam family in the post-medieval period was largely built on their ownership of large amounts of land across the coal measures between Rotherham and Barnsley. By the time of the 6th Earl's death in 1902 the wealth of the family was measured at £2.8 million, equivalent to more than £3 billion in 2007 (Bailey 2007, xvii), before taking into consideration the family's substantial annual income from coal royalties - all in all more than sufficient to support the extravagance of the largest private house in Britain, set in expensive, high maintenance parkland. Paradoxically it was the great mineral wealth physically and metaphorically underpinning the family seat that would lead to the decline of the designed landscape left by Repton. The Second World War necessitated the adoption in the UK of open cast coal mining and by 1943 the extraction of coal from beneath the Wentworth estate (but still outside the boundaries of the park)

was already underway (Hansard 1943 Vol. CXXIX, Col. 617). Following the war, the newly elected Labour government wished to continue mining these reserves, extending the area of the land requisitioned to within the park boundaries. Despite opposition from the 8th Earl, local people, the Campaign for the Preservation of Rural England, the National Trust, a committee of mining engineers and geologists from the University of Sheffield, and even from the Yorkshire president of the NUM, the government insisted on proceeding with the extraction of coal from within the park itself (Bailey 2007,398). This had a dramatic effect on Repton's landscape. A representative of the National Trust recorded that,

"One of the [areas worked] is the walled garden. Right up to the very wall of the Vanburgh [west] front every tree and shrub has been uprooted … Where the surface has been worked is waste chaos and as [my colleague] said, far worse than anything he saw of the French battlefields after D-Day" (quoted in Bailey 2007,398).

Comparison of OS mapping of the estate pre- and post-extraction demonstrates that the landscape was generally not restored in a manner that exactly reproduced its earlier features. The register of Historic Parks and Gardens for Wentworth Woodhouse notes that,

"The character of the landscape was altered as the levels were not restored in every case and replanting was not informed by an appreciation of vistas and views. The subtleties of the views, particularly those towards Temple Hill and from the south terrace, have been lost" (English Heritage 2001).

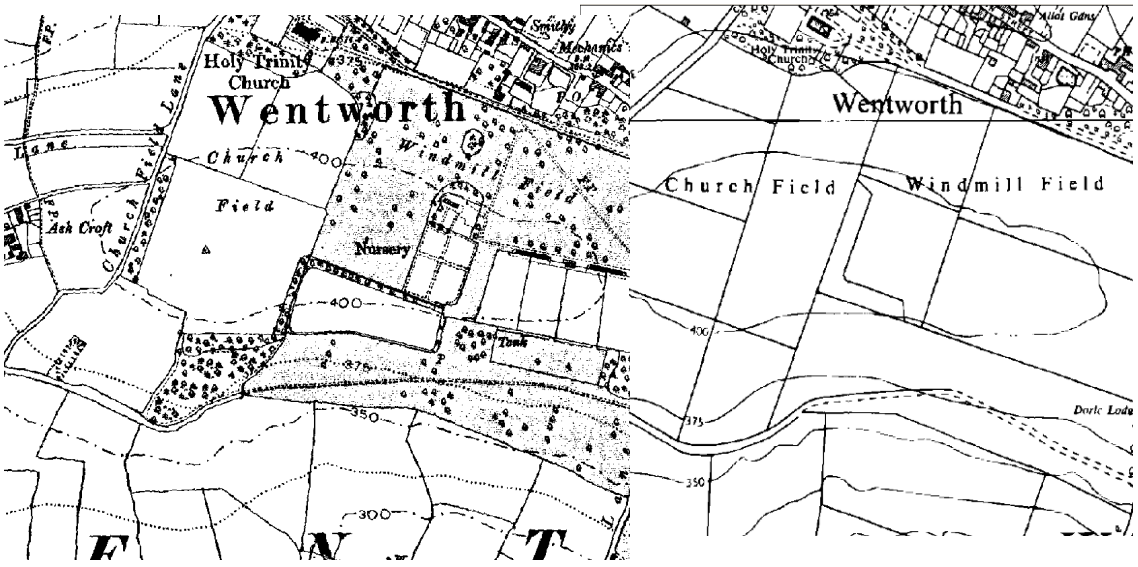


Figure 222: Comparison of the layout of countryside before and after opencast operations south of Wentworth Village.

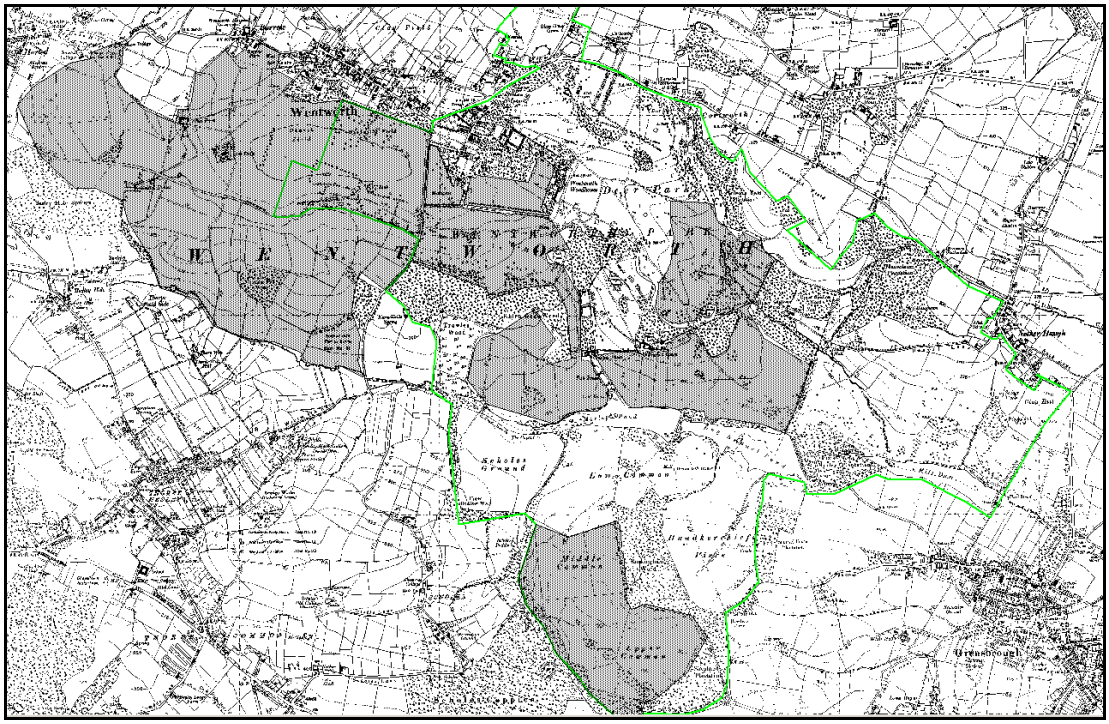


Figure 223: War time and post-war open cast mining (grey shading) in relation to Wentworth Park (green boundary) and its surrounding estate countryside - open cast areas interpreted from analysis of changes apparent on OS mapping between 1938 and 1955, descriptions in English Heritage 2001 and information abstracted from Bailey 2007.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Firbeck and Langold Parks', 'Kiveton Park', 'Ravenfield Park', 'Sandbeck Park', 'Thundercliffe Grange', 'Thrybergh Park', 'Wentworth Park'

Surveyed Enclosure

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 224: Looking towards the village of Laughton en le Morthen across land enclosed from Laughton Common by Parliamentary Award in 1771.

This zone is characterised by land enclosed by straight-sided hedgerows laid out to a regular pattern. Roads within the field pattern are often straight and of a standard width (Hindle 1998), complimenting the overall design of the landscape. Woodland is often characterised by plantations, either planned deliberately as part of the surveyed layout or planted later within existing surveyed enclosure boundaries. In Rotherham, however, there is also a significant amount of older ancient woodland, typically occupying steep ground or related to historic common land.

Surveyed enclosure mostly dates to the 18th and 19th centuries, but there are also some more recently redesigned areas of straight sided enclosure, which are included within the zone. The initial enclosure of this land typically took place through the allocation of open field units and grasslands formerly held in common to privately held hedged holdings during the 18th and 19th centuries, often under the authority of a parliamentary award.

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

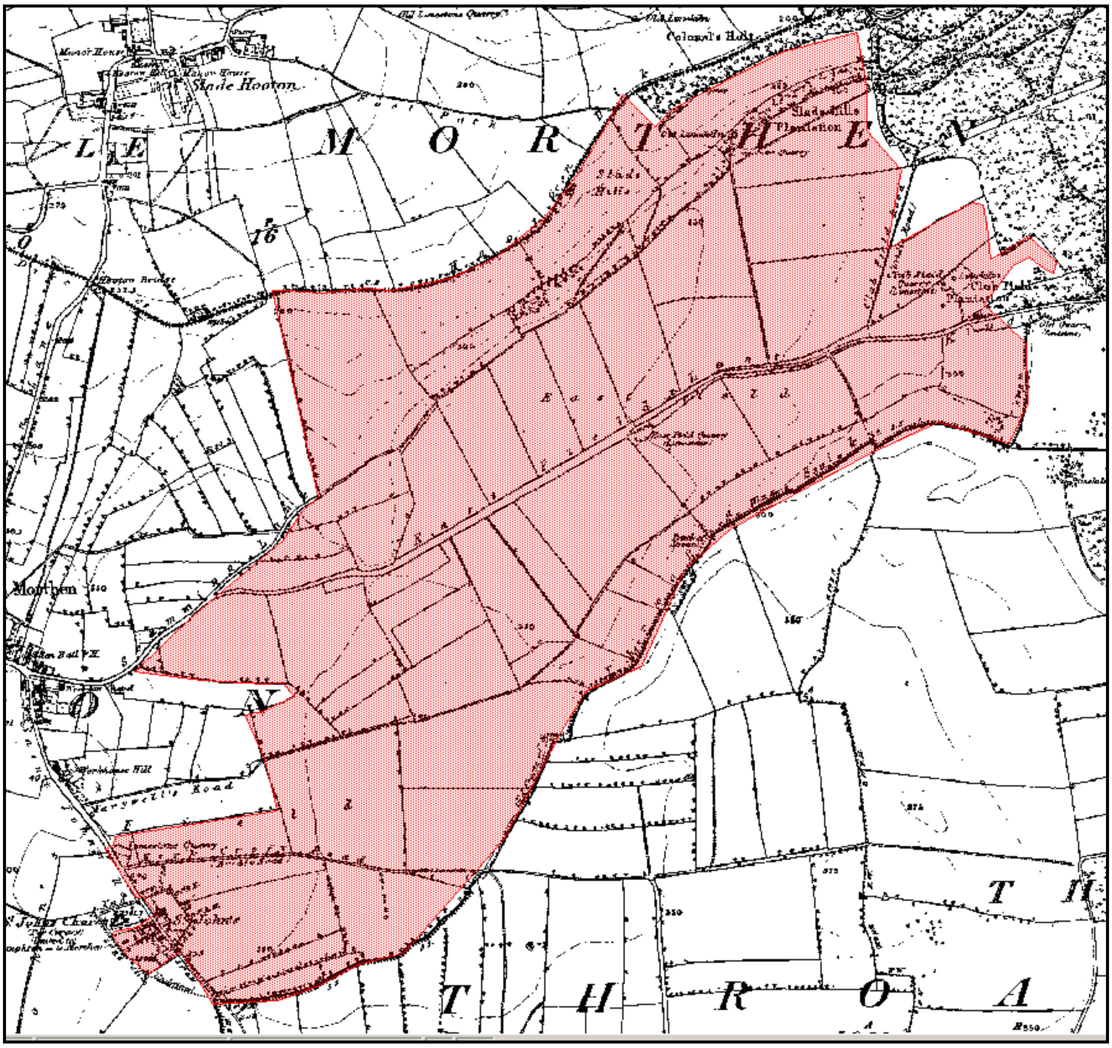


Figure 225: The regular fields within the 'Slade Hooton Surveyed Fields and Laughton East Field' character area, of former open fields enclosed by the 1771 Laughton en le Morthen and Slade Hooton Enclosure Award, contrast with the more vernacular piecemeal strip enclosures of earlier private arrangements nearby.

Farmsteads within the zone generally align with the field system, indicating a contemporary or later date. This is supported by the fact that their plan form 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 areas of more modern enclosure within this zone date to the mid to late 20th century and are generally the result of re-instatement of land to agricultural use after opencast coal working or deep shaft coal mining. There are broad similarities between some of these areas and areas of 'Surveyed Enclosure' enclosed by parliamentary award. The main difference lies in the nature of the hedgerows dividing up the land. In areas of re-instatement, hedges are less mature and contain few trees, although there are sometimes small plantations along the edge of the fields. These were probably planted at the time of mineral extraction, to mask the works from nearby roads and houses.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

The 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone can be found across the rural areas of Rotherham, typically alternating with landscapes of the 'Strip Enclosure' and 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zones. The boundaries between 'Agglomerated' and 'Surveyed' enclosure zones are often difficult to identify on the ground, as both have generally been subject to high levels of boundary removal; key indications of the 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone are the absence of curving boundaries within surviving boundaries.

A significant proportion of character areas in the 'Industrial Settlements' zone were developed on land enclosed by Parliamentary Award from former grassland commons.

Inherited Character

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

It is likely that the enclosure and subsequent agricultural use of common lands in the borough significantly reduced the legibility of earlier landscape

activity. Where land had not previously been ploughed, prehistoric and earlier historic monuments may have survived as upstanding mounds, ditches and banks; such monuments are known to have been destroyed by agricultural improvement programmes following parliamentary enclosure in the nearby Doncaster 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone.

While agricultural improvement is likely to have removed many archaeological traces of earlier activities on historic common lands, two character units within this zone do have significant legibility of former historic common landscape types. Wood Lee Common in Maltby appears to have avoided agricultural improvement, historic maps indicating it has retained a covering of rough ground since at least 1775. The area is now designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) on account of its outcropping Magnesian Limestone bedrock, which supports rare species rich grassland habitats (Rotherham MBC 2003). A more complex former grassland common landscape is still legible at Lindrick Common Golf Club, which was adopted as a golf course directly from former common use in 1891. In addition to significant areas of species rich grassland flora (for which the site is notified as an SSSI), a number of relict post-medieval industrial features can also be seen here, including quarries and kiln structures.

Traces of the post-medieval landscape of Rotherham common lands are also well expressed within and around the 'Rawmarsh and Swinton Commons' character area. This area includes a number of relict industrial features, including the nationally important remains of the Swinton / Rockingham Pottery (SMR ref: 2218), the Warren Vale Colliery and the Birch Wood Chemical Works and a number of sandstone quarries and coal pits depicted on mid 19th century mapping as 'old'.

The recorded history of the Swinton Pottery, in particular, captures the extent to which this common land was already being exploited for industrial purposes prior to its enclosure in 1776, 1781 and 1820 (dates from English 1985). The pottery dates back to at least 1745 (Cox and Cox 1970), when a Joseph Flint was recorded as renting property on Swinton Common for digging clay, operating a brickworks, tile yard and pot house (Bell 2002b). The pottery was chiefly concerned with the production of earthenware until a financial crisis led to the potteries rescue by Earl Fitzwilliam in 1825 (ibid, 2). The renamed Rockingham Pottery diversified production to include porcelain, which would make it internationally famous. The works was sold in 1843, when pottery production ceased, but the works continued to decorate the products of other potteries until 1865.

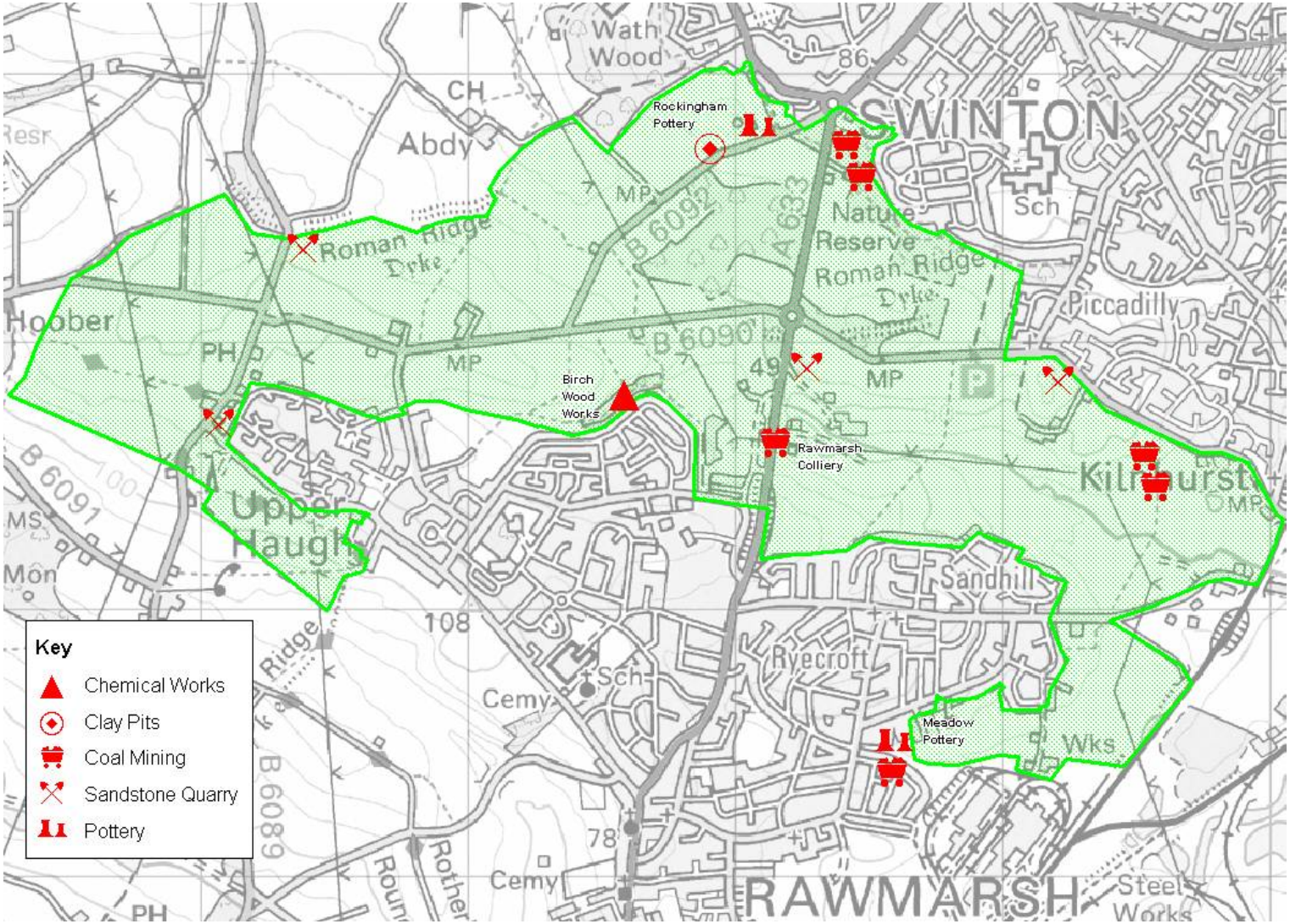


Figure 226: 'Swinton and Rawmarsh Commons' character area, showing the sites of industrial activity depicted on the 1854 OS map. (Based on 2003 OS 1:25000 map base © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Sheffield City Council 100018816. 2007)

The remaining buildings at the pottery site consist of: Flintmill Farm, which dates to the late 18th century when "it served as a working farm, providing stabling for draught horses and including willow garths and plantations of crate wood [providing] packaging materials" (EH Scheduling description); a bottle kiln; Strawberry Farm (thought to be part of the main works complex depicted in 1855 and demolished by 1894); internal land divisions and extraction pits (now ponds) shown in 1855, and the surrounding plantation woodlands. The present layout closely relates to the appearance of the site on 1894 mapping, by which time much of the works had been demolished.

A significant proportion of this zone previously consisted of open townfields. These were large medieval fields that surrounded a nucleated settlement and were divided into unhedged strips, which were individually owned but farmed in common. Parliamentary enclosure here has left a more complex pattern of historic legibility, when compared with the former commons. In many cases, former open field names are shown on Ordnance Survey mapping, although they are associated with a number of modern land parcels (Oliver 1993, 56). In some cases parts of these former open fields remain legible – particularly the boundaries of the medieval open fields, relict strip boundary features and older lane patterns

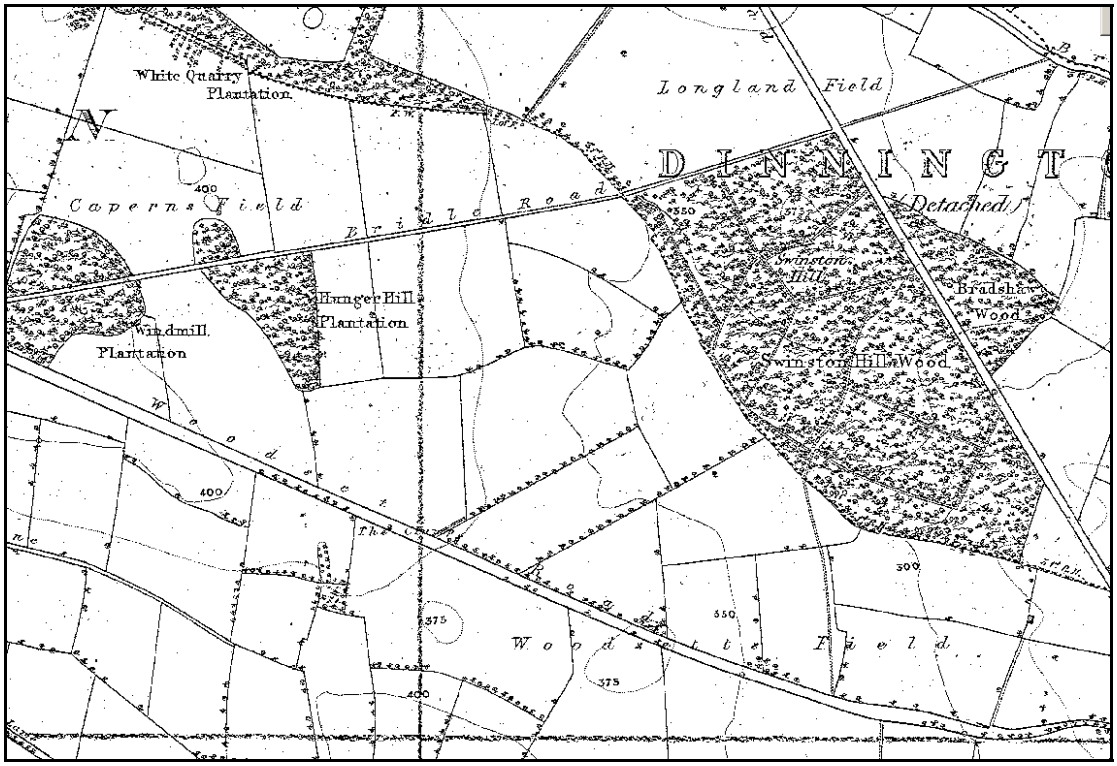


Figure 227: The 1850s edition of the OS 6 inch to the mile survey of Yorkshire often indicates former open field names, as in this extract within the 'Surveyed Former Open Fields East of Dinnington and North Anston' character area.
Image © Sitescope Ltd

Later Characteristics

Much of this zone has seen significant boundary loss in the second half of the 20th century. This process has continued into the present, as the economies of scale provided to farmers by larger land parcels continue to offer incentives to remove hedges. At farmstead sites this 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 farmstead components.

These processes have tended to produce a landscape with many similarities to the 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone, but the relict features of each zone (for instance the straightness or otherwise of their field boundaries) serve to differentiate their separate origins.

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 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 buried archaeological sites (Rural Development Service 2005, 68-70).

A contemporary development has been the introduction of the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997 (HMSO). This 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.

One of the most difficult later developments to trace within this landscape is the effect of reinstated open cast mining. The Middle and Upper Coal Measures make up most of the underlying geology of Rotherham and a number of coal seams run close to the surface here. These became the focus of attention for the Directorate of Opencast Mining from the Second World War onwards (Gray 1976, 41). Running through this bedrock there are also rich seams of clay that have been utilised for pottery and brick production over the years. Since the late 20th century these resources have been extracted on a larger scale, in opencast pits. After the closure of areas of opencast clay or coal mining the land is often reinstated with new field boundaries, which tend to be regular and straight, a good example being in the 'Cinder Bridge Field and West Hill Field, Greasborough' character area. Where reinstatement of the land has been successful there is often no clear sign of the opencast mining itself. The key difference is that these hedges tend to less diverse than earlier ones, with few mature trees.

Transportation routes have made significant impacts on the landscape of Rotherham. As the industries of the borough developed, large numbers of railway lines were laid across the landscape, cutting across earlier field boundaries. Despite the closure of most of these lines and the removal of their tracks their earthen embankments and tree lined sides stay as clear reminders of former industrial landscape.

The railways of Rotherham have been dramatically reduced in number since the late 20th century, but the continuing effect of transport is seen in the construction of roads though the district. The M18 motorway cuts through part of this zone, as do other modern duel carriageways. Their dominant constructional materials are concrete, steel and massive earthen embankments, which generally sever earlier previously coherent landscape units. The gentle curves of these roads are in direct contrast with the straight lines of earlier roads and boundaries within this zone.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Aston Common', 'Braithwell and Ravenfield Commons', 'Cinder Bridge Field and West Hill Field, Greasbrough', Coal Riding Lane, Dalton Magna', 'Surveyed Former Open Fields East of Dinnington and North Anston', 'Far Field, Wath upon Dearne', 'Green Royds Moor, Whiston', 'Former Open Fields at Hooton Roberts', ' 'Kingsforth Field Surveyed, Wickersley', 'Laughton Common', 'Lindrick Common and Fan Field, South Anston' 'Surveyed Enclosure around Maltby Wood', 'Nether Field, Guilthwaite Common and Turnshaw Common, Ulley', 'Rawmarsh and Swinton Commons', 'Simon Wood and King's Wood', 'Slade Hooton Surveyed Fields and Laughton East Field', 'Todwick Common and Conduit Moor or Common', 'Wentworth and Harley Surveyed Enclosures', 'Windmill Hill, Harthill', 'Woodhall Common, Thorpe Common, Hard Field and Loscar Field'

Agglomerated Enclosure

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 228: This view across Whiston captures the large areas of arable land with few boundaries typical of this zone.

The 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone dominates much of the open countryside of the borough across both the Magnesian Limestone and Coal Measures Sandstone geological areas. Within the predominantly enclosed agricultural landscape of this zone[2], intensification in arable farming is immediately apparent in the enormous areas of land with few hedgerow boundaries that are seen when compared to 19th century mapping. As a result of this boundary loss, 78% of the character units defined as 'Enclosed Land' within this zone have been recorded within the project database as 'Agglomerated Fields'. Despite this, closer examination of the landscape of this zone reveals a deeper history - of an agricultural landscape planned in the medieval period, or earlier, and based on the medieval common arable system. Evidence for this earlier history includes field boundaries and better surviving road patterns that exhibit the characteristic sinuous curves of former open field patterns. Such surviving elements are only a very small

[2] 83% of the land area within this zone has been characterised by the 'Enclosed Land' Broad Type

percentage of the similar boundaries depicted on 1850s OS mapping. In contrast, the zone contains the majority (70%) of the surviving ancient woodland in Rotherham. Pre-20th century farm buildings in this zone typically feature lime or sandstone walling and red clay tile roofing. However, from the mid 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 been subject to 20th century agricultural intensification.

Scattered throughout these two zones, and historically related to the common field heritage underlying both of these types of enclosure patterns, are a number of villages from the 'Nucleated Rural Settlements' zone. The agricultural productivity of the soils overlying the Coal Measures and limestone 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 adjacent to this zone can be found at Sandbeck, Firbeck and Wentworth.

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

Inherited Character

The principal historic features legible in this zone consist of elements relating to non-surveyed or 'piecemeal' patterns of land enclosure. The patterns visible on 19th century mapping throughout this zone suggest that most of the enclosed land here 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). The characterisation project defines 'Strip Enclosure' character units 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 units via the sub-division of large open fields from the late medieval period onwards (Taylor 1975, 78-80). Within this zone the agglomeration of fields in the 20th century has erased much evidence of this pattern – in some cases the present enclosures are comparable in scale to medieval open fields.

Figure 229: These extracts show how post-medieval strip enclosures depicted in 1854 (left) had been removed by 2003 (right), resulting in units of a similar scale to the earlier medieval land enclosure pattern.

Many of the fundamental patterns and features underlying this landscape pre-date the period of piecemeal enclosure. Many lanes and some longer continuous boundaries, for example those that enclosed the earlier open fields or marked the edges of parishes, may well have been established in the medieval period.

This character zone includes 70% of the rural ancient woodlands in Rotherham[3]. Council owned ancient woodlands in Rotherham have been subject to a detailed programme of archaeological survey, as part of the 'Fuelling the Revolution' project, vastly increasing the records of known archaeological sites within them (Cumberpatch 2001; Lee and Richardson 2003; Lee 2005). However, within this zone the woodlands are typically in private ownership and as a result they have not been surveyed. It is probable that they contain many more earthworks than are currently recorded on the South Yorkshire SMR. Existing records for earthworks in woodlands within this zone already include: Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures; industrial remains, such as the mining spoil heaps from bell pit extraction - in the west of the borough; and medieval strip lynchets / ridge

[3] Based on calculations of the area of character units classified as "Ancient Woodland"

and furrow. Woodlands in this zone display a close relationship with historic parish boundaries; most of the character units identified as 'Ancient Woodland' in this zone intersect with a historic parish boundary (Jones 1995, 72; 2000, 54-55).

Later Characteristics

The loss of boundaries that has produced the open character of much of this zone appears to have been most significant in the second half of the 20th century. This process 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 sponsored by central government since the early 1990s. These schemes offer financial incentives to farmers who enter into environmental management agreements; these can include the maintenance or restoration of historically characteristic features such as boundaries and buildings and (under the Environmental Stewardship system in place since 2005) reduction in the impact 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). This 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 to adjacent zones. Most notable is the presence in this zone of parts of the M1 and M18 motorways. These routes are generally superimposed across landscape features of earlier origin. Their dominant constructional materials are concrete, steel and massive earthen embankments, which generally sever earlier previously coherent landscape units into newer ones.

Character Areas within this Zone:

'Anston Agglomerated', 'Bramley and Hellaby Agglomerated', 'Greasebrough Agglomerated', 'Harthill Field and Hunger Hill', 'Hooton Levitt to Gildingwells Agglomerated', 'Kimberworth - Low Harley Countryside', 'Agglomerated Enclosures West of Laughton en le Morthen', 'Little Common Lane Enclosures', 'Newhall Grange', 'Rainborough Agglomerated', 'Ravenfield to Dalton Agglomerated', 'Scholes Former Open Fields', 'Agglomerated Enclosures West of Todwick', 'Whiston to Treeton Agglomerated Enclosures'

Sub-Rural Fringe

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 230: Phoenix Golf Course, Rotherham.

The historic character of this zone is defined 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. However, the influence of nearby or surrounding urban settlement has fundamentally altered the character of this land. Some character areas in this zone, for example 'Phoenix Golf Club', and 'Roundwood, Rawmarsh Recreational' are completely encircled by urban development.

All these areas have previously been dominated by agricultural or industrial character (sometimes both), but these activities have now generally ceased and the management of these areas is generally concerned with maintaining their amenity value as green spaces, whilst encouraging opportunities for recreation and biodiversity. The character areas within this zone feature a wide variety of character units dating to many different periods, ranging from ancient woodlands to 20th century sports provision. As a result, this

zone is often one of character transition, areas of sub-rural character blending or interlocking with adjacent urban landscapes.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

As this zone is one directly produced by the processes of suburbanisation, it is intrinsically linked and closely geographically related to settlement zones and the 'Industrial' character zone as well.

Inherited Character

Of the current landscapes that make up this zone, the first to pass from purely rural use was the land at Phoenix Golf Course and the associated sports fields. This course was established in 1932 by workers from the Templeborough works of Steel Peech and Tozer (Phoenix Golf Club 2008), who asked permission of the management of the works to develop an area of scrubland and arable farmland. The characterisation data has recorded no legibility of earlier landscapes here, beyond the presence of some early 20th century cottages.

A later development, also related to the provision of recreational facilities for workers in the steel industry, was the redevelopment of the land within the 'Roundwood, Rawmarsh Recreational' character area. Between 1967 and 1983 an area of strip enclosure countryside was converted to a golf course and sports fields. The site is between the former British Steel complex of Aldwarke / Roundwood and dates to a period in which there was considerable investment in both sites following the 1967 nationalisation (Munford 2003, 86-90). The characterisation data records fragmentary legibility of earlier field boundaries across this character area.

There is also fragmentary preservation of boundary features at Valley Park and East Herringthorpe Cemetery, both created in the 1970s by Rotherham MBC to cater for the growing southern suburbs of Rotherham

Later Characteristics

These landscapes are now reaching a mature state and are likely to remain generally stable for some time as, despite the contraction of the local industrial base, they continue to serve large populations with valued amenities.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Phoenix Golf Course', 'Roundwood, Rawmarsh Recreational', 'Valley Park and East Herringthorpe Cemetery'

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

The character areas within this zone represent the majority of the areas of nucleated settlement[4] established by the time of the first 6inch survey of the Rotherham 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, including 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 within an area of older settlement it has been shown on the mapping included in the gazetteer as characteristic of a later period.

The streetscapes within this zone are generally less regular and more varied in their built form than those in later areas of settlement. The replacement of buildings on a piecemeal basis, over many centuries, is commonplace.

There are three basic types of plan form from which the settlements in this zone have originated (see table below) The most common form within this zone, the linear 'row plan' village (Roberts 1987, 33), features a principal street (often called *Main* or *High* Street) along which each property has a narrow frontage providing access to a long narrow plot. The main streets are rarely perfectly straight, with the building lines along them following the sinuous course of the street. Where the settlement has roads leading to and from more than two other settlements, there is often a larger, often triangular, open area at the centre (sometimes maintained as a green). Many of these settlements feature a medieval church and sometimes a manor house. (Where 'row plan' villages include more than one row these have been described in the table below as Row plan - Developed).

The next most common form of settlement within this zone are small hamlets, generally made up of a small number of loosely nucleated

[4] 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)

farmsteads, the buildings of which typically date from a number of periods. The regular plan form of the row plan village is generally absent, with no clear form apparent in these settlements' layout.

The final class of villages, the estate village, is sometimes a rebuilt version of one of the first two plan forms, after the deliberate patronage of a rich landowner. At least one village, Street near Wentworth, is likely to have been an entirely post-medieval foundation - built by the family resident at nearby Wentworth Woodhouse. More often, such as at Harley, Hoober, Firbeck, Wentworth and Ravenfield, the development of an 'estate' character is the result of the rebuilding of an existing medieval village in the 18th or 19th centuries.

The larger of these villages typically include parish churches 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 settlements by landed estates, and the construction of middle class villa housing in the 19th century. In addition, many villages within this zone that lie close to industrial and extractive centres include brick built terraces dating from the mid 19th century onwards, developed as part of the 'industrial settlement' trend. Later modifications usually include examples of semi-detached and detached suburban housing, primary schools and replaced shop fronts.

Table 7: Analysis of nucleated rural settlements in Rotherham.

Settlement	Plan form	Boundary survival	Origin of settlement	Known Medieval domestic buildings?	Is there a church?	Industrial Settlement?	Has the settlement been engulfed by later development?	Has there been suburban development?
Abdy	Hamlet	Good	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	No
Aston	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	No	Medieval	No	On one edge	Yes
Aughton	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	Yes	No	Little	Yes	Yes
Barrow	Hamlet	Good	Estate	No	No	No	No	No
Bramley	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brampton	Hamlet	Poor	Medieval	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Brampton en le Morthen	Row Plan (Developed)	Good	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bramley Grange	Hamlet	Fair	Medieval	Yes	No	No	On one edge	No
Brinsworth	Hamlet	Poor	Medieval	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Brookhouse	Hamlet	Fair	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Catcliffe	Row Plan	Poor	Medieval	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Dalton Magna	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	No	No	No	No	No
Dalton Parva	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	No	No	No	On one edge	Yes
Dinnington	Row Plan (Developed)	Good	Medieval	No	Rebuilt	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firbeck	Estate Village	Fair	Medieval	Yes	Post-medieval	No	No	No
Gilberthorpe Hill Top	Hamlet	Poor	Medieval	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Gildingwells	Hamlet	Poor	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	No
Greasbrough	Row Plan	Good	Medieval	Yes	rebuilt	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hardwick	Hamlet	Fair	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	No
Harley	Estate Village	Good	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	No
Harthill	Row Plan	Good	Medieval	Yes	Medieval	No	No	Yes
Hellaby	Hamlet	Poor	Medieval	No	No	No	Yes	No

Settlement	Plan form	Boundary survival	Origin of settlement	Known Medieval domestic buildings?	Is there a church?	Industrial Settlement?	Has the settlement been engulfed by later development?	Has there been suburban development?
Hoober	Hamlet	Fair	Estate	No	No	No	No	No
Hooton Levitt	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Hooton Roberts	Row Plan	Good	Medieval	No	Medieval	No	No	No
Kimberworth	Row Plan	Poor	Medieval	No	Post-medieval	Yes	Yes	Yes
Laughton en le Morthen	Row Plan	Good	Medieval	Yes	Medieval	No	No	Yes
Letwell	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	No	No	No	No	Yes
Maltby	Row Plan	Poor	Medieval	No	Medieval	No	Yes	Yes
Morthen	Hamlet	Fair	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	No
Nether Haugh	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	No
Nether Thorpe	Hamlet	Good	Medieval	No	No	No	No	No
North Anston	Row Plan (Developed)	Good	Medieval	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Ravenfield	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	No	No	No	No	Yes
Rawmarsh	Row Plan	Poor	Medieval	No	Rebuilt	Yes	Yes	Yes
Scholes	Hamlet	Poor	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Slade Hooton	Row Plan	Poor	Medieval	No	No	No	No	No
South Anston	Row Plan (Developed)	Good	Medieval	Yes	Medieval	Yes	Yes	Yes
Street	Estate Village	Good	Estate	No	No	No	No	No
Swinton	Row Plan (Developed)	Poor	Medieval	No	Rebuilt	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thorpe Hesley	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Thorpe Salvin	Row Plan	Good	Medieval	Yes	Medieval	Yes	No	Yes
Thrybergh	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	No	Medieval	No	No	Yes
Todwick	Row Plan	Poor	Medieval	Yes	Medieval	No	On one edge	Yes
Ulley	Row Plan	Good	Medieval	No	Post-medieval	No	No	Yes
Upper Haugh	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	Yes	No	No	On one edge	Yes

Settlement	Plan form	Boundary survival	Origin of settlement	Known Medieval domestic buildings?	Is there a church?	Industrial Settlement?	Has the settlement been engulfed by later development?	Has there been suburban development?
Upper Whiston	Row Plan	Good	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	No
Wales	Row Plan	Good	Medieval	Yes	Medieval	No	On one edge	Yes
Wath upon Dearne	Row Plan (Developed)	Fair	Medieval	No	Medieval	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wentworth	Row Plan	Good	Medieval	Yes	Medieval	No	No	Yes
West Melton	Row Plan	Poor	Medieval	Yes	Medieval	Yes	On one edge	Yes
Whiston	Row Plan (Developed)	Fair	Medieval	Yes	Medieval	Yes	On one edge	Yes
Wickersley	Row Plan	Good	Medieval	No	Medieval	No	Yes	Yes
Woodall	Row Plan	Fair	Medieval	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Woodsetts	Row Plan	Good	Medieval	No	No	No	On one edge	Yes

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

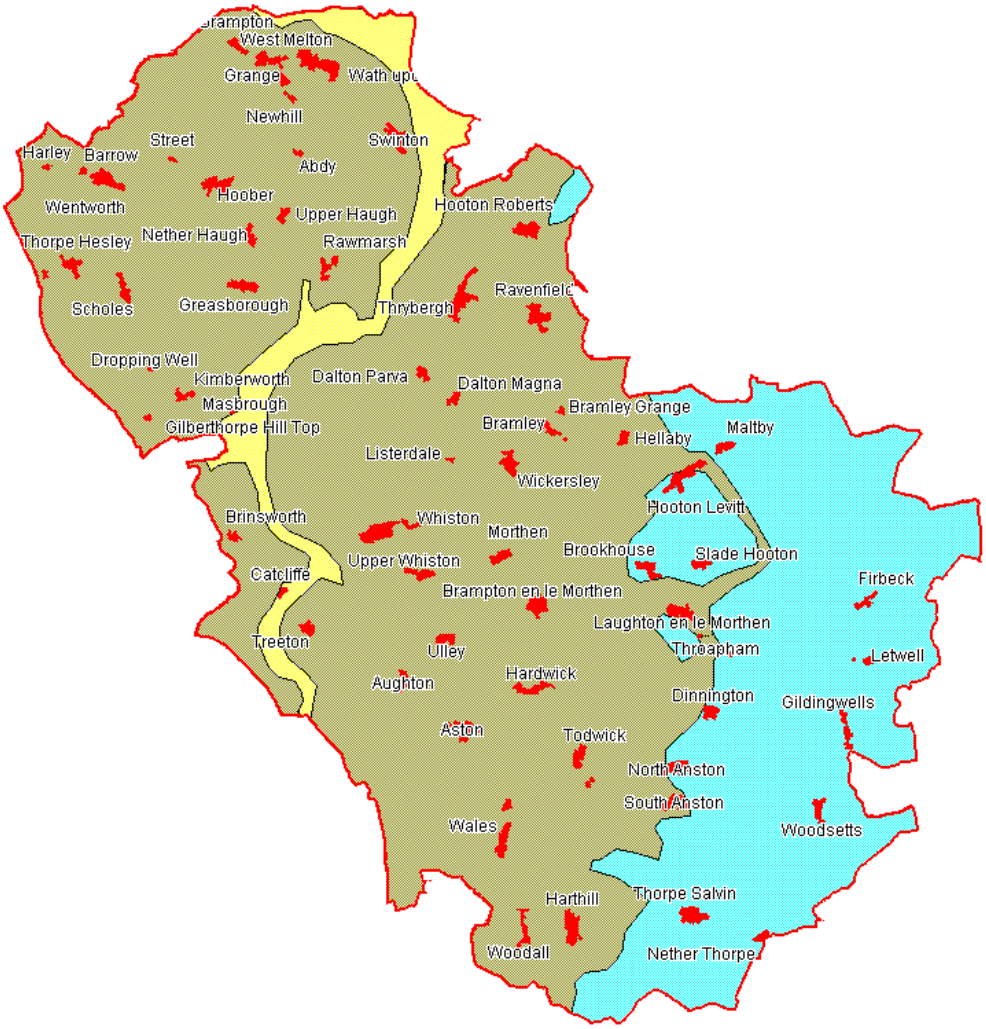


Figure 231: Nucleated Rural Settlements in Rotherham in relation to underlying geology.
(Key: Light Brown=Coal Measures; Blue=Magnesian Limestone; Yellow=Alluvium and Peat.

This zone includes the historic cores of villages that are still isolated within rural countryside in addition to ones that have become absorbed within the large-scale suburbanisation of the district.

Of those still largely associated with enclosed landscapes, there are clear relationships with surrounding zones and the underlying geology. The 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Surveyed Enclosure' zones dominate the Coal Measures and Magnesian Limestone. Here 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. The estate villages of Firbeck,

Wentworth, Hoober, Street and Harley are most closely associated with the 'Private Parklands' character zone.

20th century suburbanisation is a major feature of 64% of these settlements. This suburbanisation typically began as ribbon development along main roads, before further growth outside the historic boundaries of the settlement in the mid 20th century - as they 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 small number of these character areas, e.g. Maltby, Dinnington, Bramley and Wath, have a close relationships to the 'Planned Industrial Settlement' zone, with new model villages either close to or built around their historic core. Similar, although less *planned*, development contributed to the suburbanisation of Bramley, Catcliffe, Greasbrough, Kimberworth, Rawmarsh, South Anston, Swinton, Thorpe Salvin, Wath upon Dearne, West Melton and Whiston. The expansion of all these settlements was influenced by nearby industrialisation; most of these settlements now form a part of the main Rother or Dearne valley conurbations.

Inherited Character

By the mid 19th century, village settlement across the Rotherham borough was typically made up of nucleations of farms and cottages grouped along single roads. These settlements also frequently included a church of medieval origin, the earliest phases of which usually date to the Norman period, although a number may have pre-conquest origins (Ryder 1982).

Where later development of these settlements has consisted of little more than the piecemeal replacement of properties within existing boundaries, the form of the medieval settlement often survives well. Well preserved 'row plan' villages include: Greasbrough, Harthill, Hooton Roberts, Laughton en le Morthen, Thorpe Salvin, Ulley, Upper Whiston, Wales, Wentworth, Wickersley and Woodsetts. Less well-preserved former planned medieval villages include Catcliffe, Kimberworth, Maltby, Rawmarsh, Slade Hooton, Todwick and West Melton. There is a clear relationship between the preservation of the internal property boundaries of these villages and the extent to which later suburban development has encircled them. Those with poorly preserved plot patterns are much more likely to form part of a larger, more modern conurbation than those with better preserved patterns, which more often retain their identity as individual rural settlements.

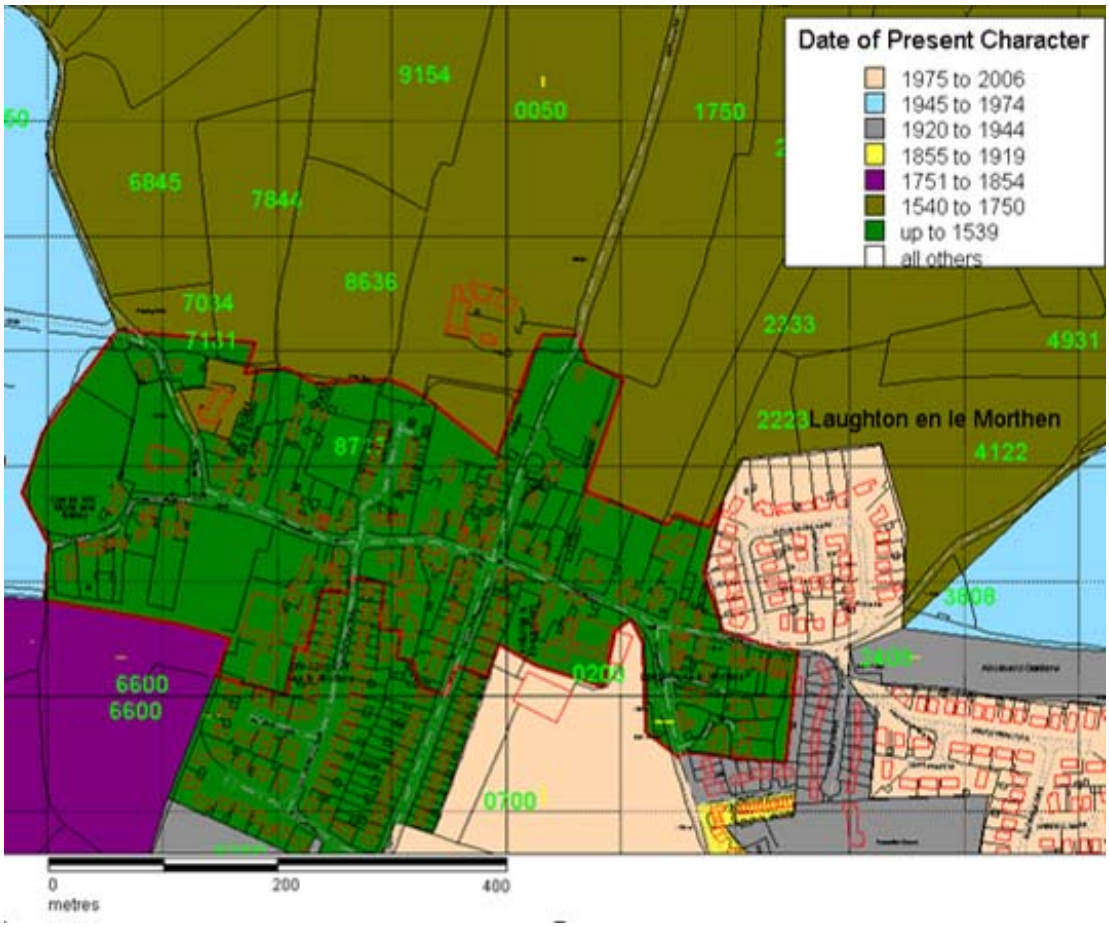


Figure 232: Laughton en le Morthen historic core (within thick red line) shows a clear planned medieval linear pattern of plots along a main street, preserved by piecemeal property replacement. Note the way the church and castle motte dominate the western end of the village.

A pattern that can be observed by looking at South Yorkshire SMR records associated with this zone is the frequent presence of medieval buildings, many of which originated as timber framed structures. 51% of the character areas within the zone include domestic buildings with either timber framed or medieval elements, a figure likely to increase after further detailed and comprehensive internal surveys of buildings within these settlement cores.

The more complex plan forms of some settlements within this zone are likely to have resulted from piecemeal expansion of earlier hamlets and row-plan villages.

Later Characteristics

The later development of these settlements is intimately related to the processes of suburbanisation discussed above. The identification and designation of many as Conservation Areas in the 1960s and 1970s has served

to preserve the character of many, despite their recent growth. This process was, however, criticised in the Doncaster district, as it tends to result in, "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). This statement is valid for Rotherham, too. Outside of Conservation Areas, or where redevelopment preceded their creation, suburbanisation has frequently reduced the historic legibility of these villages. A common cause of this reduction of legibility is backland development and the amalgamation of historic plots, to produce larger plots of land for the development of estate housing.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Abdy', 'Aston', 'Aughton', 'Barrow', 'Bramley', 'Bramley Grange', 'Brampton', 'Brampton en le Morthen', 'Brinsworth', 'Brookhouse', 'Catcliffe', 'Dalton Magna', 'Dalton Parva', 'Dinnington', 'Dropping Well', 'Firbeck', 'Gilberthorpe Hill Top', 'Gildingwells', 'Grange', 'Greasbrough', 'Hardwick', 'Harley', 'Harthill', 'Hellaby', 'Hoober', 'Hooton Levitt', 'Hooton Roberts', 'Kimberworth', 'Laughton en le Morthen', 'Letwell', 'Listerdale', 'Maltby', 'Masbrough', 'Morthen', 'Nether Haugh', 'Nether Thorpe', 'Newhill', 'North Anston', 'Ravenfield', 'Rawmarsh', 'Scholes', 'Slade Hooton', 'South Anston', 'Street', 'Swinton', 'Thorpe Hesley', 'Thorpe Salvin', 'Throapham', 'Thrybergh', 'Todwick', 'Treeton', 'Ulley', 'Upper Haugh', 'Upper Whiston', 'Wales', 'Wath upon Dearne', 'Wentworth', 'West Melton', 'Whiston', 'Wickersley', 'Woodall', 'Woodsetts'

Nucleated Rural Settlements Gazetteer

Abdy Historic Core

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

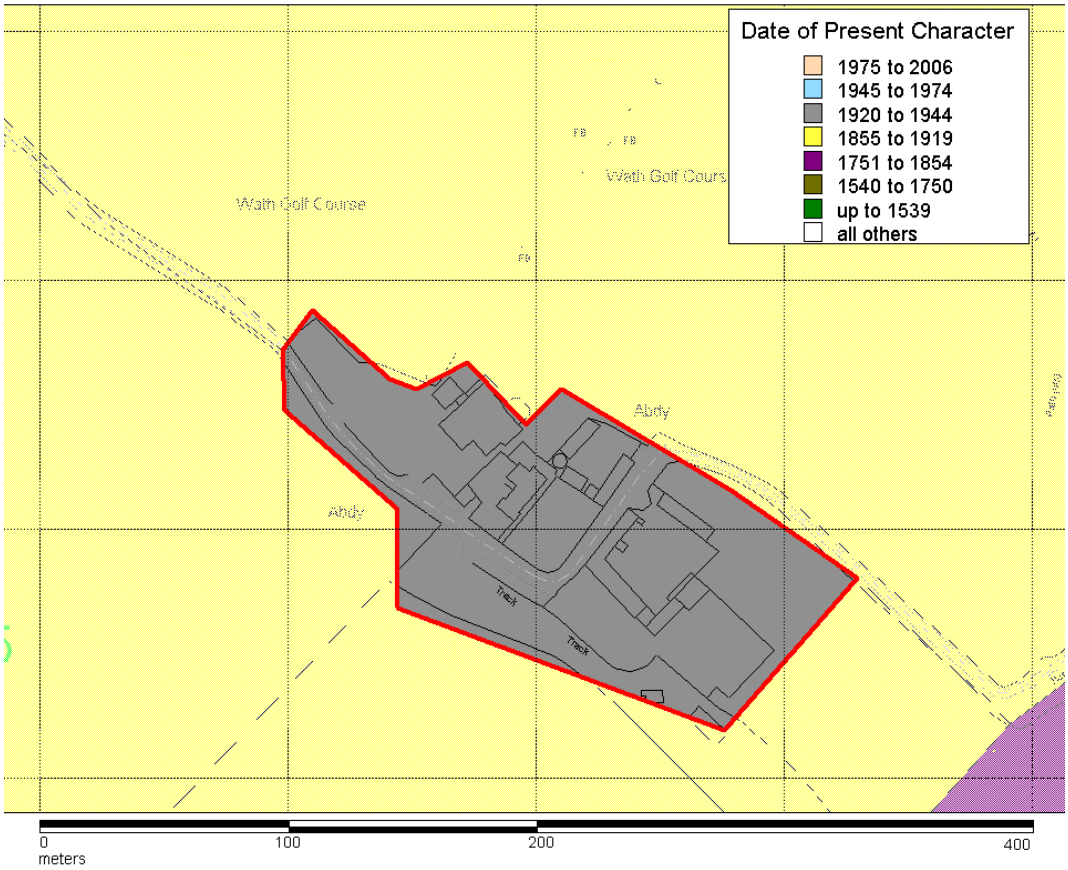


Figure 233: Abdy Historic Core

The small hamlet of Abdy is made up of two small farmsteads that contain amongst them some timber framed buildings of possible medieval date. The site was probably founded as a medieval grange and the first reference to Abdy is in the cartulary of Monk Bretton Priory in the 13th century. The name is possibly derived from the French for abbey.

West Farm may originally have been an H-plan house. Elements of this timber framed building probably date to 1500 with further alterations dating to the later 17th century, and the late 18th / early 19th centuries. East Farm is mostly 19th century in date with 17th / 18th century ranges. Earlier timber frames may be concealed in some of the buildings.

Legibility of the previous landscape is uncertain as little evidence exists for what was located here prior to the farm (Summarised from Ryder, 1979a and YAJ 1980, 184). Fragments of a fossilised former open field system are visible to the north within Wath Golf Course (character unit HSY 3121).

Aston

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone

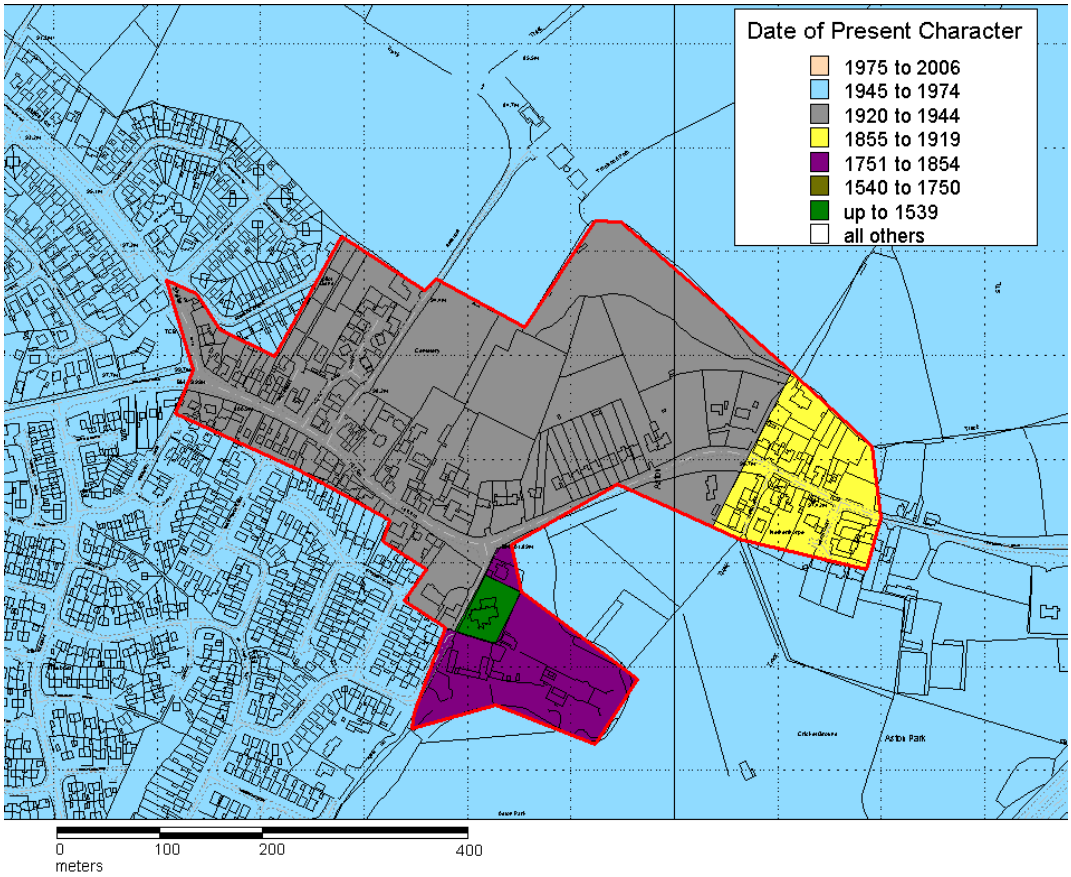


Figure 234: Aston

Aston is mentioned in the Domesday book as a small settlement already possessing a church (Hunter 1831b, 161), although the earliest known surviving parts of the present church date to the late 12th century (English Heritage 2005). The church is close to a 1772 mansion (Aughton Court) designed by notable Yorkshire Architect John Carr (English Heritage 2005, LB335896), which replaced an earlier possibly medieval manor house (SYAS 2008, SMR ref: 2305). The main street of the village has probably been the focus of linear settlement since at least the late Saxon period and retains a mixture of buildings from 18th century vernacular sandstone survivals to more recent brick built 20th century detached property.

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

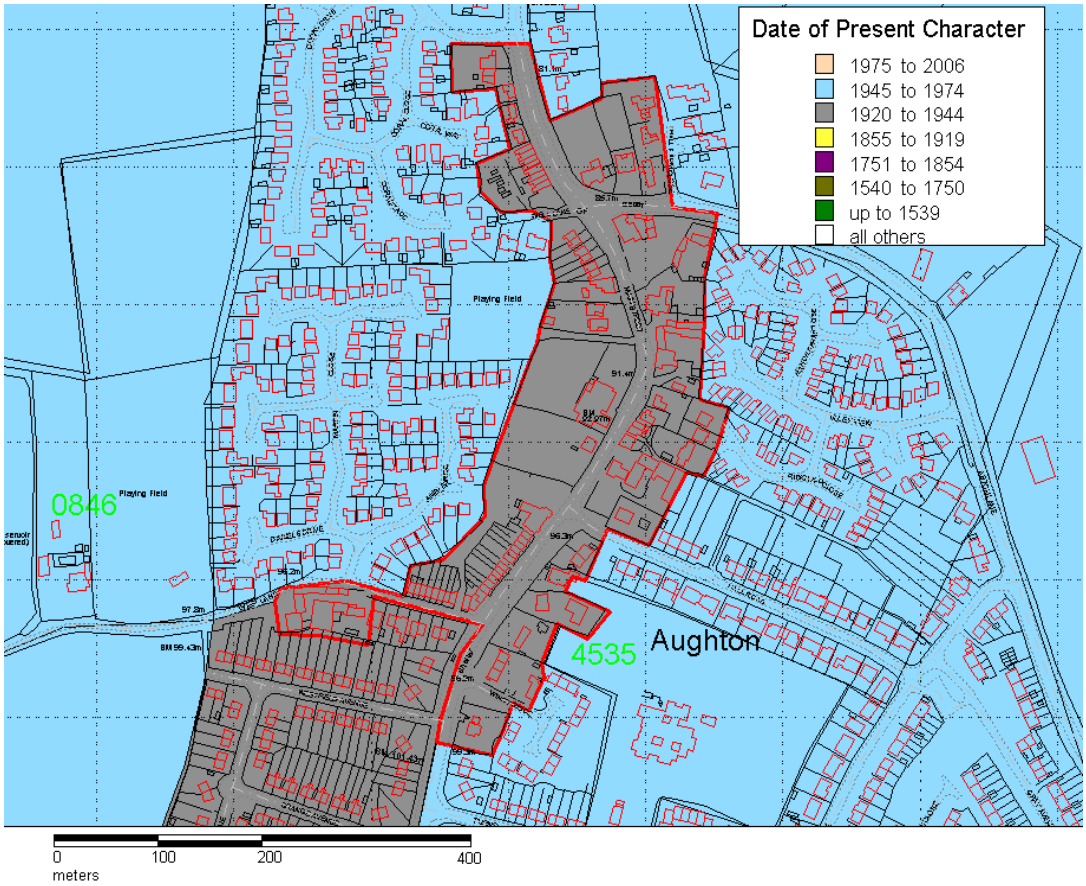


Figure 235: Aughton

There is no evidence that Aughton has ever possessed a church of its own. The settlement was probably historically dependent on Aston for this provision and Hunter records that at the time of the Domesday survey both settlements were part of the same feudal possession (Hunter 1831b, 172). This area now forms the commercial centre of Aughton and includes many shops, garages, pubs and other businesses. It also represents the historic core of the village, as shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1855. A small number of 18th and 19th century properties remain, most of which probably originated as parts of sandstone-built farm complexes. The only one of these to have been archaeologically examined, Hall Farm (Ryder 1978; SYAS 2008, SMR ref: 1572), contains the remains of 16th century post and truss timber framing within a later stone casing.

A good number of the property boundaries shown on 19th century mapping have been incorporated into later developments and survive today. As in similar semi-regular linear villages elsewhere in South Yorkshire these are likely, in some cases, to represent medieval land divisions. As such these fossilise a level of legibility of the medieval plan form. Listed buildings within the village include a late 18th century house, Aughton Hall (English

Heritage 2005, LB335885) and a 19th century former Methodist chapel (English Heritage 2005, LB335886). Terraced housing was built in the village near Well Lane and West Lane in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and much of the remaining housing stock dates to the 20th century.

Barrow

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' zone

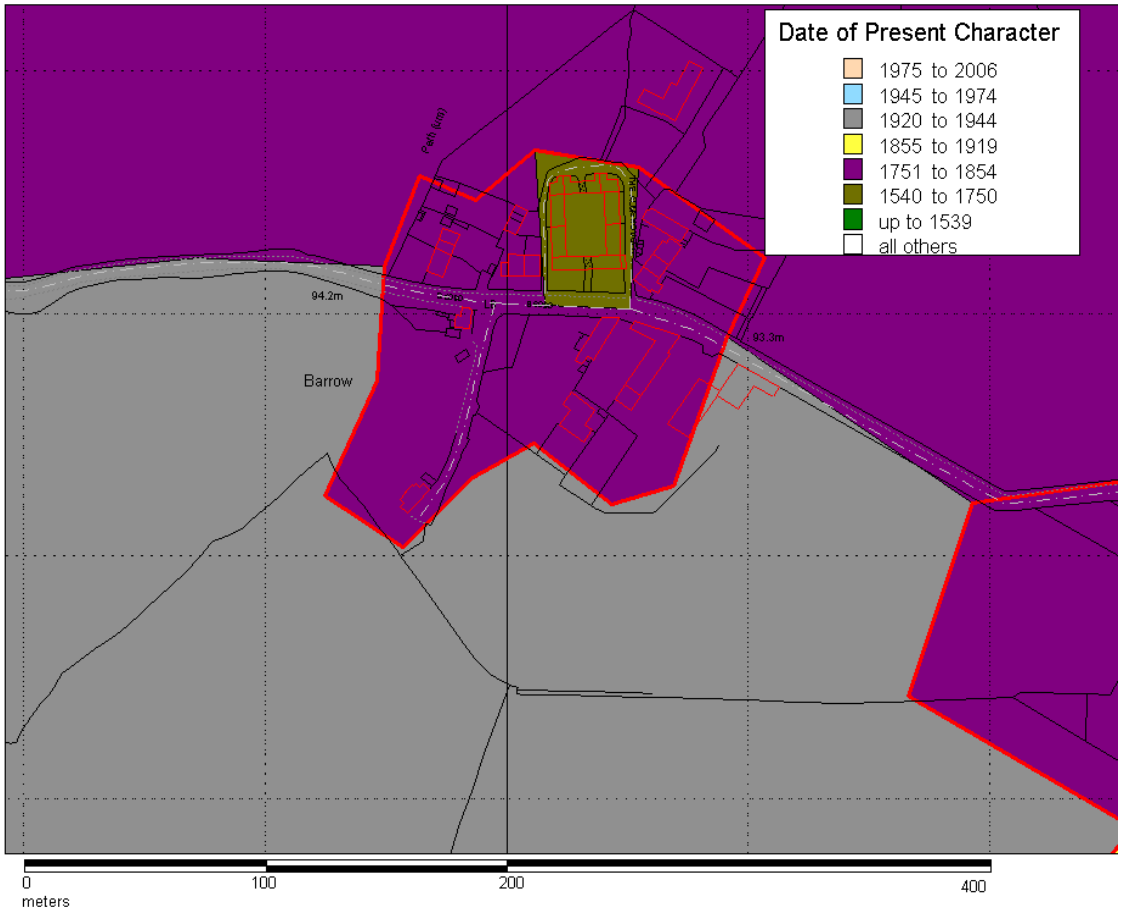


Figure 236: Barrow

A small hamlet O.5 km to the west of Wentworth Village, Barrow is centred on a brick built institutional complex built around a small courtyard, the earliest part of which is an early 18th century school in front of a quadrangle formed by almshouses dating to 1765 (English Heritage 2005, LB335568). The whole is known collectively as Wentworth Hospital and was built by the Wentworth Estate. The characterisation has not established the age of the surrounding small hamlet, although this seems most likely to be an 18th or 19th century estate village.

Bramley

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' zone

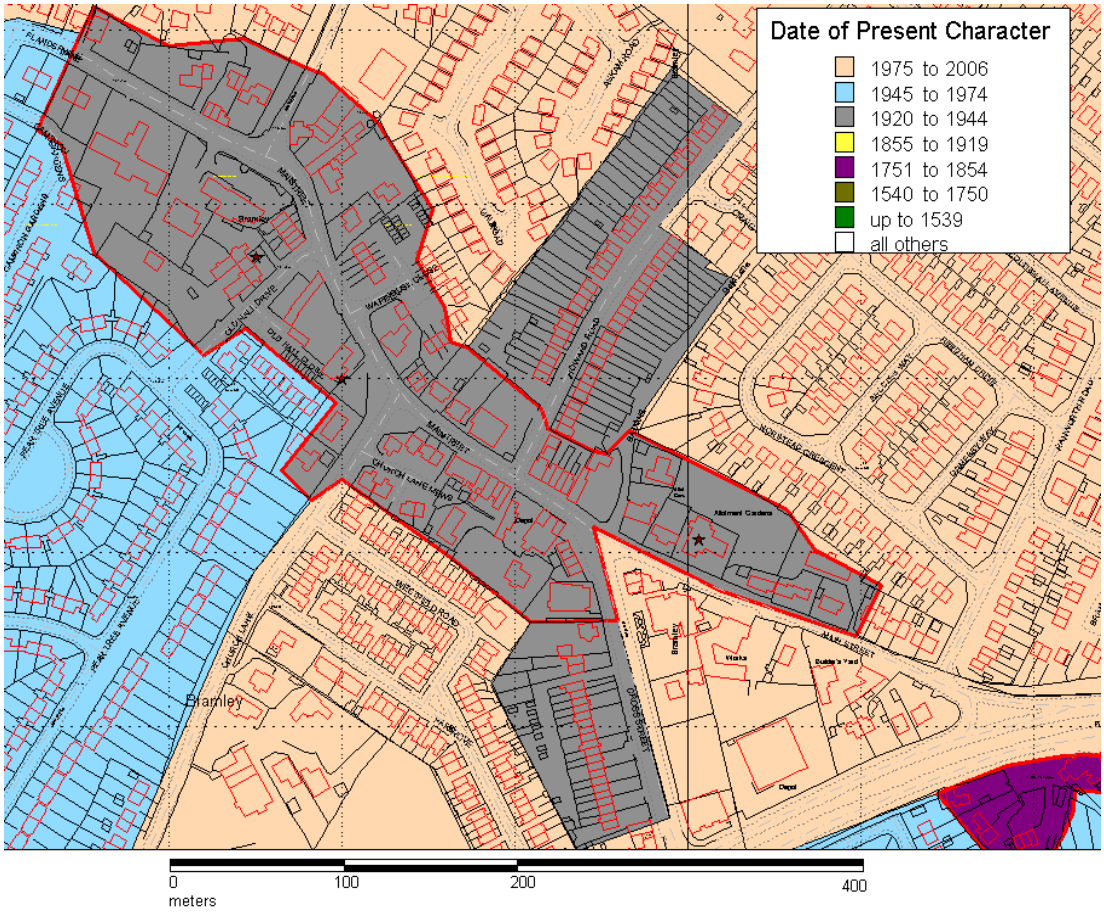


Figure 237: Bramley

This character area shows the extent of Bramley village as mapped in 1851. Many of the plot boundaries depicted in 1851 remain today although only a few of the vernacular buildings remain. Much of present built fabric dates to the 20th century. Since 1975 this village area has been subsumed by the suburban growth of the main Rotherham conurbation. Partial legibility of this older settlement can be seen in the sinuous 'Main Street' and the stone built vernacular character of older properties and boundary features.

Figure 238: Vernacular cottages in Bramley give legibility of the earlier village.

Bramley Grange
Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone

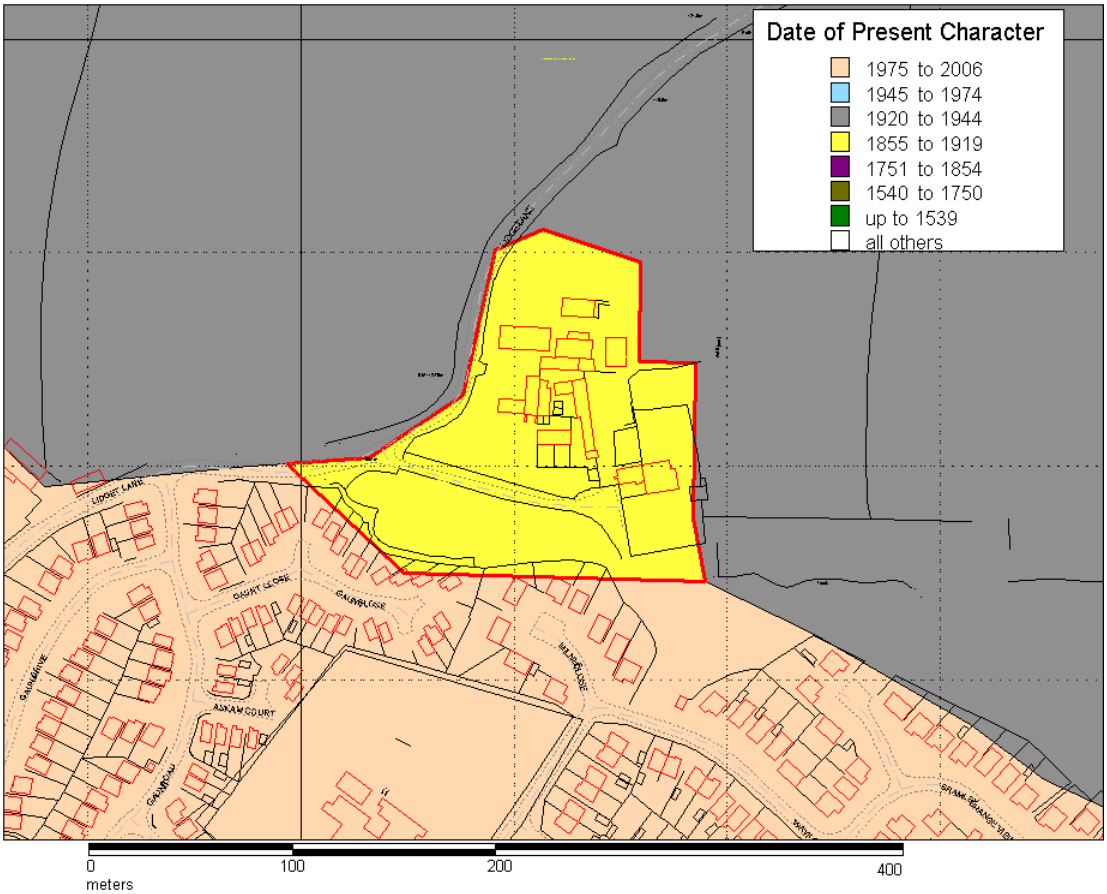


Figure 239: Bramley Grange

Bramley Grange now lies on the northern edge of late 20th century suburban expansion of the medieval village of Bramley, but historically was isolated by approximately 0.4km of farmland. The site is thought to be that of a medieval grange of Roche Abbey and the present farmstead is thought to have evolved directly from the medieval grange site, the present house incorporating the remains of a timber framed post and truss building at the time of its inspection by South Yorkshire County Council archaeologists in the late 1970s (Ryder 1979b), although correspondence relating to the site dating from the early 1990s suggests significant loss of historic timbers from the roof at this time (SMR file 196). The site is associated with remnants of probable medieval fishponds and parts of a potential moat.

Brampton

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Late 20th Century Suburbs' zone

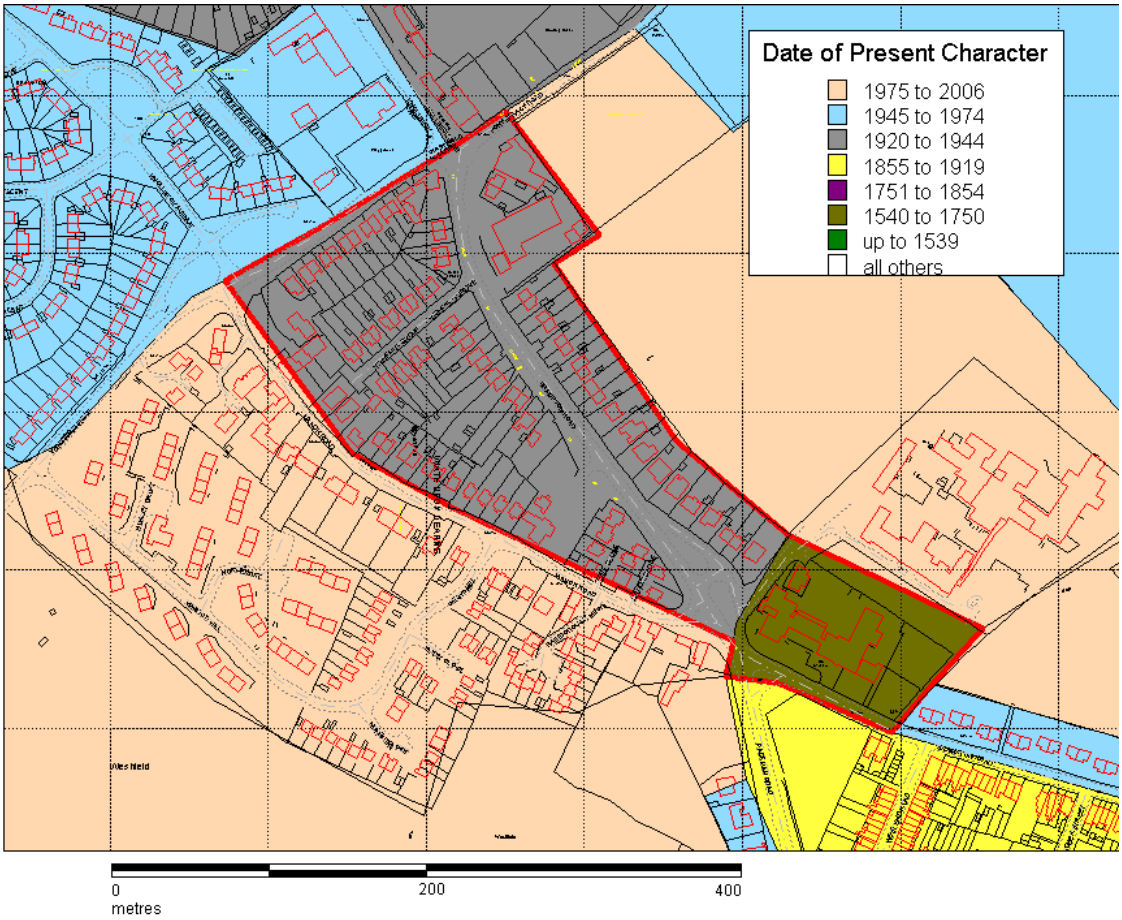


Figure 240: Brampton

This area is dominated by semi-detached housing built in the 1920s and 1930s. However, it includes much of the earlier village around which later housing has developed, particularly Brampton Hall, the external 18th century stone walls of which contain substantial remains of a 15th century timber built cross wing plan house (SMR 1571). To the east of the village Brampton Ellis Junior School has its origins in a charitable school established by 1791 at the latest due to a bequest from George Ellis of Brampton Hall. The school house and eastern most school room probably date to the mid 18th century.

Brampton en le Morthen

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Strip Enclosure' zone

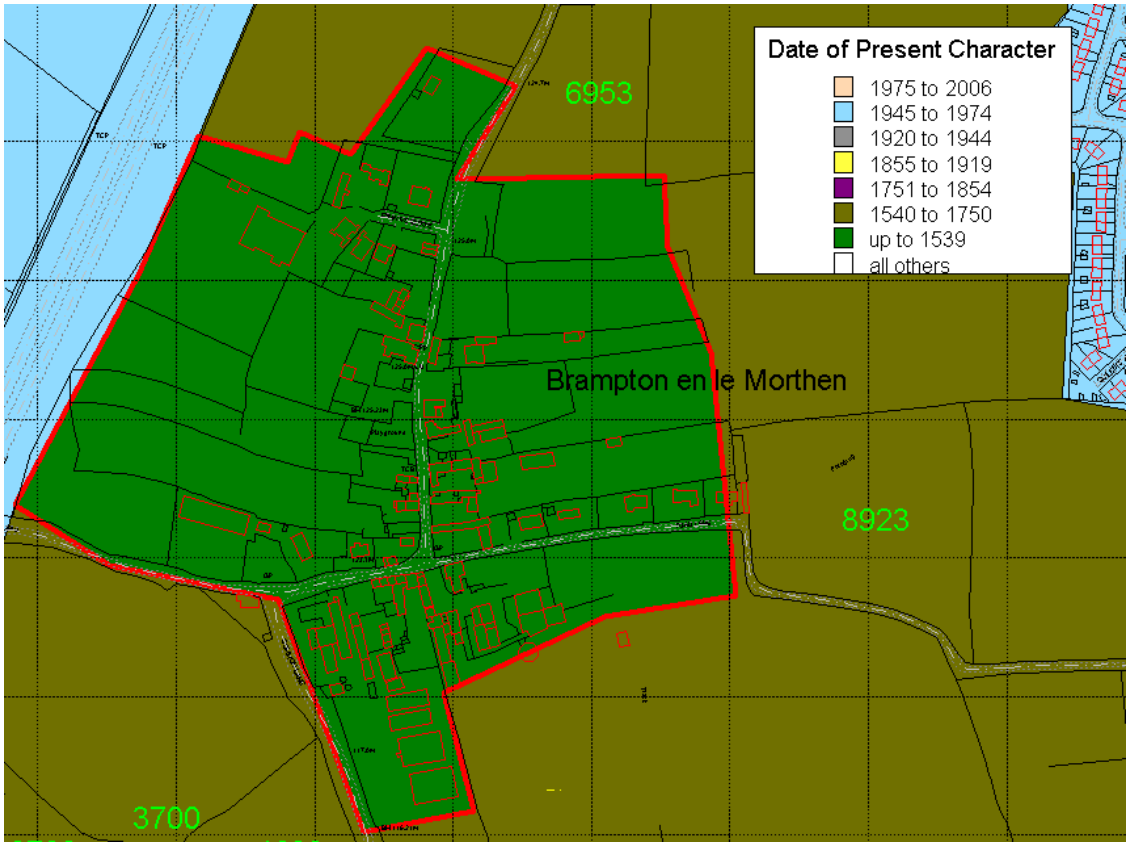


Figure 241: Brampton en le Morthen

The present plan of Brampton en le Morthen is unlikely to have changed a great deal since the medieval period, with narrow strip plots to be found along all the street frontages. Amongst the 16th to 19th century vernacular sandstone rubble built farmsteads are a number of buildings known to have timber framed elements (SMR1164; SMR 1241; SMR 1583; SMR1468; SMR1421).

Only one plot appears to have been developed for 20th century bungalow development, otherwise modern development appears to have largely been confined to the rear of farmsteads where a few large 20th century barns and silos can be found. This polygon includes a particularly well preserved area of strip enclosure 'crofts' around the village.

Brinsworth

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Municipal Suburbs' and 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' zones.

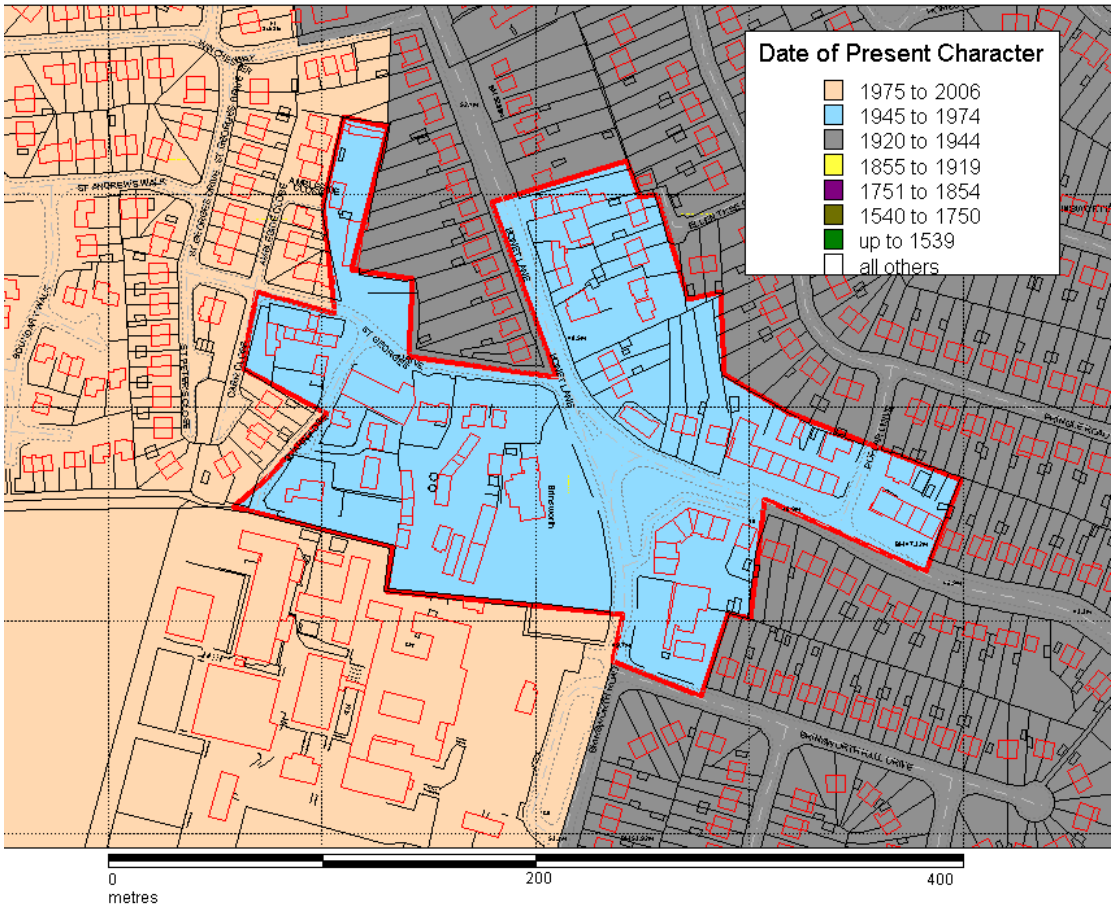


Figure 242: Brinsworth

This area is mostly occupied by shops and commercial premises but also represents the historic core of Brinsworth as surviving by 1851. Very few 19th century or older buildings remain although the linear ranges of buildings at Bankhouse and Quarry Farms and 73-75 Bonet Lane appear to predate the 1851 OS and are probably of vernacular character.

The settlement itself is mentioned in the Domesday Book and the Roman road to the fort at Templeborough is thought to have passed through. Legibility of the former small farming village character is fragmentary due to the surviving buildings and the road junction at its core which probably formed the historic focus of the hamlet through time.

Brookhouse

Geology: Magnesian Limestone

Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' zone.

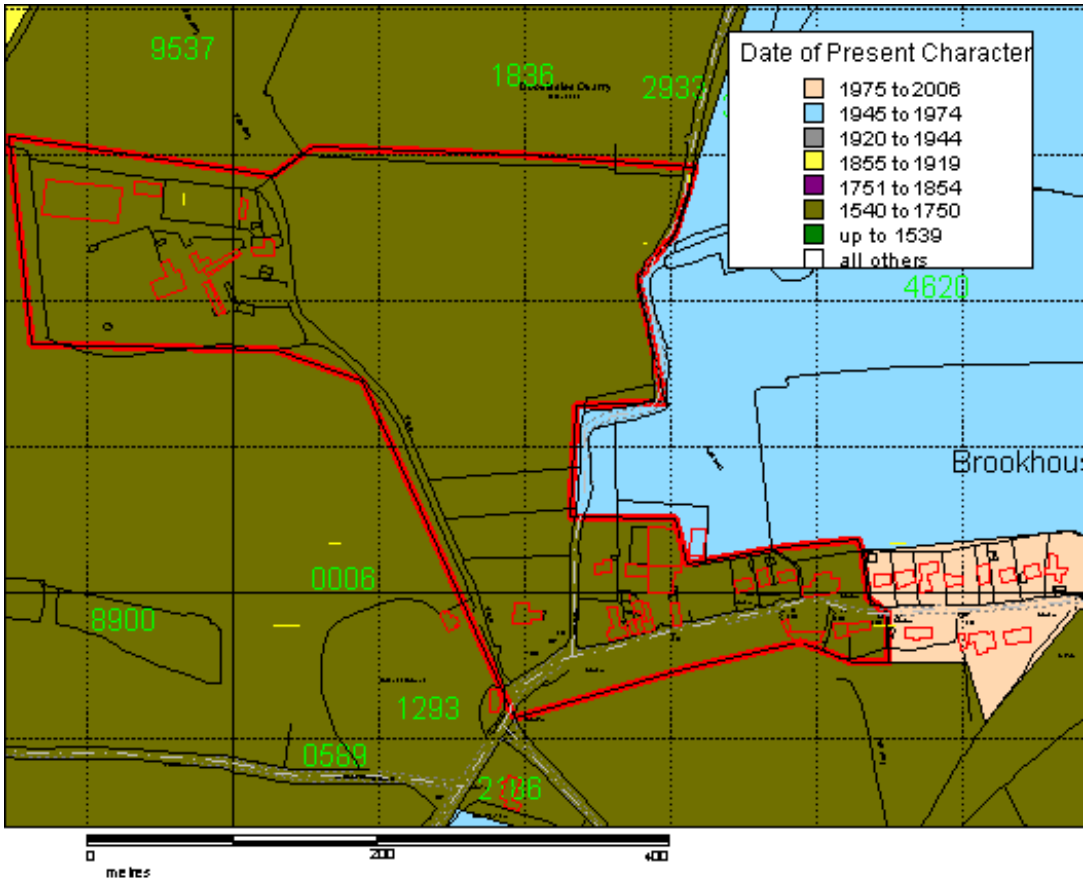


Figure 243: Brookhouse

This area includes the country house Thurcroft Hall, built in 1699, refaced in the mid 18th century (English Heritage 2005, LB335972) and set in a small park. Most houses in the settlement are ranged along the north side of a main street, opposite the brook that presumably gives the settlement its name. The buildings within the historic core are constructed in vernacular styles from coursed rubble and squared limestone blocks and date in external appearance from the 17th to 19th centuries. Walnut Cottage is thought to include probable 16th or 17th century cruck timber framing (SMR ref: 1427).

Figure 244: Thurcroft Hall.

Catcliffe

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Municipal Suburbs' and 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' zones.

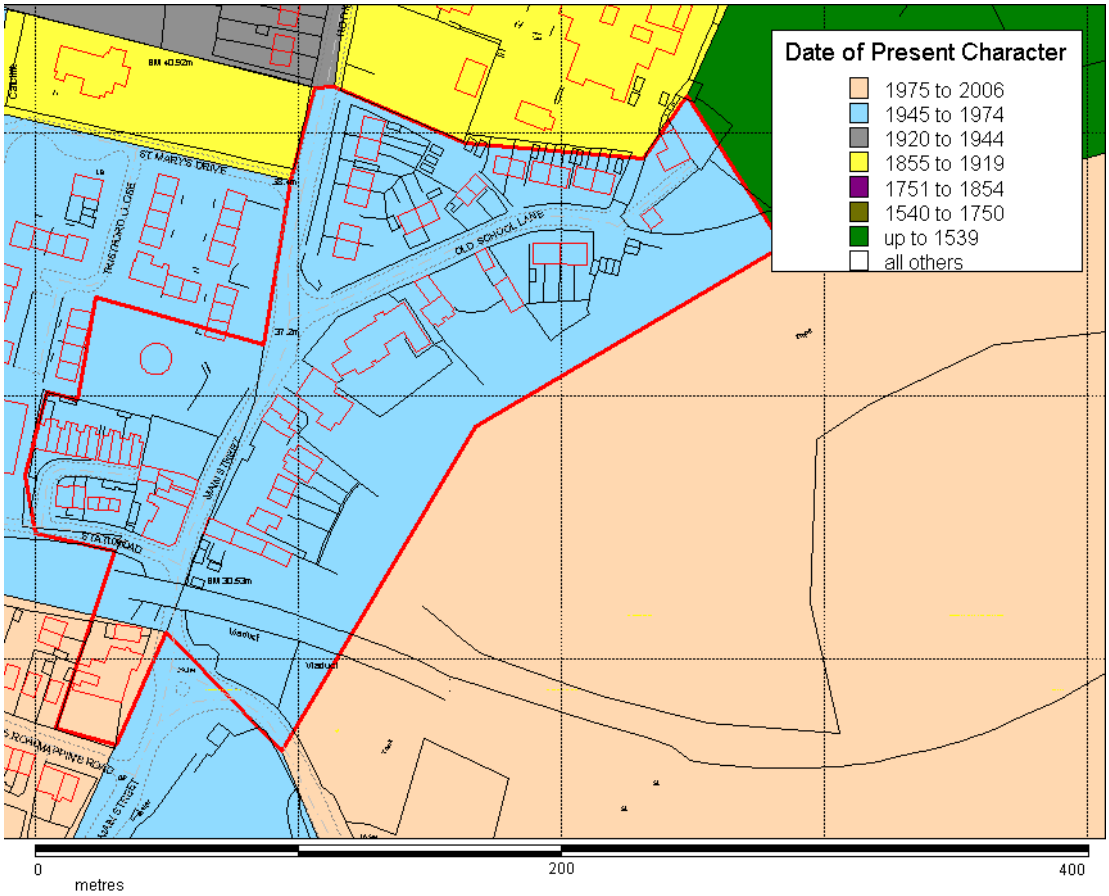


Figure 245: Catcliffe

Little survives of the linear village of Catcliffe shown in 1851. Historic mapping in 1851 and 1891 shows narrow plots occupied by buildings with the river Don forming a common boundary to the series to the east of the Main Street. The only historic buildings recorded on the SMR as predating the 1850s are Hill Top Farm (SMR2192) which contains timber framing and a rare surviving 'cone' from an 18th century glass making furnace to the west of Main Street (English Heritage SAM SY602).

Dalton Magna

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

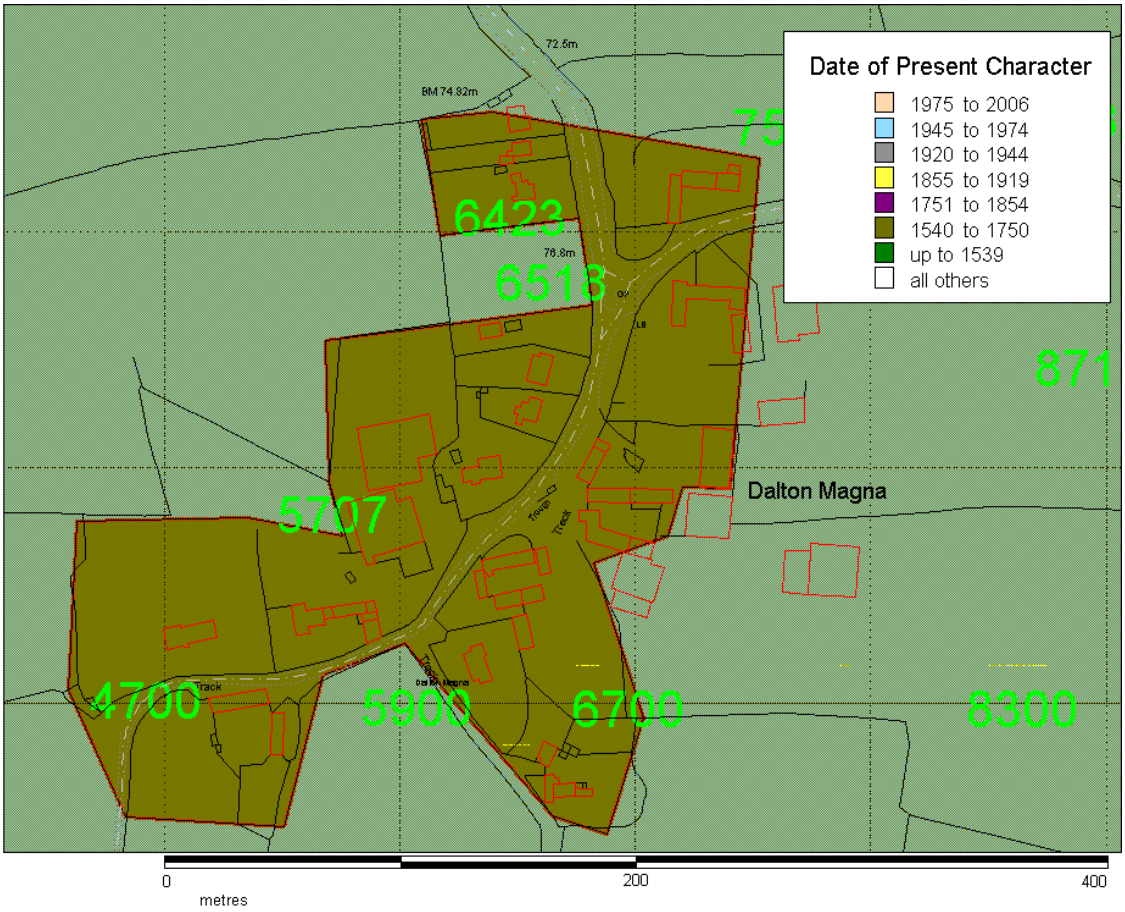


Figure 246: Dalton Magna

Dalton Parva (see below) and Dalton Magna were historically subdivisions of the parish of Rotherham (Hunter 1831b, 36) and as such did not appear to have warranted their own church until the building of the small church at Dalton Parva in the mid 19th century.

The buildings shown on the 1854 OS mapping of Dalton Magna are mostly surviving today and make up a small nucleation of linear, loose courtyard and 'L-type' farmsteads (English Heritage *et al* 2006, 9). These are likely to represent the gradual expansion of linear farm buildings across the post-medieval period and may well contain significant architectural fabric in the local vernacular style. During the twentieth century there has been further agricultural expansion in the form of large prefabricated shed type barns as well as construction on a limited scale of detached properties.
Poll tax returns for the 14th century show over 45 separate householders in Dalton so it is likely there has been some shrinkage of the settlement.

Fragmentary legibility of earlier fabric and boundary patterns is probable.

Dalton Parva

Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Municipal Suburbs' zones.

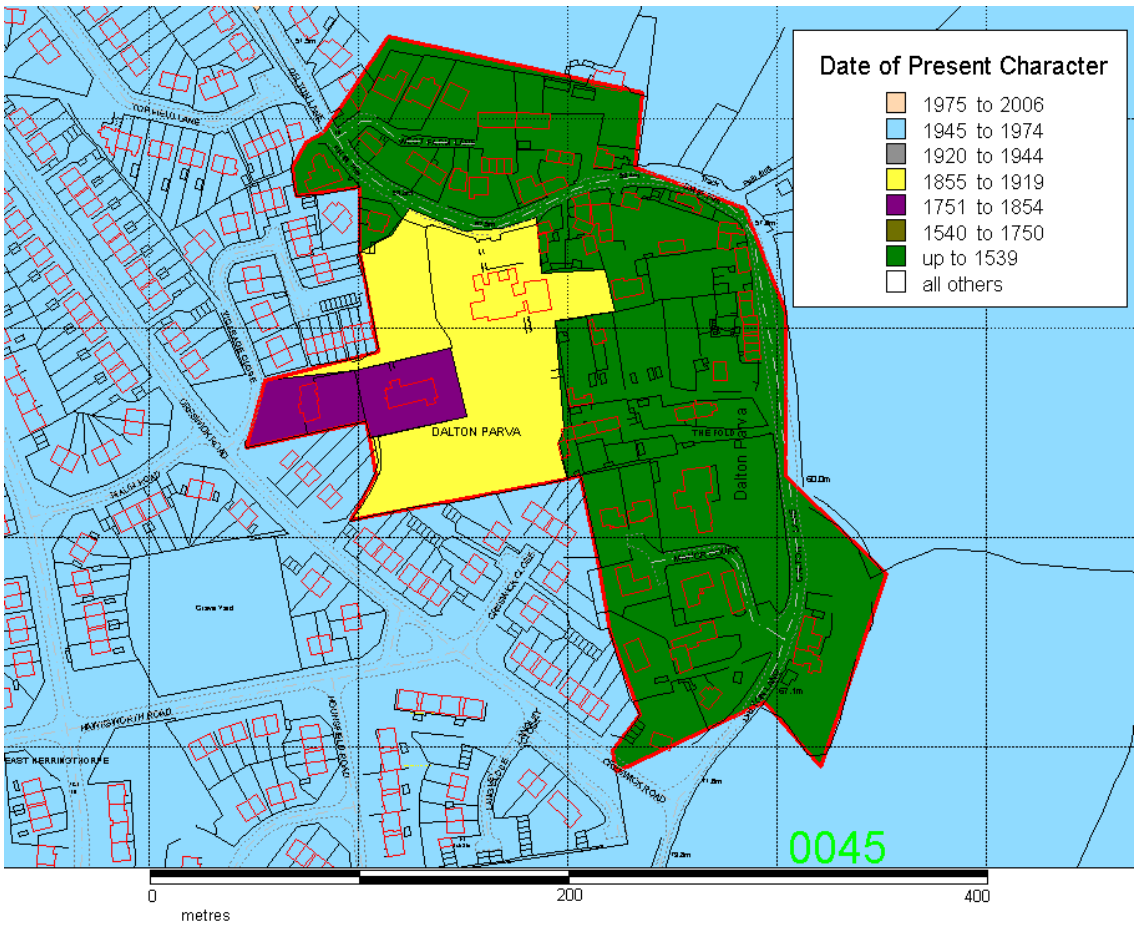


Figure 247: Dalton Parva

This unit represents the medieval village area of Dalton Parva.
A number of buildings survive which are depicted in the 1854 OS map notably at East Farm, Manor Farm, Church Farm and The Fold. There is a high potential for the survival of medieval vernacular buildings at these locations as well as a strong potential for buried medieval remains. Dalton Parva is a possible site of medieval nucleation with historic mapping showing the village at the centre of a radiating field system. Dalton is mentioned as a possession of William of Percy in Domesday (Hunter 1831b, 36) but there are now two settlements Dalton Parva (meaning smaller) and Dalton Magna (meaning larger). There has been some building throughout the 20th century - most recently of large detached housing.

Dinnington

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Early to Mid 20th Century Private Suburbs' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zones.

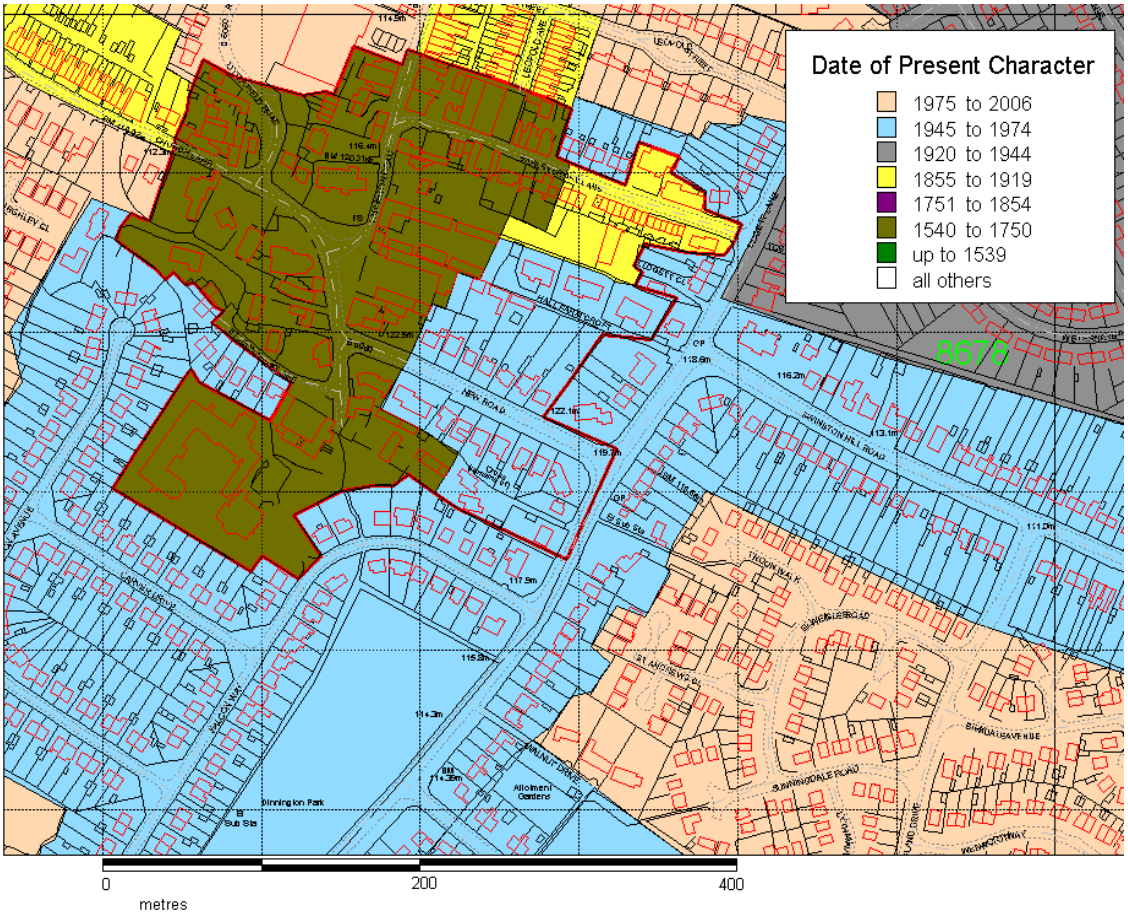


Figure 248: Dinnington

The dominant historic character of this area (which follows the boundary of the Dinnington Conservation Area) dates to the 18th century with a number of 18th century buildings and farmsteads in local magnesia limestone with red tiled roofs present. The east side of Laughton Road retains a typical 'burgage plot' type layout although the rear of these plots (still associated with the placename element 'crofts' have largely been redeveloped in the 20th century.

Later buildings include those on the plots to the south of Church Lane, which date to the mid and late 20th century, the Church of St Nicholas (19th century replacement of medieval predecessor) and the elite buildings of Dinnington Hall and Stables to the south of this area which date to later 18th century. Dinnington Hall was originally set in its own parkland, developed as the suburban housing areas to the west and south of this area in the early to mid 20th century. The abrupt ending to the main street of the village as it meets the hall may date to the establishment of the

parkland. The main route through the settlement is now diverted along New Road, which may, like similar arrangements observed in the Doncaster district, date to a deliberate act of replanning to create parkland.

The southern side of Barleycroft road consists of a long burgage plot which has been progressively subdivided across its width to form smaller plots in the manner described by the 'Burgage Cycle' concept developed by Conzen (Whitehand 2001, 105). In the area of Barleycroft road described her this process of subdivision dates to the early decades of the 20th century with the construction within the larger plot of around 17 terraced houses and their toilet blocks.

Firbeck

Geology: Magnesian Limestone
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Private Parklands zones.

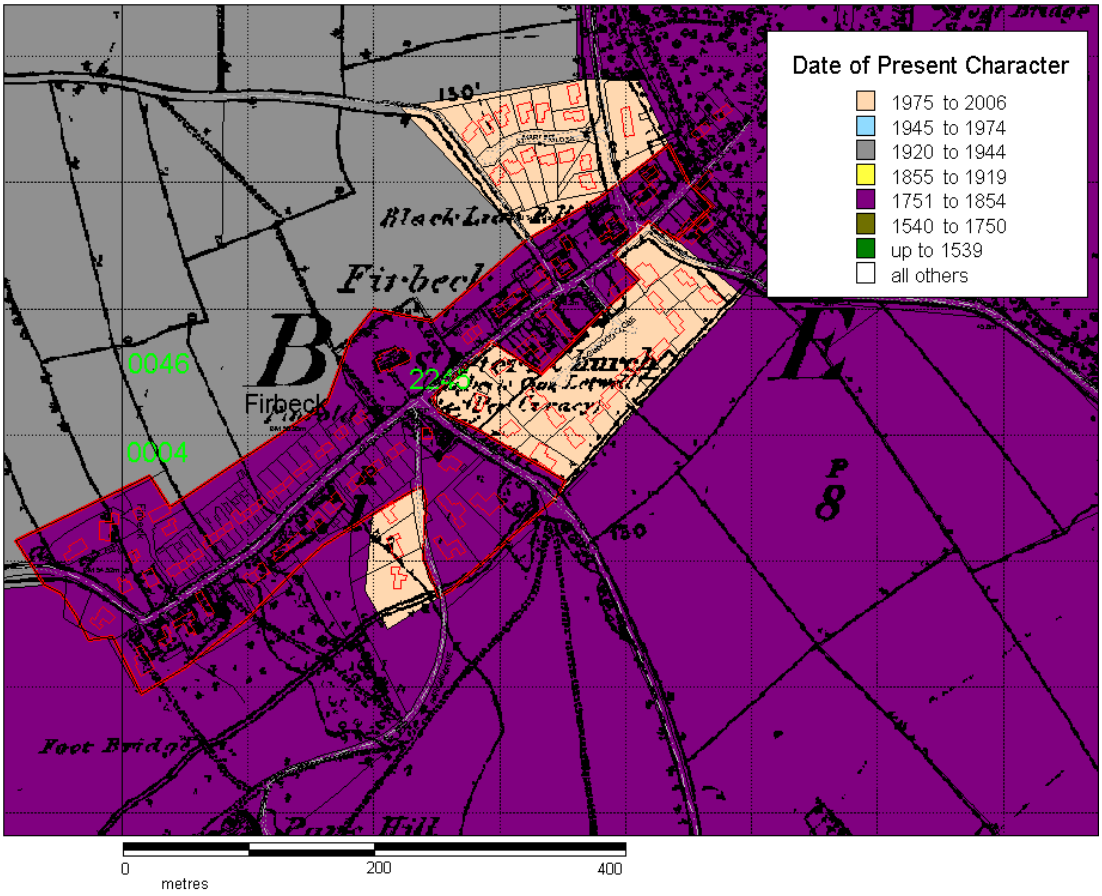


Figure 249: Firbeck

Firbeck is mostly made up of estate cottages built from the 18th and 19th century connected to the St Ledger Estate. The village includes fragments of planting associated with the general landscaping of the area by the estate, a lodge at the entrance to the main park and the estate church built in the 19th century.

No evidence for a medieval precursor to this village in this location is immediately apparent through its plan form, although there is at least one building (Manor Farm – SMR 2160) recorded as dating from the 16th-17th century. There is some mid 20th century higher density housing to the north side of the main street and west of the church.

Gilberthorpe Hill Top

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Municipal Suburbs' and 'Post Industrial' zones.

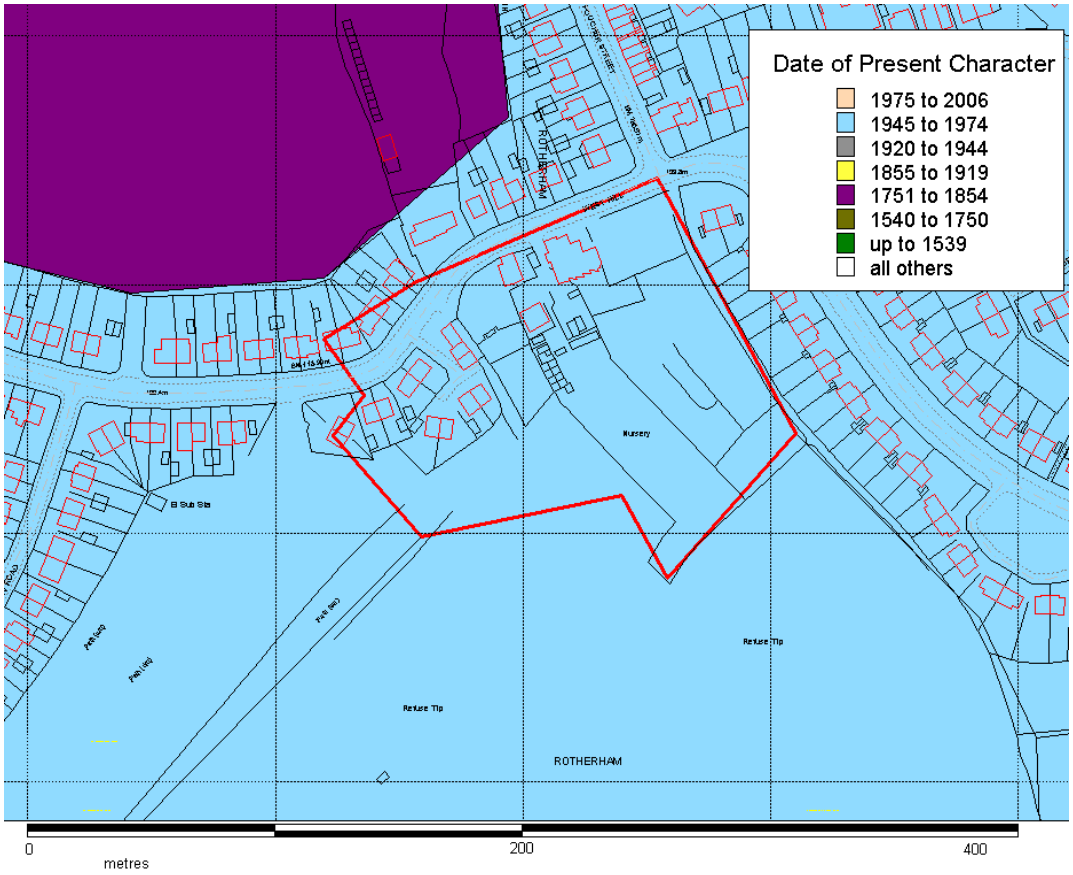


Figure 250: Gilberthorpe Hill Top

This small historic settlement site now centres around a public house and represents the commercial core of a mid 20th century housing estate. Prior to this the polygon was dominated by the farm buildings of the settlement of (Gilberthorpe) Hill Top. Some pre-estate buildings remain.

Gildingwells

Geology: Magnesian Limestone

Close association with: 'Strip Enclosure' and 'Agglomerated Enclosure.

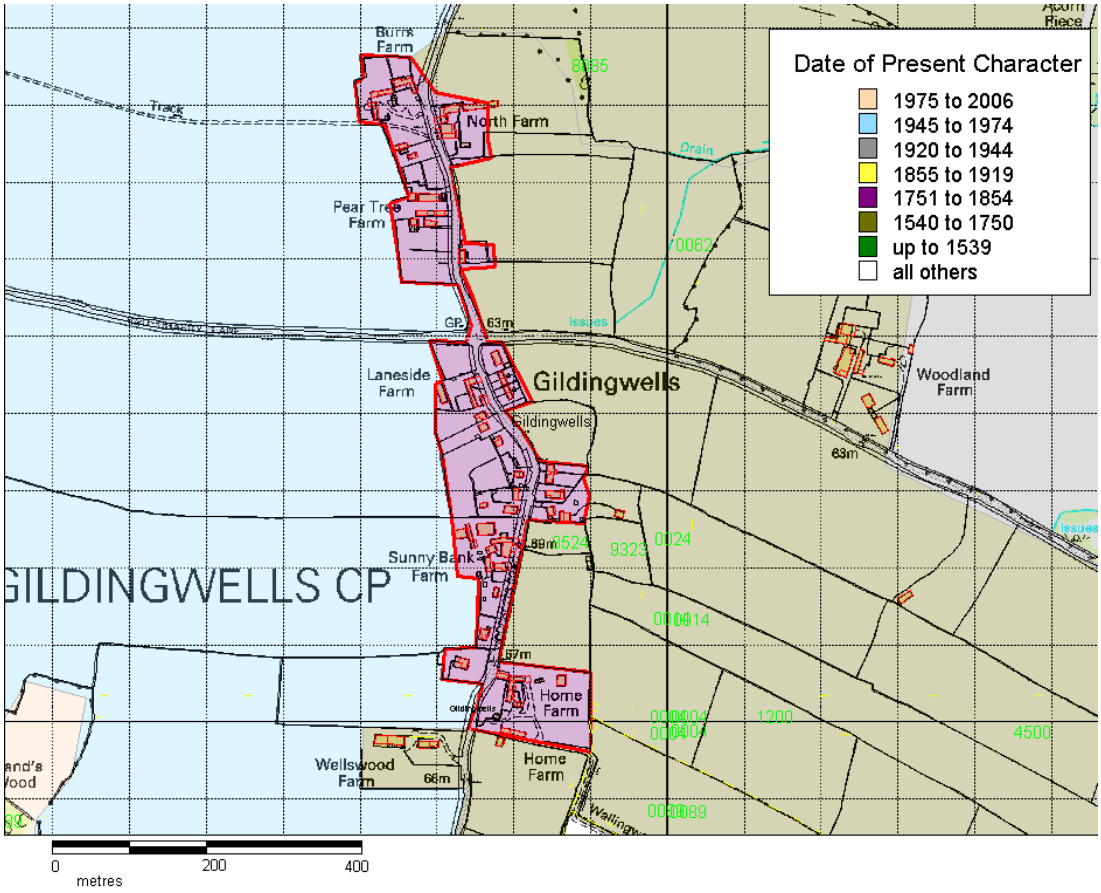


Figure 251: Gildingwells

This is a straggling hamlet with a name suggestive of springs. There is a good selection of 18th and 19th century brick and limestone built farmsteads and 1 medieval timber framed building dating to the late medieval period has been recorded (SMR 1555; Ryder 1982).

Greasbrough

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Agglomerated Enclosure'.

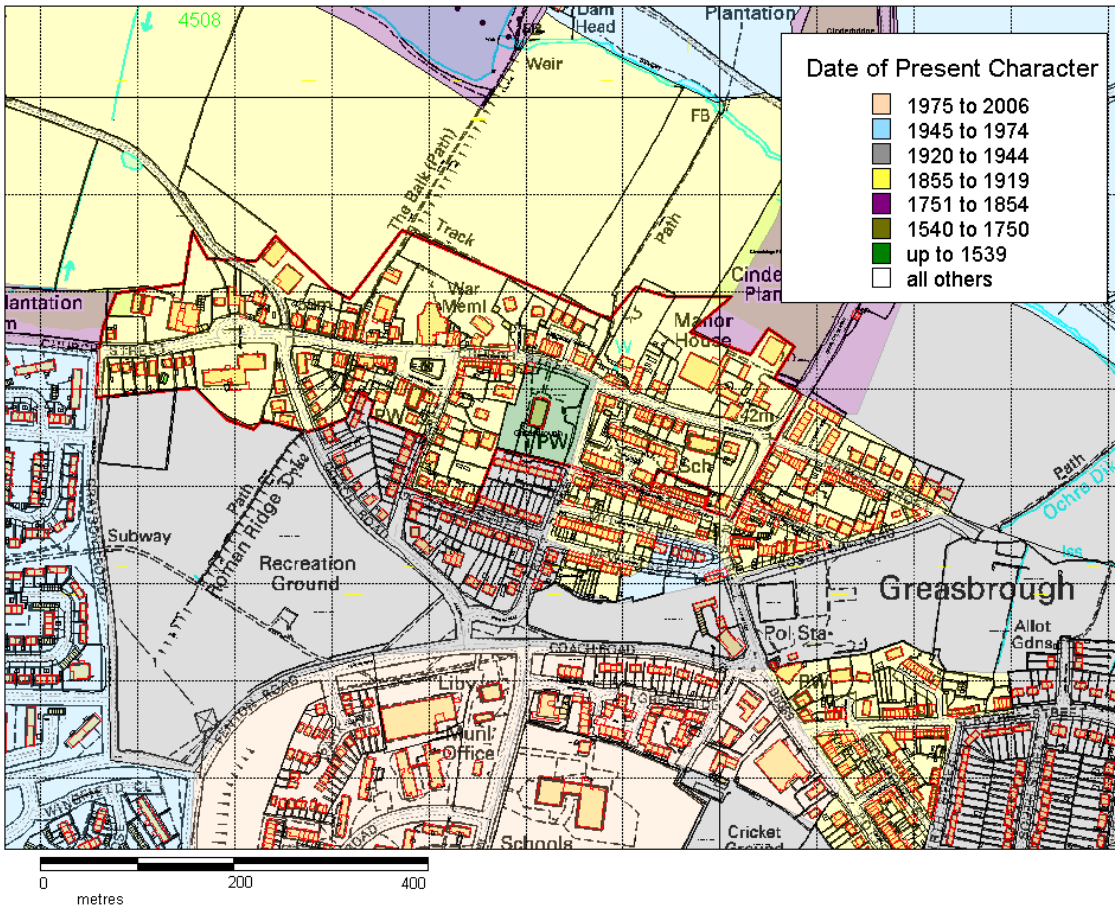


Figure 252: Greasbrough

This area represents the historic core of Greasbrough and roughly equates to the developed area that is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map of 1854. It is also roughly equivalent, although slightly larger than the Greasbrough conservation area. There are a number of civil, institutional and residential buildings included alongside commercial premises. Much of the fabric is 19th and 20th century in date, its construction likely to have been sponsored by the Fitzwilliam family. Manor Farm contains a barn with a likely 17th century timber framed core. Legibility is significant as the line of the historic main street, some traditional buildings and property boundaries and the outline of the triangular village green are all preserved.

St Mary's church was constructed on the site of a medieval Chapel of Ease. The old chapel was demolished in 1826 and the new church opened in 1828 (Hunter 1831b, 29-30).

Hardwick
Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure'.

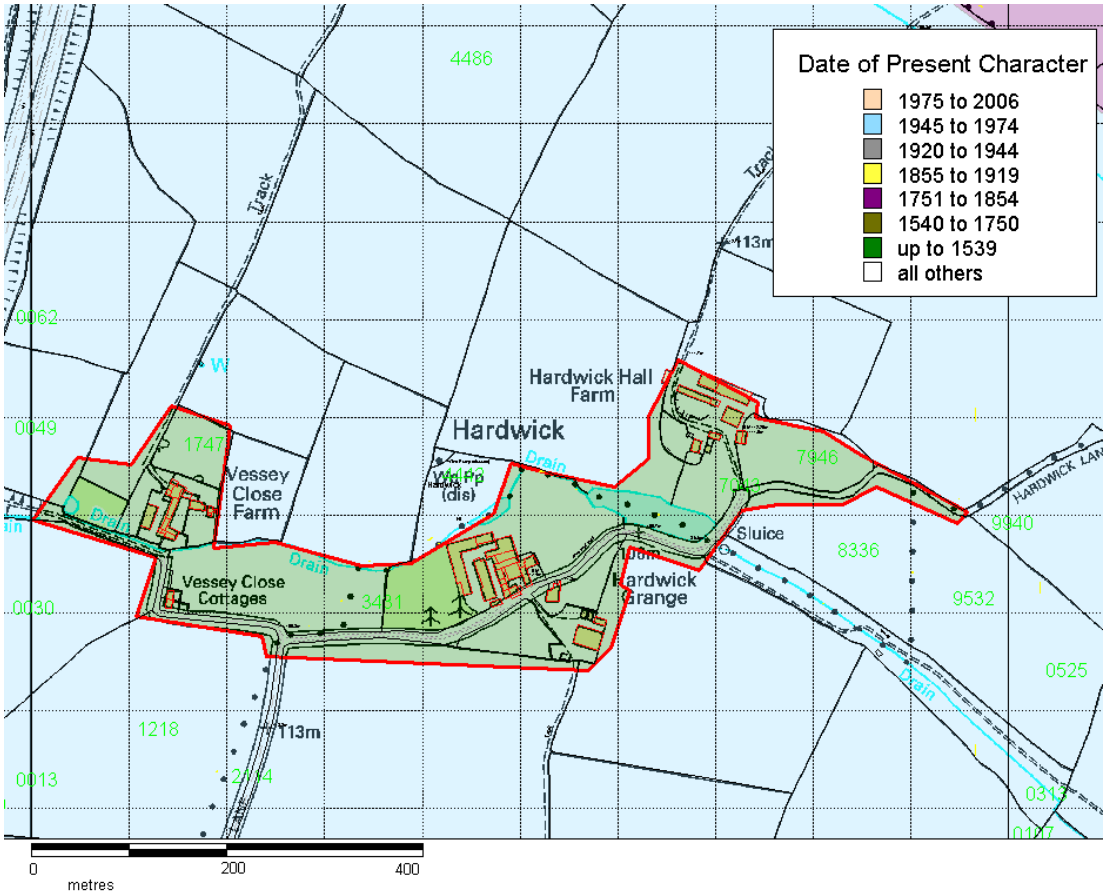


Figure 253: Hardwick

Now a tiny hamlet of just three farms, there was potentially once a larger settlement at Hardwick. It has been described in some historic accounts as a 'manor' and dates back to at least the 13th century (Hunter 1831b, 171). The present buildings are recorded on the SMR as including some medieval timber framed precursors, fragments of which survive (SMR 1576; SMR1577). The village is associated with probable medieval stone flagged trackway The Monks Path, and a possible medieval fishpond or mill site.

Harley
Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure'.

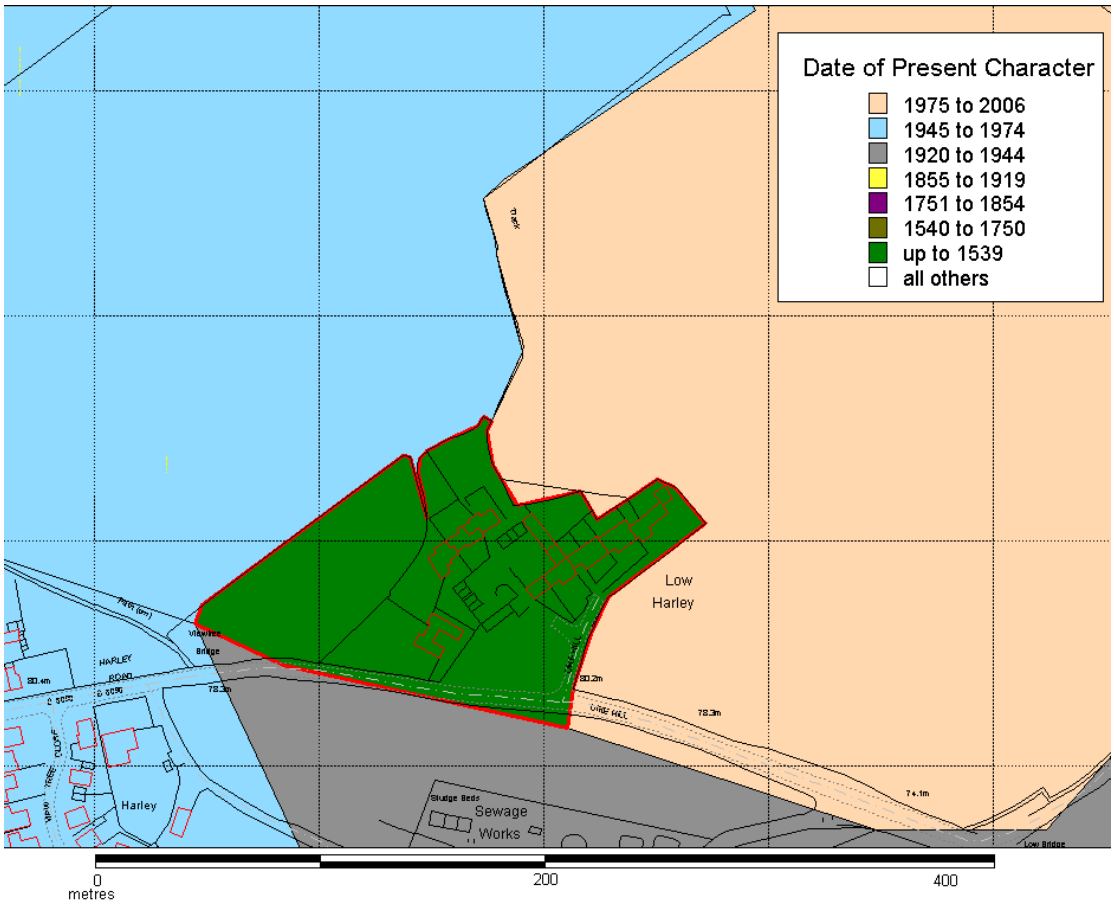


Figure 254: Harley

The historic hamlet of Harley includes a substantial H-plan timber framed house (Harley Hall), parts of which date to approximately 1500 (Ryder 1987, 62). Other elements of the hamlet may have been developed for estate workers of the Wentworth Estate.

Harthill

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Strip Enclosure' Zones.

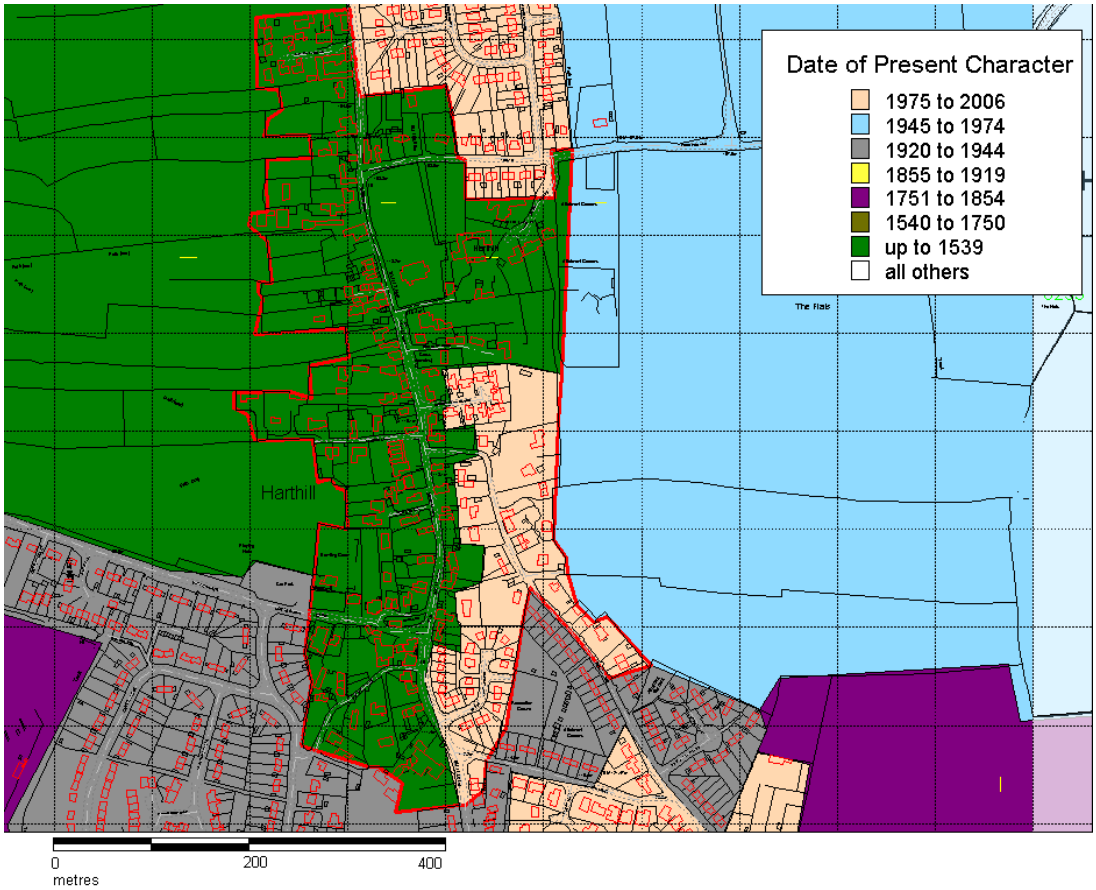


Figure 255: Harthill

Traditional narrow plots perpendicular to Harthill's main street (now called Union Street) are still well represented throughout the village with numerous timber framed buildings dating from the 14th to 18th centuries as well as vernacular buildings from the 18th and 19th centuries (see SMR, Listed Buildings and Rotherham MBC conservation records).

A parish church was in existence by the 12th century at the latest, when a Norman nave was extended with new aisles in the 'Transitional' style of about c.1200 AD (Pevsner 1967, 253). Hunter notes the well established size of the cultivated land as compared to woodland given in Domesday, indicating a sizeable settlement prior to the Norman Conquest (Hunter 1831a, 139).

The medieval cross base at the centre of the village is interpreted on its SMR record (SMR 271) as relating to the location of a medieval market place.

There has been some late 20th century infill around the fringes of this area.

Hellaby

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Post Industrial' Zone.

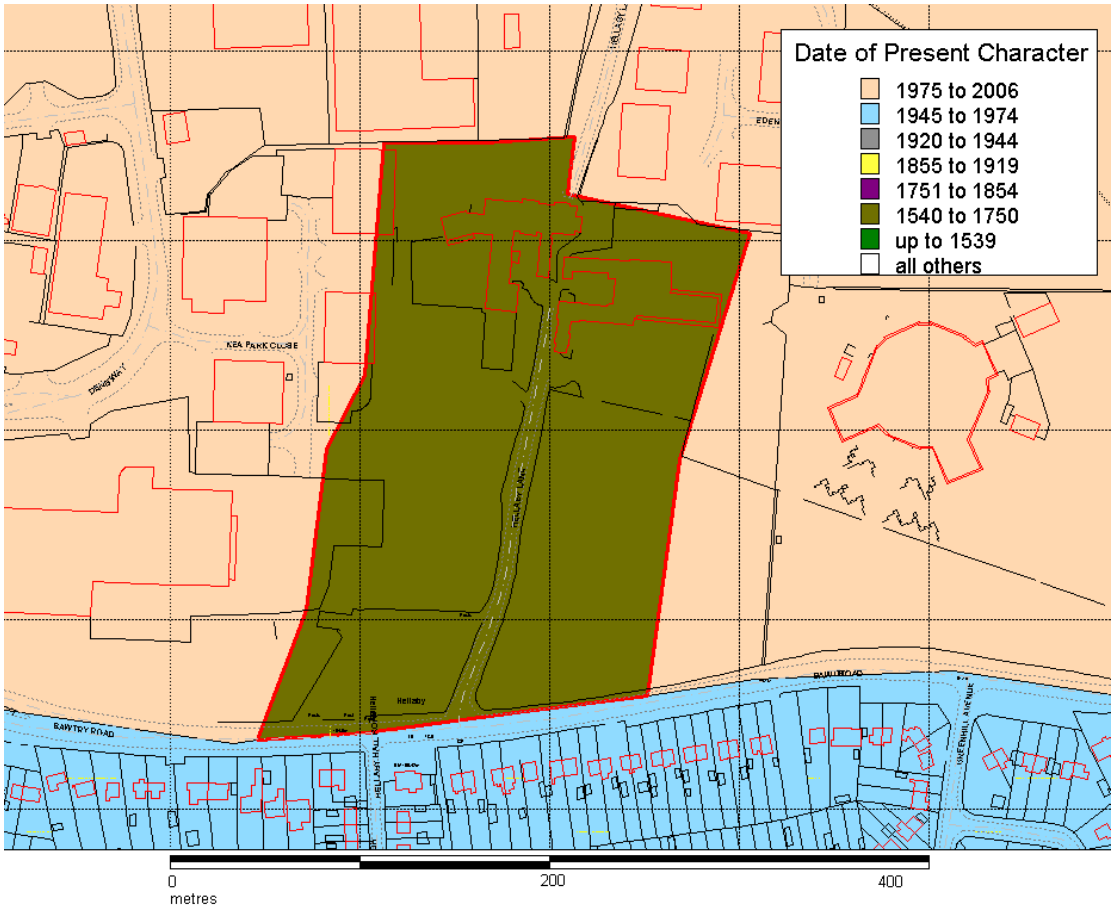


Figure 256: Hellaby

18th century hall, farm and grounds, now reused as a hotel in the centre of an industrial estate. Archaeological investigations in the early 1990s confirmed the presence of remains of a small medieval hamlet in the areas to the south of the hall. This site is now scheduled as a 'Shrunken Medieval Village' (SMR 1163). There is fragmentary legibility of earthworks (which include traces of ridge and furrow and building platforms) around the village.

Hoober
Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' Zone.

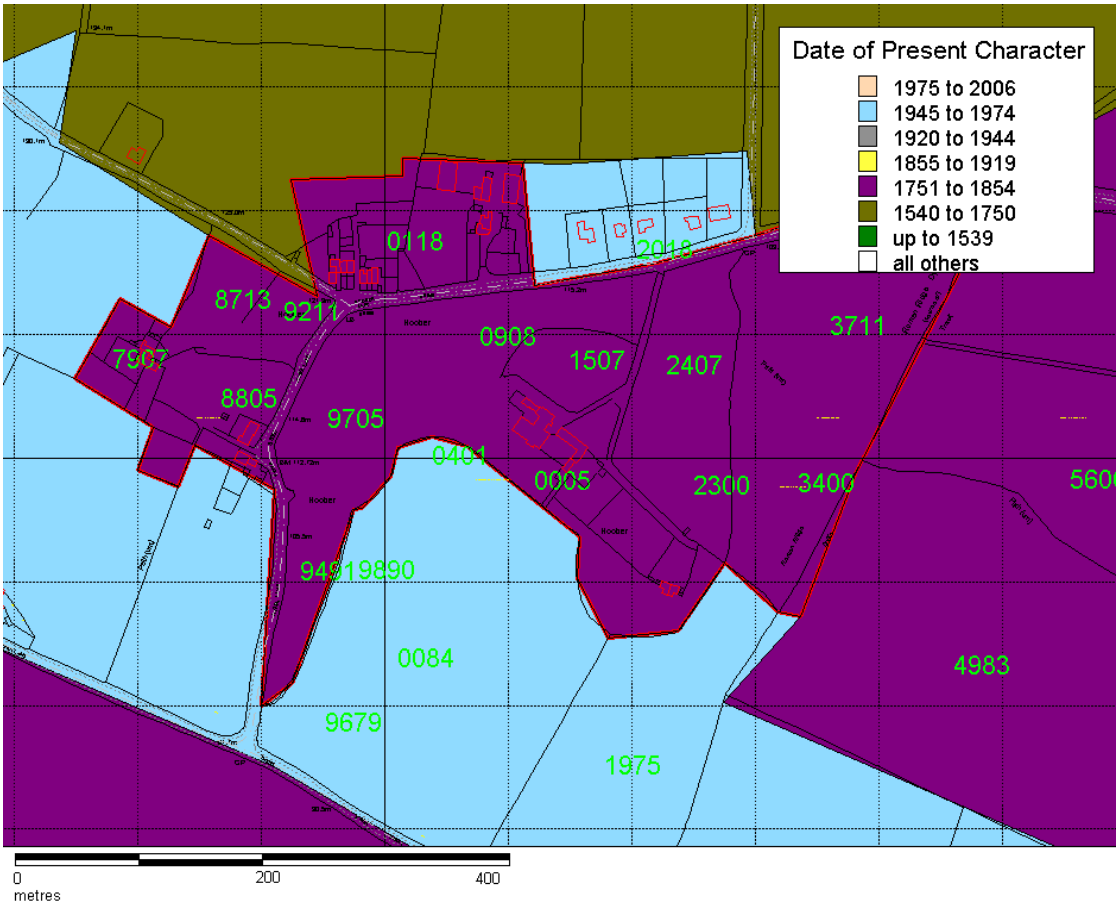


Figure 257: Hoober

The present village, centred on Hoober House, is situated on the edge of the former common lands of Hoober Common to the north (enclosed privately in 1714) and Rawmarsh Common (enclosed by Parliamentary Award in 1781) (enclosure dates taken from English 1985). No records indicating a medieval village here have been traced by the HEC project and it seems likely that the settlement originated in the post-medieval period and was developed under the influence of the surrounding Wentworth Estate.
Partial legibility of earlier surveyed enclosure.

Hooton Levitt

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' Zone.

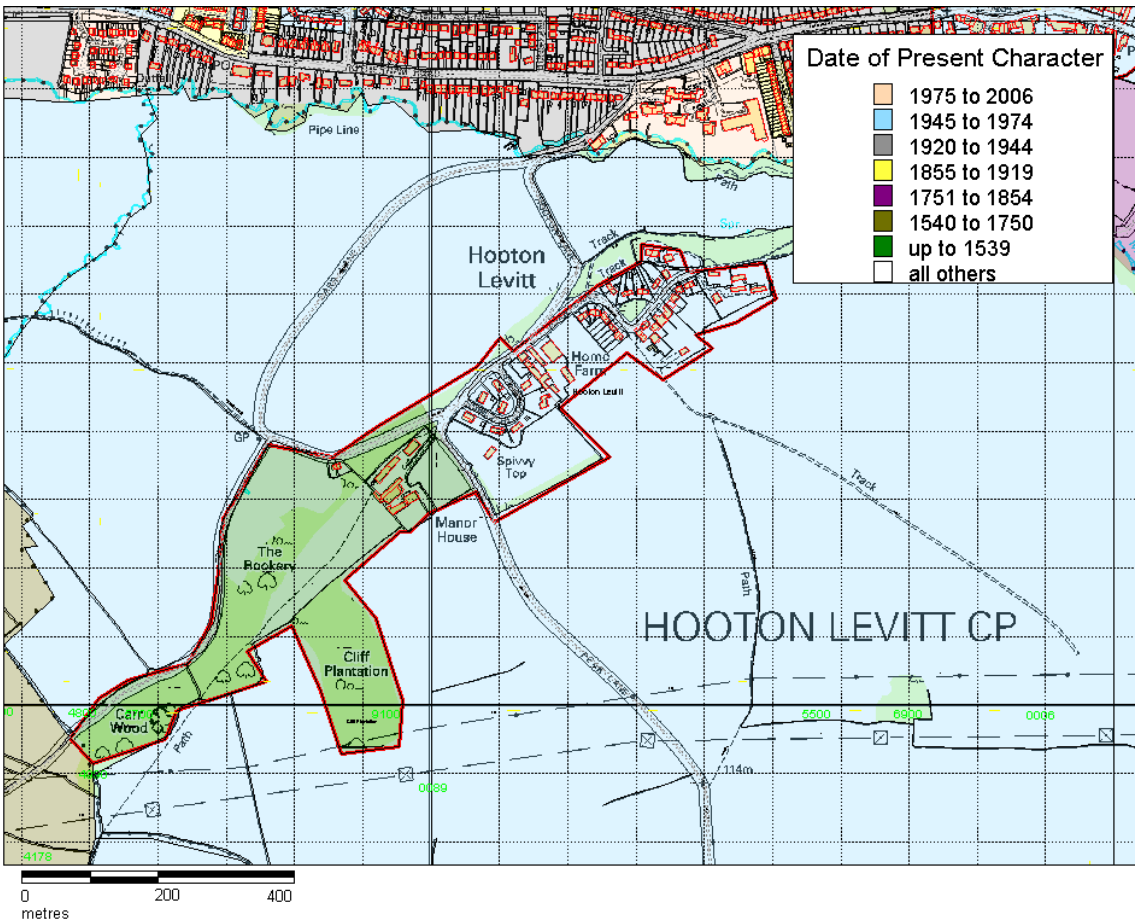


Figure 258: Hooton Levitt

The majority of the present buildings within this character area are of mid 20th century date and relate to the replacement of traditional farm complexes with detached suburban houses. The historic mapping from the late 19th century shows three traditional farmsteads in the area to the north east of Manor Farm in addition to the larger Hooton Hall, probably a post-medieval elite residence. These now demolished remnants of the historic village probably represent the later stages of development of a medieval village, which may well have contracted in the late medieval or post-medieval period.

The presence of a relatively important medieval settlement on this site is most clearly legible in the form of a medieval stone building surviving at Manor Farm. Detailed analysis in advance of its re-use as housing indicates that the building represents a 12th century 'chamber block', a surviving component of a manorial complex which may have functioned alongside a nearby ground floor timber built hall (EDAS 2006[draft], 9). The surrounding farm buildings date to the 17th to 19th centuries.

Hooton Roberts

Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Strip Enclosure' Zones.

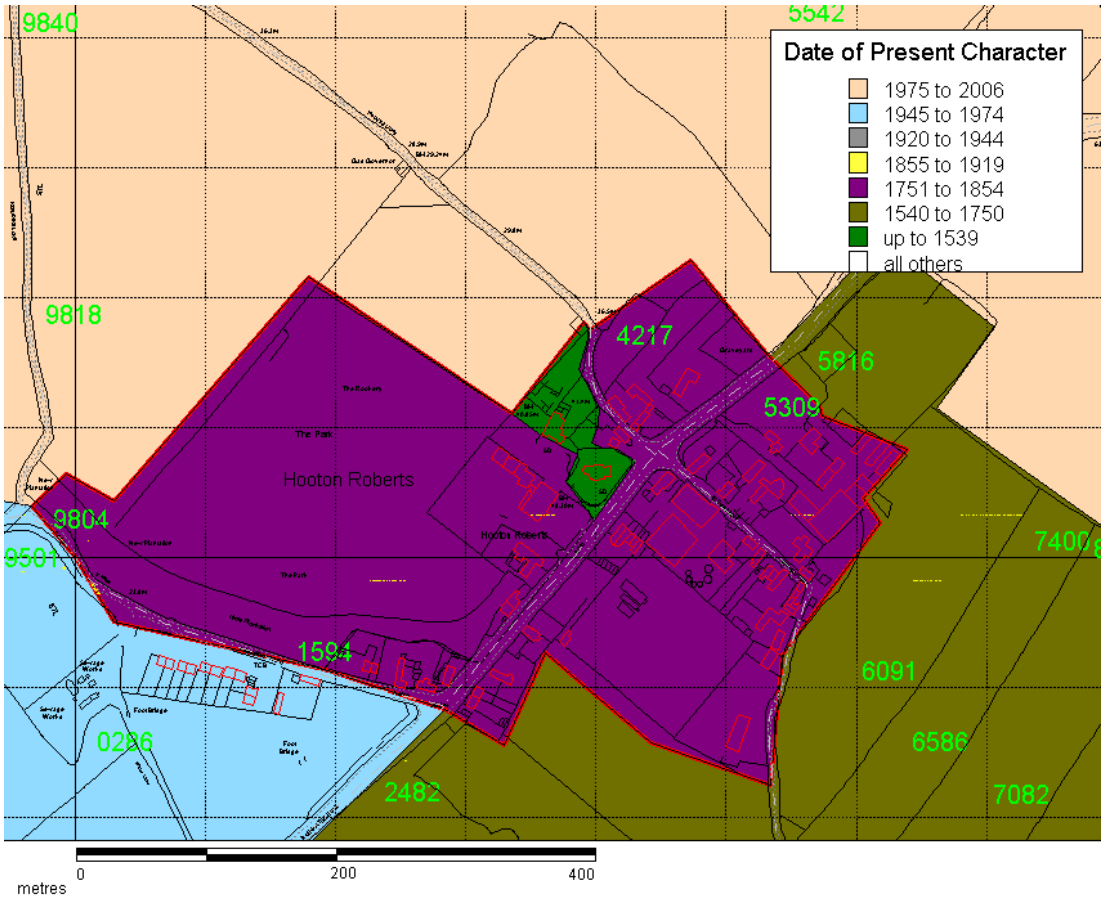


Figure 259: Hooton Roberts

Hooton Roberts is a well preserved linear village that was recorded in the Domesday Book along with nearby Denaby (Hunter 1831b, 399). The majority of the village buildings shown on the 1851 OS appear to still be surviving on the modern map and aerial photographic data. Change during the 20th century is likely to have included the provision of further housing within older property boundaries and the construction of prefabricated farm buildings. Significant legibility of older structures and boundaries is likely.

To the north west of the village survives a manor house formerly inhabited by the widow of the executed 1st Earl of Strafford (SMR2146). The present building dates in part to the late 16th - early 17th centuries but was greatly altered and enlarged in the late 18th century. The present historic character is of a reused (following conversion to a public house in the early 1980s) Georgian elite residence.

The English Heritage listing record for the medieval church in this settlement records a 12th century core with rebuilding instances in 15th and 19th centuries.

Kimberworth

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Industrial Settlement' Zone.

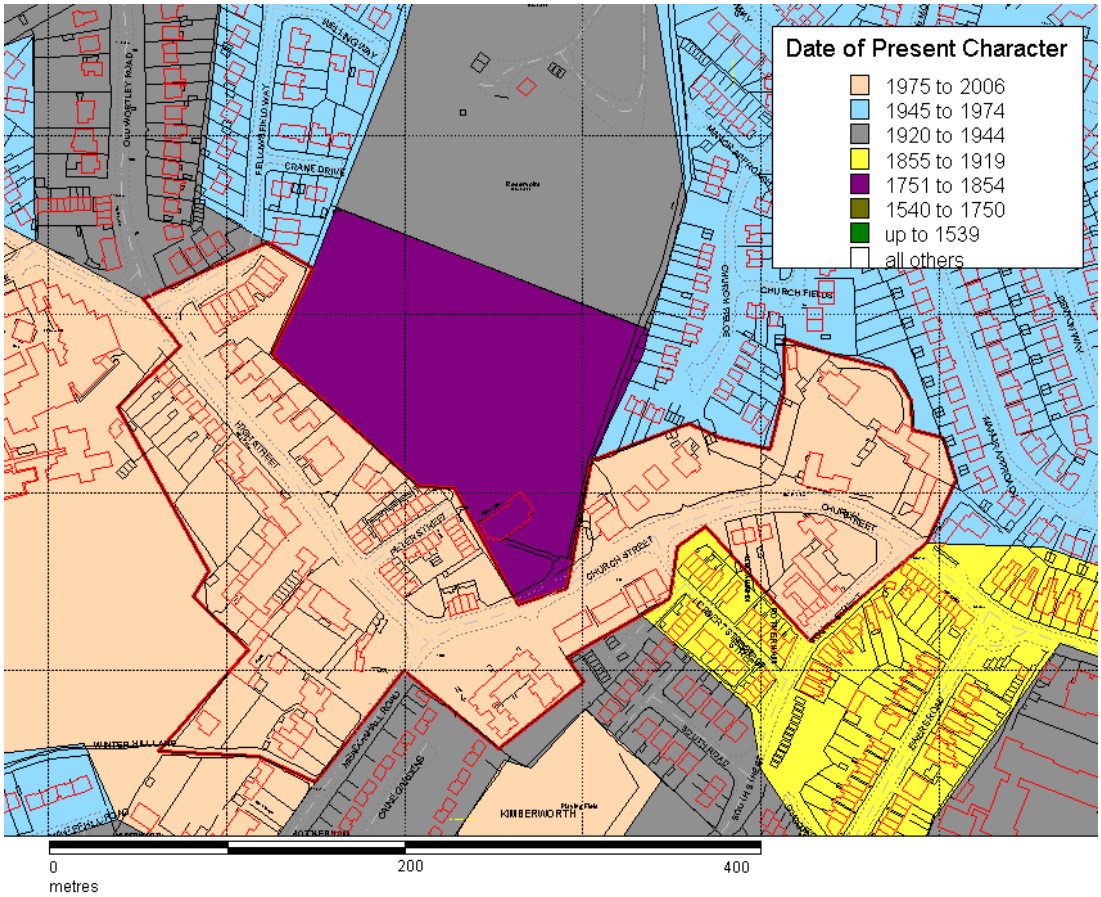


Figure 260: Kimberworth

Kimberworth is likely to have been a focus for settlement since the Saxon period. The settlement is detailed in Domesday and situated on the course of the pre-conquest 'Roman Ridge' earthwork. Comparison with the present form of this area and the settlement shown on pre 20th century mapping, shows that the majority of its historic buildings have been redeveloped, although the forms of Church Street and High Street are probably medieval in origin. There are remains of the medieval manor house, in addition to a mid 19th century parish church and a probable 18th to 19th century farm complex at Old Hall Farm.

Laughton en le Morthen

Geology: Coal Measures / Magnesian Limestone boundary
Close association with: 'Strip Enclosure' Zone.

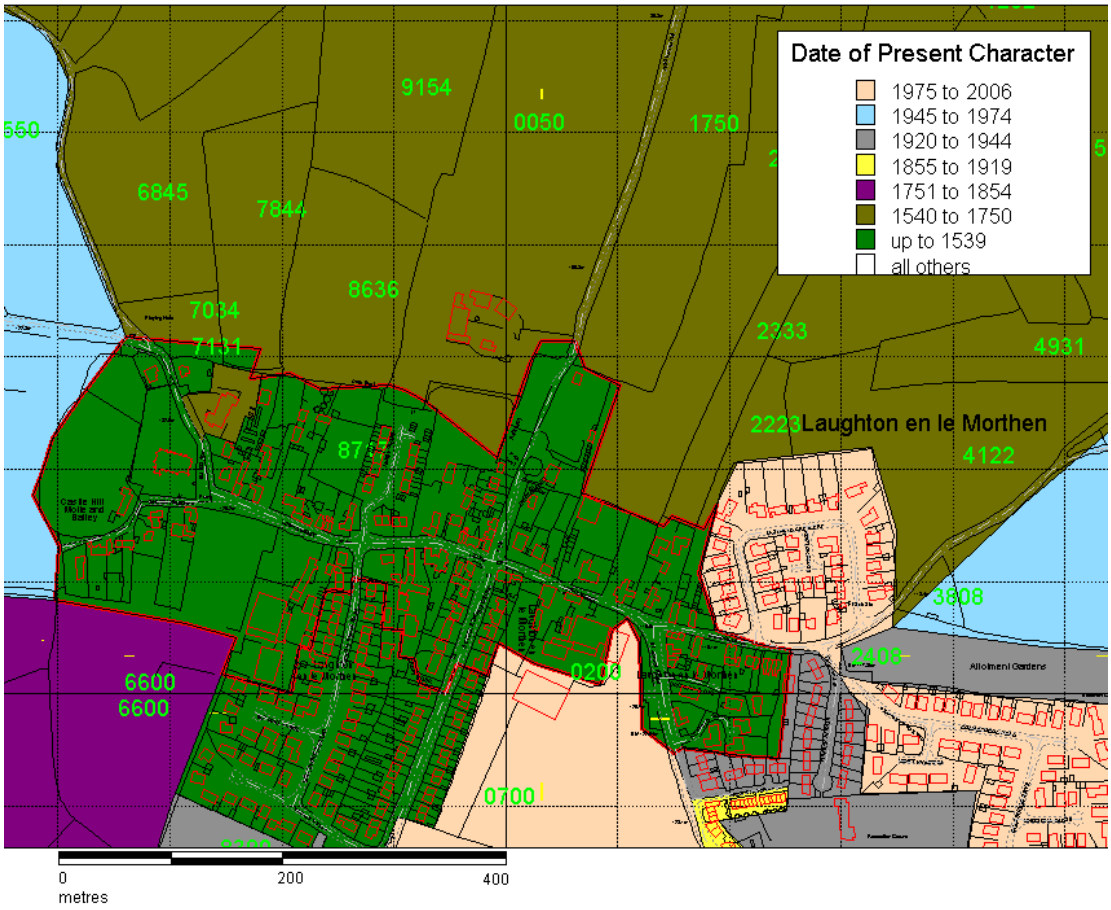


Figure 261: Laughton en le Morthen

Laughton en le Morthen is a linear village strung out along a sinuous main street lined on both sides by typical narrow settlement plots perpendicular to this main road. At the western end of the village is the dramatic church of All Saints, the 14th century hill-top spire is visible for many miles although the architectural evidence of the church points towards its foundation in the Saxon period as a minster church (Ryder 1982b, 71-83).

The village may have lain within a Viking administrative unit of 'Morthing' (meaning 'moorland assembly') (Hey 1979, 37-41). Indications of an administrative seat of power here are the presence of an 'aula' (hall) of the Saxon lord Earl Edwin mentioned by the Domesday Survey (Rose and Roberts 2007, 2.2) which may have been located on the site of the later Norman motte and bailey castle, the mound of which survives to the west of the church (ibid, 2.3). The traditional plot layouts along the main street are well represented in the current village landscape. Archaeological investigations at Rectory Farm revealed a sequence of deposits indicative of domestic occupation within one of these plots that date back to the pre-

conquest period. The earliest features include a wattle and daub kiln of Saxon date (ibid). Other plots contain a mixture of vernacular buildings some of which have medieval timber framed cores and many of which are faced in local Magnesian limestone (SMR and Listed building records). The village also contains "[t]he oldest surviving school in the county….[a] delightful building opposite the north side of the church at Laughton, which was erected sometime between 1610 and 1619 on land given by Anthony Eyre and Edmund Laughton" (Hey 1979, 142).
20th Century development in this area has largely respected the boundaries of earlier properties.

Figure 262: Saxon north doorway surround at All Saints Church, Laughton en le Morthen
Photo by Dan Ratcliffe © SYAS

Letwell

Geology: Magnesian Limestone

Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' Zone.

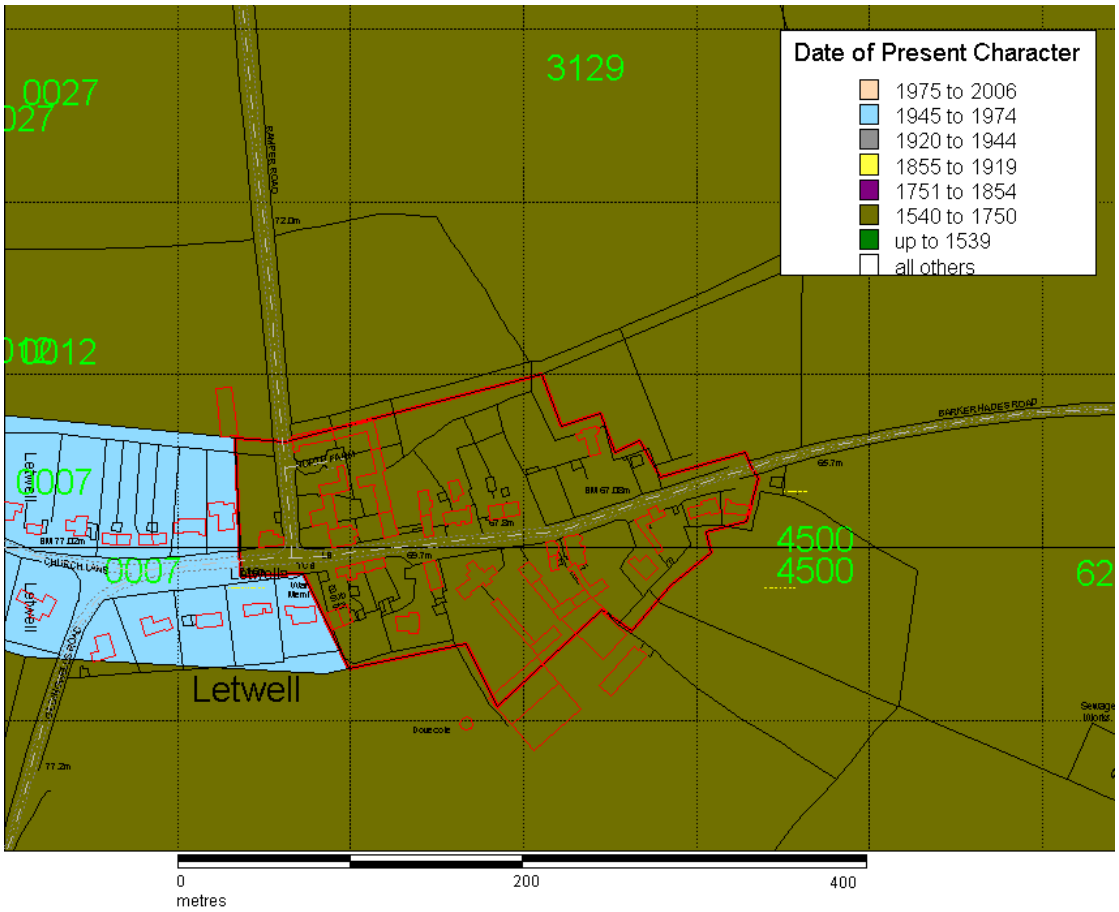


Figure 263: Letwell

Little changed since 1851, the historic core area of Letwell contains vernacular farms and cottages dating from the late medieval to the 19th century.

Maltby

Geology: Magnesian Limestone

Close association with: 'Planned Industrial Settlements' Zone.

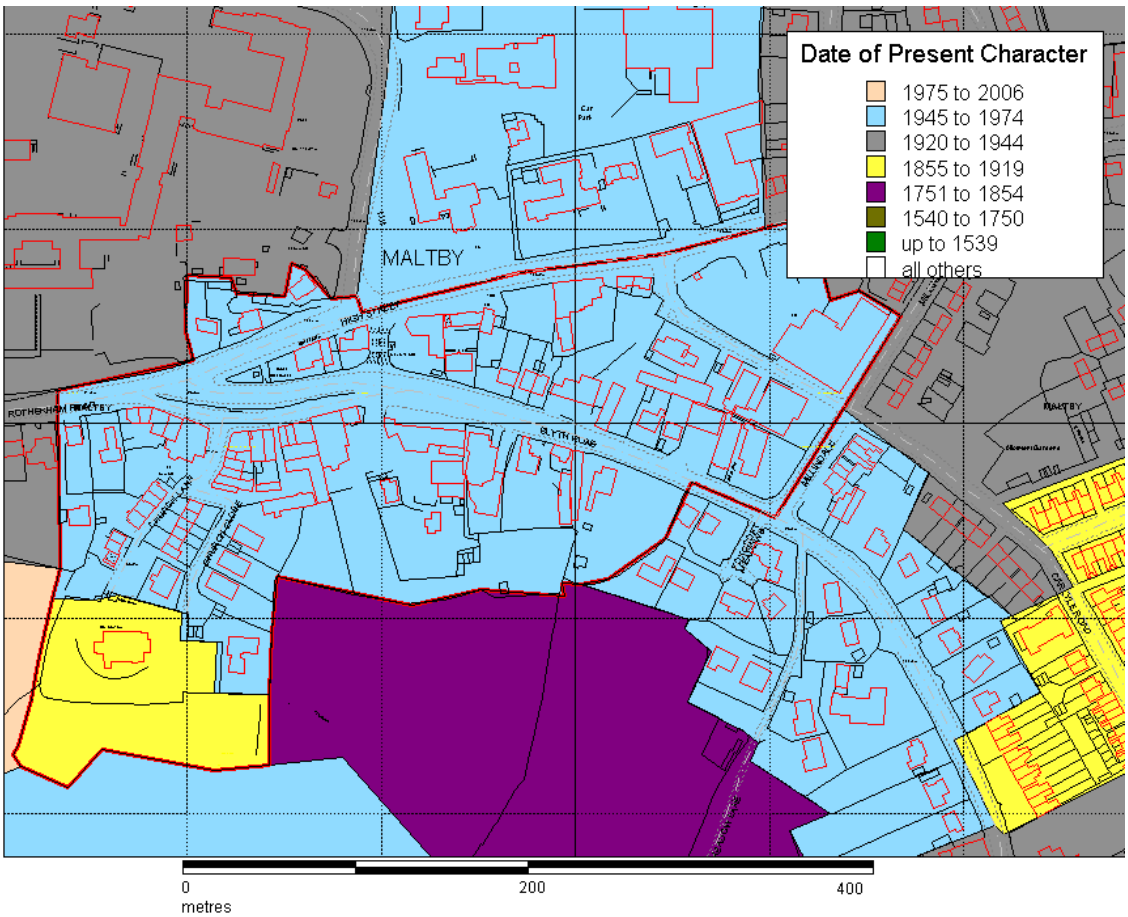


Figure 264: Maltby

This character area is the extent of the historic settlement of Maltby, prior to its expansion due to the sinking of Maltby Main Colliery in the early 20th century. The village is at least Saxon in origin, with a record in the Domesday Book (Smith 1961: Pt1, 137) and a church with strong indications of Late Saxon or Early Norman work in its tower (Ryder 1982, 84). The pre 20th century village of Maltby was associated with an extensive open field system, the last remnants of which are shown as still unenclosed to the north and east of the village on Sanderson's map of 1835.

There has been significant mid 20th century rebuilding within this area, following its absorption into the mining village that surrounds it.

Morthen

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' Zone.

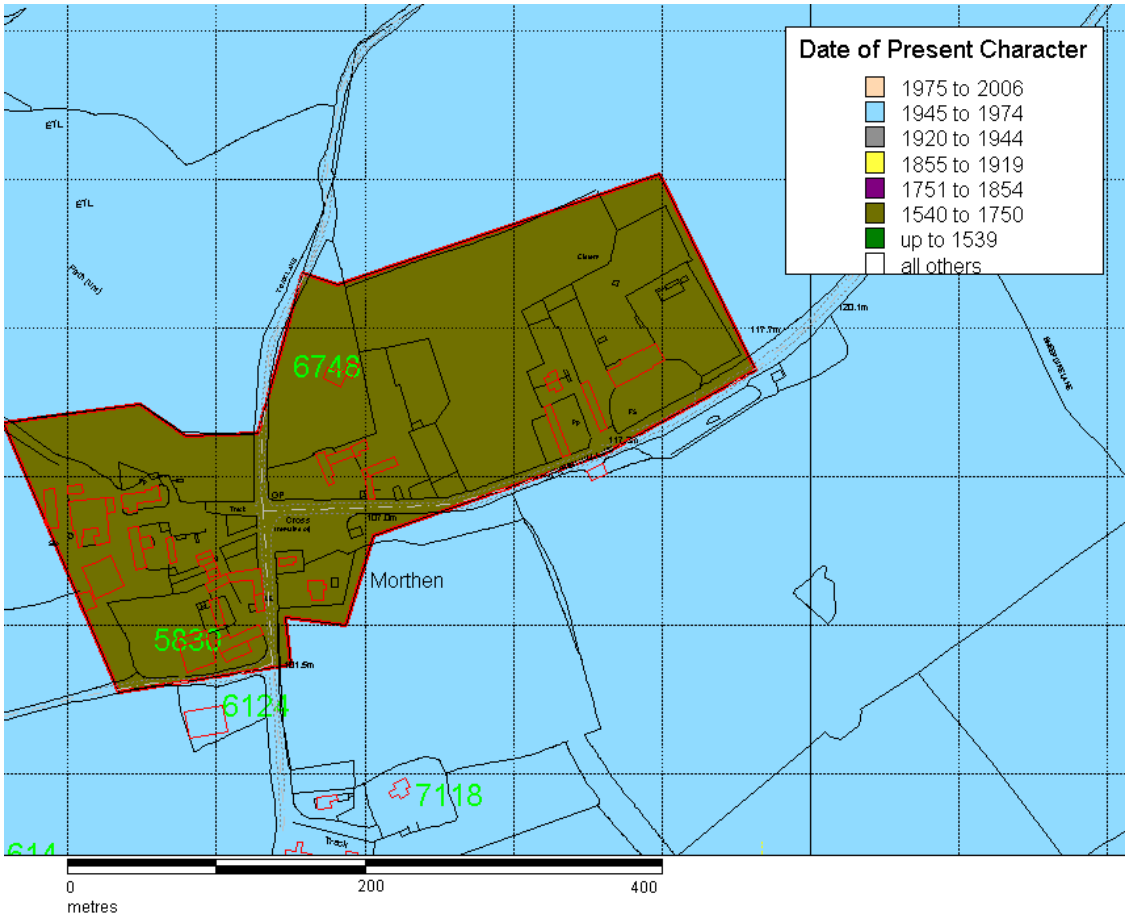


Figure 265: Morthen

Morthen is a small hamlet consisting of a collection of farm buildings and cottages, the majority of which are depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1855. Some of the buildings are timber framed and many date to at least the 17th century. The name 'Morthen' derives from a Scandinavian unit of administration that was obsolete by the time of the Norman Conquest. It translates as 'the moorland district with the common assembly'. The Yorkshire assembly was divided into three regions (trithings or ridings) which were in turn divided into district assemblies such as the one held near Morthen (Hey 1979, 25-26). This district is recalled in place names ending in 'en-le Morthen'. Legibility of the former historic character is fragmentary due to the surviving network of old lanes and timber framed buildings.

Nether Haugh

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Private Parkland' and 'Agglomerated Enclosure' Zones.

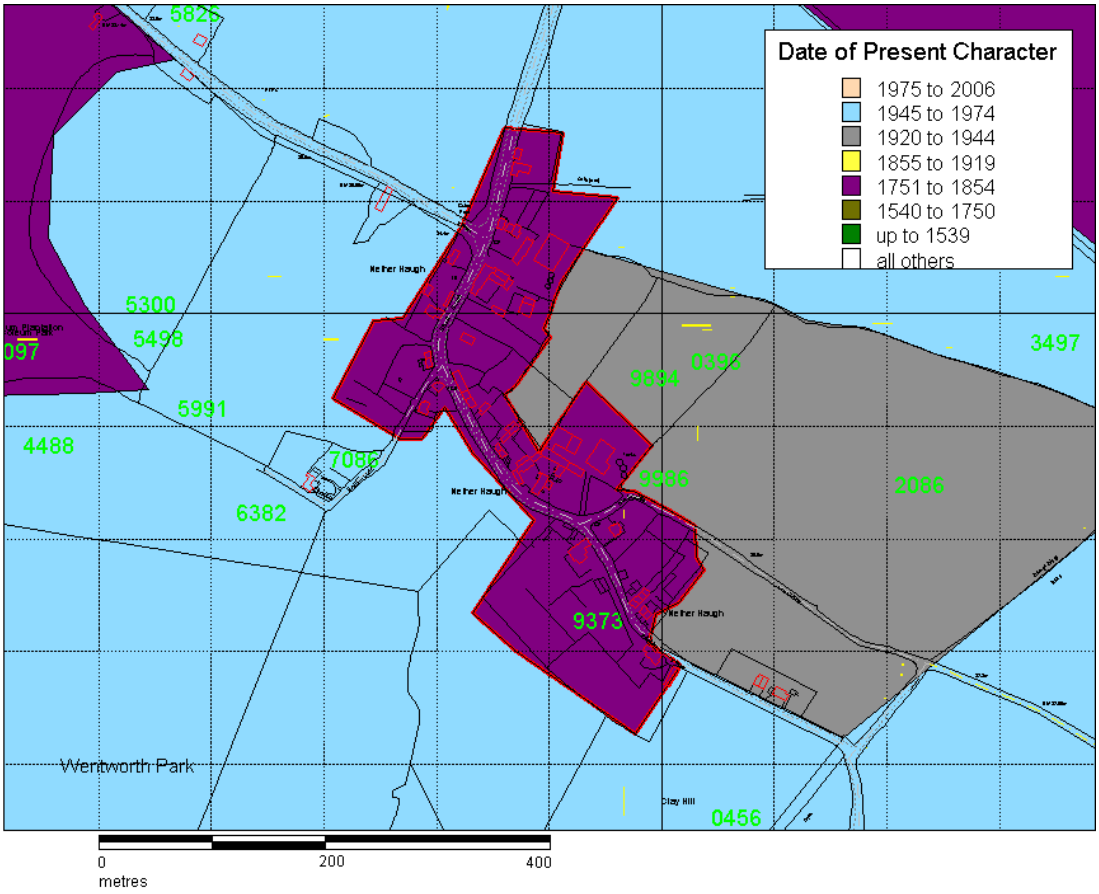


Figure 266: Nether Haugh

A small village with no clear signs of burgage type planning, which has grown little since its first depiction by the Ordnance Survey in the 1850s. The village contains a listed barn (SMR ref: 1462) dating in parts from the 15th century. There is likely to be good legibility of property boundaries and building fabric much earlier than the present within the village.

Figure 267: Listed barn at Nether Haugh in 1977.
Photo © SYAS

Nether Thorpe

Geology: Magnesian Limestone

Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' Zone.

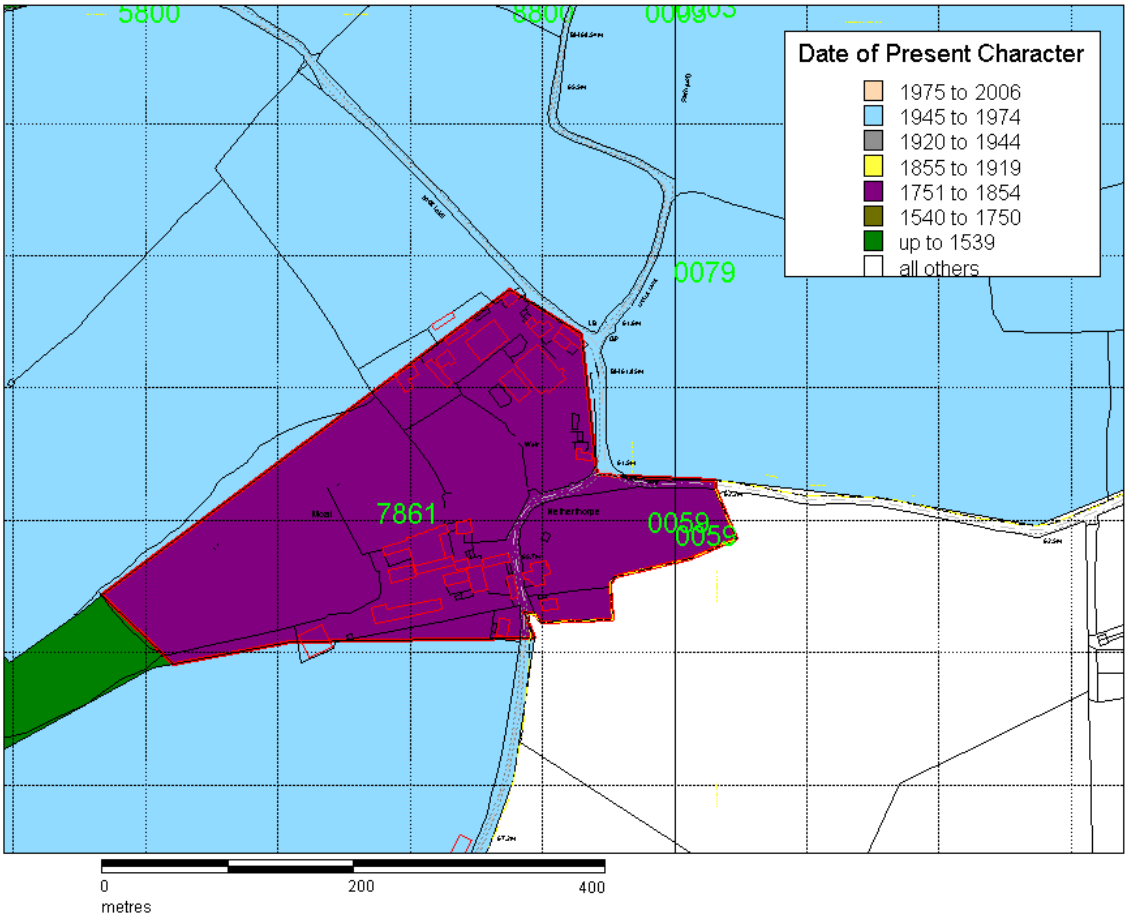


Figure 268: Nether Thorpe

The present (probably post-medieval) farm buildings are shown on the 1851 OS. The hamlet (the name of which suggests a pre-conquest isolated settlement), is at least medieval in origin and preserves and incorporates a well defined and scheduled medieval moated site.

North Anston

Geology: Magnesian Limestone

Close association with: 'Late 20th Century Mixed Suburbs' Zone.

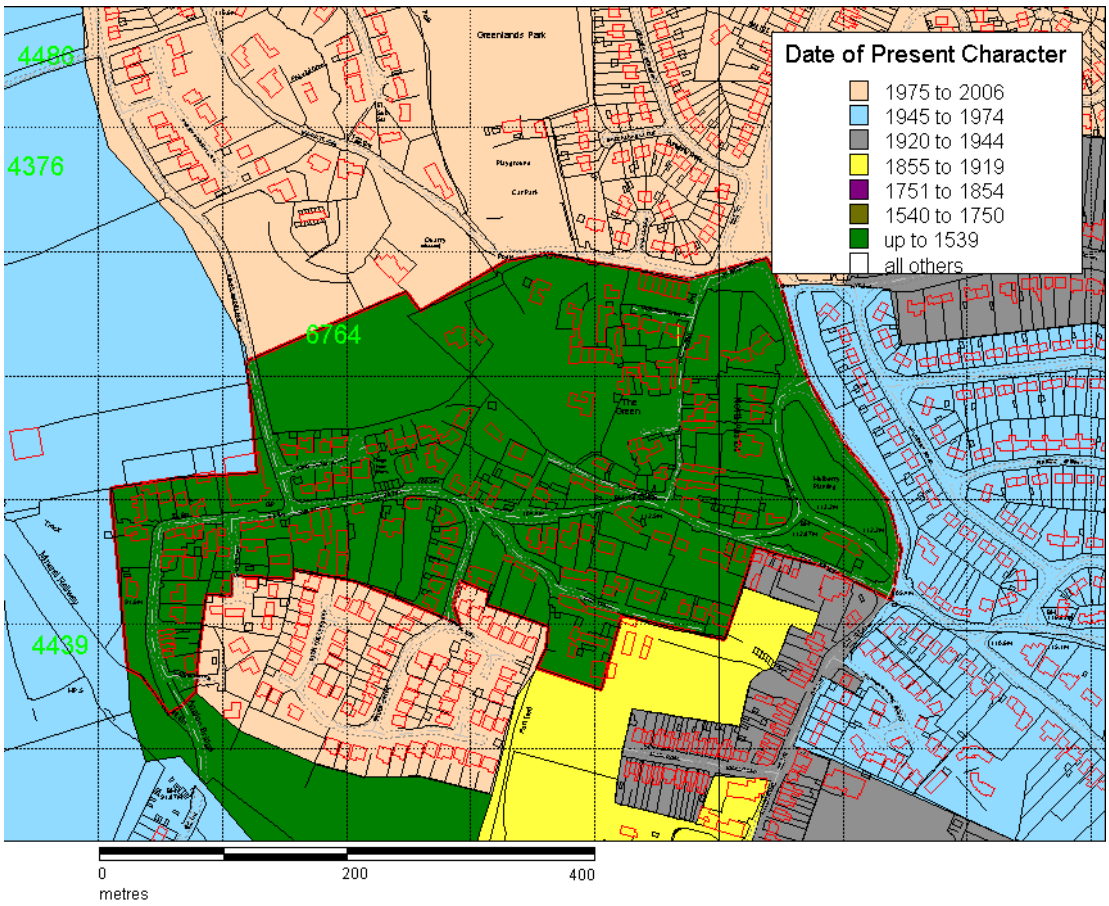


Figure 269: North Anston

This area follows the boundaries of North Anston Conservation Area. The area includes a number of clearly defined sub areas. The basic plan form of the village (mentioned in the Domesday survey) is likely to be of medieval origins with clear 'burgage' type plots shown by the 1851 map evidence to the east of Back Lane and to the south of Main Street. Between these two areas lies an area of less clearly planned and well preserved 18th century vernacular buildings around Anston Green and The Wells which may have developed as encroachments on a common green at the village's heart.

The village has seen substantial 20th century development, particularly of detached dwellings. These are to be found to the rear of the burgages along Back Lane, in the former grounds of Anston Hall, around Hall Farm Mews and within the older plots along Main Street.

Ravenfield

Geology: Magnesian Limestone

Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' Zone.

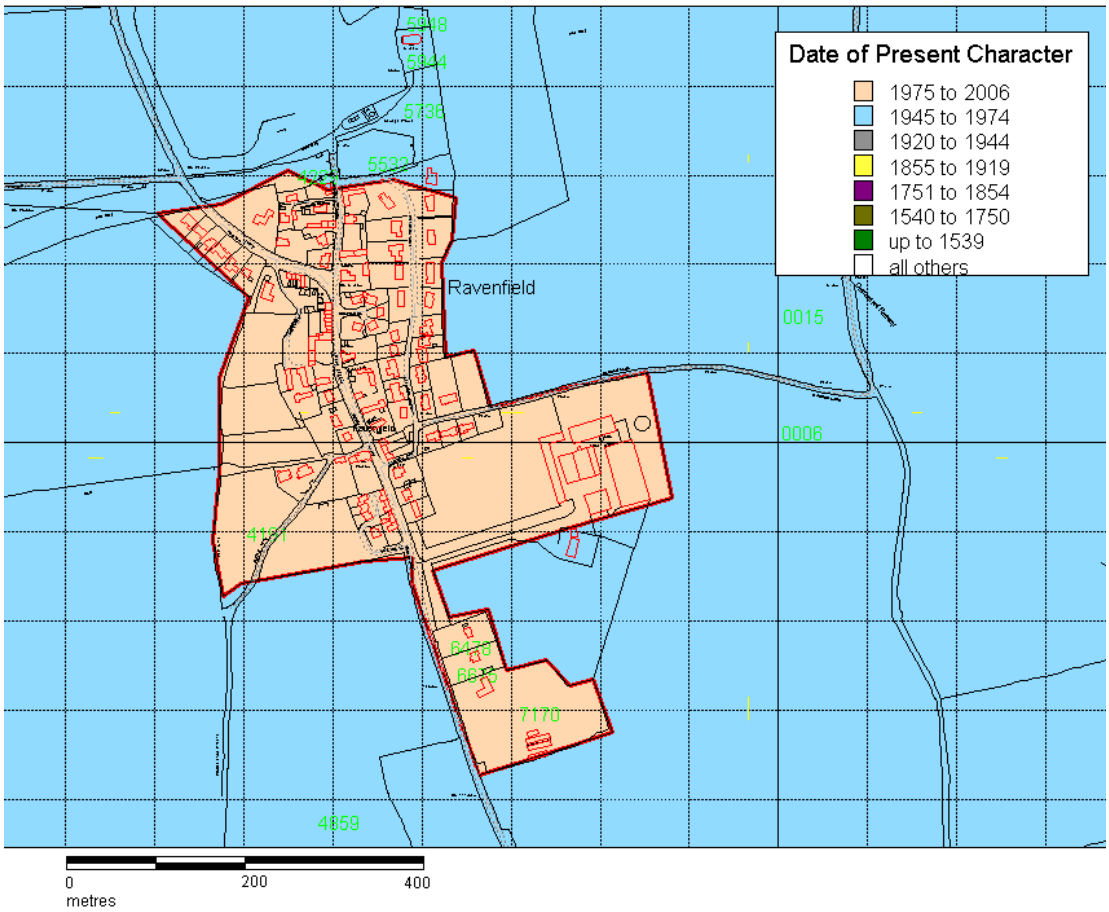


Figure 270: Ravenfield

The present village of Ravenfield represents area of late 20th century detached housing built around a historic core of older farmsteads. Difficult to characterise, the village contained many 18th and 19th century buildings in the vernacular tradition which only recently have been dominated by late 20th century detached housing. Legibility is partial as many older buildings are extant.

Rawmarsh

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Municipal Suburbs' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements'

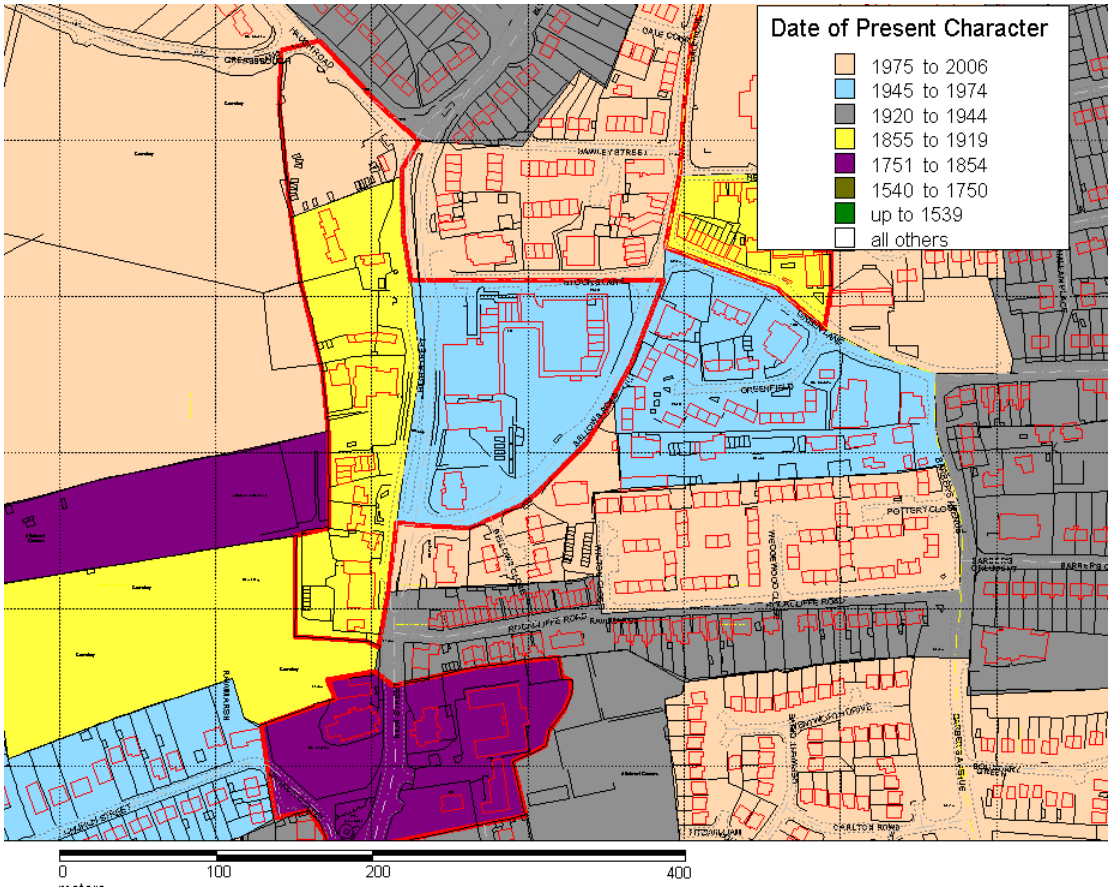


Figure 271: Rawmarsh

The 1st edition OS mapping of Rawmarsh (1851) indicates an enlarged medieval linear settlement featuring regular narrow plots along both sides of High Street. At the south of these lay a 19th century church (St Mary's), built as a replacement for an 11th century predecessor. At the north of these lay Stocks Lane leading to a possibly post-medieval area of expansion on the road to Swinton, across a common that by this time had been used for industrial purposes for at least 150 years.

Two potteries are shown on the 1851 OS: Low Pottery (Cumberpatch 2000) and Top Pottery, known to have been in operation from 1790 until 1858, when it was converted into a house and blacksmith's shop (Lawrence 1974, 135). To the south of the town at this time lay an already substantial further area of industrial development including the Newbiggin Colliery and Coke works and the site of the Park Gate Iron and Steel Company.

These industrial developments have strongly influenced the later development of the settlement. Surviving character of the 19th century can be seen most clearly to the west of High Street where 19th century

piecemeal development retained a number of earlier boundaries. 19th century redevelopment also reduced the legibility of medieval character to the east of High Street, although this has been compounded by further mid 20th century redevelopment.

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

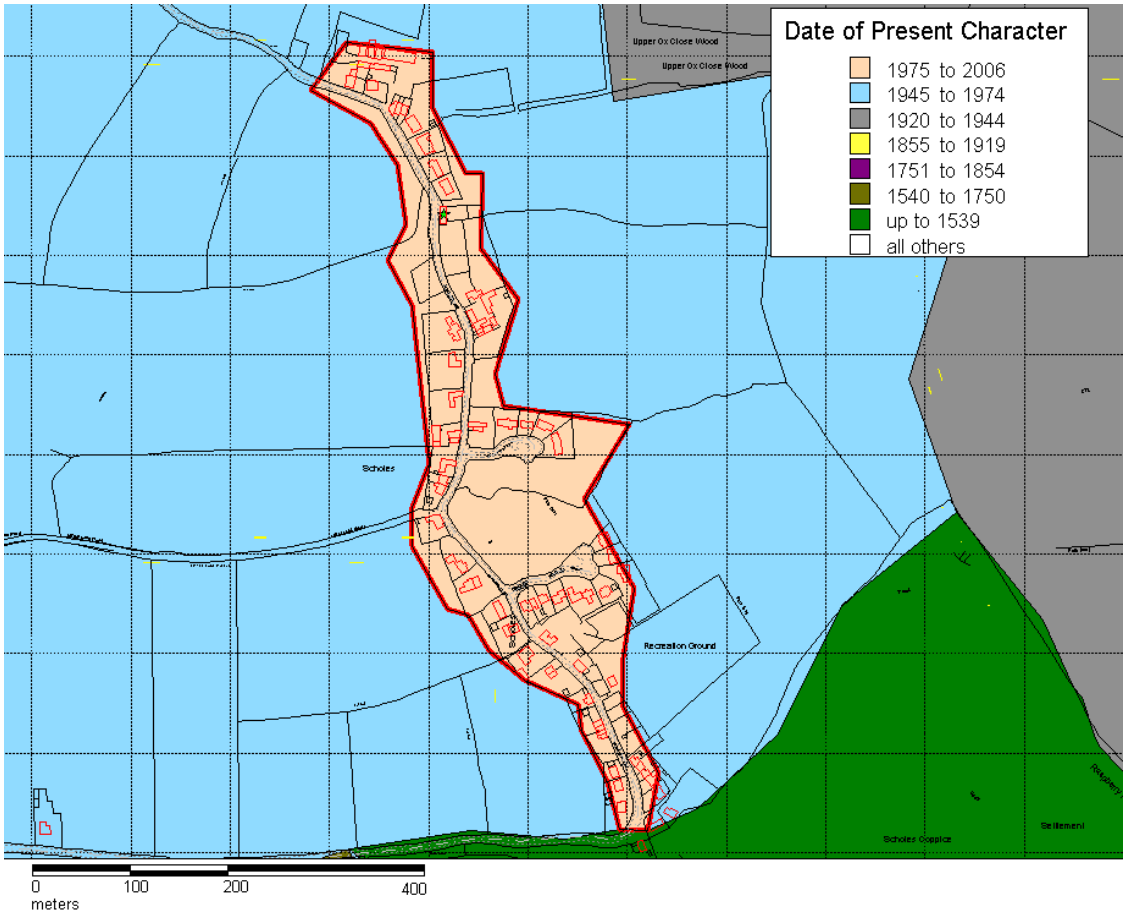


Figure 272: Scholes

There seems to be little evidence in the surrounding landscape that this village was ever a nucleated settlement of the type that once formed the foci of a medieval open field system. The oldest building of the settlement is a 15th century barn (SMR 1497) which may have originated as a farmstead placed within this landscape at the time the surrounding fields were first enclosed.

The settlement today includes two small farmsteads and late 19th century housing, which may well reflect investment by the nearby Wentworth Estate.

Slade Hooton

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

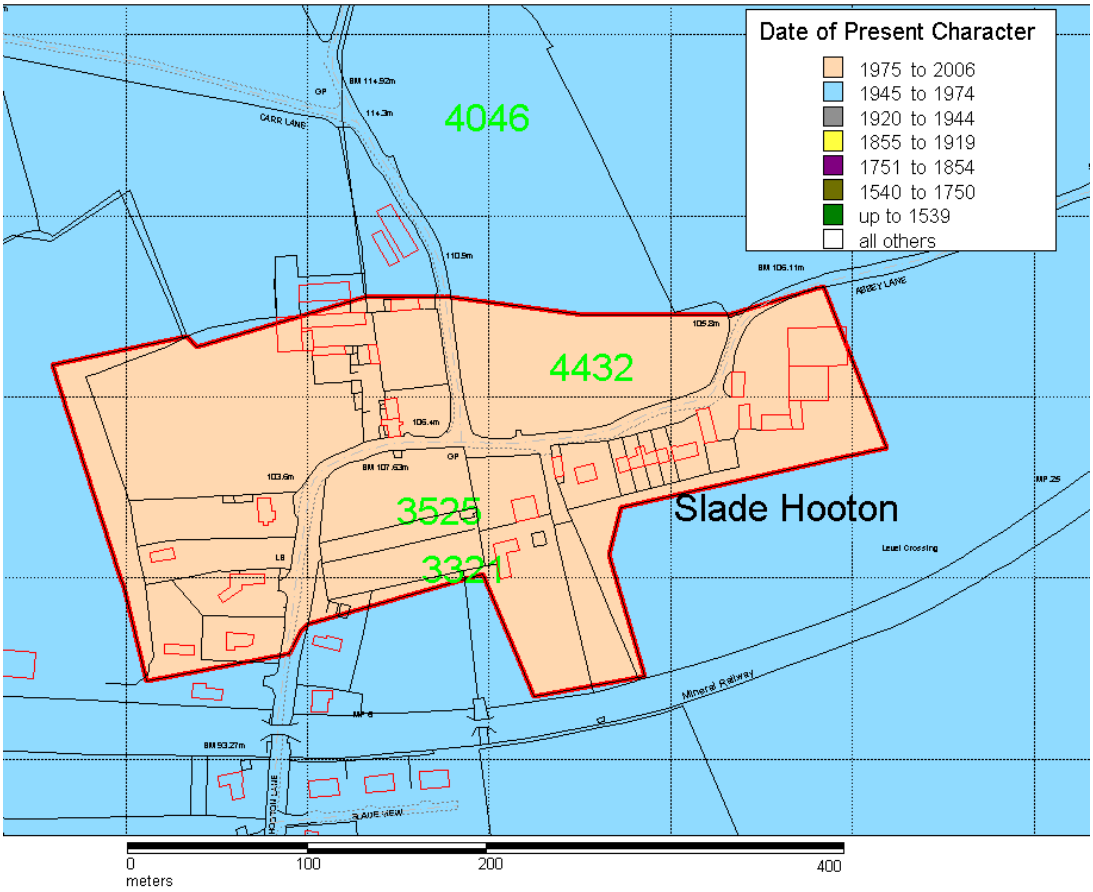


Figure 273: Slade Hooton

Mostly characterised by late 20th century housing, most of the open space to the north of this village is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument due to the earthworks it contains which are characteristic of shrunken medieval settlement. The village contains a number of listed earlier buildings from the post-medieval period. There is significant legibility of medieval settlement.

South Anston

Geology: Magnesian Limestone

Close association with: 'Late 20th Century Mixed Suburbs'; 'Municipal Suburbs' zones

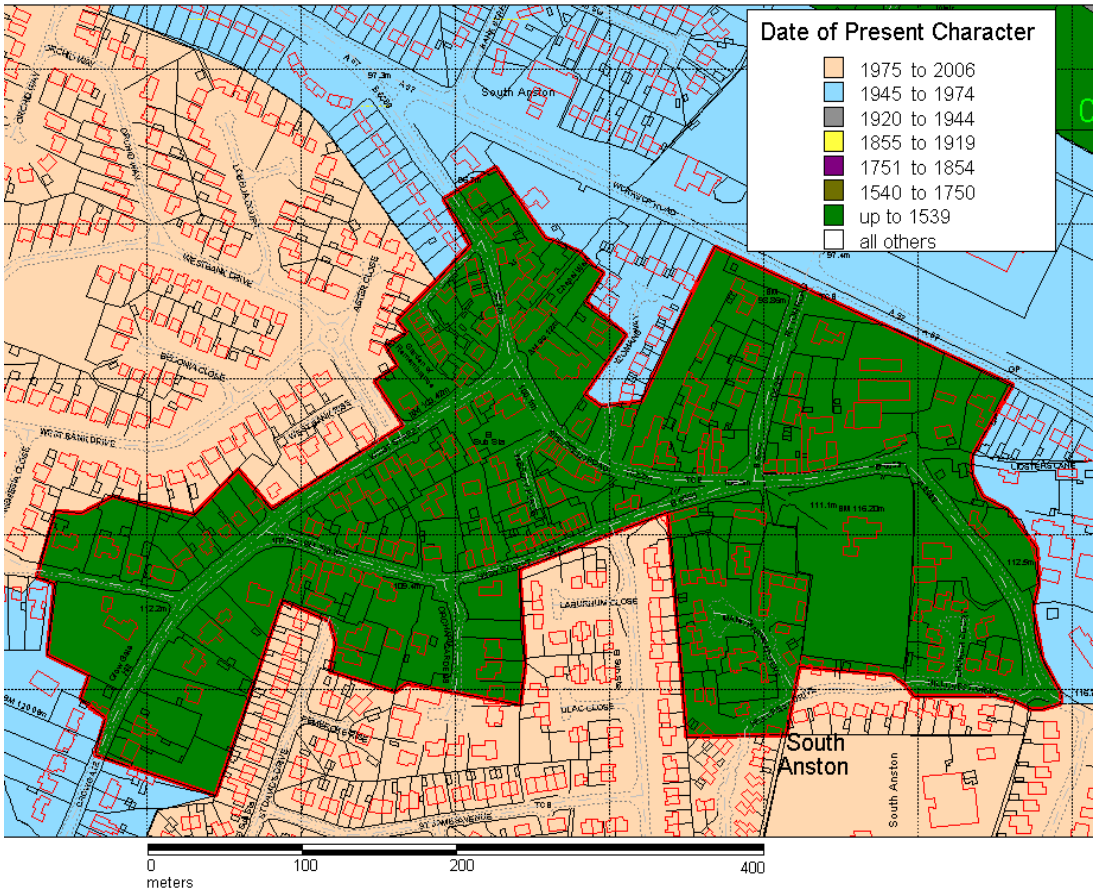


Figure 274: South Anston

Within this area there is exceptionally good survival of historic property boundaries, burgages and vernacular buildings with most of the features depicted on the 19th century OS maps still in existence, although many open spaces have been infilled in the 20th century with detached properties. Aspects of the plan form, particularly the burgage type plots along Sheffield Road and High Street and the presence of a Back Street (now called West Street), are suggestive of medieval planning. The village also features an extant church and manor house. The village is probably the Littleanstan mentioned in Domesday.

Street

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

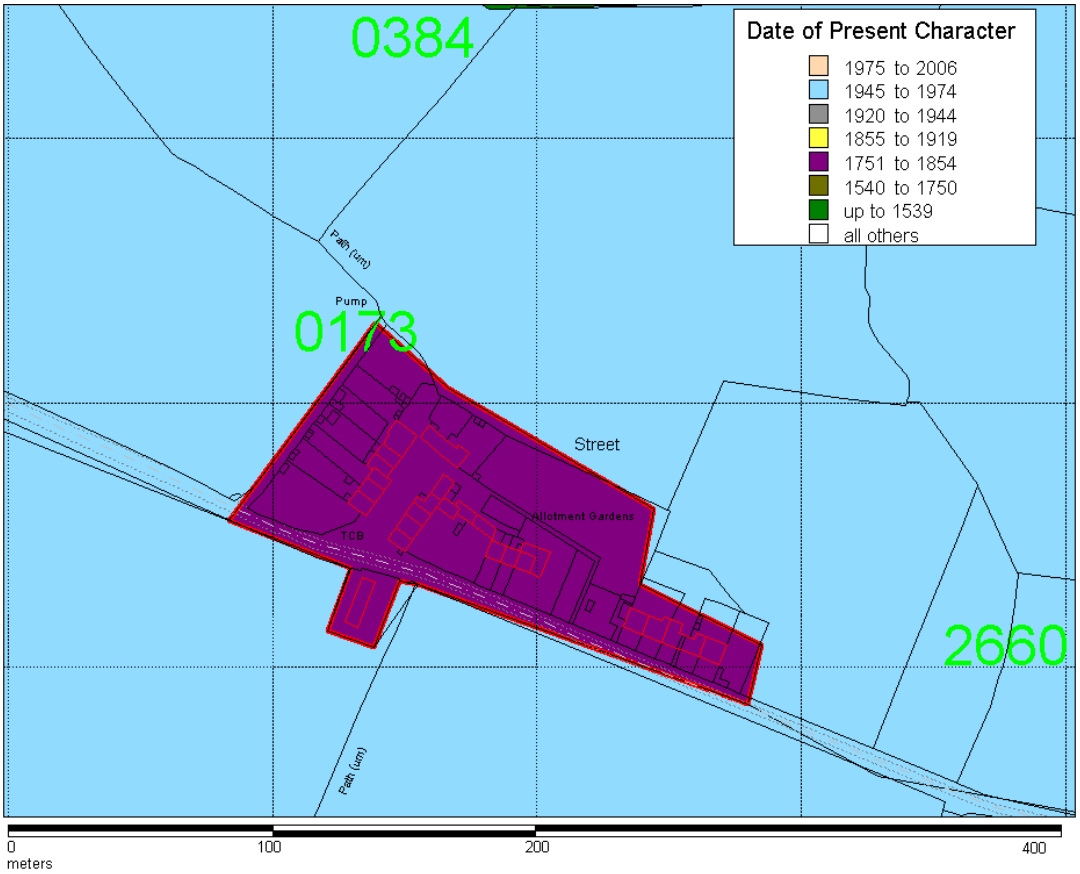


Figure 275: Street

Most of the settlment was built between 1775 (when this placename was associated with a single farmstead on Jeffreys map) and 1851 (when the present terraced properties were first depicted). This housing may form a small area of workers housing on the Wentworth Estate.

Swinton

Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Municipal Suburbs'; 'Industrial Settlements' Zones

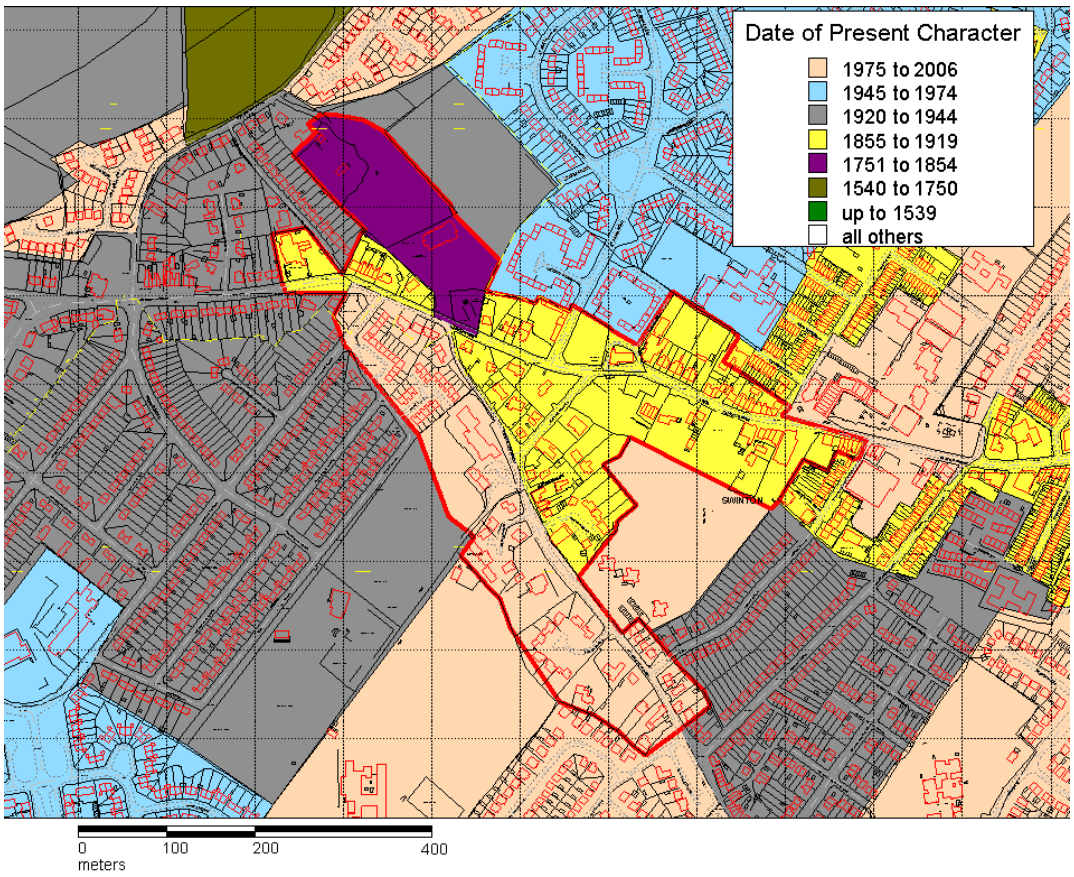


Figure 276: Swinton

As with nearby Rawmarsh, this area represents the site of a substantial urban medieval settlement. Historic mapping shows regular narrow series' of plots along both Church Street and Fitzwilliam Street. A triangular area formed by these two roads and closed by Milton Street echoes the shape and position of some local former village greens.

The majority of the buildings within this area are no older than the early 20th century. During the 19th century these plot series were mostly re-organised and much of the same area was subsequently re-cleared during the 20th century. This saw the development of 'bylaw' type terraces and later commercial units. This area includes two places of worship; the first, a small church hall and Methodist chapel, was built on the site of the medieval chapel of St Mary Magdalene demolished in 1815 (see SMR184); the other is occupied by St Mary Madeleine's successor built in 1817. Only the church tower and parsonage survive from this date the rest having been rebuilt following a fire in 1899 (EH listed building description). Fragments of the medieval chapel (moved from their original position some 250m to

the south east) survive as gate piers in the present churchyard. The new church's site was previously within an area of strip enclosure of probable former open field.

Thorpe Hesley

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs'.

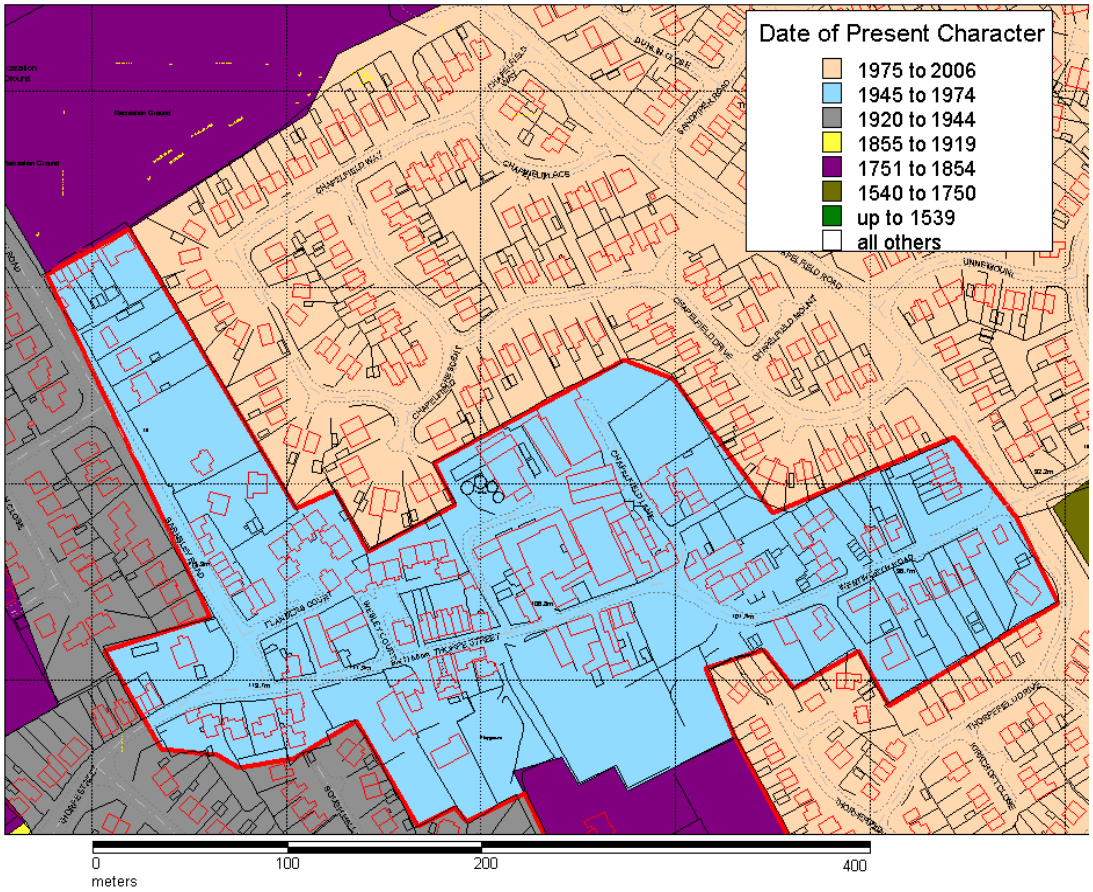


Figure 277: Thorpe Hesley

This area represents the historic core of Thorpe Hesley and equates roughly to the conservation area. It covers approximately the area shown as developed on the 1st edition OS map of 1854. The village is recorded in Domesday and has grown in size in recent years but the core retains a number of farms and some older timber framed buildings.

Thorpe Salvin

Geology: Magnesian Limestone

Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Early 20th Century Private Suburbs' zones

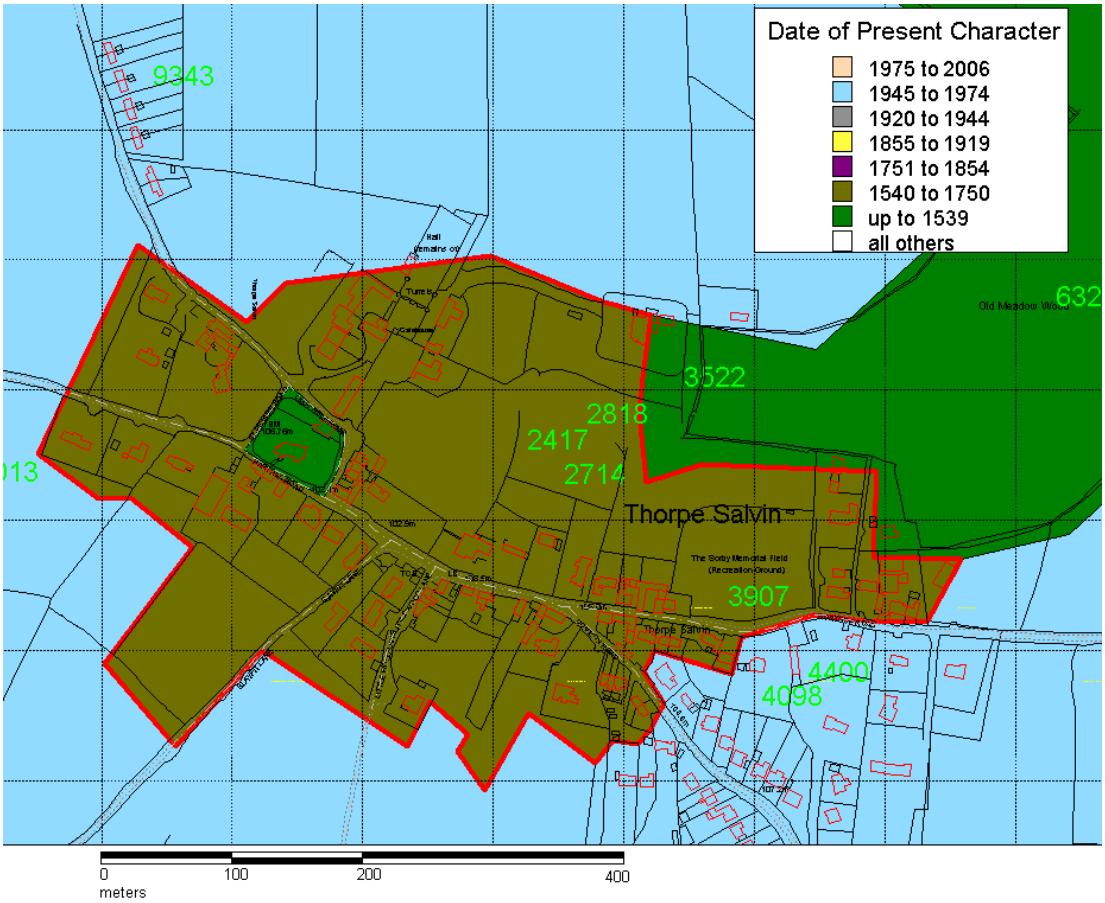


Figure 278: Thorpe Salvin

The historic core of the medieval village of Thorpe Salvin includes the scheduled ruins and gatehouse of Thorpe Salvin Hall, a substantial medieval manor house. The village retains burgage plots to the south of the main street as well as a fine selection of medieval and later buildings and historic property boundaries.

In addition to the clearly legible medieval elements listed above, the village also includes a Norman and later church building. "Of the 12th century work the south door and chancel are good examples. An attractive church which has not suffered too heavily from 'restorations'. The Norman font is the most interesting feature. It bears representations of a baptism and of the four seasons under round-headed arches" (Ryder 1982, 97). The churchyard includes a 14th-15th century Priest's House.

Thrybergh

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Early 20th Century Private Suburbs' zones

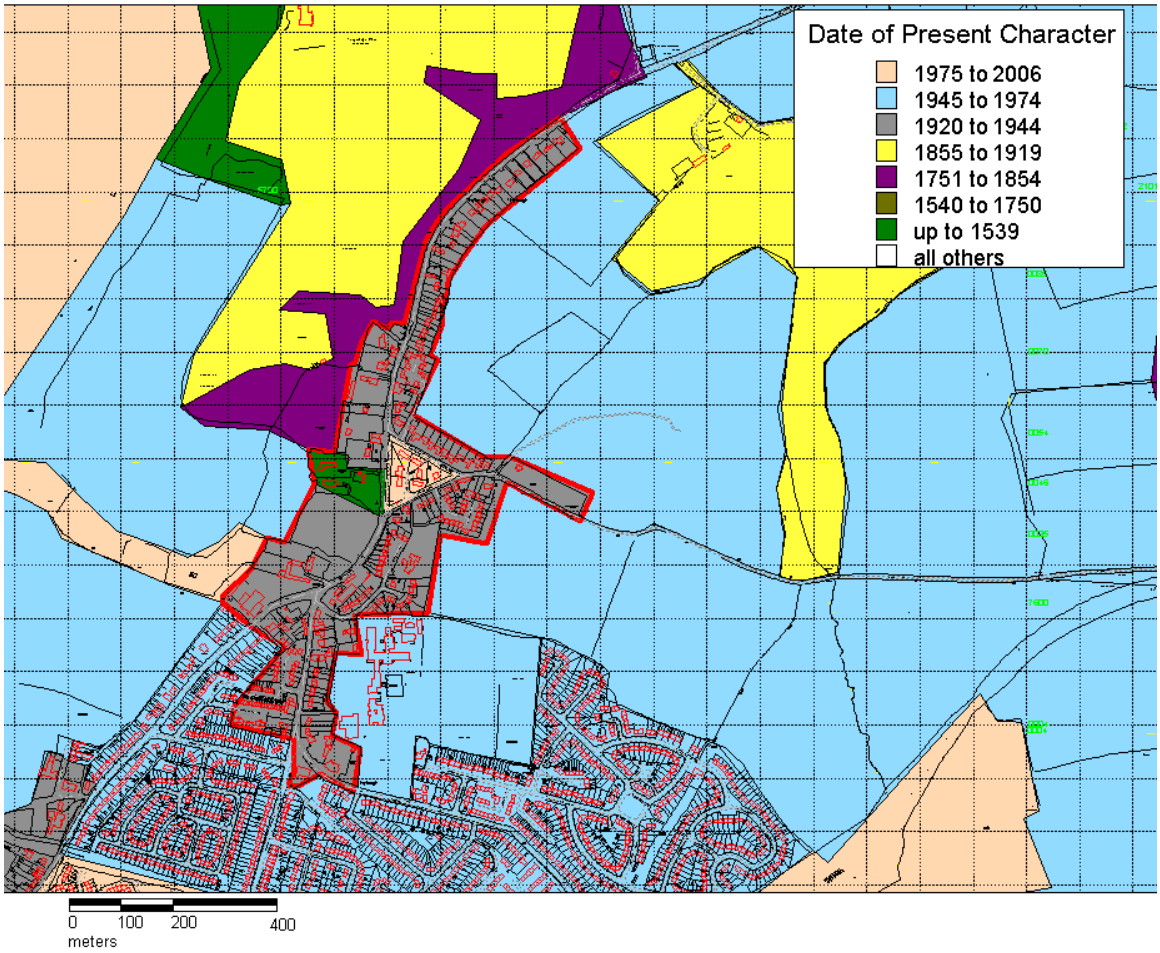


Figure 279: Thrybergh

Thrybergh village is strung out along the eastern boundary of a former deer park. This area has been drawn to cover the village's extent as depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1854. The village is rather dispersed but also includes elements of medieval planning as evidenced by the triangular former green at its centre. Modern detached housing, built some time between 1967 and 1982, now occupies this central area. At the centre of the former green stands a 12th/13th century cross shaft. The village is now dominated by 20th century detached housing, especially ribbon development. Prior to this the village was characterised by a mixture of farm buildings and vernacular architecture. Many pre-20th century buildings remain, as does the medieval layout.

Todwick

Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' Zone.

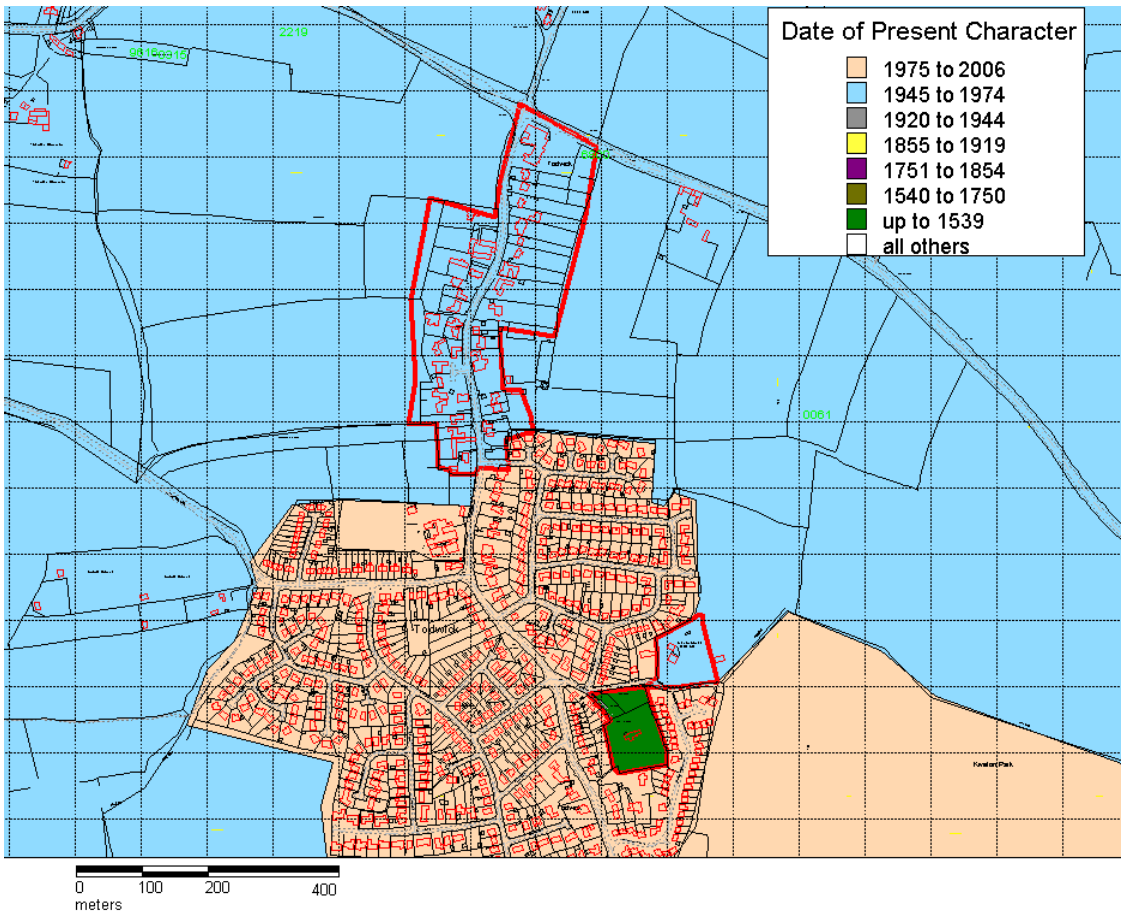


Figure 280: Todwick

The present detached nature of the historic settlement of Todwick from the site of its medieval church and moated manor house suggests some level of depopulation of the area in between, although this is now occupied by twentieth century suburb housing. This area had been largely depopulated by 1851, but seems a likely site for medieval settlement - due to the junction between the roads leading to Aston, Laughton and Harthill and the presence of a small triangular area, which may reflect an enclosed relict green. There is evidence for medieval buildings in the northern fragment of the village (much of which otherwise dates to at least the 18th -19th centuries); at 35 Kiveton Lane a two bay timber framed building was dated by Ryder (1977) to the later 16th – early 17th century.

The southern portion of this character area includes St Peter and St Paul's church and a moated manorial site, the house of which has been rebuilt in the 20th century. The church has been described as *"[a] small but interesting church with a pre-Conquest or Overlap aisleless nave, later*

medieval tower and south porch, and a post-medieval chancel. The nave has walls of coursed red sand-stone (the same material the Saxon builders used at nearby Laughton). All the angle quoins have been rebuilt with the exception of the lower part of the south eastern wall, which shows some good side-alternate work. The blocked north door, although partly reconstructed at some later date, shows some Overlap features which are stylistically pre-Conquest. The semicircular chancel arch might either be Overlap or Norman, but has been subject to much alteration" (Ryder 1982, 99).

Figure 281: A pre-conquest date has been ascribed to the nave of Todwick church on account of its use of coursed red-sandstone masonry (left) and the survival of typically Saxon 'side alternating' quoins at the angle of this wall. Photo by Dan Ratcliffe © SYAS 2005

Treeton

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Municipal Suburbs' and 'Private Suburbs' Zones.

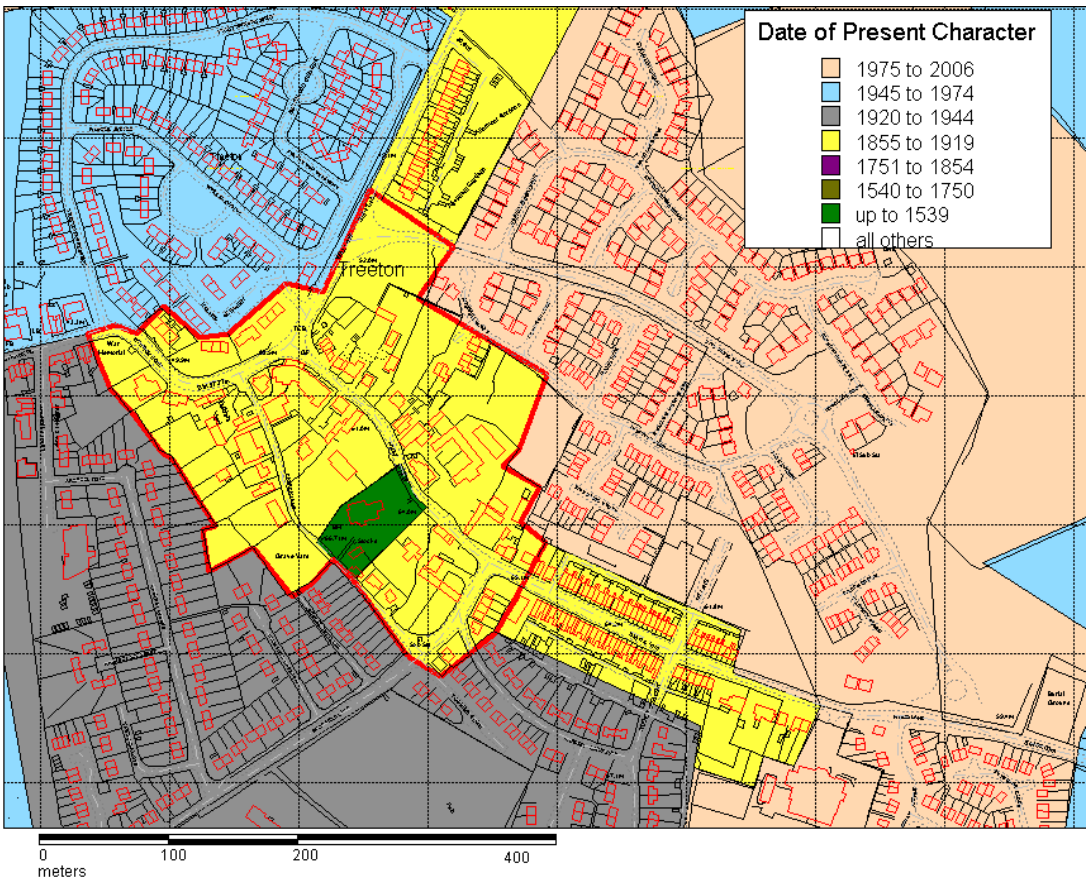


Figure 282: Treeton

This area corresponds for the most part with Treeton conservation area and covers the historic core of the village. The medieval street pattern is still apparent especially in Front Street and Church Lane. It is probable that Church Lane was the original village Back Lane. The area is comprised of mainly stone built residential properties. Many are depicted on 19th century OS mapping. The village is mentioned in the Domesday Book and probably consisted of small timber framed cottages built in the vernacular tradition. Treeton Church occupies a prominent position at the top of a hill. It is a Grade I listed building. Pevsner (1967, 523) calls the church "a confusing building. Essentially of c.1175- c.1200" although there are also 14th century elements. It was restored in the mid 19th century. Legibility of the former landscape, prior to construction of the church is uncertain. Although Treeton is mentioned as having a church in Domesday Book, its location is unknown though this location would be a prime contender.

Ulley

Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' and 'Agglomerated Enclosure' Zones.

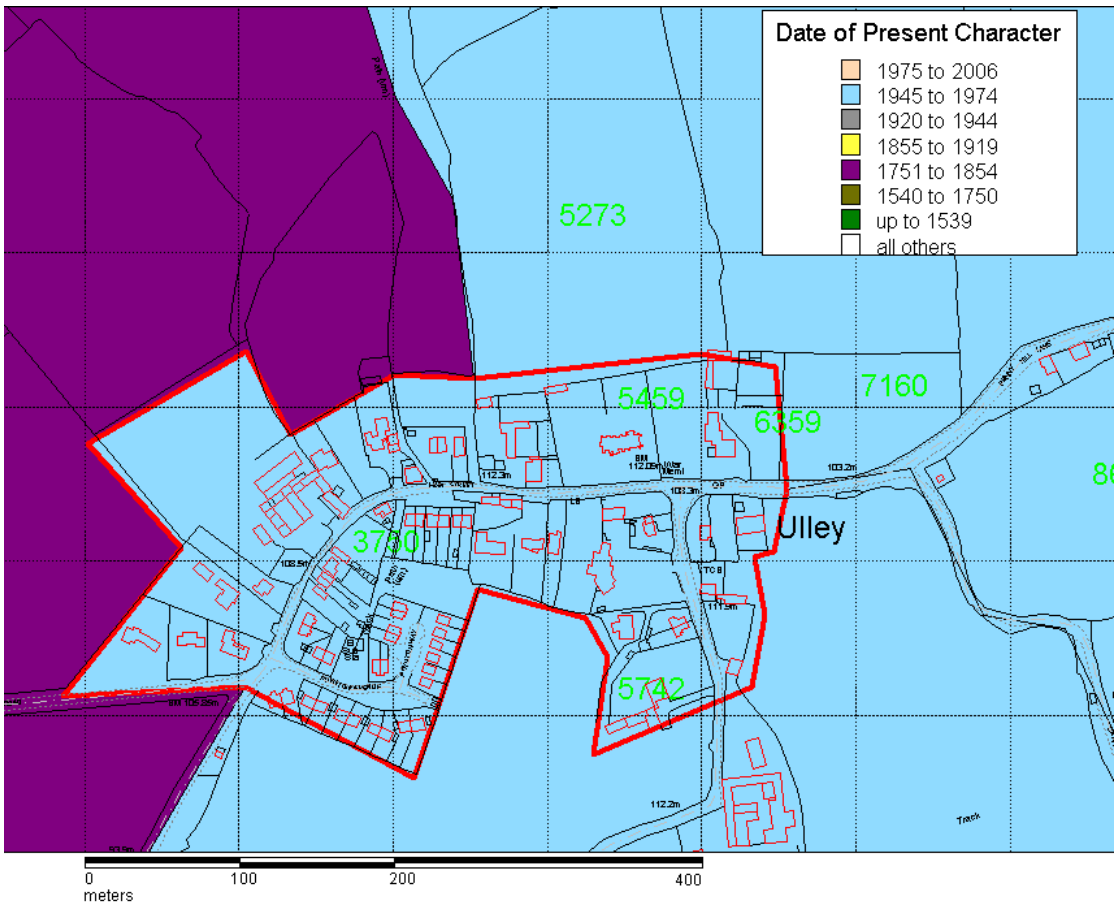


Figure 283: Ulley

This area covers the village of Ulley and is slightly larger than the extent depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1855. The village has many larger private residences which appear to have been built in the latter half of the 20th century. These are intermingled with older farm complexes and Ulley Hall which dates to the early 18th century. The church is of mid-19th century date.

Excavations have revealed the course of a Roman road running north-south through Church Lane and Roman coins have been found in back gardens. Many older buildings co-exist with the newer houses on the probably medieval street plan.

Upper Haugh

Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Municipal Suburbs' and 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' Zones.

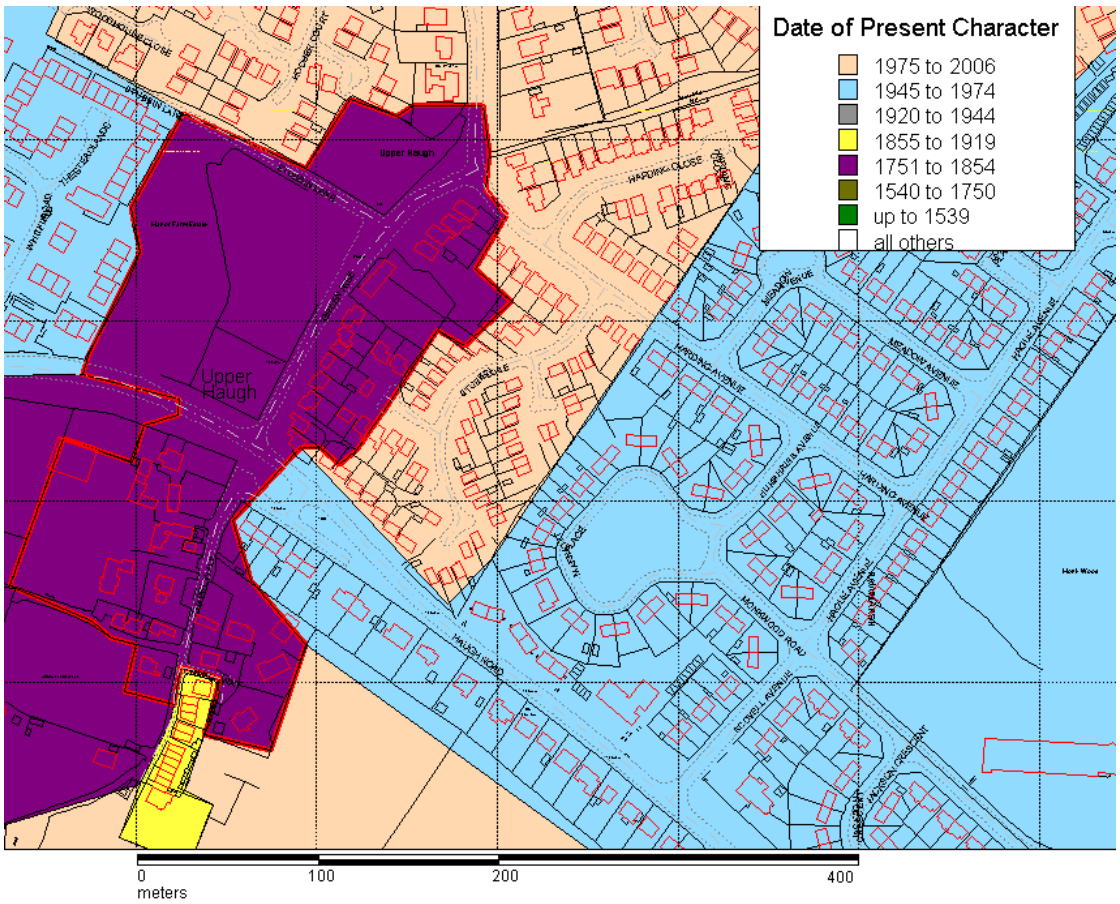


Figure 284: Upper Haugh

This area shows the extent of the houses and plots of the former small village of Upper Haugh absorbed into the growing settlement of Rawmarsh in the late 20th century. Vernacular building fabric survives sporadically in the south of this area (around the 19th century police house) and at the listed 1730s Hall Farmhouse, which may incorporate medieval fabric. Further early buildings existed to the west of Green Rise but were demolished along with smaller cottages between 1967 and 1983. To the east of Green Rise historic plot boundaries appear to have been overbuilt but elsewhere in the area are a number of fossilised boundaries. The older village is likely to have grown organically from a medieval hamlet.

Upper Whiston

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Municipal Suburbs' and 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' Zones.

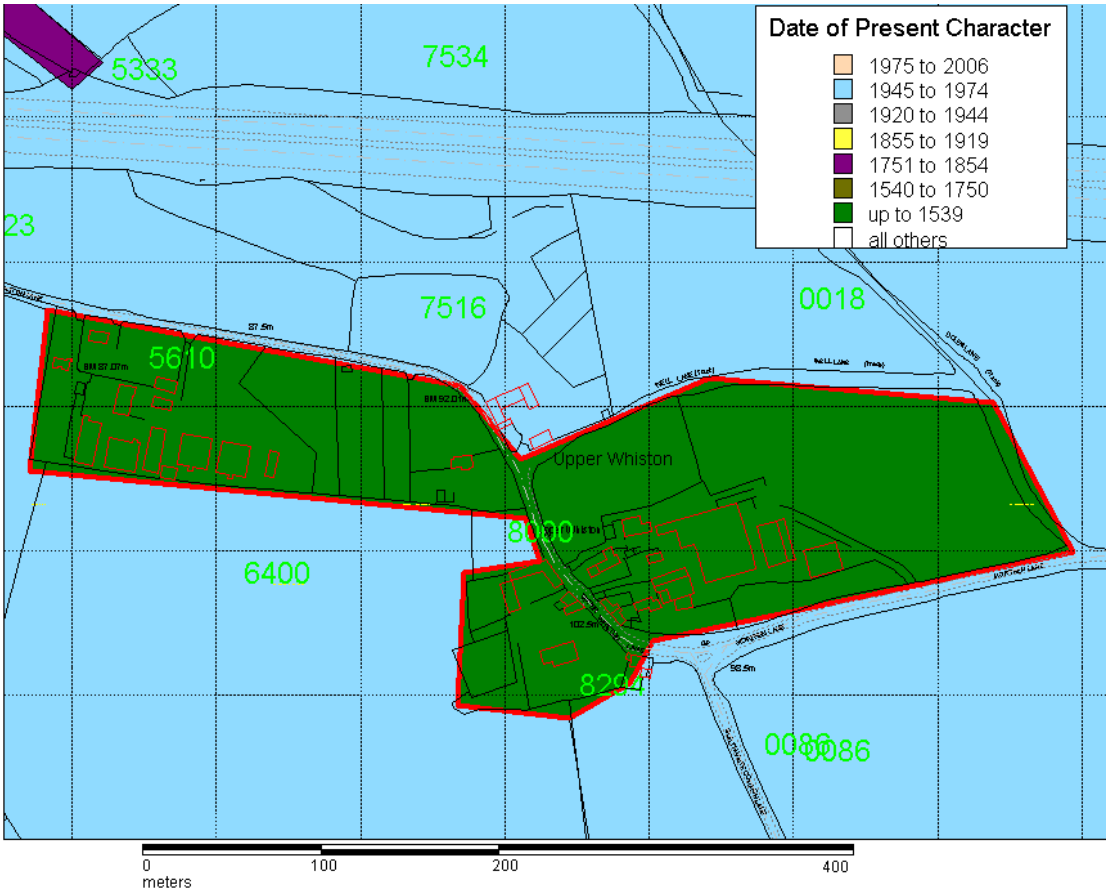


Figure 285: Upper Whiston

The hamlet of Upper Whiston contains a number of farm complexes. Some of these are of considerable antiquity with elements dating from the 16th through to 19th centuries. The Poplars may have been the former manorial house.

Wales

Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Strip Enclosure' and 'Municipal Suburbs' Zones.

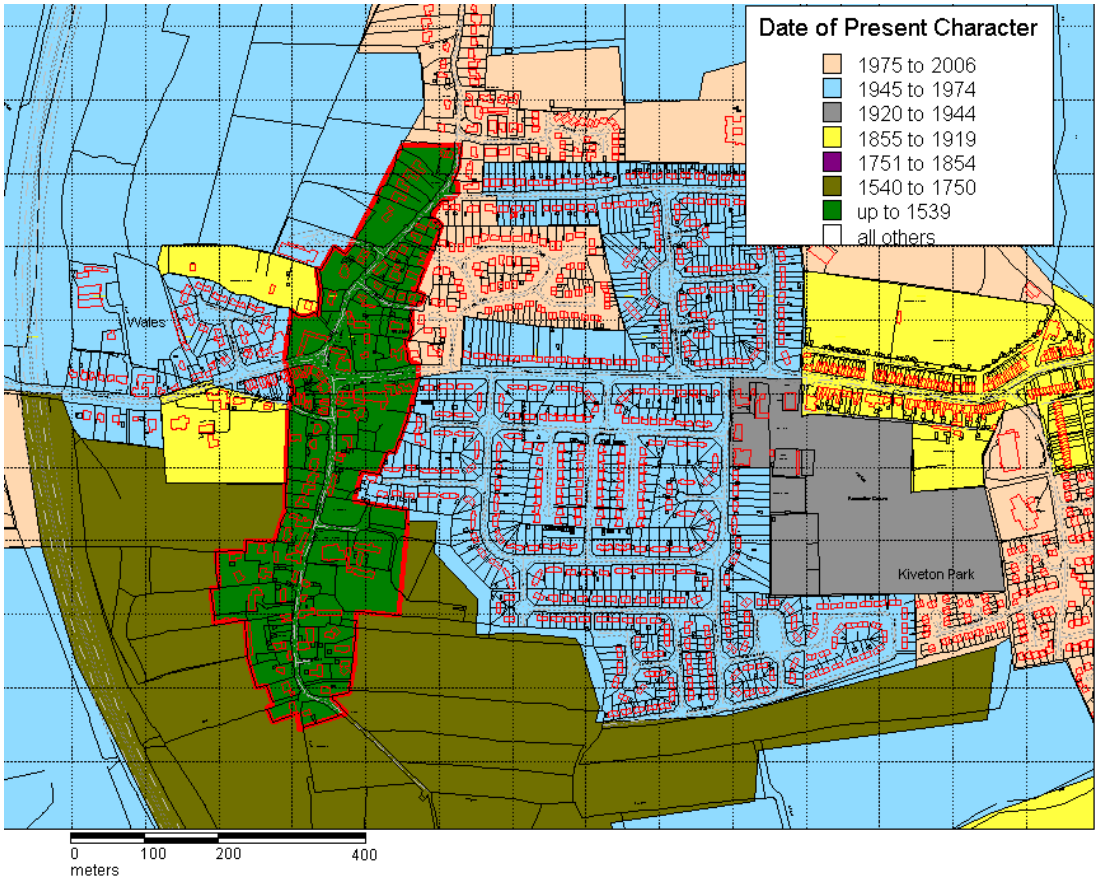


Figure 286: Wales

The historic core of this probable pre-conquest settlement is well preserved with most of the buildings and boundaries depicted on the late 19th century mapping surviving. Burgage type plots radiate from the main linear roads, Church Street and Manor Street. These boundaries probably represent elements of medieval planning. Medieval, post-medieval and modern building phases are represented throughout. The village's Norman church was reduced to the status of a north aisle in 1897 with the addition of a new nave and south aisle to the south of the original church building.

20th century infill has eroded some parts of the historic plan.

Wath upon Dearne

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Municipal Suburbs', 'Post Industrial' and 'Industrial Settlements' Zones.

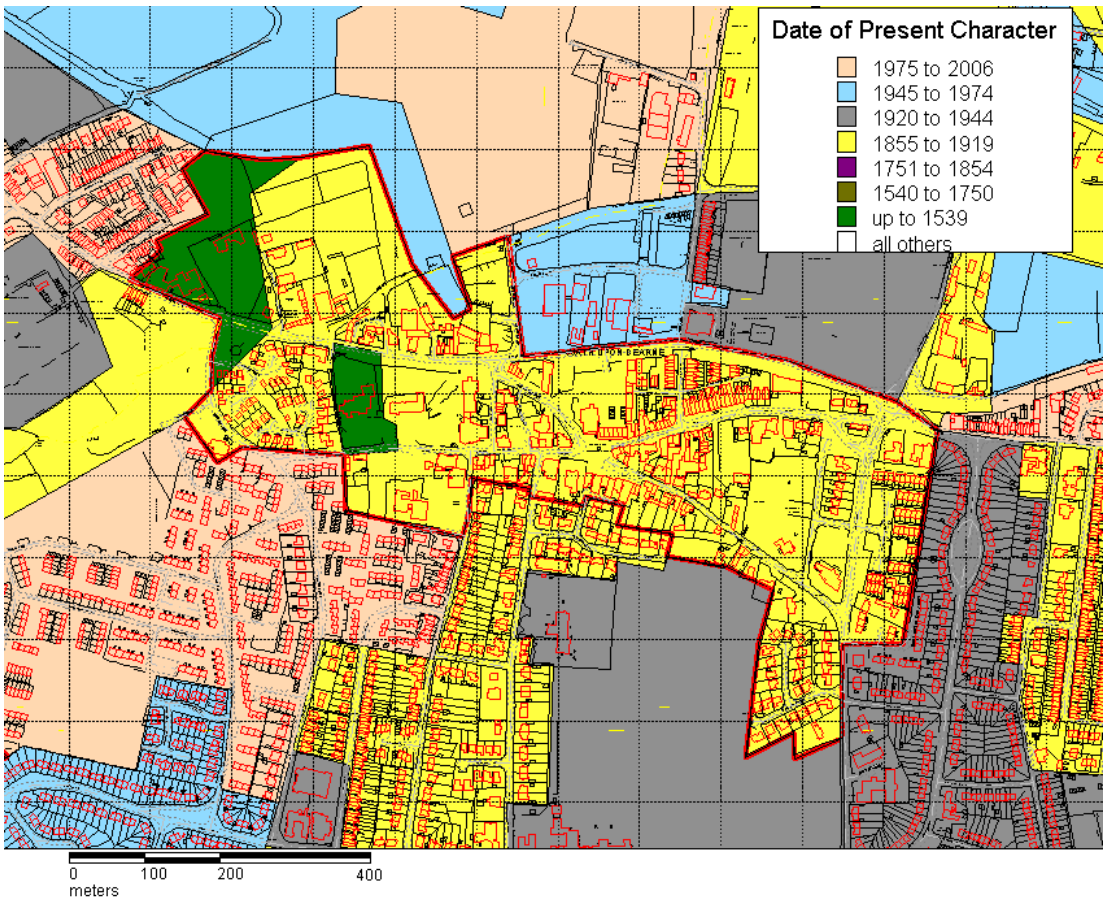


Figure 287: Wath upon Dearne

This area contains a mix of institutional buildings relating to the church, including a school and hall. The hall was formerly the vicarage, built by a former incumbent, the noted local historian Keble Martin, in 1910. This replaced earlier vicarages/ rectories of 1793 and 1410. Keble Martin claimed the location as the site of the earliest medieval settlement with the moated manor site of Wath. It may even be the focus of the pre-conquest manor of Ulsi.

Within the village is a moated site that was subject to archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching (WYAS 2006). The evidence, assessed by English Heritage, demonstrated conclusively that the moated site is of national importance and has been proposed for inclusion on the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (McNeil J. pers com).

All Saints church is a grade I listed building and has elements dating to the 12th century. It has been refurbished and added to in the 16th - 20th centuries.

Wentworth

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure'; and 'Private Parklands' zones.

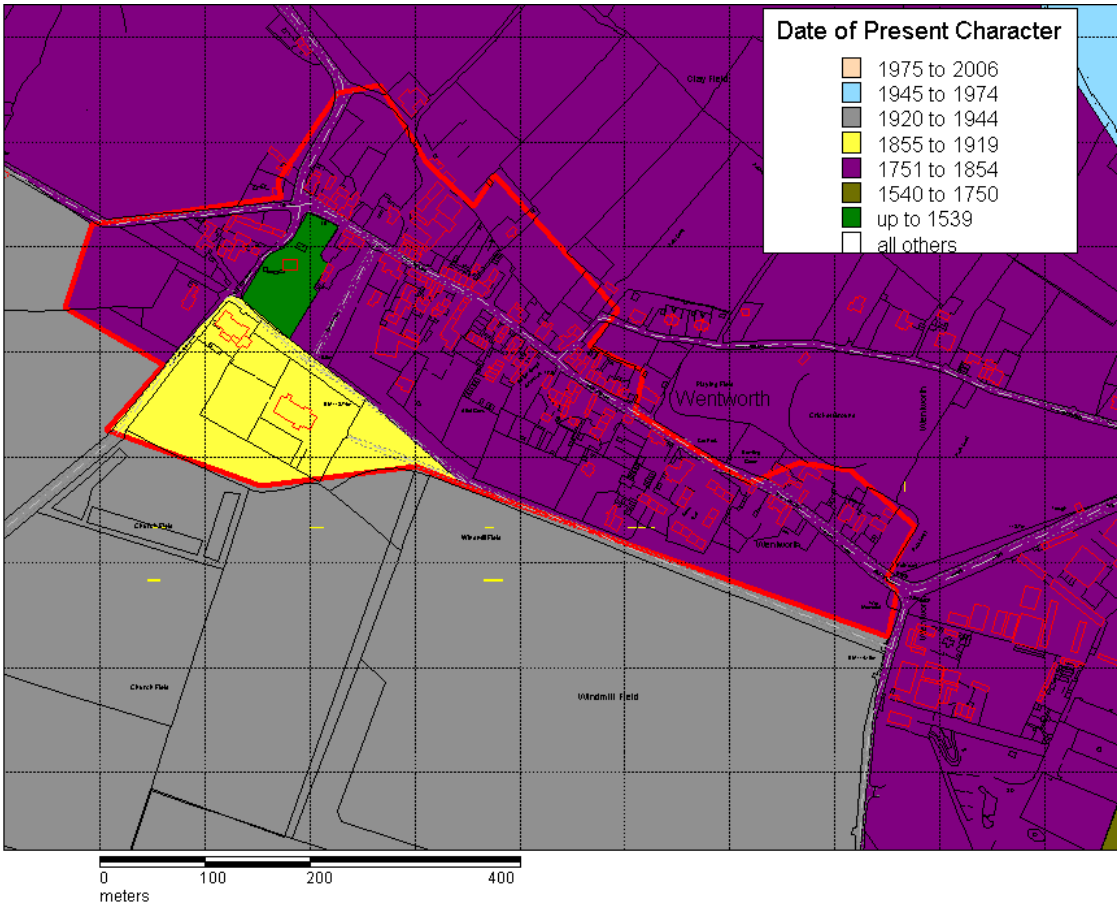


Figure 288: Wentworth

Well maintained linear medieval village inextricably linked in its development and preservation to the Fitzwilliam estates of Wentworth Woodhouse to the east. The village contains a high density of listed property as well as a pattern of historic property boundaries. Fragments of some buildings date back to 15th, 16th and 17th centuries (Listed building records).

The medieval church, within the southern plot series of the village, was replaced in 1877 with a newly built church to the south. Its north chapel and chancel were restored and re roofed as a Wentworth family chapel in the 1920s and are still in occasional use.

West Melton

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure' and 'Municipal Suburbs' zones.

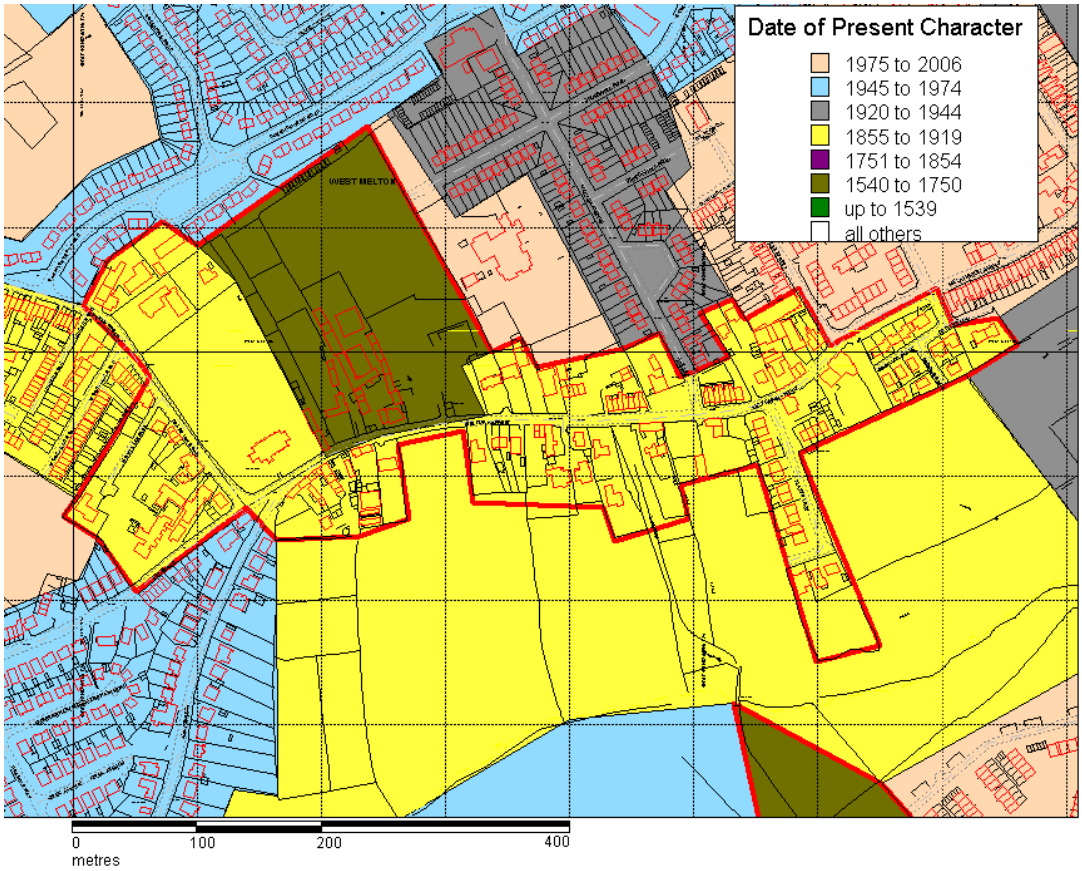


Figure 289: West Melton

Melton High Street remains at the core of this village. Although new buildings have been constructed, many plot boundaries persevere and the medieval street pattern of long thin plots perpendicular to the street can still be discerned somewhat. The village school is first depicted on the 1892 OS map. Prior to this the area contained cottages, probably built in the vernacular style. Highfield farm is depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1855 and may contain timber framed buildings suggesting an earlier date. The area was possibly farmed as crofts before the farm became a larger enterprise.

Whiston

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Surveyed Enclosure'; and 'Municipal Suburbs' zones.

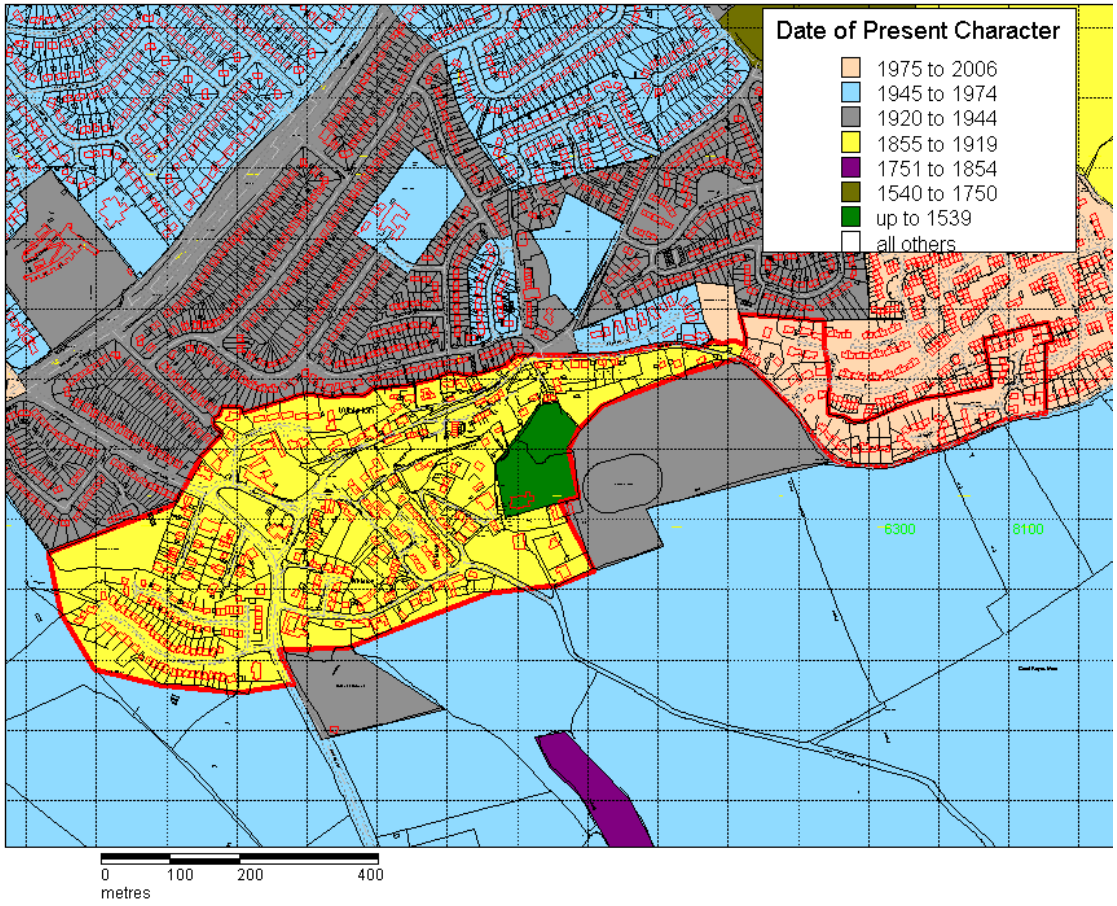


Figure 290: Whiston

This character area equates to the approximate historic core of Whiston as depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1855. It consists of many detached cottage type properties. Mentioned in the Domesday Book, Whiston contains what is thought to be South Yorkshire's oldest standing non-religious building - the long barn, which dates to around 1350. Whiston church has Norman and medieval elements but was largely rebuilt in the late 19th century. The earliest documentary reference to the settlement, which was constructed in a prominent position on a hilltop, is 1188.

Wickersley

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Late 20th Century Private Suburbs' Zone.

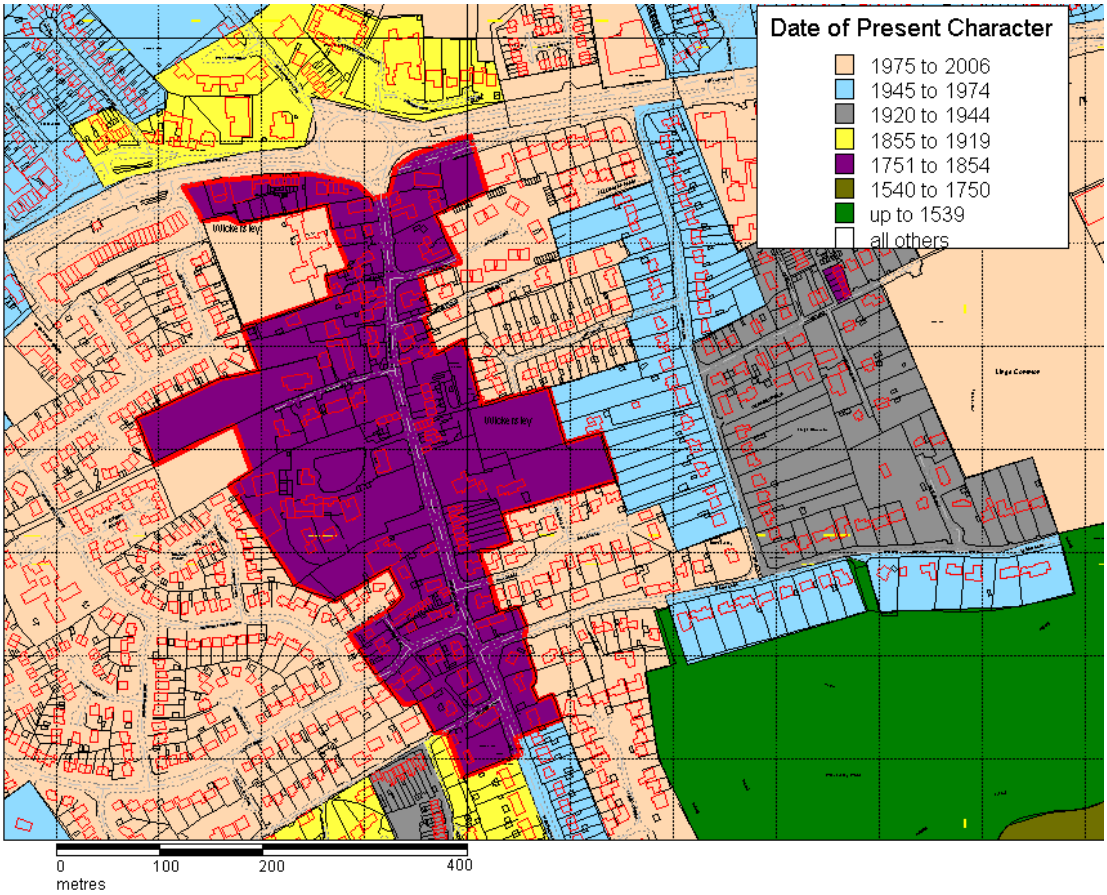


Figure 291: Wickersley

This area (now within Wickersley Conservation Area) represents the best surviving sections of the area of Wickersley as developed by 1851. Wickersley at that time was shown with a plan form typical of planned medieval linear settlements, with narrow burgage type plots perpendicular to a common main street running away to a back lane. This area contains a high proportion of historic property boundaries and plots, listed buildings from the 17th - 20th centuries, 19th and 20th century workers housing, and 20th century detached infill as well as the higher status Wickersley Hall and Wickersley Grange.

Woodall
Geology: Coal Measures
Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' Zone.

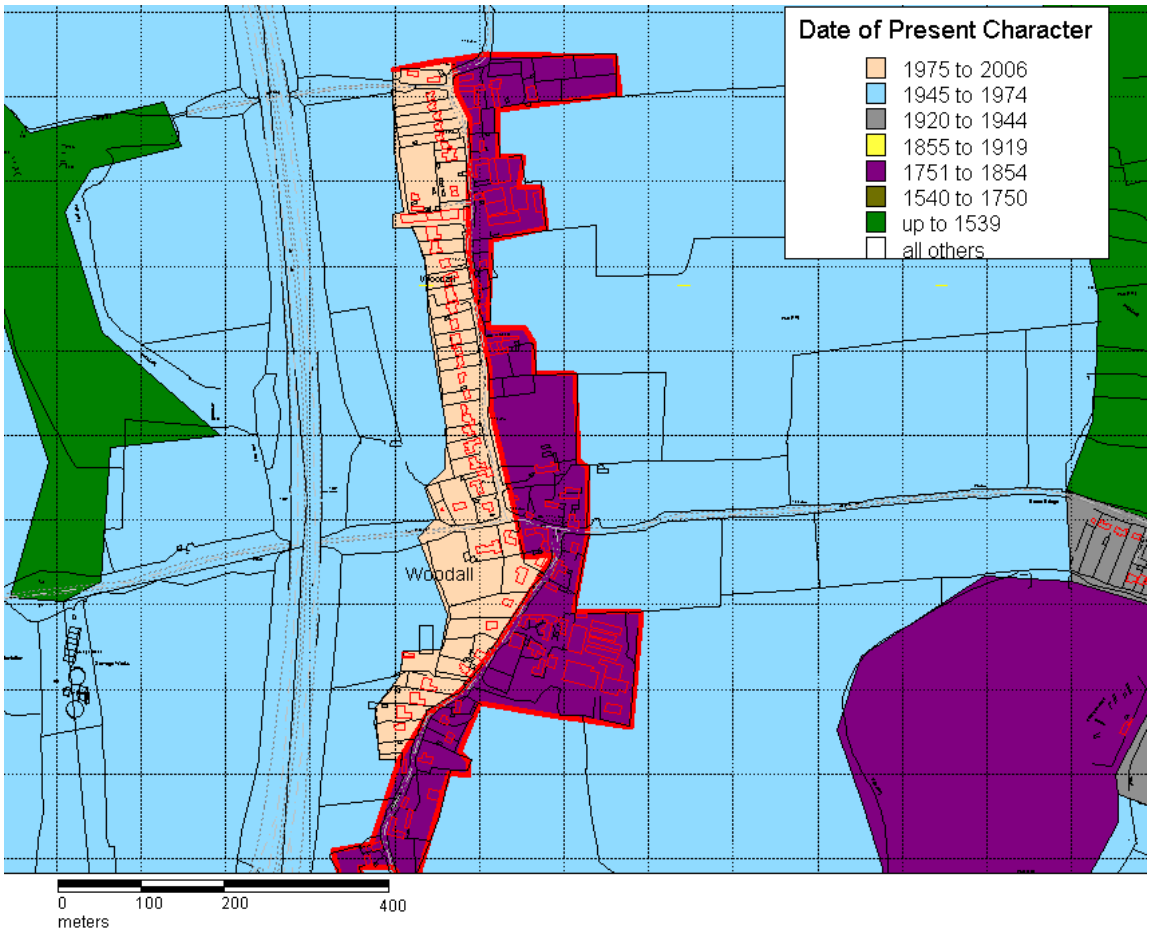


Figure 292: Woodall

Extent of historic core of Woodall village as interpreted from the 1851 OS. This area contains mostly farm buildings with some 20th century infill housing and modern agricultural buildings. There is partial legibility of older buildings including at least one medieval house (SMR 1470). The placename, literally *'the hall in the wood',* has been traced to 1263 (Smith 1961, 154). Placenames such as 'Woodhouse' or 'Woodhall' are known from a number of nucleated settlements in South Yorkshire and neighbouring counties and are often related to outlying subsidiary settlements as here where Woodall has probably been historically linked to Harthill to the east.

Woodsetts

Geology: Coal Measures

Close association with: 'Agglomerated Enclosure' and 'Early to Mid 20th Century Suburbs' Zone.

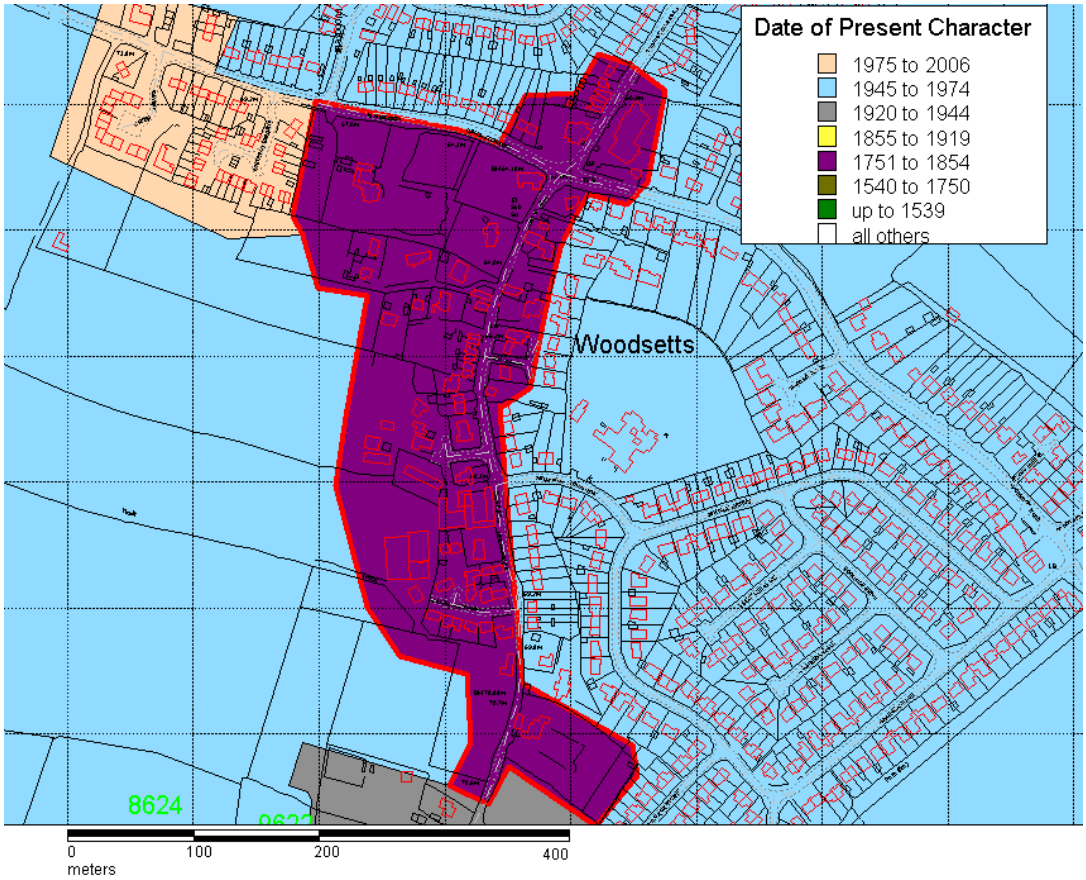


Figure 293: Woodsetts

This area is based on the oldest area of Woodsetts, which contains a number of 18th century buildings and property boundaries surviving from the 1850s OS mapping. A 19th century chapel and school buildings are included in this area. 20th century change has been limited to backland areas where farm buildings have been extended and detached properties built.

Significant legibility of earlier fabric is possible throughout this village.

Complex Historic Town Core

Summary of Dominant Character

This character area highlights the historic core of Rotherham, the area to the immediate east of the rivers Don and Rother that had developed as an urban settlement by the time of the first 6 inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1851. The form of this area is made up of a tight cluster of streets, of probable medieval origin, around All Saints church comprising: High Street, College Street, Church Street, Bridgegate, Upper Millgate and Lower Millgate. The plan form of the property boundaries related to these streets has evolved from a typically medieval pattern of narrow plots or 'burgages' set at right angles to these streets and either retained or amalgamated through subsequent years.

Whilst the central feature of the plan is clearly All Saints church, an equally important feature in the plan has been the historic market area, which lies to the west of the church yard - an area bounded by Church Street, Domine Lane and Market Street. Connecting this central area to other settlements are Millgate, Westgate and Wellgate, to the south, and, to the east, Doncaster Gate, all of which may well be of medieval origin. Communications to the north, west of the river Don, have been facilitated by a bridge to the north end of Bridge Street, since the medieval period, (discussed in more detail below).

As with the other main historic town cores in South Yorkshire (principally Barnsley, Doncaster and Sheffield), the present townscape is a complex mixture of old and new buildings, with elements of earlier plan form retained through the replacement of buildings within historic property boundaries. This zone description will discuss the complexities of this pattern in the section 'plan form analysis' (below).

Relationship with Adjacent Character Zones

The character zones surrounding Rotherham's historic core are intimately related to the processes that have operated to enlarge the settlement since its rapid evolution from market centre to industrial conurbation, from the 18th century onwards. Industrial and post-industrial landscapes dominate the area to the north and west of the River Don, where the smaller subsidiary settlement of Masborough was already becoming engulfed by the mid 19th century; developments in the iron and steel, glass and brass founding industries played an important part in this over the last 100 years. The best preserved examples of this industrial development can be found due west of Rotherham's historic core – an area that includes the listed buildings of the Guest and Chrimes brass foundry.

To the north of this area of surviving industrial character, and encircling much of the north of the historic core, is a large area inside the Centenary Way urban dual carriageway that is now characteristic of the 'Late 20th Century Replanned Centres' character zone. This 'Replanned Rotherham' character area is dominated by late 20th century developments of commercial and municipal property, generally constructed by non traditional methods. This modern character area has developed on land cleared in parts from areas of former industrial and former high density terraced housing.

To the east of the historic core lies an area of surviving grid iron terraced housing of late 19th century date. This housing was developed to a lower density than that which has been subsequently cleared, and is mixed with large detached properties. The south eastern and southern fringes of the historic core also border on areas with residential characteristics. The 'Moorgate Villa Suburb' to the south of the historic core developed along Moorgate Road from the mid 19th century onwards.

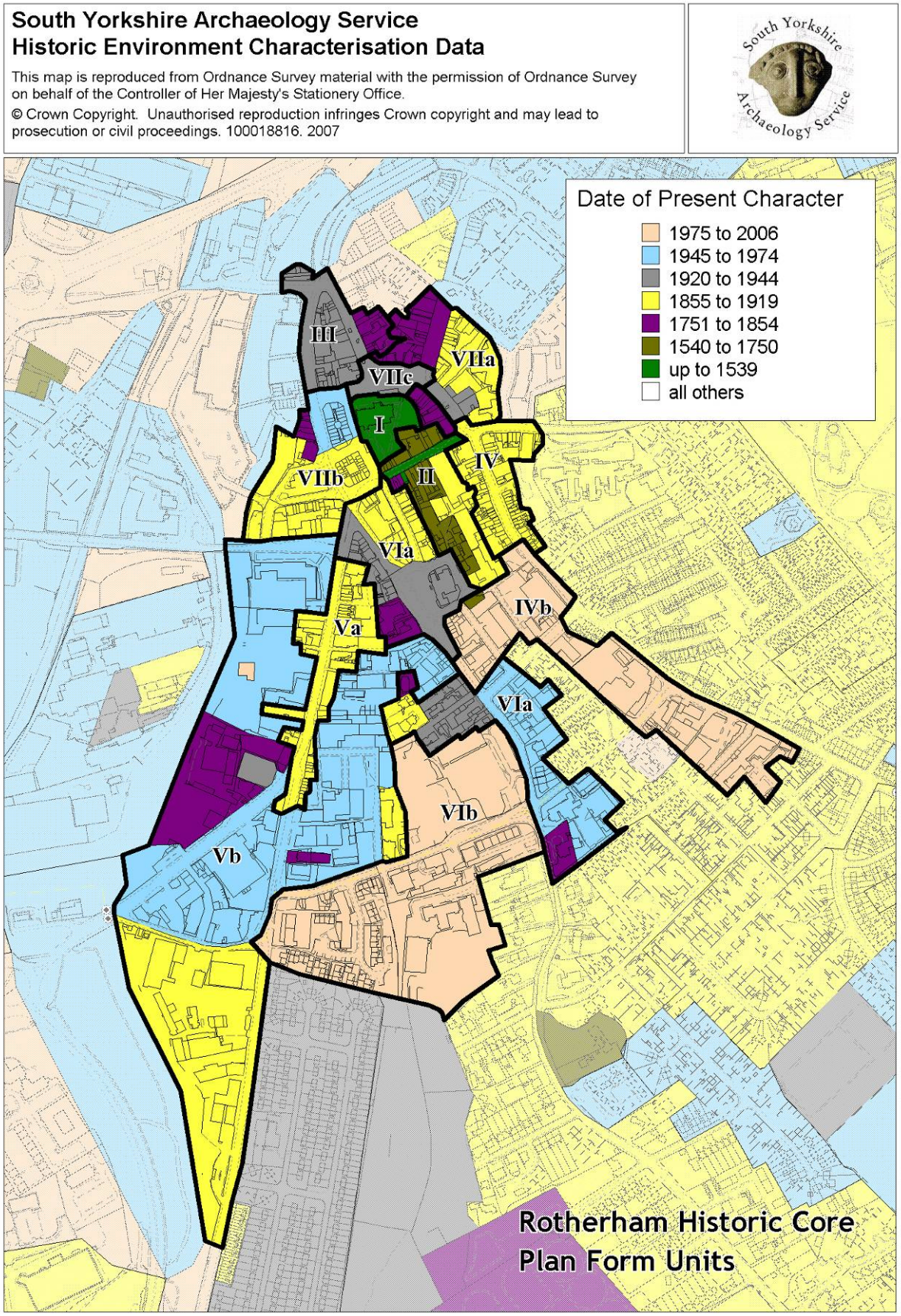


Figure 294: Plan form units within the historic core of Rotherham.

Plan form Analysis of Rotherham's Historic Core

The layout of the historic core of Rotherham survives well, with many earlier road patterns remaining. Through a combination of historic map analysis, consideration of archaeological excavations and comparison with other medieval settlements, the development of the town can be described, with degrees of historic legibility and later development considered in each plan unit.

Plan Unit I – All Saints Church

The present church of All Saints is now largely characterised by work of the Perpendicular architectural period (c.1335-50 to c.1530), although evidence exists for earlier building phases - with Saxon and Norman architectural fragments reused in foundation courses (Ryder 1982a, 96).

Plan Unit II – High Street Burgage Plots

This plan unit consists of thin and narrow plots set perpendicular to the High Street. The plot series are reasonably well preserved, with little amalgamation of plots. The buildings standing on these plots include the former Three Cranes public house. This timber framed building is a composite structure, the frontage of which dates to the late 16th to 17th centuries, whilst an earlier wing consists of a medieval open hall block that retains evidence for a high status 'coved' area at one end, in addition to the remains of a vaulted undercroft beneath (YAJ 1980, 8; SMR ref: 1131). This building represents a potentially unique survival for South Yorkshire of *in situ* medieval domestic architecture on a burgage plot.

The plots to the south of High Street are significantly longer than others within the town, perhaps indicating a primacy within the urban hierarchy. Further evidence of their medieval date was demonstrated by archaeological excavations to the north of High Street (McCluskey 2005), which exposed a ditch perpendicular to the street. This was interpreted as a medieval property boundary as it contained 12th century pottery; it was sealed by a layer containing 13th-14th century pottery. Other plots contain listed buildings of 18th and 19th century date. To the east of the southern plot series some plots have been amalgamated to form sites suitable for 20th century retail properties, whilst to the west the series was interrupted in the late 19th century by an extension of Moorgate Street (see unit VIa).

Plan Unit III – Corporation Street to Bridgegate

This unit's importance in the medieval period would have lain in its connection of the fording point (later a bridging point) across the Don and

the market and ecclesiastical centre to the south. The area includes the Chantry Bridge, which, whilst largely a 20th century replacement of the medieval bridge, retains part of the medieval structure - on which stands a rare example of a medieval bridge chapel.

Historic maps show the primary plot series of this plan unit, i.e. where the plots are longest in length, to be those facing on to Bridgegate. On historic maps, for instance the 1891 25 inch to the mile OS, a number of the boundaries of this plot series can be traced as continuous lines all the way through to the (now) lost Lower Millgate Street. This could suggest that Lower Millgate originally functioned as a 'back lane', providing rear access to the primary burgages. Lower Millgate Street originally ran alongside the eastern bank of a channel of the River Don. In the early 20th century this eastern channel (which may have been deliberately kept clear for the purposes of returning the water from the town mill to the main river) appears to have first silted up and then been made into new developable land at the time of the construction of Corporation Street in 1913 (Munford 2000, 126). The new street truncated the western edge of the original plots of this unit, resulting in the development of new buildings along this side.

Some plots may fossilise earlier boundaries but otherwise little pre-20th century fabric survives. Medieval legibility is strengthened by the survival of the chantry chapel on the bridge over the River Don.

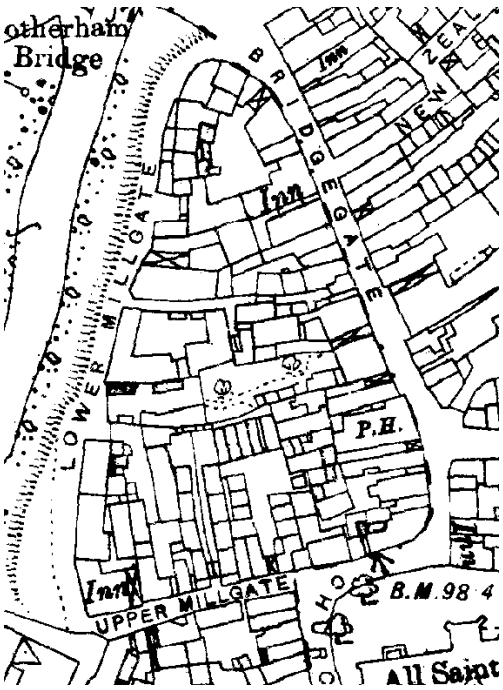


Figure 295: (above left) 1893 OS map of Bridgegate

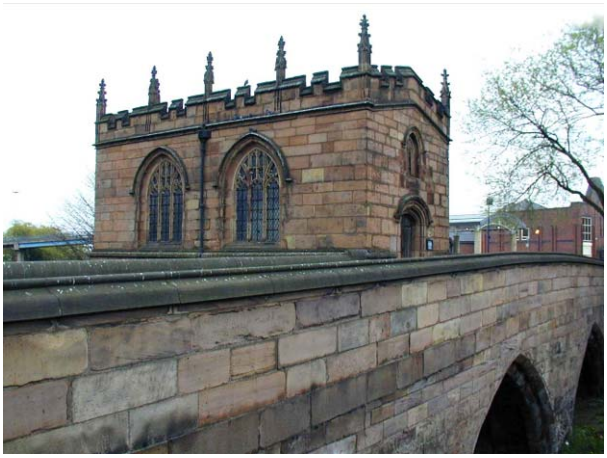


Figure 296: (above right) Medieval bridge chapel
Photo © SYAS

Plan Unit IV – Wellgate / Doncaster Gate early 20th century development

A series of regular narrow plots along both Well Gate and Doncaster Gate are shown on Rotheram's 1774 plan of the town. The present buildings are likely to contain a majority of elements from the early 20th century although piecemeal redevelopment, with the survival of earlier forms, is possible. The layout of property boundaries here appears little changed since the 1850s, with good continuity of back to the medieval period likely.

Plan Unit IVb – Wellgate suburban area

Suburban development along Wellgate was already in evidence by the OS survey of 1851 and initially included some larger properties, such as the 18th century Wellgate Hall, itself likely to have been built on the site of a medieval manor (SYAS 2008, SMR ref 795). This property was industrialised by the mid 19th century, with a small chemical works erected in its grounds for the processing of dyes and pigments. By then much of the land within this plan unit had been developed as high density terraced and courtyard housing. This housing was in turn cleared in the later 20th century. This plan unit is now characterised by large late 20th century buildings surrounded by car parking and set in plots that are largely of modern origin. It includes office buildings, industrial and retail premises.

Plan Unit Va – Westgate

This plan unit is within the area shown as developed on 18th century maps, with a pattern of traditional narrow plots between the junctions of High Street and Sheffield Road.

This area of Rotherham saw much light to medium scale industry on land behind the street frontages in the 19th century. However, the decline of this sector during the 20th century led to economic deprivation of the area. Current land use falls firmly within the 'suburban commercial core' Broad Type, with a high proportion of early 20th century public houses, with characteristic frontages, and a few terraced retail shops and a telephone exchange building that have been identified by Jessop and May (2004) as being of medium to high historic potential.

Although the plan unit's present character dates mostly to the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, current properties maintain some historic boundaries, despite their truncation by the developments of plan unit Vb.

Plan Unit Vb – Westgate Industrial Area

This plan unit was initially developed as traditional narrow plots as far south as the present junction of Westgate and Sheffield Road (described in unit Va

above), with further ribbon development following similar patterns in the early 19th century, largely infilling and subdividing strip enclosures shown on the 1764 enclosure plan. The burgage plots shown on 18th century mapping had evolved into a mixed light industrial area by time of the 1851 OS survey, with many small courtyards of high density housing behind the frontages to the north of the unit. Conversely, the residential character of the southern half of the unit was dominated by larger middle class housing and orchards.

By the early 20th century bylaw terraced housing was encroaching to the south, whilst the courtyard dwellings had begun to be cleared in favour of light industrial units. By the mid 19th century, high density residential development lay alongside at least three foundries and a railway station to the west of Westgate. These developments had all been cleared and replaced by the mid 20th century. The eastern side of Westgate remained largely residential until the decline of this area in the later 20th century. By the 1980s and 1990s most of the housing in this area had been cleared in favour of prefabricated units, mostly concerned with motor trade businesses.

This area is now characterised by large open areas and buildings of typically mid 20th century date, although there are some 19th century industrial and institutional survivals. Jessop and May (2004) have identified a number of surviving features related to the 19th century fabric of the area, with historic potential.

VIa – Rotherham Town Hall, The Crofts and Upper Moorgate

This plan unit is dominated by a large rectangular open area, shown on the 1764 enclosure map, that was the site of the town's cattle market until this was moved to a new site in Corporation Street. This occurred at the time of the construction of the police station and court house (now used as the Town Hall). This open space lies to the rear of a series of burgage plots on Wellgate and High Street, and to the north of an area of surveyed enclosure (shown on the 1764 plan). Its western boundary is formed by Moorgate Street, re-routed from its historic course (now Ship Hill) in the late 19th century, through the High Street plots (Unit II).

The oldest building within this area is the Methodist chapel to its west. The properties in the area now front on to Ship Hill and Moorgate, but formerly occupied High Street burgage plots.

VIb – Southgrove school site, Moorgate Nursing Home and The Maltings Sheltered Housing Scheme

This plan unit is now occupied by a mixture of buildings dating to the late 20th and early 21st century. These include the site of the former South

Grove School (under development as new build offices at the time of a site visit in 2005), which was built in the early 20th century on the site of a large villa, 'South Grove'; a nursing home, built on the site of the former Rotherham Union Workhouse (built c.1840), after its demolition in the 1980s; and a sheltered housing scheme also dating to the 1980s, on the site of a late 18th century malthouse that was cleared in the 1970s. Very little legibility of earlier developments remains.

VIIa – Effingham Street

This area represents an area of the medieval settlement core between the medieval College Street and Howard Street. Howard Street was laid down in the 1850s (Munford 2000, 117) and follows the approximate line of the historic common boundary behind the Bridgegate and College Street burgage plots, before joining with the former Pigeon Lane (shown on Rotheram's 1774 map), running between the Doncaster Gate burgages.

This area was notable in the medieval town for including the site of the College of Jesus (SYAS 2008, SMR ref:189), erected by Thomas Rotherham in 1483 as a college for priests of the collegiate church of All Saints. This college comprised a quadrangle of buildings around a college yard, which survived in large part until the mid 19th century although in reduced circumstances, after the dissolution of the chantries in 1547.

After dissolution the college estate, which included orchards, gardens and grazing lands, was acquired by the Earl of Shrewsbury (Guest 1880). The buildings seem to have been put rapidly to secular use - in 1590 a local rector was to bemoan the use of the buildings as a malthouse (Munford 2000, 43). On the 1774 map of the town the surviving building is marked on the town map as the College Inn. Its remains are currently encased within the buildings of the Woolworths store - other parts of the college may lie under Effingham Street to the west, which was driven through the college yard in the mid 19th Century.

This area was subject to radical change following a private Act of Parliament gained by the Earl of Effingham in 1850 (Munford 2000, 117) that enabled him to grant long leases on his land. This gave the Earl the opportunity to lay out a new grid pattern of streets to the north and east of the town core around the newly laid out Effingham Street. The land within this grid was then divided into building plots that could be leased to speculative developers for further improvement. During the second half of the 19th century the area to the west of Effingham Street was developed as commercial buildings, whilst the environs of the college to the east of the new street seem to have developed as institutional buildings, including a court house, police station and National School. At present the western plots consist of mid-late 19th century commercial buildings, but the eastern plots have been rebuilt and date to the mid-late 20th century.

VIIb – The 'Market Place'

This plan unit, largely under redevelopment during the life of this project as part of the Rotherham Renaissance programme, represents the historic site of Rotherham's market place. Historic mapping suggests that the medieval market place lay to the south east of the church yard, an arrangement that has also been suggested at Doncaster. The 1774 map of the town shows an open area labelled Sheep Market, with burgage plots aligned along its western side a dense concentration of semi-regular streets, including one labelled Shambles (traditionally a placename associated with the stalls of butchers). The four narrow passages running back (from what is now Church Street) towards the market place probably relate to the provision of street frontages for shops. It is possible that these streets emerged as 'market accretions', as stalls were gradually made into more permanent structures - again a process already suggested in a number of medieval market places, most locally at Doncaster (Slater 1989, 51).

Figure 297: The market area in 1774 (above), shown on Rotheram's plan of the town.

This eastern side of the market place was swept away in the early 19th century as a result of an Act of Parliament, sought in 1801 *"for enlarging and improving the Market Place … of Rotherham"* (Munford 2000, 109). A new Shambles, shown on 19th century OS mapping, was the key result of this Act, providing accommodation for twenty eight shops on its exterior and 20 butchers and fishmongers stalls on its interior (ibid).

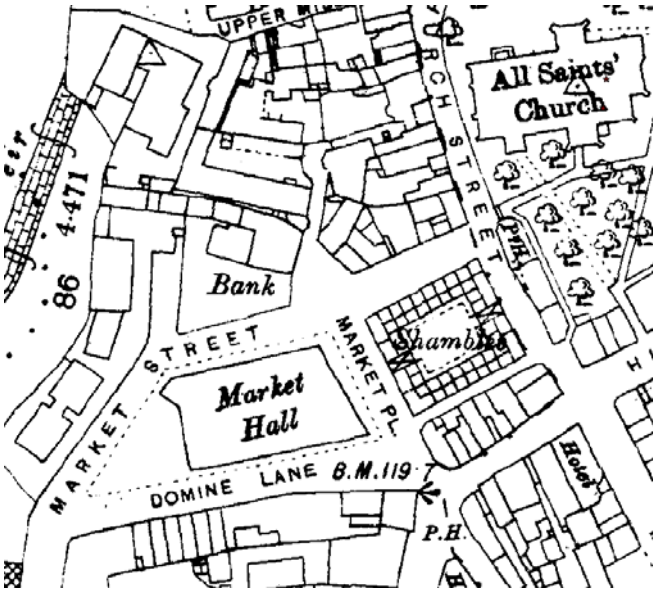


Figure 298: The market area in 1891, shown on the OS 25" map.

The 19th century shambles were replaced in the early 20th century with the present Imperial Buildings. The rest of the open market place, including its western burgages, remained and a corn exchange was added in 1841. However, in 1879 the properties to the west were comprehensively cleared by the Local Board and replaced with a new Market Hall, first built in iron and glass and then, by 1889, in brick (see plan above). This late 19th century development (demolished in the 1970s) established the street pattern that still survives today.

VIIc – All Saint's Square

All Saints Square was created in 1933 by the removal of a block of properties between College Street and All Saints church (Munford 2000, 135). Re-landscaped in the 1990s, this area is currently a public open space featuring a large TV screen. Earlier buildings on the plot included a dispensary, Grammar School and New Assembly Rooms built in the 1820s (ibid, 117). This area was shown built up on the 1774 map of the town and is likely to have been densely occupied in the medieval period.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Rotherham Historic Core'

Industrial Settlements

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 299: Rawmarsh Hill. The irregular terraced buildings here date to the second half of the 19th century as the earlier village (which lies on the far side of the medieval church) expanded to the south, largely in response to the growth of the Park Gate Iron and Steel Co.
Photo © SYAS

This zone is characterised by the development of settlements constructed primarily for the housing of industrial workers, outside the boundaries of historic medieval settlements. This housing often takes the form of conjoined row housing, often (when dating to the late 19th or early 20th century) similar in form to housing in the 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' zone; older examples tend to be of more vernacular character. In contrast to the 'grid iron' settlement areas, housing neighbourhoods in this zone are generally fairly irregular in overall plan form. Key trends in the positioning of these industrial settlements include: close proximity to railways and canals; ribbon developments along existing roads; and use of sites that exploited land made available for construction by the parliamentary enclosure of former common land. There are also examples of irregular industrial expansion on the edge of historic cores.

In the Rotherham district, coal mining was a frequent influence on the development of this type of housing, for example at Kiveton Park, Greasebrough, Laughton Common, Fence, Silverwood, Treeton and Swallow Nest. However, other industries characteristic of the region, such as iron, steel and brass working, glass making, ceramic production, brick making and the railway trades also provided the impetus for construction, particularly around Rawmarsh and Swinton. Developments here provide a case study to show the typical development pattern for character areas within this zone.

The first stage in development typically saw the establishment of small clusters of cottages, often set out in the countryside in order to place the workforce close to isolated resources. Often these resources were exploited on areas of common land; both the former Rawmarsh and Swinton Commons had a long history of use, both before and after enclosure in 1776, 1781 and 1820 (dates from English 1985), for extraction of clay, stone, coal and timber. At least three families of colliers are recorded living and working on Rawmarsh Common during the first half of the 18th century, on parish registers and a Fairbank map of 1740 (Dodsworth 1996, 188-191). The Fairbank map clearly shows these families' 'crofts' (enclosures including a house and a small piece of land) well within the boundaries of the common, close by coal pits - a good indication that they originated as 'squatter settlements', a type of settlement known to be occurring on common lands across Yorkshire from the 16th century onwards (Hey 1986, 170).

The erection of row housing was only necessary with the establishment of larger industrial concerns, such as the collieries that emerged during the 19th century. On the former Rawmarsh Common (but outside the present zone), row housing was present at Pinch Row, associated with a sandstone quarry, and at Meadow Pottery to the south of the common. These cottages, still shown on late 19th century mapping, were probably only one room deep (about 5m by 4m) and had been demolished by the 1960s.

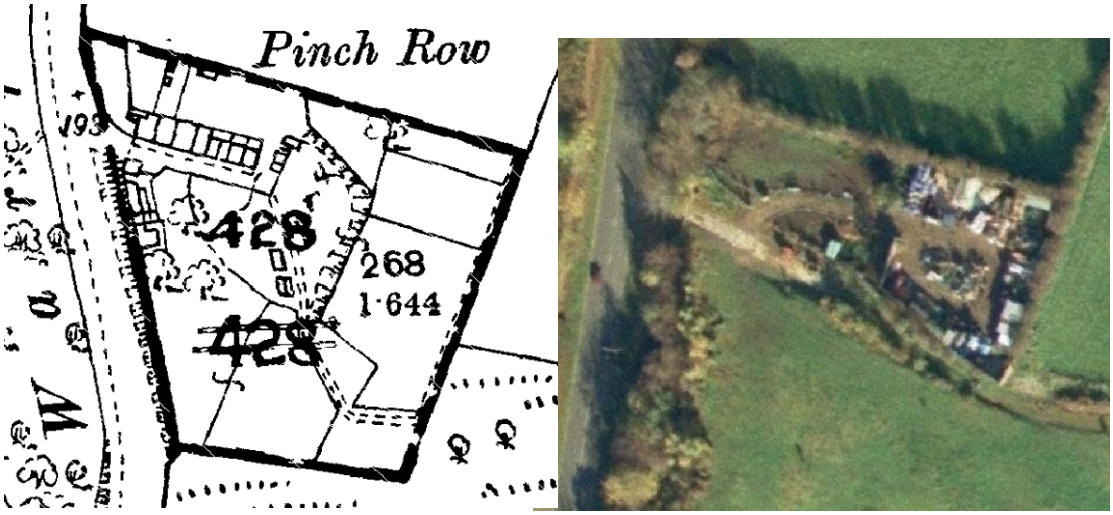
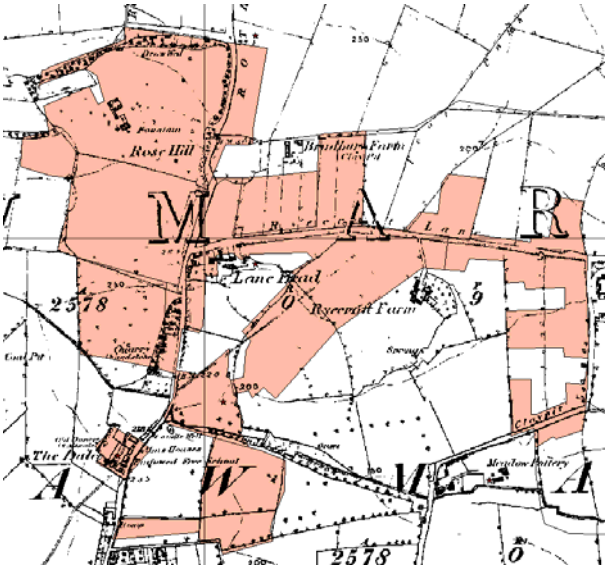


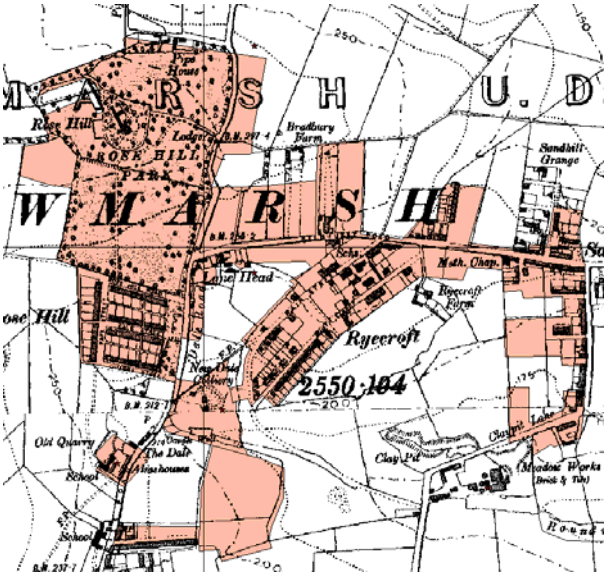
Figure 300: Pinch Row, Rawmarsh. The1891 OS map (above left) shows early-mid 19th century row housing; its site is shown on the aerial photograph (above right) in 1999.

By the late 19th century some industrial manufacturers were employing much larger numbers of workers than could be accommodated within the increasingly crowded historic settlement areas or within single rows of 5-10 houses.

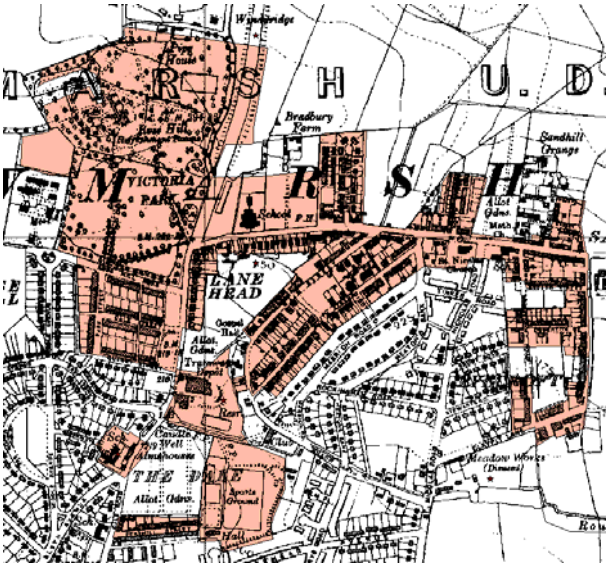
The development of the 'Ryecroft and Sandhill, Rawmarsh' character area shows how, by this time, rows were built on a larger scale and were increasingly associated with the varied institutional and recreational facilities characteristic of these independent communities. Industrial settlements often feature allotment gardens and large areas of these can be seen on historic OS maps of these settlements. Other facilities included football and cricket pitches, recreation grounds and parks. In the mining villages these facilities were generally provided by the Miners Welfare Fund, the product of a levy paid by colliery companies of 1d on every ton of coal produced following the Mining Industry Act of 1920 (Griffin 1971, 170). These developments are often part of a phase of later improvements to the original industrial settlement.



'Ryecroft and Sandhill, Rawmarsh' character area in 1851. The future industrial suburb area (shaded red) is dominated by open agricultural land and parkland, with very small hamlets at Lane Head and The Dale. The surrounding landscape includes Meadow Pottery, quarries and coal pits.



By 1905 suburbanisation is well underway with terraced housing clusters at Rose Hill, Ryecroft and Sandhill. Rose Hill Park has been adopted as a municipal park.



By 1938 the industrial suburb has further expanded, with remaining spaces either used for further housing, institutional buildings or allotment gardens.

Figure 301: The development of the 'Rycroft and Sandhill, Rawmarsh' character area, showing some typical characteristics of the 'Industrial Settlement' zone.

Relationship with Adjacent Zones

The most obvious relationship between this zone and others is with the 'Industrial' and 'Post Industrial' zones, where the commercial concerns that influenced the development of these settlements are, or were, located.

Many of the character areas within this zone evolved as ribbon developments along the main roads leading into character areas belonging to the 'Nucleated Rural Settlements' zone.

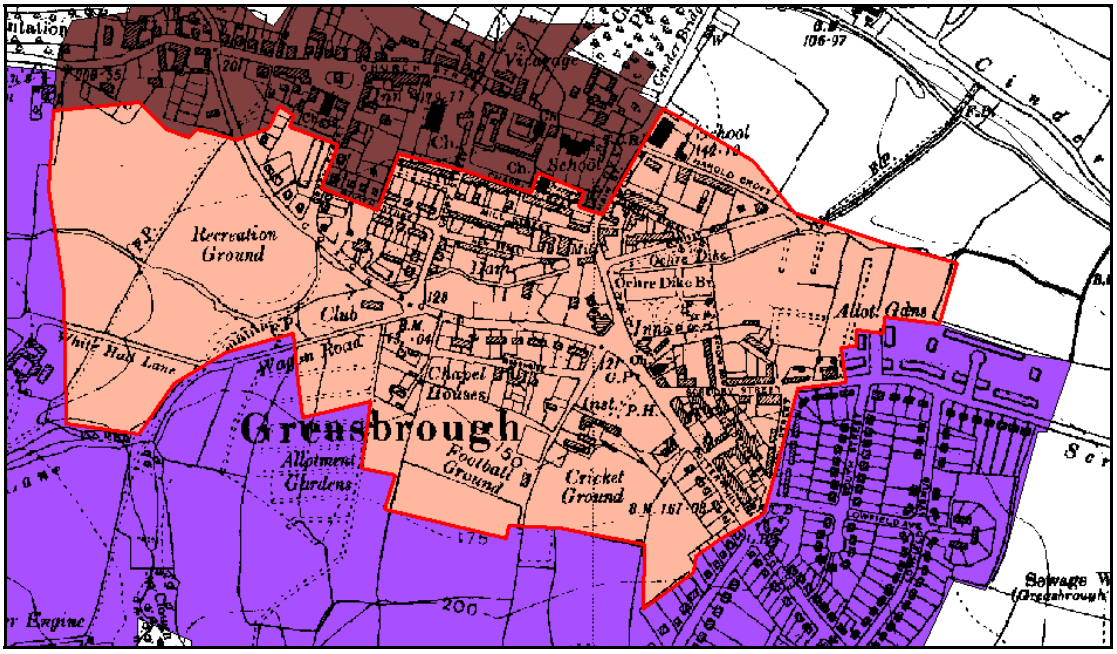
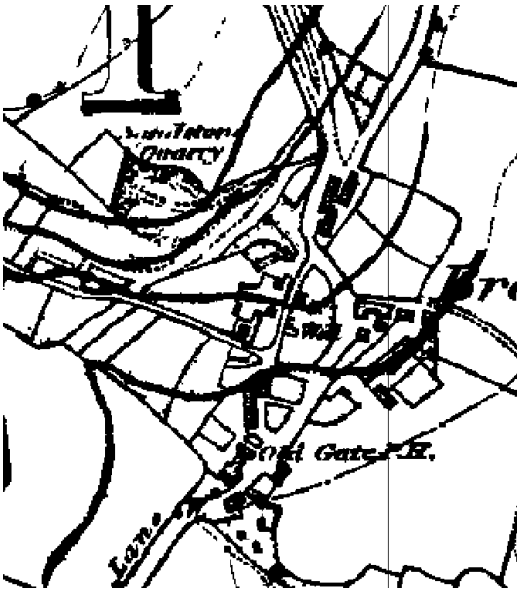


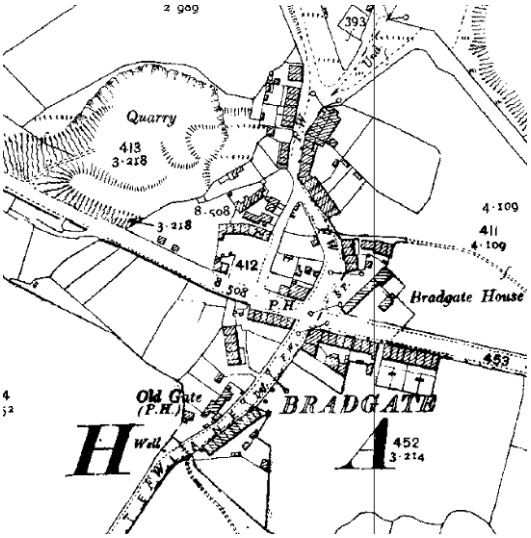
Figure 302: 'Greasebrough Industrial Settlement' (pink) grew up to the south of the historic settlement core (brown), around early squatter settlement on a former green. It is noticeably more irregular and varied in plan form than either the historic core or the municipal estates to the south (purple).

Inherited Character

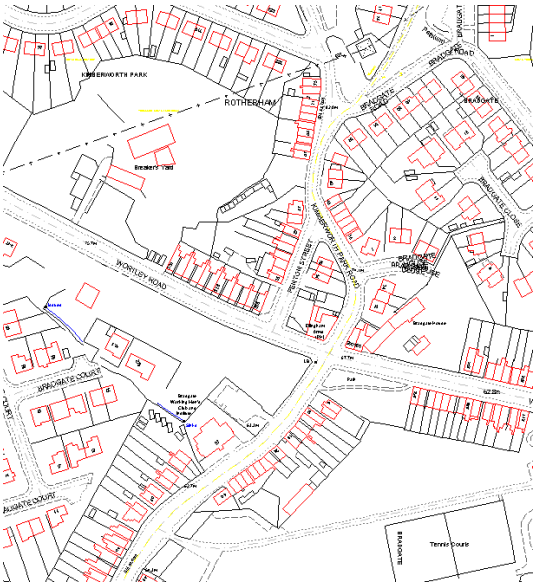
Characteristics of older landscapes have survived within this zone due to the piecemeal nature the later 19th and early 20th century developments. Many of the early phases of these developments took place along existing roads – as a result, the courses of these roads became fossilised in the developments and persist today. Elsewhere, existing rural enclosures often provided convenient development plots, especially the narrow units typical of post-medieval strip enclosures. Strips fossilised by the 19th century development of workers terraces survive across this zone, for example at Queen Street, Swinton, and throughout the Parkgate, Rawmarsh character area.



In 1851 the site of the later 'Bradgate Industrial Settlement' was a small hamlet, typical of others in South Yorkshire thought to have originated as squatter settlements around common land. Industrial activity was already present locally, in the form of coal pits and quarries.



By the 1890s, the settlement had been enlarged by further row housing along the edges of existing roads and also along a newly built east - west road.



The modern settlement of Bradgate has legibility both of the earlier common and 19th century row housing, despite having been enveloped by 20th century housing.

Figure 303: Development of Bradgate. Historic OS mapping © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2008) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024; Modern map © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Sheffield City Council 100018816. 2007

Later Characteristics

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

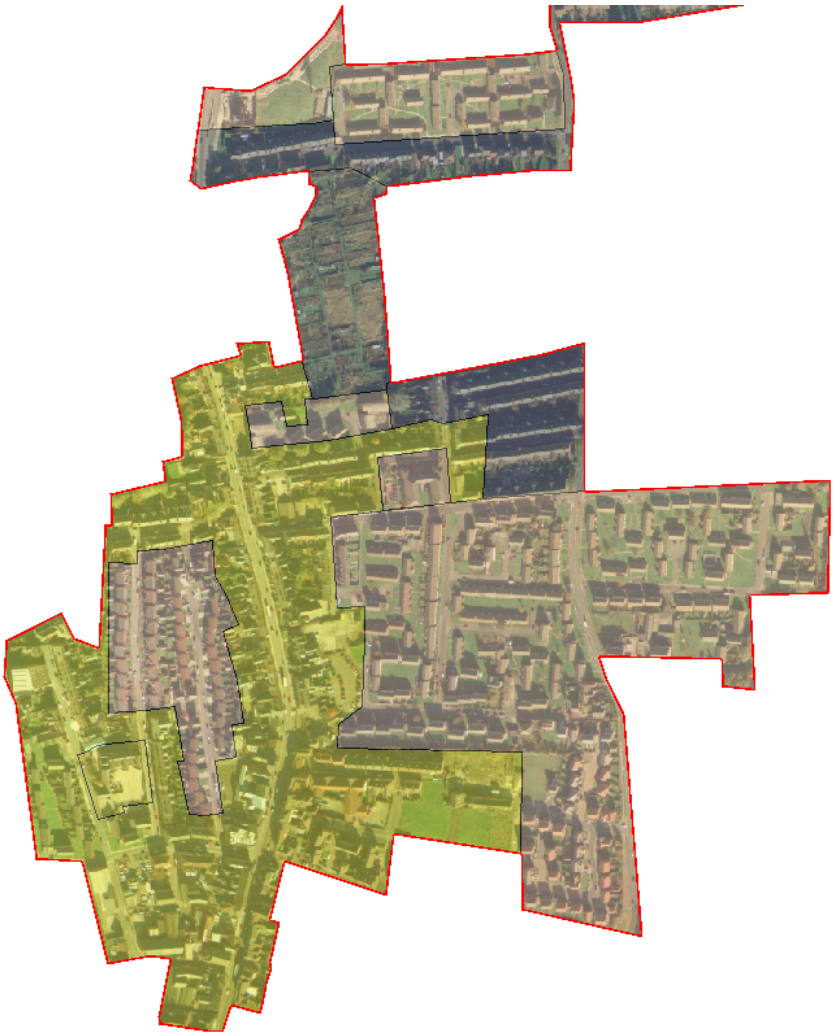


Figure 304: The 'Parkgate, Rawmarsh' character area, showing the date of individual character units. The terraced development clustered around the main road dates from 1855-1919 (shaded yellow); inter-war (1919-1945) terraces and allotment gardens are shaded grey; late 20th century (post 1975) housing, mostly municipal developments on the sites of cleared mid 19th century terraces, are shaded pink.
Cities Revealed aerial photography © the GeoInformation Group, 1999

As in the 'Grid Iron Terraced' zone, this zone has been vulnerable to the social changes of the late 20th century. The now widespread phenomenon of multiple car ownership has had a significant effect of the streetscape, with off-road opportunities for parking almost completely absent and on road opportunities limited by the inherent short street frontage of each property.

Within properties the most notable change has probably been the introduction of bathrooms and toilets within the main living accommodation, rather than contained within the back yard. Changes in property maintenance that has impacted on the general character of the area includes: the widespread replacement of wooden doors and windows with double glazed uPVC units; the replacement of welsh slate roofing with concrete and other composite materials; and the introduction of TV and satellite aerials.

Changes in attitudes and practices concerning religion and schooling are also manifesting themselves in the changing characteristics of former institutional buildings in this zone, with the buildings generally provided for these purposes now often put to re-use as community centres, clubs or youth centres.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Fence Colliery Housing', 'Garrowtree, Bradgate, and Kimberworth Industrial Settlement', 'Greasebrough Industrial Settlement', 'Holmes Industrial Settlement', 'Kilnhurst Village', 'Kiveton Park and Wales Colliery Housing', 'Lane Head, Ryecroft and Sandhill, Rawmarsh', 'Laughton Common Industrial Settlement', 'Melton Green', 'Park Gate, Rawmarsh', 'Piccadilly', 'Ryton Road, Anston', 'Silverwood', 'Swallow Nest, Aughton cum Aston Industrial Settlement', 'Swinton Bridge Industrial Settlement', 'Thorpe Hesley Industrial Settlement', 'Treeton Colliery Housing', 'Whinney Hill, Thrybergh', 'Wickersley Industrial Expansion'

19th to Early 20th Century Villa Suburbs

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone is characterised by the development of housing for purchase by the middle classes. As in Sheffield, the industrial expansion of the town in the 19th century created an emergent middle class keen to capitalise on their new wealth by establishing new residences away from the rapidly deteriorating conditions of the urban centre. The difference and exclusivity of these new suburbs, when compared to the rigid and often communal terraces of the centre, was expressed by detached or semi-detached houses, often screened from one another by dense shrubberies and set where possible in park like settings (Doe 1976, 174). The majority of the properties in this zone were developed from the late 19th century to around 1930. Building densities are generally low and most properties have gardens to both the front and rear, which generally aspire to some degree of landscaping. Most properties express the supposed social status of their original occupants by statements of architectural pretension, including: elaborate plans, expensive building materials such as stone and stained glass, and elaborate ornamentation. As a result, these houses display less uniformity than those built either in the 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' or 'Early to Mid 20th Century Private Suburbs' character zones. There are significant numbers of mature trees within these character areas (in both streets and private gardens) and evergreen shrubbery, which contributes to a Gardenesque atmosphere, clearly differentiating these areas from the terraced housing and younger middle class suburbs surrounding them.

Figure 305: A typical street-scape in the 'Clifton Villa Suburb' character area

The character areas that make up this zone developed away from the town centre and industrial developments to its west and north - areas which were becoming increasingly densely developed, especially in Masbrough (Munford 2000, 113). In common with many of the industrial towns in northern England, poor sanitary provision in the urbanised centre of the town contributed to the spread of infectious disease through the poorest areas, for example during the cholera epidemic of 1832 (ibid), making housing outside these areas more desirable.

The principal period of development of this zone was between 1850 and 1891, although there is some overlap between earlier and later periods. The plan form of these character areas is characterised both by ribbon development, particularly along Doncaster Road and Moorgate Road, in addition to some more planned developments, particularly to the east and south - where plot boundaries and road patterns are based on grid patterns indicating piecemeal development of blocks of land.

As well as residential, this character zone includes institutional and ornamental character units, related in their establishment and preservation to the development of the villa housing. The most obvious of these units is Clifton Park, which acts as the central focal place of the 'Clifton Villa Suburb' area, whilst the 'Moorgate Villa Suburb' area includes Rotherham General Hospital, Thomas Rotherham College, the Swinden Technology Centre, Boston Park and Moorgate Cemetery, all of which have either 19th century origins or incorporate parts of 19th century villas.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

The location of this zone appears to have been influenced by the availability of land in the mid 19th century, to the east and south of the already densely urbanised town centre away from the industrialised valley of the river Don. In the 20th century the remaining undeveloped land around the zone provided an attractive site for large scale municipal and private developments of a higher density, as suburban living became accessible to those with more modest incomes through rising provision of mortgages and council housing. This zone is, therefore, adjacent to both the historic core zone and the later municipal suburbs zone.

The development of villas was underway by the time of the 1850s OS mapping, with a possible 'Land Society' type development at Moorgate Grove already in evidence. These societies provided an important impetus to the development of 19th century suburbs. Once established, a society bought up whole estates and divided them into individual plots, members of the society paying a monthly contribution to costs and charges for making roads. The society would be wound up once costs for the land had been met. These types of land society were popular because they enabled larger numbers of people to vote as voting rights were linked to property ownership (Harman and Minnis 2004, 282). Characterisation work in

Sheffield and Barnsley has shown that often suburbs established initially by land societies were later built on by much higher density grid iron terraced housing. This process may well reflect the fact that the primary motivation behind the subdivision of these areas of land was the acquisition of land by a wider sector of society, in a deliberate attempt to widen the population eligible to vote, rather than commercial development of housing. 'Grid iron terraced housing' developed during the late 19th and early 20th century alongside the 'Clifton Villa Suburb' character area. This denser development represented the expansion of an area of similar housing in the St Anne's area (now cleared) and an intensification of the adjoining villa development.

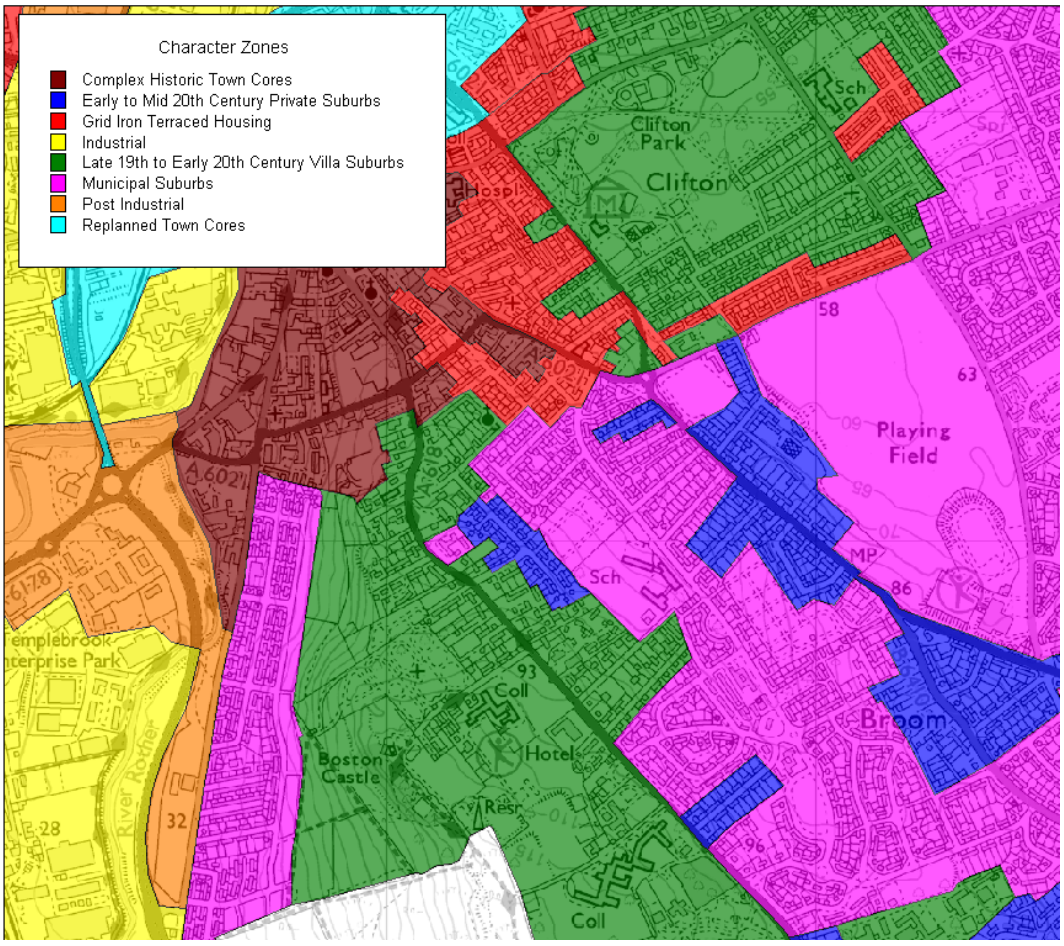


Figure 306: The villa suburb zone (green) grew close to the historic core of the town (as developed by 1850) but away from the industrial area to its west and north. Later suburban development has since enveloped these character areas.

Inherited Character

The land on which these character areas were developed was mapped for its owner the Earl of Effingham in 1764, shortly after the Rotherham Enclosure

Award of the same year (Kelk 1764; English 1984). Comparison of this map with modern OS mapping shows that the pattern of the enclosed countryside exerted a strong influence on later urban development. Preservation of earlier enclosure boundaries within these suburban developments is indicative of piecemeal phases of building within former enclosures.

Figure 307: Comparison of this rectified extract of Kelk's 1764 map of Rotherham (top) with the modern OS plan of the same area (bottom) shows how the earlier plan form influenced the pattern of the later suburb of Clifton (red shows pre-existing roads and green shows retained boundaries).

The earliest building known within these character areas is Moorgate Hall, a listed building of five bays and two storeys, plus a pedimented third storey in the centre (EH 2005). It stands at the southern extremity of Rotherham, with the common grazing of Rotherham moor to the south until the mid 18th century. The present frontage was designed *"by John Platt and was added in 1768 to an early C17 house of which much survives, notably the staircase"* (Pevsner 1967, 421). John Platt II was commissioned in 1764, to provide "*stables & offices for Mr Tooker*" at Moorgate Hall (Elliott 1998, 127). Munford (2000, 69-70) claims a house stood on this site in the late 16th century, belonging to William West, seneschal & chief steward for the Earl of Shrewsbury's South Yorkshire manors and legal advisor to the feoffees; his son sold the house to Charles Tooker in 1627. Moorgate Hall remained a family home until 1986 when it was converted to offices. The Tookers of Moorgate Hall had steel furnaces (probably cementation furnaces) nearby in the 17th century, as well as a smithy (Munford 2000, 54-55).

Moorgate Hall serves as an exemplar of how those involved in Rotherham's industries were able, by the late 18th century, to display their status by commissioning the best architects to develop houses with a certain level of pretension. By the late 18th century, the richest of Rotherham's industrialists were unquestionably the Walker family. The first large house built by the family was at Masbrough in 1768-9, close to the family steel furnaces, but by the 1780s the second generation of the family chose the area to the east of the historic town for their mansions of Clifton House [1783-4] and Eastwood House [1786], both of which were designed by the eminent architect John Carr (Munford 2003, 38-39). Clifton House survives, within Clifton villa suburb, and was purchased by the council in 1891 at the time of the adoption of its park for municipal use. Eastwood House was demolished for the construction of villa housing between 1903 and 1923 (according to OS maps) – the site has since been reused as a teacher training college.

Later Characteristics

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

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Clifton Villa Suburb', 'Moorgate Villa Suburb'

Industrial

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone can be split into two quite different landscapes. One is the inactive sites that still display significant characteristics of former industrial activity, with surviving buildings and boundaries. These sites tend to date from the late 18th or 19th centuries, although some developed from early post-medieval or medieval origins, particularly where early use involved the exploitation of water power.

Figure 308: Varied industrial landscapes in this zone. Clockwise from top left: a) Part of the former towpath of the 1751 Sheffield to Keadby Canal near Jordan; b) 20th century glassworks complex at Beatson Clarke, Thorn Hill, Rotherham; c) Part of the 'Magna Centre' formerly the 20th century melting shop of Steel, Peech and Tozer at Templeborough; and d) part of the Effingham Works, a former stove grate founders on Thames Street, Rotherham.
a), c) and d) © Steve Fareham licensed for reuse under a creative commons licence http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/

The other are more recent 20th century industrial concerns, with larger industrial buildings associated with chimneys, tanks and containers. These sites were generally active in 2003, when characterisation was underway. Late 20th century industry is generally only included within this zone when the buildings are part of an earlier industrial concern that has continued in use and been rebuilt.

The oldest surviving industrial buildings in this zone are likely to be brick built, with one or more narrow ranges - ensuring good natural lighting to the working areas within. Surviving examples of such industrial architecture are rare but include the Effingham Works, Thames Street, built for Yates and Haywood (stove grate manufacturers) in the 1880s (Munford 2003, 62) and the surviving buildings of Guest and Chrimes (brass founders and manufactures of valves) on Don Street, built in 1857.

The majority of surviving industrial architecture in this zone dates to the mid 20th century or later. This is even true of sites with a long industrial history, such the site of Beatson Clark's glassworks on Glasshouse Street, where glass making has been recorded since the establishment of a works in 1769, by John Wright in partnership with Aaron Walker (Munford 2003, 111). However, the characterisation database reveals that the present arrangement of buildings on the site is first depicted on OS mapping in the mid 1980s and is only the most recent of a number of rebuilding phases.

The largest and most dramatic architecture in this zone is to be found at sites connected with the manufacture and processing of steel in the 20th century. The character areas that most exemplify this theme are 'Roundwood, Aldwark and Thrybergh Steelworks' and 'Templeborough and Ickles Heavy Industries'. These character areas are typified by very long (300-600m) and large 20th century sheds clad in metal sheets and linked by travelling cranes, industrial railways, gantries and conveyors. These buildings were built to house processes such as the electric arc production of steel, its casting into ingots and processing by rolling into bars or sheets.

Relationship with Adjacent Character Zones

The 'Industrial' zone has a key relationship with surrounding settlement areas. Industrial activities require a workforce. Sometimes workers will be drawn to an area by the promise of work or conversely the industry will develop near to an existing population centre. The 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' zones are settlements that have been specifically developed alongside local industries. The majority of housing in these zones was constructed using mass produced materials, often to designs that aimed to provide the cheapest housing possible within legislative restrictions (Gaskell 1987, 50; Newman 2001, 93-99).

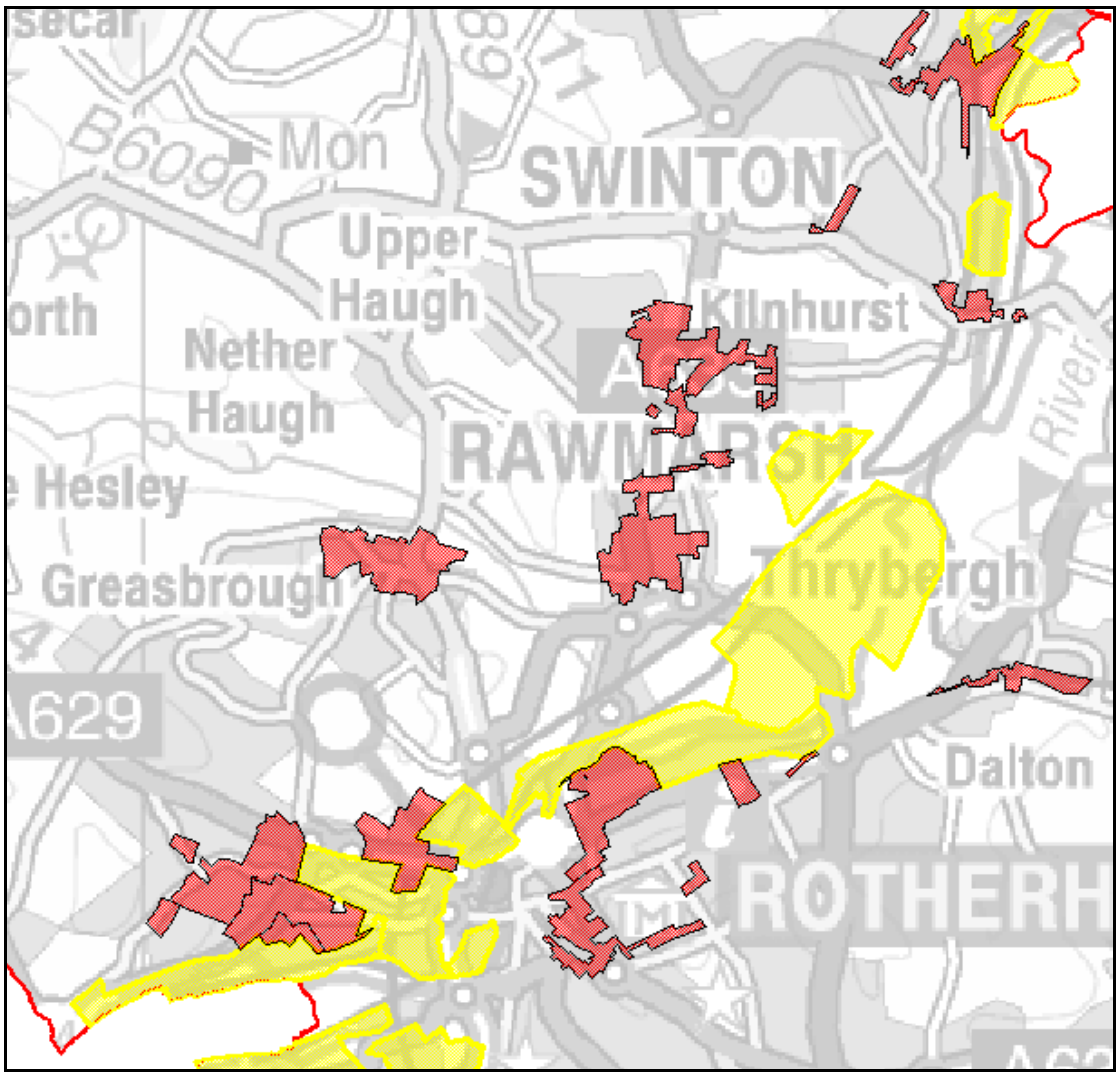


Figure 309: The location of the 'Industrial' zone (yellow) is closely related to the distribution of both the 'Grid Iron Terraced' and 'Industrial Settlements' zones (both shown in red).

The distribution of this zone is principally around the valley floors of the rivers Don and Rother. This distribution has been influenced not only by the historic use of water power within the metal trades (see for example Ball *et al* 2006) but also by the presence of large areas of flat land, within the alluvial flood plain, close to canal and railway transport links. The improvement in communications to both Rotherham and Sheffield, along the canal network, played an important part in the development of early industry in the district. Communications were further improved by the construction of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway along a similar route in the mid 19th century. This communication corridor allowed both the import of raw materials and the export of finished goods to a wider market. The figure below indicates the location of land recorded within the project database with industrial character, by the time of the 1891 OS mapping of the district, and its close relationship with the communications

network. This figure also demonstrates the wide variety of then active industries, in addition to those directly connected to the metal trades.

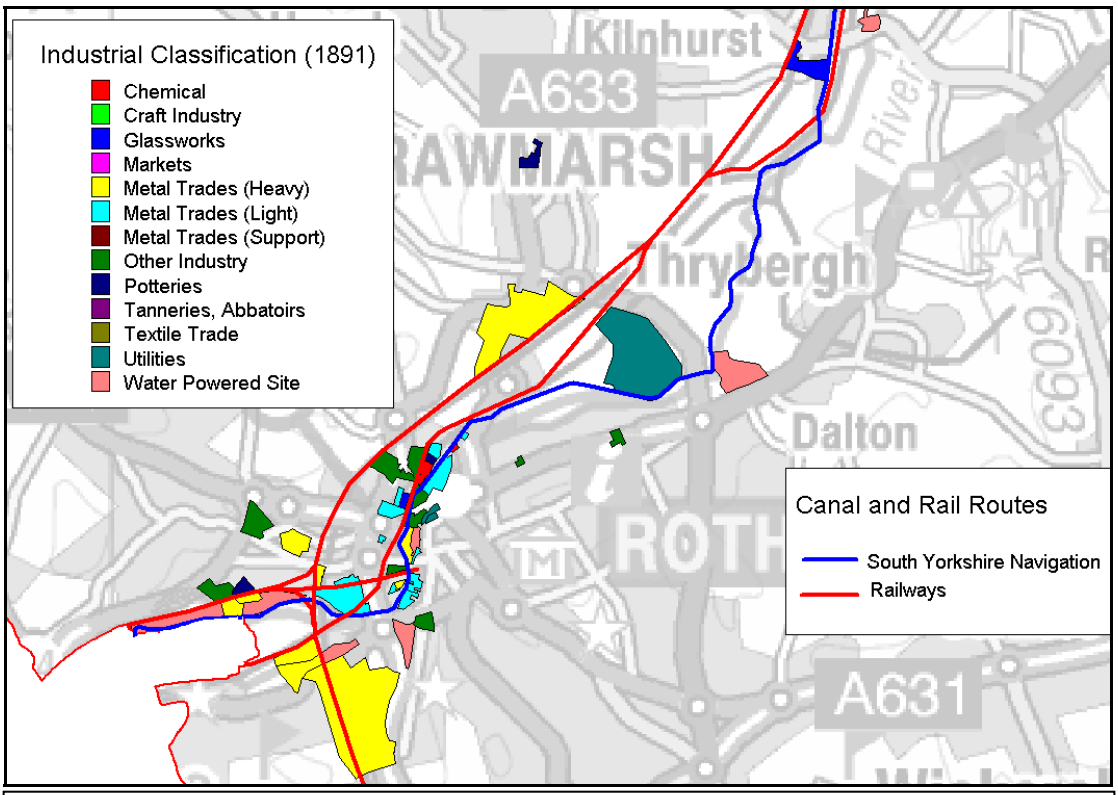


Figure 310: HEC Broad Types of industrial character in 1891, shown in relation to contemporary rail and canal systems.

There are a number of industrial sites that are not included within this zone. The majority of these sites fall within the 'Post Industrial' zone and consist of industrial developments within large business parks that have often developed on areas of former coal extraction. These late 20th century industrial sites generally consist of plain shed-like buildings and are often mixed with commercial retail developments and large offices. The building style of these industrial sites is not always significantly different to that of the adjoining commercial sites - in part due to a changing emphasis away from large-scale heavy manufacturing processes, such as typify the iron, steel, chemical and glass industries, towards machine based high technology industries.

Inherited Character

Prior to its industrial development, much of this area was marked by the Ordnance Survey as *liable to flooding*. The characterisation project has generally interpreted the medieval land-use of the majority of this zone as being 'valley floor meadow', based on its location within areas of alluviation

related to the rivers Don and Rother. Historically these meadows are likely to have been managed as wet meadowland without annual ploughing – with grass cut for hay late in a dry summer when conditions were suitable. In wetter years, when the hay could not be successfully harvested, the land would be grazed. Where meadows survived into the 19th century, the valley floors often show signs of drainage and improvement as well as straight boundaries often indicative of parliamentary enclosure of former common land. This suggests that in South Yorkshire meadow land was generally held and operated in common. Within this zone, later industrial development has generally not fossilised legibility of this early meadowland landscape, or its later rationalisation by 18th and 19th century enclosure acts.

Water power was a key factor in the early establishment of industry within this district, and in South Yorkshire as a whole. However, Rotherham's water powered sites have not been subject to the detailed systematic surveys available for Sheffield (Miller 1949; Ball *et al* 2006) and Barnsley (Nicholson 2001; Umpleby 2000). This has made the reconstruction of the past landscape of water power within Rotherham problematic for the characterisation project. However, based on existing published sources, it is possible to paint a broad brush view of the development of these landscapes.

The earliest known use of water power in the district was at the town mill, recorded in Domesday (Munford 2000, 11) and almost certainly used for the milling of corn. The first references to the use of water powered blast furnaces in South Yorkshire are to be found in the estate accounts of the Earl of Shrewsbury, during the 16th century. One is in the Sheffield district at Wadsley; within Rotherham, another is recorded at Kimberworth and at Holmes the Holmes Head Goit still survives (Munford 2003, 13). Water power was also adapted for use in the forging and processing of metal from the 17th century onwards at Masborough, Thrybergh and Kimberworth.

Within this zone, legible remains of these phases of industrial development are mostly restricted to the water courses of the rivers themselves and include features such as weirs and goits (the Holmes Goit being an excellent example).

The iron and steel industries of Rotherham began to develop further in the 18th century. The early water powered sites at Holmes, Thrybergh and Burcroft were consolidated into the ownership of the Walker family by the middle of the century (Munford 2003, 29). It is to this period of growth that the oldest dominant characteristics of this zone belong, including the Independent Chapel and Walker Mausoleum (character unit HSY377), and the 1751 cuts of the South Yorkshire Navigation.

Later Characteristics

The late 20th century saw considerable upheavals in the traditional economies that made up South Yorkshire's industrial base. This was particularly true of the steel and coal industries, both of which were taken into state control in the post-war period, before eventual privatisation in the 1980s and 1990s. Privatisation of the steel industry in 1988 followed job losses and restructuring dating back to the mid 1970s (Munford 2003, 106). Steel production ended at Templeborough in 1993 (Lodge 1995, 258), with the cessation of rolling at the complex by 1998. The rolling mill site has now been demolished (c.2007) but the melting shop was skilfully converted in 2000-2001 to house Magna, a visitor attraction celebrating the science of the four elements of earth, fire, water and air. The conversion retains the majority of the physical characteristics of the melting shop, with the exhibition pavilions largely raised off the floor of the building, which has been deliberately left in an enigmatic darkness populated with cranes, disused machinery and dirt.

Elsewhere in the zone, former industrial sites have been re-populated by late 20th century industrial and commercial buildings typical of the 'Post Industrial' zone.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Coachworks, South Anston', 'Eastwood Industrial', 'Jordan to Holmes Industrial', 'Site of Kilnhurst Steel Works', 'Kiveton Park Industrial', 'Masbrough to New York Industrial', 'Rotherham Road Industrial, Maltby', 'Roundwood, Aldwark and Thrybergh Steelworks', 'Swinton Bridge Industrial Area', 'Templeborough and Ickles Heavy Industries', 'Thorn Hill Industrial', 'Treeton and Fence Industrial', 'Wath Industrial Area',

Grid Iron Terraced Housing

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 311: Terraced housing on Gladys Street, in the 'Clifton Park Terraces' character area.

The housing patterns of this zone are characterised by regular grid patterns of streets with conjoined two storey red-brick housing, which developed from the late 19th century to the 1930s. There is generally much similarity of building styles within rows of terraces, each house exhibiting a repeated design, but within the zone there is a certain amount of variation. Rear access to rows of houses is a typical example of variation. Such access was necessary in the 19th and early 20th century for the emptying of toilets and could be facilitated in a number of ways, including: shared yards running off the main street; back alleys running the length of streets; and covered passageways running through the terrace to a rear yard or alley. Sheffield has a dominant tradition of passageway access through terraces, a pattern that has been explained as a continuation of an older practice of constructing domestic 'courts' of back-to-back houses (Muthesius 1982). This is in contrast to Doncaster, which has mainly alleyway access. The 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' zones within Barnsley and Rotherham, however, exhibit a mixture of these traditions. In Rotherham access via passageways through the houses is the dominant form of rear access, but rear alleyway access is more common where larger houses were built with integral toilet facilities.

Many areas of housing within this zone contain contemporary institutional buildings, especially churches and schools, although these have often been reused. These suburbs were also provided with shops and pubs (often on street corners) and land set aside for allotment gardens.

Rotherham's rapid industrial growth during the later 18th and 19th centuries produced acute housing need within the town centre, as it did across the country wherever agrarian and industrial revolutions led to the migration of labourers to nearby urban centres. Much of this new industrial population was initially housed in high density conjoined row housing, typically built in short rows or ranges around a small courtyard, erected at a low cost within existing urban plots. The earliest terraced housing within larger urban centres followed these building styles and often included back-to-back houses. Few of these earliest phases of terraced housing survive within Rotherham, as they were demolished in various phases of slum clearance in the 20th century.

From the 1840s there were increasing concerns over the standard of housing for the poorer parts of society (Havinden 1981, 417) and the beginnings of pressure for local authorities to intervene in matters of housing. In Rotherham, industrial growth and demographic shifts in population and living patterns had greatly increased the density of the historic core of the town by the mid 19th century; most of the historic burgages had been intensified over the previous century by the construction of courts of small insanitary cottages within their back-lands by private landlords. This unregulated urban growth, in a town that could claim no real sewerage system, accompanied by large numbers of livestock within the town, was widely believed to have exacerbated the woeful mortality rates revealed by the enquiry into the condition of the town undertaken pursuant to the 1850 Public Health Act, with one in 6 children dying before their first birthday (Munford 1995, 276).

The continuing interest in the living conditions of the working classes led to a further Public Health Act in 1875 - notable in the giving of powers to 'sanitary authorities' to make by-laws to control building standards and designs (Newman 2001, 99). These by-laws tended to encourage standardised housing developments, designed to meet minimum requirements for road widths, building heights and drainage provisions – helping to produce the fairly uniform character of streets within this zone

Relationship to Adjacent Character Zones

Within the district of Rotherham, 309 hectares of terraced housing have been recorded by the characterisation project, but only 1/3 of this area is included within the 'Grid Iron Terraced Housing' zone. Most of the remaining terraces are found within the 'Industrial Settlements' zone. These settlements developed from the tradition of colliery rows and there is often little clear structure to their layout, with regular grids less apparent

than within this zone. Within the 'Industrial Settlement' zone the style of terraced housing is also more likely to be varied.

As is typical across many parts of Britain industrialised in the later 19th century, the development of large areas of terraced housing in Rotherham is closely related to contemporary industries and the need to quickly and affordably house workers and their families. Each area of this zone is adjacent to sites of significant industrial employment in the late 19th and early 20th century, particularly the heavy metal trades to be found in the Don and Rother valleys at Eastwood, Masborough and Ickles.

In the 'Clifton Park Terraces' character area there tend to be more larger houses included and more trees lining the streets than in other parts of the zone. These areas of terraced housing are slightly further from the 19th and early 20th century industries and have characteristics in common with the grander '19th to early 20th Century Villa Suburbs' that they adjoin. Freehold land societies are likely to have been involved in the early stages of the development of these areas, a pattern that has also been observed in the Grid Iron Terraced zones of Barnsley and Sheffield (see '19th to early 20th Century Villa Suburbs' zone).

Large areas of early terraced housing were knocked down in the 1960s and 70s within the area now occupied by the 'Late 20th Century Replanned Centres' character zone. This area, built to a strict street grid, represented the bulk of the 'bylaw' type terraced housing built in the town before 1891.

Figure 312: The area occupied by Rotherham Markets, the Arts Centre, and the Civic Building was cleared of grid iron terraced housing in the late 1960s.

On the whole, development within this zone did not preserve earlier field boundary patterns. There are some places where indications survive of earlier villa developments, which have seen subsequent intensification. Examples of this process are most common in the ‘Clifton Park Terraces’ character area. This area surrounds post-medieval ribbon development along Westgate and appears to have been a focus for the construction of lower middle class housing during the late 19th century, with partially developed streets visible by 1891 at Clifton Bank, Wellgate Mount, Aldred Street, Chatham Street and Clifton Lane. These developments largely fossilised the boundary patterns indicated on a 1764 map of the area (Kelk 1764), a mixture of sinuous piecemeal and straighter parliamentary enclosures. This type of development pattern, where land is first divided into plots that are subsequently developed in turn by individually designed properties before amalgamation and development as terraces, has been noted in Barnsley and Sheffield as well as elsewhere in Rotherham and is thought to be typical of ‘Freehold Land’ societies.

These societies provided an important impetus to the development of 19th century suburbs. Once established, a society bought up whole estates and divided them into individual plots, members of the society paying a monthly contribution to costs and charges for making roads with the society being wound up once costs for the land had been met. These types of land society were popular because they enabled larger numbers of people to vote, as voting rights were linked to property ownership (Harman and Minnis 2004, 282).

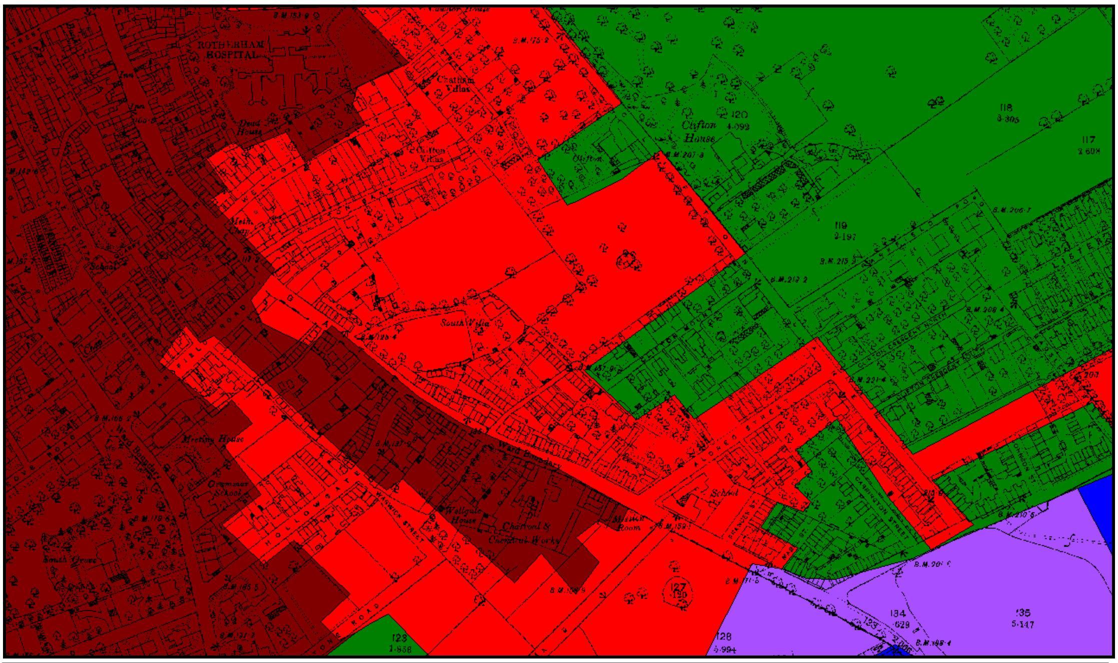


Figure 313: The ‘Clifton Terraces’ character area (red) in 1891, surrounded by the historic core (brown) and 19th Century Villa suburbs (green). The area was later infilled with grid iron terraced developments.

Later Characteristics

Wholesale 20th century changes to this character zone are limited, with housing clearance by and large restricted to areas of older housing in other zones. However, social change over the past one hundred years has led to significant changes to the way these houses are occupied and maintained. Most notably, the now widespread phenomenon of multiple car ownership has had a significant affect of the streetscape of these areas, with off-road opportunities for parking near completely absent and on road opportunities limited by the inherent short street frontage of each property. Within properties the most notable change has probably been the introduction of bathrooms and toilets within the main living accommodation, rather than contained within the back yard. Changes in property maintenance impacting on the general character of the area include the widespread replacement of wooden doors and windows with double glazed uPVC units; the replacement of welsh slate roofing with concrete and other composite materials; and the introduction of TV and satellite aerials.

Changes in attitudes and practices concerning religion and schooling are also manifesting themselves in the changing characteristics of former institutional buildings in this zone, with the buildings generally provided for these purposes now often put to re-use as community centres, clubs or youth centres.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Brinsworth Terraces', 'Clifton Park Terraces', 'Eastwood Terraces', 'Kimberworth Terraces', 'Masbrough/ Holmes Terraces', 'Masbrough Thorn Hill Terraces'

Extractive

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone contains all extractive sites operative in 2003, when characterisation was underway. By far the largest scale extractive operations in the zone at this time were the massive collieries at Orgreave and Maltby Main. Of the other character areas, only 'Harry Croft Quarry' is larger than a few hectares. Active extractive landscapes are, by their nature, highly dynamic - their *raison d'être* being to remove the physical mass of the land for the purposes of its economic exploitation. Common features of such extractive landscapes are voids in the countryside, spoil and stock heaps, processing buildings and plant.

Figure 314: Spoil heaps at Maltby Main Colliery.

Relationship with Adjacent Character Zones

This zone is generally found adjacent to the settlements where the workers are, or were, housed. 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 sites for reuse as recreational and commercial sites. The zone only

represents a very small proportion of the land in the Rotherham district that has been characterised as having extractive activity - the majority having closed down and been subject to re-landscaping prior to 2003.

Inherited Character

The nature of the activities at these sites means that, beyond traces of their earlier development as extractive landscapes, previous historic character is generally invisible having literally been mined away. The inherently destructive nature of mining and other extraction on the past landscape means that this section will concentrate on a brief history of the extractive landscapes of this zone themselves.

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

The shallow outcrops in the west of the district made the seams there accessible from an early date, with Hill (2002, 16) citing shallow mining at Masborough in the thirteenth century and more widely across the district by the 16th and 17th centuries. Most of these early coal mines will not have been individually recorded by the characterisation project because of the small impact they made on the surrounding landscape, but they were an important part of the development of the coal industry. By the middle of the 19th century collieries in the west of the coalfield were beginning to become exhausted and advances in technologies of transport, ventilation and pumping were beginning to make the exploitation of the deeper seams, through deep shaft mining, a reality (ibid, 16).

Early collieries recorded by this project typically date to the first half of the 19th century, closing in the late 19th or early 20th century, and include, Jordan, Grange, Fence, Greaves, Holmes and Warren Vale collieries. These collieries were often clustered close together in areas with a long history of surface or near surface mining. Later collieries established in the early twentieth century, such as Dinnington and Thurcroft, have more in common with those in the Doncaster district, and are spaced further apart, reflecting the deeper depth of their shafts and the wider royalties[5] that were required to make them economically viable.

The reorganisation of the coal industry in the 1970s and 80s led to many pits closing or combining with other nearby collieries and by the 1990s there

[5] Royalties were the rights to extract coal from beneath land. A colliery with extensive 'royalties' was one where the operators had secured rights from landowners to extract from a wide area around the pit head (Hill 2002, 8).

were only 3 deep coal mines active in the district - at Dinnington, Thurcroft and Maltby. After closure, the colliery buildings were sometimes immediately pulled down, but the large spoil heaps around the collieries are often left as dominant features in the landscape.

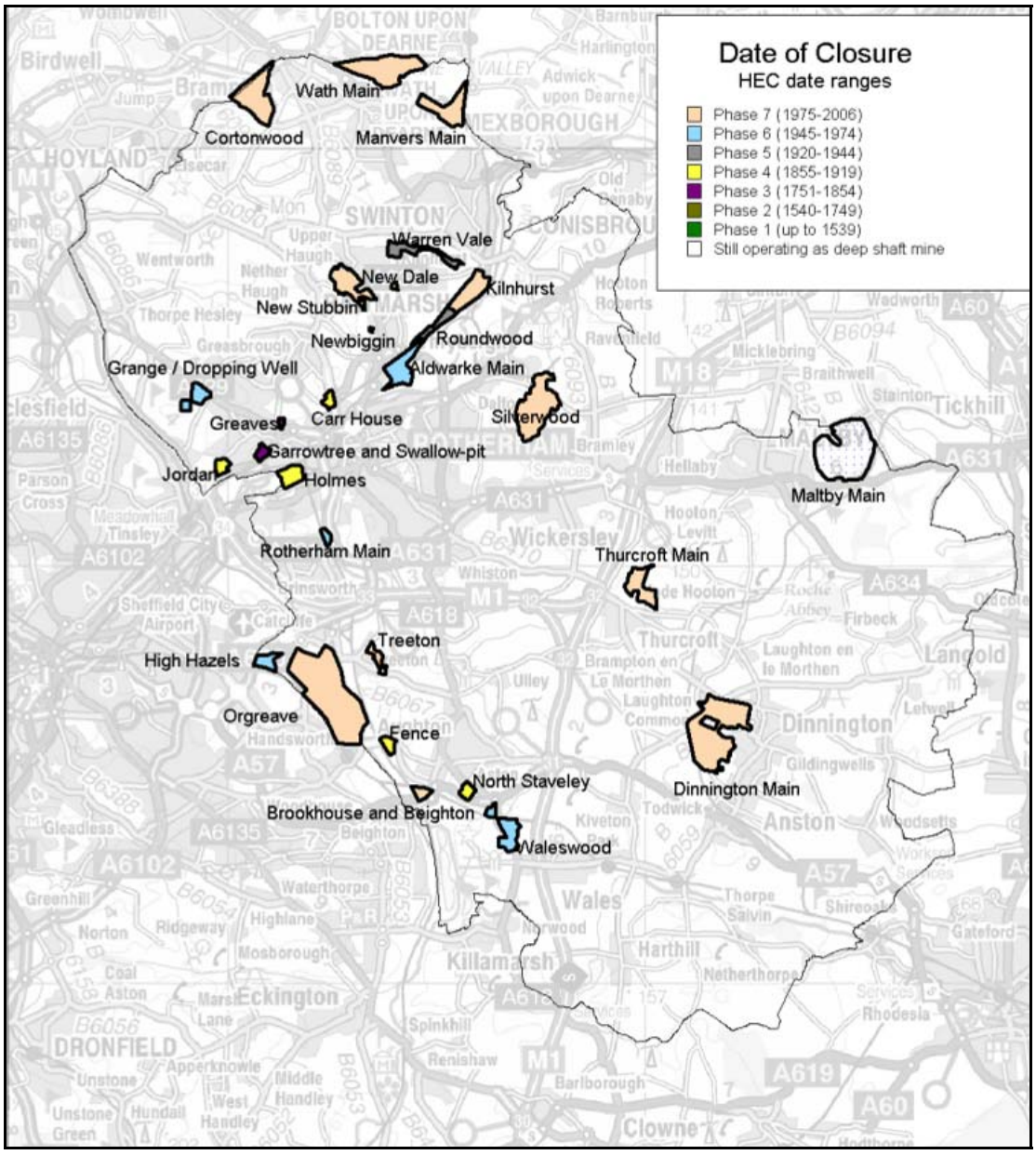


Figure 315: The dates of closure of Rotherham shaft mined collieries large enough to register as character units. N. B. During the time of this project Orgreave and Silverwood were operating as opencast coal sites.

Opencast coal mining was still an active process within the borough during the life of this project, with extraction taking place at Orgreave (which closed as a shaft mine in 1981). This extraction, which began in 1995, necessitated the removal of a landscape that included the 17th century

Orgreave Hall (SYAFRU 1995) in addition to much of the site of one of the most contested confrontations of the 1984-85 miners strike, known as 'The Battle of Orgreave' (Hunt 2006). This event began at the gates of a coking works being picketed by striking miners, within the 'Orgreave Colliery' character area. As the confrontation escalated, the police deployed mounted and (for the first time on the UK mainland) 'short shield' squads - resulting in the flight of many of those picketing into Orgreave village, with the police in pursuit (ibid).

Outside this zone a number of other now 'restored' opencast sites have been recorded within the 'Surveyed Enclosure' and 'Private Parkland' zones. This type of mining began in 1942 with the creation of the Directorate of Opencast Coal and subsequent mining activities on the Flockton, Whinmoor and Fenton coal seams (Gray 1976, 41).

Later Characteristics

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

Opencast coal mining has ceased in the district since the initial characterisation survey was undertaken - the last coal being taken from Orgreave in 2006.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Former Kilnhurst Brickworks', 'Harry Croft Quarry, South Anston', 'Maltby Main Colliery', 'Orgreave Colliery', 'Quarry Lane, Masbrough'

Planned Industrial Settlements Zone

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 316: Pit winding wheels are often set up as memorials to both killed workers and former collieries in these communities. This example, from Cortonwood Colliery, is adjacent to Brampton's war memorial.

The dominant characteristics of this zone are regular and large scale patterns of two storey housing, mostly built to garden suburb plans and, as such, including generous provision of open and recreational space and institutional buildings within an ordered and coherent overall plan. These settlements were developed in the early years of the 20th century, to house coal miners and their families.

The overall style 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). Strong 'garden suburb' influences are clear, although at Wath the earliest phases have more in common with the 'Grid Iron Terraced' zone, due to their higher densities, less coherent overall plans and longer ranges of conjoined housing.

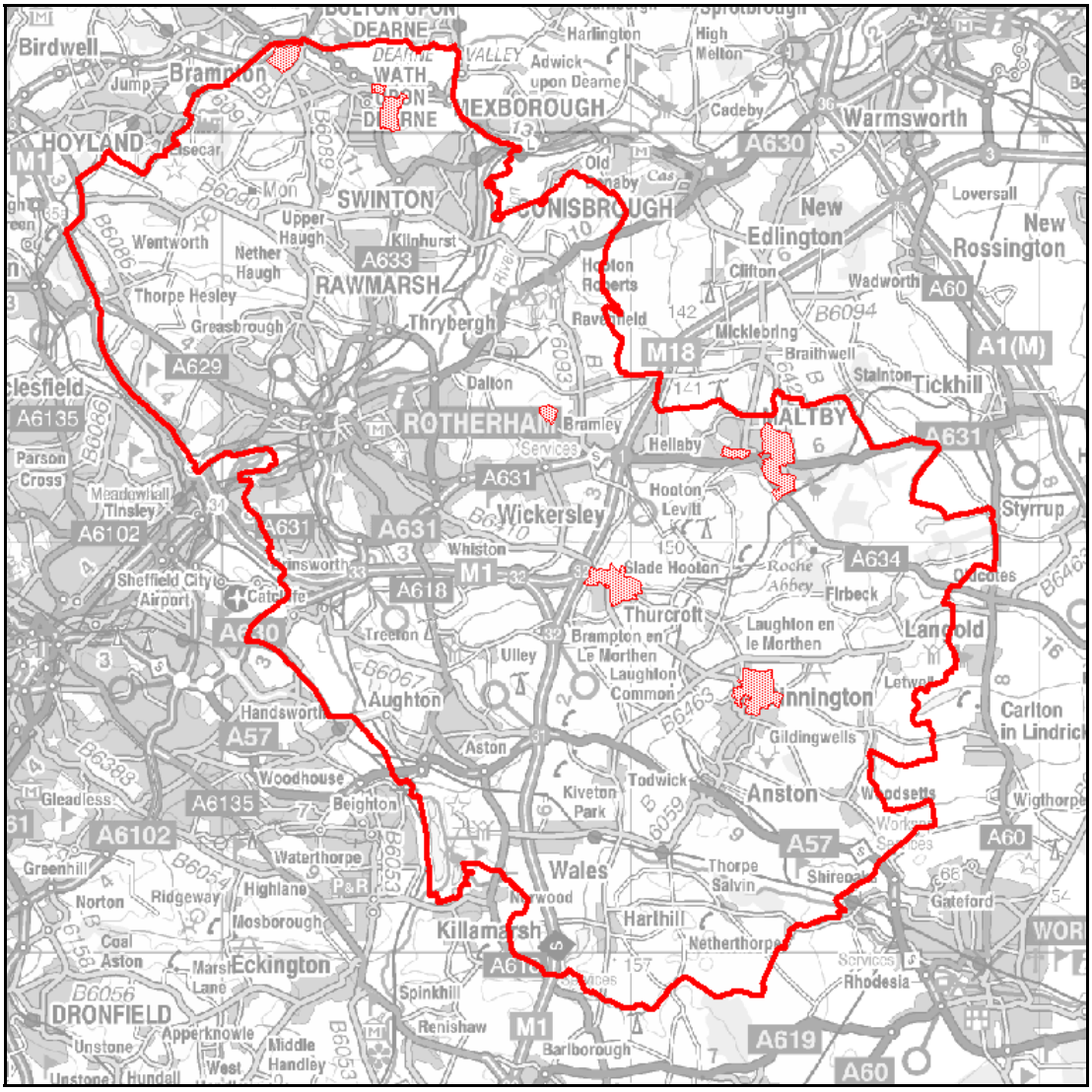


Figure 317: Location of character areas making up the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone within Rotherham.

The significance of the settlements of this zone lies in their early application of the principles of estate planning being articulated by the 'garden' suburb or city planning movement and articulated in works such as Howard's 'Garden Cities of Tomorrow' (1902) and Unwin's 'Cottage Plans and Common Sense' (1902). The approaches laid out by this movement would prove highly influential on the suburban planning that dominated the expansion of British towns until at least the 1960s. These approaches were used by both private and municipal developers and supplanted the grid layouts of earlier terraced development and the traditional internal plans of housing. However, the widespread application of these low densities and 'cottage style' dwellings did not begin to be taken up on a large scale by either the speculative developers or the public sector until after the publication of the Tudor Walters report in 1919 (Crisp 1998, particularly 'Introduction' and 'Chapter 5').

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

- Radial plans[6] that frequently make use of concentric circles divided by axial roads (within Rotherham the clearest examples of this layout type are at Maltby and Dinnington).
- Generous provision of garden plots.
- Architectural forms referencing supposed ideas of vernacular character and tradition, particularly 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 surrounded with cottages in the supposed tradition of English village greens[7] (although this is less common in Rotherham than in the comparable zone in Doncaster – greens were originally included at the centre of the Maltby roundel but have been compromised by later housing development).

Within this zone, the earliest applications of these ideas are best seen as examples of 'model housing' development. The concept of the model house has a long history within Britain, with one writer extending the concept back to Norman times - to the plantation settlements of the 12th and 13th centuries (Gaskell 1987, 4). The 18th century sees a more explicit use of the term 'model', used to denote a settlement planned as an example of best practice; this approach gained currency in a rural context on landed estates (ibid, 5; Muir 2000,138-140). In the later 19th century, model housing was seen to be a way to improve the living conditions of industrial workers, with such housing built by factory owners and other industrialists for their employees. The motivations behind this movement included the desire to create a more moral and 'instructional' environment for workers (Gaskell 1987, 14), as well as to enable conditions of improved hygiene and sanitation. Within the South Yorkshire coal field it seems probable that the creation of 'model settlements' was intended to provide housing that would be attractive to employees and their families, at a time when the mining of deeper seams required greater numbers of new labourers to be drawn from other parts of the country.

A related development to the creation of better housing in mining villages were the 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 colliery sites this fund provided pit-head baths, but within this zone notable features are welfare halls, recreation grounds and parks – often co-located

[6] Radial 'spiders web' plans were championed in Ebenezer Howard's original 'Garden City' proposals (1902, 50-57) as well as in Raymond Unwin's development of the concept (Unwin 1994 [1909], 236)
[7] Unwin believed that this arrangement would help engender community relations between the occupants of the cottages (Waithe 2006, 188)

in 'welfare grounds'. This recreational 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 function, with tracks provided around their boundaries for cycling and athletics. Some grounds also included provision for tennis and bowling. Large areas of allotment gardens can also be seen on the 1930s OS plans within these settlements, although these are generally now in neglected conditions or have been overbuilt during the 20th century.

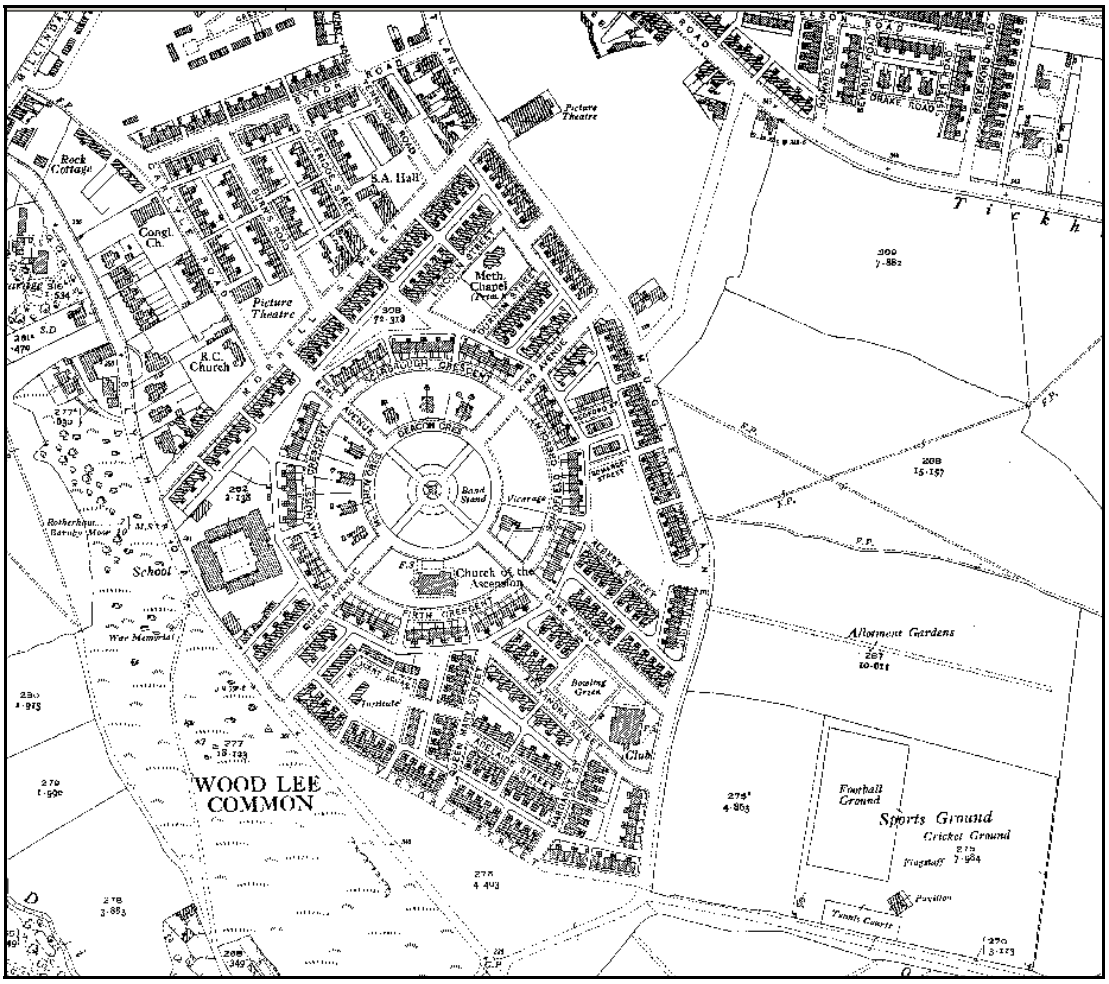


Figure 318: The plan of 'Model Village, Maltby', built in 1910, shows most of the characteristic features of this zone, including: radial street plans, generous private and communal open spaces, miners welfare recreational facilities, churches for a variety of denominations, and an area marked by larger houses for middle and senior pit management.

Clear organisational principles indicating the differentiation of status are apparent at most of these settlements. Most feature at least one detached house in its own grounds, designated for the overall pit manager, whilst some have further numbers of clearly larger houses in prominent positions.

At Maltby 'model village' a ring of larger houses are situated at the hub of the main plan, overlooking a central green. 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 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 – village plans often include brick built Church of England, Roman Catholic and Methodist churches (Stratton 2000, 26).

Relationships to Adjacent Character Zones

The most obvious relationship between this zone and others is with the 'Extractive' and 'Post Industrial' zones, where the coal mining concerns that influenced their development are – or were - located. The wide variety of landscape types on which these 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.

All of the character areas of this group generally abut or are closely located to historic villages described by this project under the 'Nucleated Settlement' zone description.

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). These large royalty areas were a response to the increased cost of sinking the deeper pits necessary to penetrate the best coal seams (Hill 2001, 16). This economically determined pattern eventually resulted in the typical rural location of the settlements of the later coalfield, *"each village being separated from each other by large tracts of countryside"* (Jones 1999, 124), in stark contrast to the older colliery settlements, for example in the Dearne Valley, where settlements related to different collieries tended to merge into each other by the late 19th century. Here, collieries were much more closely spaced, each working areas of up to 3,500 acres.

Within this zone, character relating to earlier landscapes is generally rare. Exceptions include the boundaries of various phases of development, which generally coincide with historic enclosure boundaries, and earlier rural lanes that were incorporated into later planned designs.

Later Characteristics

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).

The areas of social housing described here have, in most 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 one of the pits that supported this zone closed for good, with the vast majority of its working population directly involved in a violent and economically devastating industrial dispute (Adeney and Lloyd 1986). Following the dispute, 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 physical and social decline within these settlements - much of the property being purchased by absentee landlords for very low prices (Beynon *et al* 1999, 3). More recently, regeneration efforts by the European Union and the 'Housing Market Renewal' programme have begun a process of regeneration in these areas.

Character Areas within this Zone:

'Brampton Planned Settlement', 'Dinnington Planned Villages', 'Maltby Planned Settlements', 'Sunnyside Planned Settlement', 'Thurcroft Planned Settlement', 'Wath upon Dearne Planned Settlement'

Early to Mid 20th Century Private Suburbs

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 319: A street scene within the 'Herringthorpe and Moorgate Early 20th Century Suburbs' character area.

This zone is characterised chiefly by areas of housing developed speculatively between 1914 and 1945 in small estates or as areas of ribbon development on the edges of existing settlements. Stylistically, developments in 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).

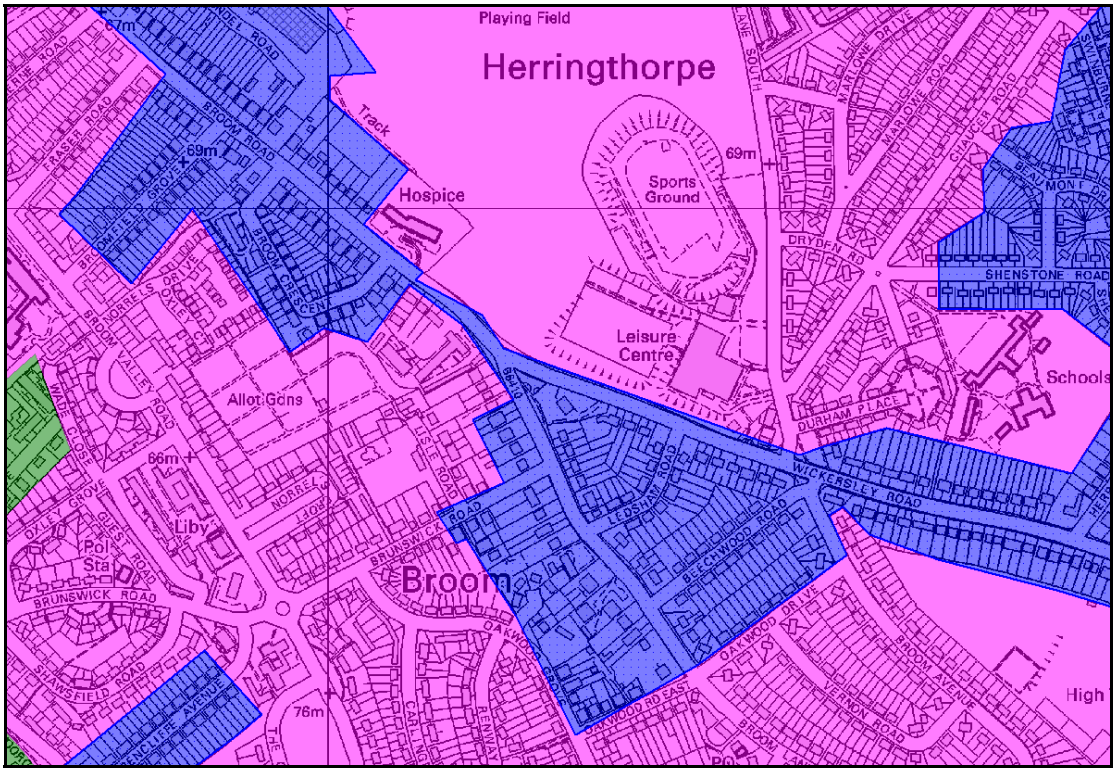


Figure 320: Housing patterns in this zone (blue) are similar in plan form to those in the contemporary municipal housing areas that often surround them (pink), but closer examination shows a lower density of development with greater frequency of detached housing and a concentration of development around main arterial roads.

As across South Yorkshire, there is significantly less privately built housing of this period than municipal housing developments of the same date. Blocks of housing within this zone tend to be relatively small and, although they were often built to an overall estate plan, 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

making these road side locations more desirable than they are currently. Ribbon development is a particular characteristic of areas in this zone that were developed away from the main Rotherham conurbation, allowing each property to have both vehicle access from a main road at the front and direct visual access to countryside to the rear.

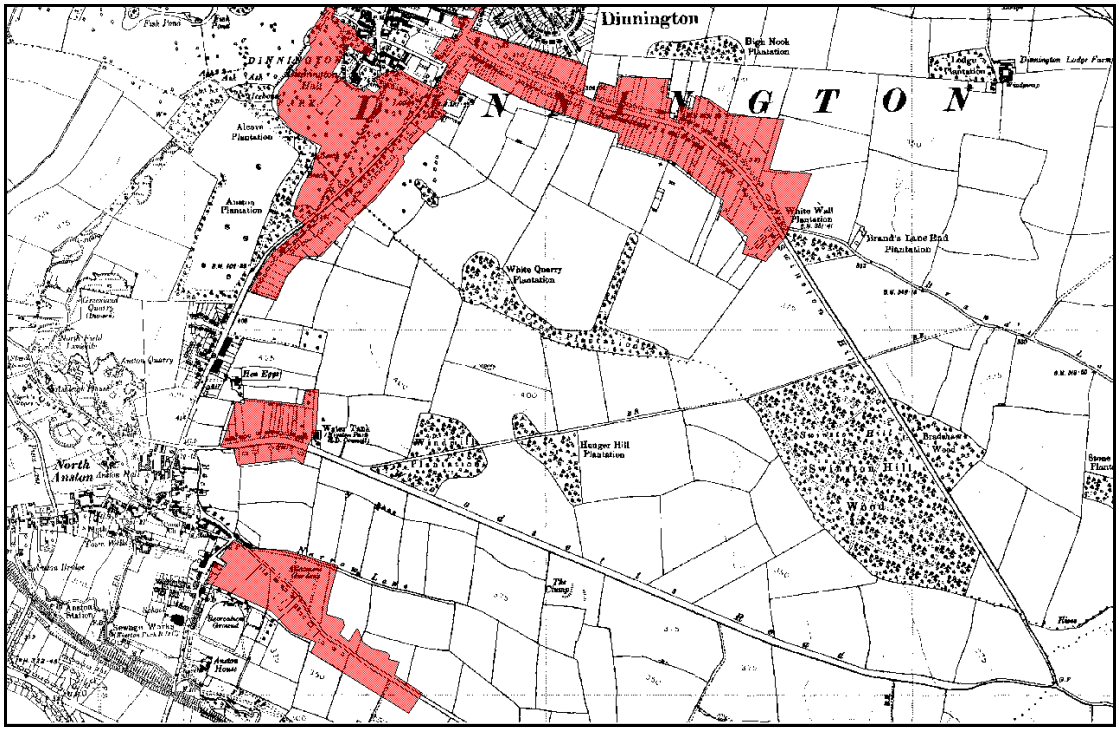


Figure 321: The 'Anston and Dinnington Ribbon Developments' character area (red), as depicted by the OS map of 1938.

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 rural land enclosed 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 same scale as that which had occurred during the main period of construction in this zone.

Relationships to Adjacent Character Zones

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

Character areas within this zone tend to be built in relation to earlier settlements. These areas are also generally not the last phase of suburbanisation, which leads to early 20th century suburbanisation becoming sandwiched between bands of earlier and later suburbanisation.

Inherited Character

87% of the area of this character zone consisted of *Enclosed Land* prior to its development for housing. The remaining area has been variously recorded by the characterisation project as residential, ornamental and wooded. Where earlier residential development is recorded, the present housing generally represents intensification within historic or villa settlement. Legible earlier characteristics within this zone generally relate to inherited boundary patterns, for example preserved back lane and field boundaries.

Figure 322: Part of the 'Wickersley and Bramley Early 20th Century Suburbs' character area (outlined in red), showing housing developed along both sides of a probable medieval back lane, with the housing to the west of the lane reusing, but subdividing older burgage boundaries.

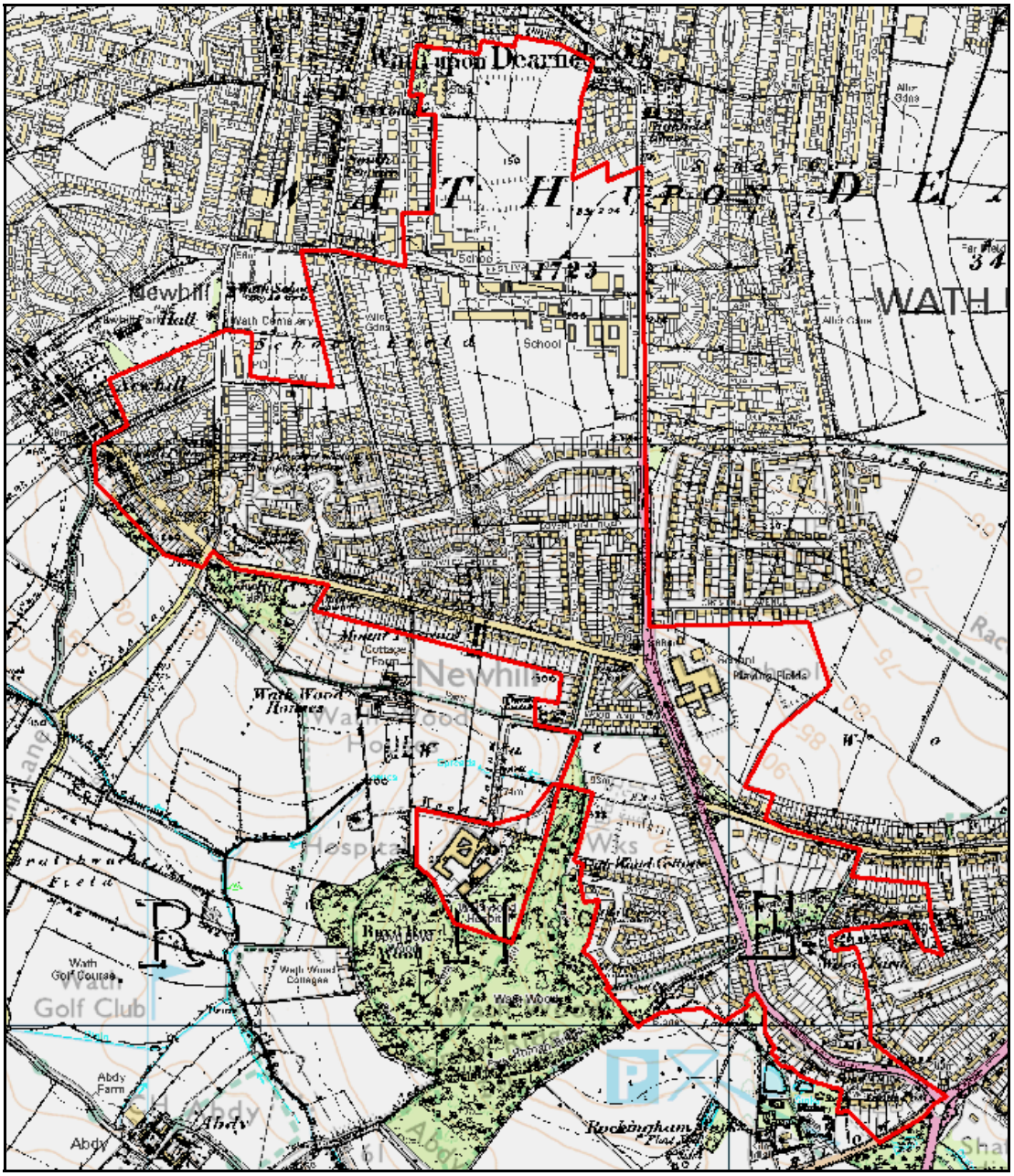


Figure 323: Large estates within this zone (such as these within the 'Wath Mid Twentieth Century Suburbs' character area) are less likely to preserve earlier boundaries than smaller scale developments.

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 without loss of 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 for car parking.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Anston and Dinnington Ribbon Developments', 'Aughton and Aston Early 20th Century Suburbs', 'Catcliffe and Brinsworth Suburban', 'Doncaster Road, Dalton', 'Harthill Early 20th Century Suburbs', 'Herringthorpe and Moorgate Early 20th Century Suburbs', 'Hoober Suburban', 'Hood Hill and Harley', 'Kimberworth Early 20th Century Suburbs', 'Kiveton Park Ribbon Development', 'Letwell Ribbon Development', 'Maltby Early 20th Century Suburbs', 'Ravenfield Common Ribbon Development', 'Rawmarsh Early 20th Century Suburbs', 'Swinton Early 20th Century Suburbs', 'Thorpe Common Suburbs', 'Thorpe Salvin Early 20th Century Suburb', 'Treeton Early 20th Century Suburb', 'Wales Early 20th Century Suburbs', 'Wath Mid Twentieth Century Suburbs', 'Wickersley and Bramley Early 20th Century Suburbs', 'Woodsetts Early 20th Century Suburbs'

Municipal Suburbs

Summary of Dominant Character

Municipal suburban development, or what are more commonly referred to as 'council estates', can be divided into two general phases of development. The first is dominated by 'garden suburb' type estates, populated with two storey 'cottages' at a medium density within individual gardens. This type of housing can be found across the UK and was actively promoted by central government in the early to mid 20th century as an 'ideal' of suburban development for the working classes.

Figure 324: The edge of the 'Herringthorpe, Eastwood and East Dene' character area, showing typical inter-war council housing.

The second phase can be said to have begun to develop in the years following World War Two, with the economic realities of the post-war period requiring radical solutions to housing need. These solutions included the development of new 'pre-fabricated' construction techniques and moved on, through the 1960s and 1970s, to encompass higher density estate plans where private space was replaced by communal grassed, recreational areas and in, some areas, terraced forms were introduced along with new concepts such as the tower and maisonette block. Rotherham's housing authorities were generally less messianic about the creation of radical modernist designs than their contemporaries in Sheffield, with only one notable tower block recorded in the Borough and the vast bulk of the municipal housing stock continuing 'garden suburb' type estate plans.

The early to mid 20th century parts of this zone are dominated by semi-detached houses and short terrace rows, laid out in geometrical patterns

based on intersecting circles with open greens, institutional buildings and retail areas placed at the hubs of these radial streets. Culs-de-sac do occur, but most roads form circuits, and houses are generally aligned to a repetitive pattern, with small front and larger rear gardens. Public green spaces are generally simple areas of grass and there are few street trees included in the designs.

Until the late 19th century, house construction was the province of private individuals with land owners and industrialists responsible for most construction. From the 1840s there were increasing concerns over the standard of housing for the poorer parts of society (Havinden 1981, 417) and the beginnings of pressures for local authorities to intervene in matters of housing. In Rotherham, industrial growth and demographic shifts in population and living patterns had greatly increased the density of the historic core of the town by the mid 19th century, with most of the historic burgages having been intensified over the previous century by the construction of courts of small insanitary cottages within their back-lands.

Whilst the establishment of the Board of Health in 1852 and Rotherham Borough Council in 1871 allowed the process of improving the sanitary provision in the town to begin, notably by the improvement of the water supply and sewerage system (Munford 1995, 282), the local authority had little power until late in the century to directly tackle the issues around housing stock. The 1890 *Housing of the Working Classes Act* extended municipal bodies interests in housing beyond just rebuilding, to the establishment of new estates (Gaskell 1976, 187). Rotherham's first response to the Act was small in scale. An initial plan to develop 60 houses was, by the time of its enactment, reduced to 10 houses at 59-77 Lord Street, although these were not characteristic of the present zone, having little to differentiate them from other very early 20th century housing (Munford 1995, 284).

Although there was a growing recognition that state intervention was required to solve housing problems, it was not until after the First World War that centralised government subsidies were focused on home building. 'Homes Fit for Heroes' being 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 produced the *Tudor Walters Report* (Whitehand and Carr 2001, 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).

The first new municipal suburb in Rotherham was the ‘East Dene’ estate, built to the east of the town centre in 1919.

Figure 325: The ‘East Dene’ estate was the first to be built by Rotherham Council; its planning represents a direct implementation of the ‘Tudor Walters’ recommendations. Clear garden-suburb influences can be seen, including the medium density pattern of ‘cottages’, the provision of ‘village greens’, and the concentric ‘picturesque’ curves of many of the roads.

The municipal housing schemes of the inter war years failed to solve existing housing problems. This, alongside the hiatus in construction during the Second World War, an increase in population, and war damage to existing housing, led to a severe shortage of houses. Radical answers to the housing crisis included the development of new 'system building' technologies. Early moves into this area were made by the National Coal Board in Aston, Kiveton Park and Dinnington, with the use of prefabricated concrete panels on the now demolished White City estates.

Rotherham Council built some high density but low rise block developments in central Rotherham - at St Anne's Road Flats, erected in 1967 and demolished in 1987, and at Oakhill Flats at Eastwood, erected in 1971 and demolished in the late 1990s (Munford 2000, 138). However, the council seems to have largely eschewed the construction of high rise blocks, the notable exception to this being the 'Beeversleigh' block on Clifton Lane. This 15 storey (140m) hexagonal block features an unusual projecting concrete frame and was built in 1970-71 (ibid).

Figure 326: Beeversleigh Flats, Clifton Lane. © Copyright Steve Fareham, used according to a Creative Commons licence [http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

This zone is most clearly related to the historic location of industrial and mining activities in the district - which required large workforces. The largest concentration of municipal housing is situated along the Don valley, where many residents are likely to have been engaged in the metal trades.

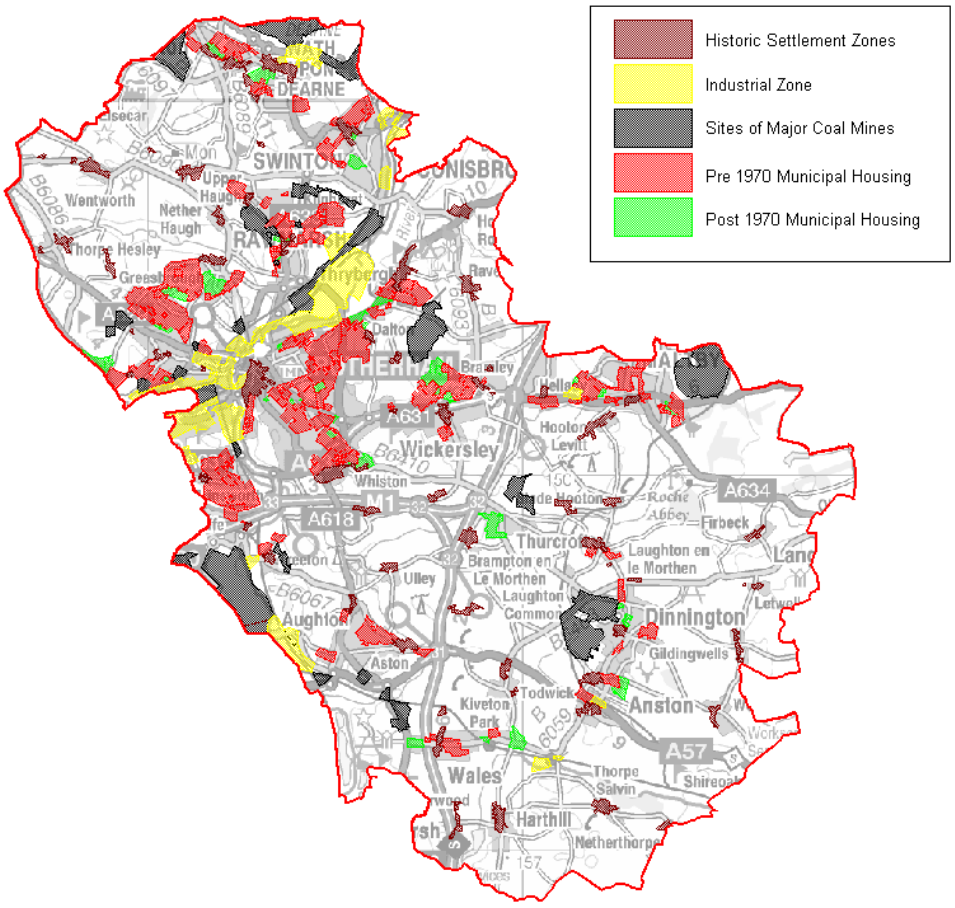


Figure 327: Pre-1970 (red) and post-1970 (green) parts of the Municipal Suburbs character zone, shown in relation to related zones of activity.

Large areas of social housing are included within the 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone, around the sites of the major twentieth century mines; the mining sector being an industry that had developed its own tradition of social housing provision, often independently and in advance of similar provision by local authorities. However, following the nationalisation of the mining industry in 1948, it becomes less clear which housing areas were provided by the NCB and which by Rotherham MBC.

Inherited Character

There is little visible of past landscapes within the larger council developments around Rotherham. The scale of development that allowed for the establishment of large geometric estate plans mostly overwrote the earlier field patterns. At the edges of these estates there are a few

surviving boundary patterns, but often it is the main roads that are the main surviving feature of the earlier, rural landscape.

Later Characteristics

The 20th century saw large numbers of council homes built across the country; 1954-5 was the peak of council building and there followed a steady decline in numbers of houses built after that (Short 1982, 52). This trend was to draw to a close in the later part of the 20th century, as council tenants were encouraged to buy their homes and there were fewer government incentives for councils to build new social housing (ibid, 59). A number of council houses in Rotherham moved into private hands in this time. This is part of a nationwide trend where home ownership has increased and council renting decreased since the 1970s (Office for National Statistics 2004, 30).

This trend has led to more housing currently being built by private developers - a trend that has itself led to the development of large late 20th century suburbs. Within the 'Municipal Suburbs' zone there has been some infilling with privately built housing, as well as private expansion around them.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Aston Municipal', 'Bramley and Listerdale Municipal', 'Brampton and West Melton Municipal', 'Brinsworth and Catcliffe Municipal', 'Broom, Moorgate, Whiston and Canklow', 'Dinnington and Anston Municipal', 'Herringthorpe, Eastwood and East Dene', 'Kimberworth Park Municipal', 'Kingswood and Firbeck Avenues Laughton', 'Kiveton Park and Wales Municipal', 'Maltby Municipal', 'Rawmarsh Municipal', 'Richmond Park and Blackburn Municipal', 'Swinton Municipal', 'Thrybergh Municipal', 'Thurcroft Municipal', 'Treeton Municipal', 'Wath/ Bow Broom Municipal', 'Whinney Hill and Dalton Municipal', 'Wickersley Municipal', 'Wingfield and Greasbrough Municipal', 'Woodhouse Mill Municipal',

Late 20th Century Replanned Centre

Summary of Dominant Character

This zone represents the post-World War II changes to the northern part of Rotherham town centre. Dramatic programmes of urban renewal took place nationwide during this period. Areas were generally cleared wholesale of earlier buildings and features, and street patterns were reconfigured. In Barnsley, Doncaster and Sheffield this process generally overlapped with parts of the medieval town cores. In Rotherham, however, the zone lies immediately to the north of the medieval centre – in an area of urban expansion by the Earl of Effingham in the 19th century, although some of the zone (to the west of the river Don) overlaps with the historic settlement of Masborough.

The principal land uses in this zone are commerce, transport infrastructure and institutional, each of which occupies around 30% of the land surface. Residential property, which in the 1940s characterised 55% of the area of this zone, is almost entirely absent. This reflects the influence of planning decisions made by local government, seeking to create a commercial and administrative centre for the town connected to the rest of the borough by efficient modern transport links.

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 characterised within the 'Communications' Broad Type, (Ring Road, Car Parks and Bus Stations / Interchanges) account for 26% of the land within this zone.

The architectural style of the zone is typical of similar areas of post-war urban renewal in South Yorkshire and beyond. The modernism of the zone's planning is expressed in 'new' materials, often suited to prefabricated construction techniques, such as concrete, steel, glass and composites like plastics. Municipal buildings and road schemes built in this style from the 1950s to 1980s are of particularly uncompromising style. Examples include the brutalist Civic Building, Norfolk House and the Central Library and Arts Centre.

Figure 328: Norfolk House (left) and the Central Library and Arts Centre (right) are examples of the modernist architecture championed by many municipal authorities in the late 20th century.

Inherited Character

The most dramatic change of character in this zone during the post-war period was the near complete clearance of residential character units between St Anne's Road and Howard Street, to the north east of the historic core of the town.

This area was first subject to urban development following a private Act of Parliament gained by the Earl of Effingham in 1850 (Munford 2000, 117) that enabled him to grant long leases on his land. This gave the Earl the opportunity to lay out a new grid pattern of streets to the north and east of the town's core, around the newly laid out Effingham Street. The land within this grid was then divided into building plots that could be leased to speculative developers for further improvement. The majority of this land was developed as terraced housing in the later 19th century. Whilst often of a high density, with undivided shared yards common (in a similar style to that seen across Sheffield), no actual 'back to back' property seems to have been constructed.

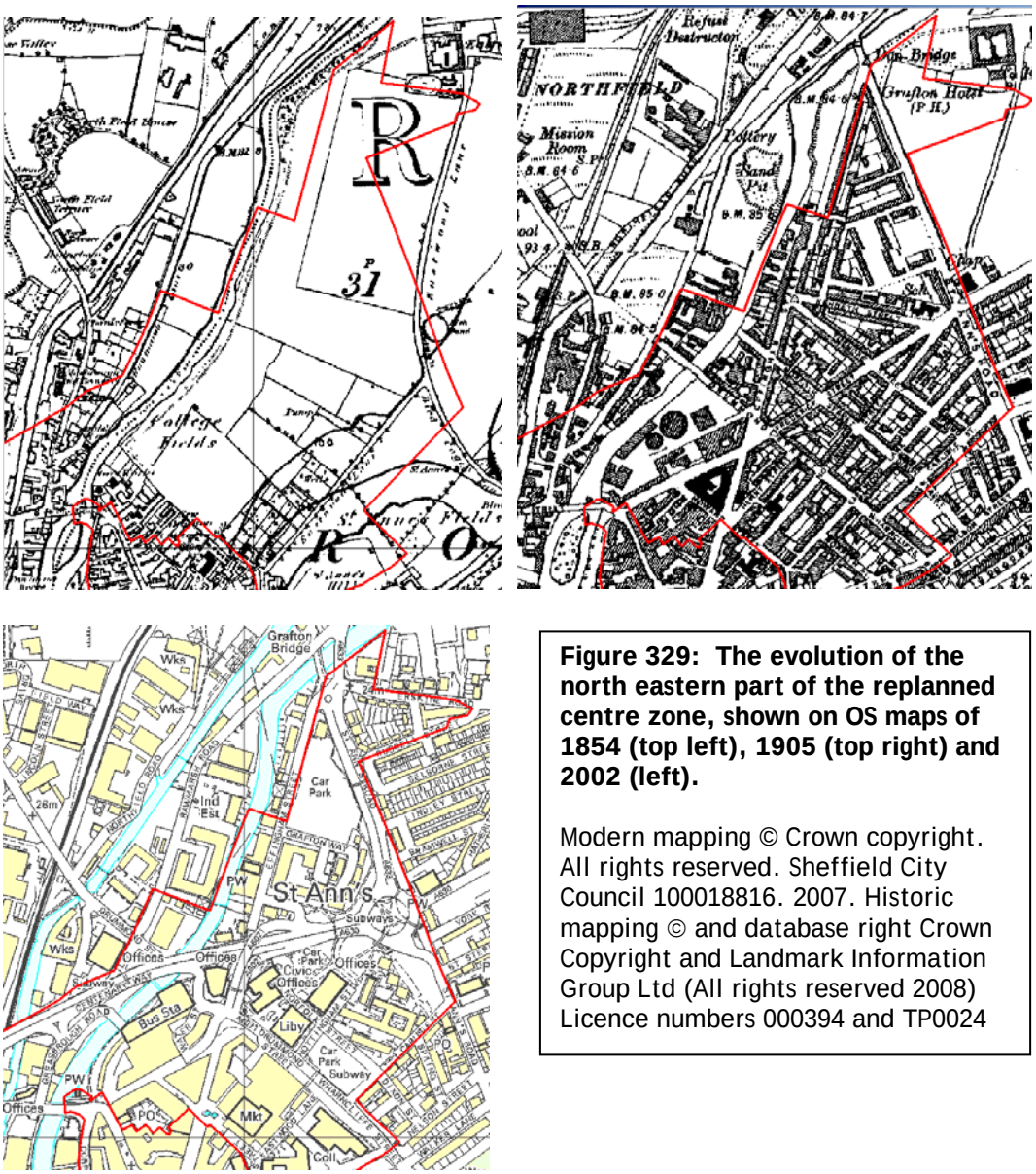


Figure 329: The evolution of the north eastern part of the replanned centre zone, shown on OS maps of 1854 (top left), 1905 (top right) and 2002 (left).

Historic map evidence points to the clearance of this housing around the 1960s, in advance of the construction of the present developments. Some aspects of the street pattern remain, including Effingham Street, although there are points at which it has been interrupted by changes to the road system, and the grid pattern so clear in the early twentieth century has been largely lost. The clearest legibility of the Earl of Effingham's 19th century developments are a small triangle defined by Howard, Effingham and Fredrick Streets, where buildings include the former Mechanics Institute, Old Town Hall, School of Art and banks. These buildings have now all been converted at street level with modern shop fronts, with a modern shopping arcade created through the centre.

Industrial activity within this zone developed mostly to the west of the river Don, in Masborough. One of the most important early industrial complexes

here lay to the west of Masborough Street, where significant investment in furnaces and works buildings was undertaken by the Walker family in the mid 18th century - close to the newly established South Yorkshire Navigation Canal (Munford 2003, 23). In the later 19th century the surrounding area was developed as back-to-back and terraced housing. The only part of this area to retain 19th century buildings now is at Chapel Walk where there are some surviving fragments of the Cupola Works of Samuel Walker and John Booth. These buildings now house a scrap metal business.

Later Characteristics

Redevelopment of the commercial, business and entertainment facilities within the urban centre of Rotherham is a continuing process. In the late 1990s and early 21st century, projects to revitalise the region's economy were instigated. Major rebuilding projects in the centre of the town have been part of this process; these have included the replacement of some of the extensive commercial developments of the 60s and 70s, which are considered to be dated and inappropriate for modern shoppers. These ongoing changes now form a part of the regeneration programme known as 'Rotherham Renaissance' (Rotherham Renaissance 2008).

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Replanned Rotherham'

Late 20th Century Private Suburbs

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 330: Modern Private housing in Brampton, built on a site formerly occupied by tipping from Cortonwood Colliery.

This zone represents private suburban areas built since 1960, which tend to consist of relatively low-density estates of housing. Large estates often consist of just one housing type, although smaller estates sometimes contain a mix of bungalows, detached and semi-detached houses, as well as low rise flats. The earliest private housing developments in this zone often continue the layout principles seen within earlier municipal housing schemes, which had strong 'garden suburb' influences (see 'Planned Industrial Settlements' zone and 'Municipal Suburbs' zone). Housing density across the zone tends to be medium to low, with at least a rear garden common to most houses.

From the 1970s onwards, the layout plans of private housing estates are more commonly of cul-de-sac form, in contrast to contemporary municipal developments which tend to be based on variations of the 'Radburn' system of town planning. A further divergence between this zone and the municipal zone can be seen in the division of space around each property. Garden areas in this zone are consistently demarcated into individual private plots, whilst in municipal character areas private open space is less often provided in favour of unenclosed communal areas.

Cul-de-sacs are designed to minimise through traffic past the front of 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 off-shoots, increasing the privacy of each dwelling. An advantage of this plan is its adaptability to irregularly shaped plots of land, making it especially useful for infilling vacant plots within established areas of settlement.

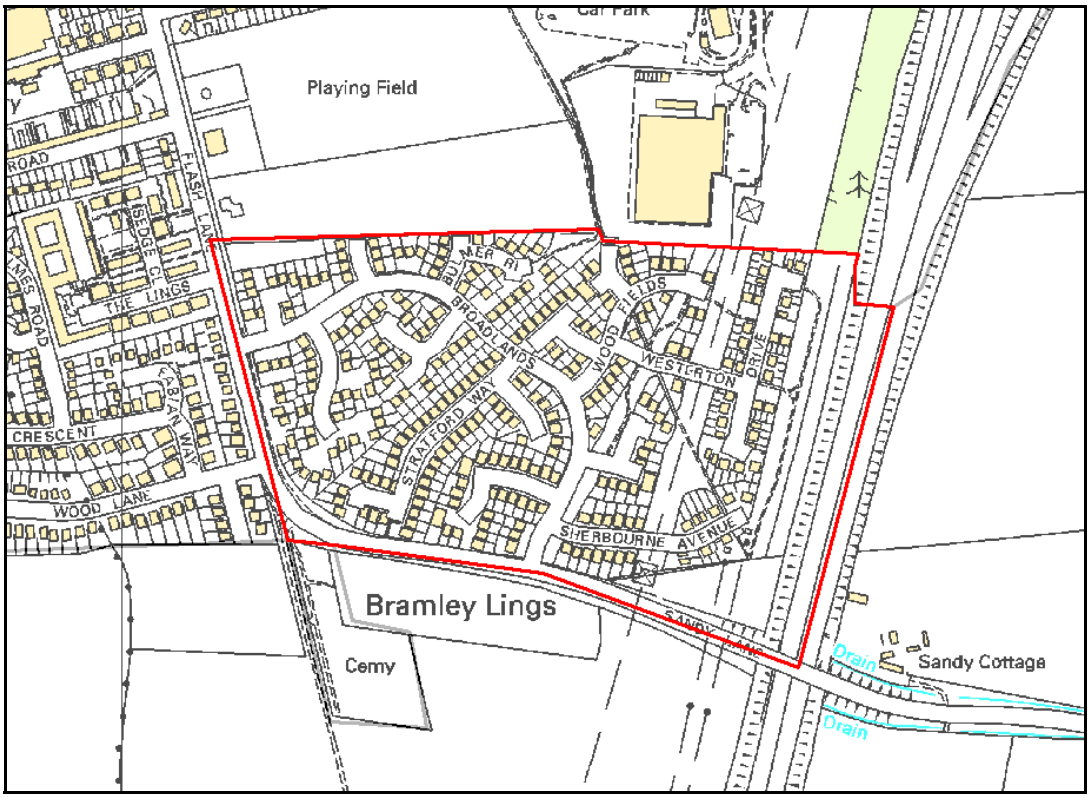


Figure 331: This 18 hectare cul-de-sac development in Bramley shows how the pattern reduces through traffic past most houses, the majority of which are situated on the roads that branch off the main arterial road of Broadlands.

The vast majority of the land in this zone has been characterised as having a residential character. The next most extensive land use is by institutional complexes, mostly government funded schools and their playing fields. Schools built during this period were generally constructed using building systems such as those developed by the public sector CLASP [Consortium of Local Authorities Special Project] group. Buildings constructed using the CLASP system (in common with private sector systems such as Vic Hallam's 'Derwent system') feature significant amounts of prefabricated materials, and are generally formed of prefabricated steel frames infilled with asbestos, wood or concrete panels under flat roofs. The system was regarded as being particularly suitable for construction on sites liable to mining subsidence (CLASP n.d.). There are also a rising number of private and NHS old people's homes within the zone.

Few settlements within Rotherham have not been altered by late 20th century suburbanisation, which has significantly expanded the amount of housing in the district. In the small rural settlements of the district, this suburbanisation process has sometimes doubled the size of the settlement. These are often considered to be desirable locations for people looking for a less urban lifestyle, leading to the creation of new estates at the edge of existing villages. Close to the M1 and M18 motorways, areas of late 20th century housing have developed as commuter belts.

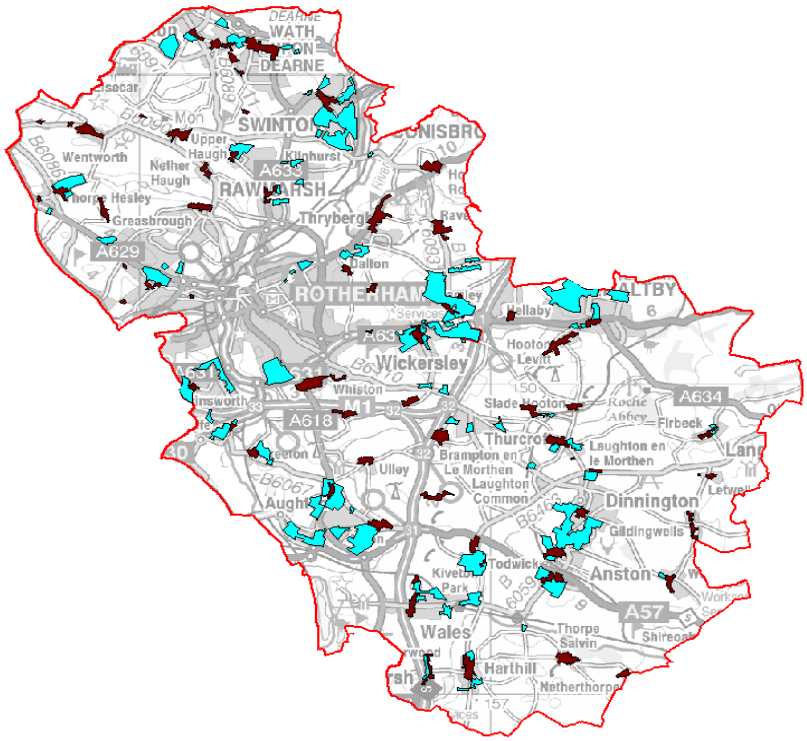


Figure 332: Late 20th Century Private Suburbs (blue) and Nucleated Historic Settlements (brown), which provide attractive locations for better off commuters.

Relationships with Adjacent Zones

This zone is often directly adjacent to earlier suburbanisation or surrounds the historic core of rural villages, reflecting a continuing trend towards the expansion of the suburban landscape. This expansion has been driven not just by the continued population growth of the borough, 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.

Small areas of late 20th century infilling will be found within other zones where they are too small to have registered as character areas in their own right.

Inherited Character

The majority of the suburban development within this zone has taken place on land that was used for agriculture prior to the late 20th century. This is a typical feature of this period of suburban expansion; small villages are expanded and suburbs grow around the edges of towns, sometimes linking former villages to a larger conurbation. There is often little former agricultural character visible within these modern estates; most of the units recorded by the characterisation project have only fragmentary or invisible legibility of the past landscape. This is due to the large scale on which some of these estates were developed, over writing the previous field boundary patterns with their new curving roads. Where aspects of the former field pattern do survive, these tend to either be where an estate has been built in phases, with the field boundary surviving as a tidemark between these phases, or where housing on the edge of an estate runs up to the edge or a former field. In some developments built since the mid 1990s it is possible that the introduction of the Hedgerow Regulations in 1997 (HMSO) may have encouraged hedgerow retention. These regulations require the notification of the Local Planning Authority before a hedgerow is removed, 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.

Later Characteristics

The main period of historic character 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, at the time of this study, continuing to form.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Aston, Aughton and Swallow Nest Late Suburbs', 'Bramley Late Suburbs', 'Brampton and Melton Late Suburbs', 'Brinsworth Treeton and Catcliffe Late Suburbs', 'Brookhouse, Laughton Common and Throapham Suburbs', 'Dalton Late Suburbs', 'Eastwood Late Suburbs', 'Firbeck Late Suburban', 'Harthill and Woodall Late Suburban', 'Kimberworth Late Suburbs', 'Kiveton Park Late Suburbs', 'Lings Common Late Suburbs, Bramley', 'Maltby Late Suburbs', 'Moorgate Late Suburbs', 'North and South Anston Late Suburbs', 'Ravenfield Common Late Suburbs', 'Rawmarsh and Upper Haugh Late Suburbs', 'Swinton and Kilnhurst Late Suburbs', 'Thorpe Hesley Late Suburbs', 'Thurcroft Late Suburbs', 'Todwick Late Suburban', 'Wath Late Suburbs', 'Wickersley Late Suburban'

Post Industrial

Summary of Dominant Character

Figure 333: Cortonwood Retail Park - typical late 20th century warehouse retail development, on the site of the former Cortonwood Colliery.

This zone is characterised by landscapes formed since the mid 1970s, during which period the county has undergone a large scale transformation in its employment base - from an economy based overwhelmingly on traditional heavy industries, such as the extraction of coal and the manufacture and processing of steel, to one in which retail, leisure and other service industries play a much greater part (Munford 2003, 149). These changes have resulted in substantial changes in historic character within this zone, particularly where formerly industrial or extractive sites have gone out of use and been cleared for redevelopment.

Typical land uses associated with this zone include: commercial complexes, typically housed in prefabricated buildings (often large sheds used for warehousing and distribution), or modernist office complexes housing administrative or 'contact' (call centre) facilities; ornamental or recreational parklands, characterised by young plantation woodlands, grassed areas and artificial lakes (generally found on post-extractive sites); retail complexes consisting of large warehouse type sheds associated with large areas of car parking; and finally (and often on former agricultural land

rather than post industrial land), large transport infrastructure features such as motorway junctions and associated service areas. Sites where industrial or extractive activities have ceased and structural remains have been cleared without the clear implementation of a new management regime (by the time of the characterisation study) have been included within this zone. These sites are generally characterised by scrub vegetation, spoil heaps, slurry ponds and rubble.

Figure 334: A jet-ski cuts across an artificial lake created by the deliberate flooding of a former opencast coal site, at 'Rother Valley Country Park'.

Relationships with Adjacent Character Zones

This zone is widely distributed across Rotherham borough and is largely built on areas of former coal mining, although there is also a strong relationship with the flood plains of the rivers Don and Rother. As a result, there are close relationships with areas of 'Industrial Settlements' and 'Planned Industrial Settlements', which will have housed the work force at these former collieries and other industrial sites. The improvement of these settlements is often the driving force for the redevelopment of these former industrial sites, either to improve the quality of the landscape around towns or to bring new employers into the area.

Inherited Character

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

The Middle and Upper Coal Measures are the dominant geology within the Rotherham district. These rocks hold valuable coal and clay seams that dip from the west to the east. Further east the seams thin and dip further underground until the coalfield runs beneath the Magnesian Limestone, west of Doncaster (Hill 2002, 14).

The former collieries within this zone were often first worked in the mid to late 19th century, as advances in technologies of transport, ventilation and pumping were beginning to make the exploitation of deeper coal seams a reality. These mines were subject to significant expansion until the mid 20th century. The reorganisation of the coal industry in the 1970s and 80s led to many pits closing or combining with other nearby collieries and by the 1990s there were only small numbers of active pits in the district. After closure the colliery buildings were sometimes pulled down immediately; rare examples of the range of the pit head structures to be found at these mines can still be seen at Kiveton. Pit wheel monuments also provide legibility of the past mining landscape.

Figure 335: Fishing ponds on the site of Kiveton Park Colliery (closed 1994). Most of the site was flattened following closure, although the Grade II listed 1877 colliery offices (top left behind trees) and 1938 pit-head baths survive.

The nature of the former activities at these sites means that beyond traces of their earlier development as extractive landscapes, previous historic character is generally invisible - having literally been mined away. One exception to this rule is at Bedgreave Mill, which was retained as a centrepiece for Rother Valley Park and heavily restored for that purpose in 1983. The mill now forms an island of legibility surrounded by the site of former opencast extraction – the river Rother on which it once stood has been diverted into an artificial channel to the east.

A similar pattern of character transformation is visible at the 'Northgate and Parkgate' character area, now largely occupied by the late 20th century Parkgate Business Park, Barbot Hall Industrial Estate, and Parkgate Retail World developments. These developments represent the regeneration of enormous areas formerly occupied by the Park Gate Iron and Steel Co (Munford 2003, 78-90) and the South Yorkshire Chemical Works. Very little survives of these earlier industrial landscapes.

Later Characteristics

As this zone is typified by much of the most recent developments to affect the Rotherham landscape it is perhaps best to consider it as a growing character zone, highly likely to expand over the next decade. During the life of this project regeneration work has continued at most of the former colliery sites within this zone, most notably in the establishment of community woodlands and nature reserves.

Character Areas within this Zone:
'Bradgate Post Industrial', 'Catcliffe Post Industrial', 'Central Post Industrial', 'Cortonwood Colliery Site', 'Dalton Post Industrial', 'Dinnington Main Colliery Site', 'Former Royal Ordnance Factory, Maltby', 'Grange Colliery Site', 'Grange Lane, Brinsworth', 'Hellaby Industrial Area', 'Ickles Post Industrial', 'J33 Post Industrial', 'Kilnhurst Post Industrial', 'Kiveton Park Colliery', 'Kiveton Park Quarries', 'M1 M18 Junctions', 'Manvers Main Colliery Site', 'Netherthorpe Airfield', 'New Stubbin Colliery Site', 'Northfield and Park Gate', 'North Staveley and Waleswood Colliery Site', 'Rotherham Main Colliery Site', 'Rother Valley Country Park', 'Roundwood and Aldwark Colliery Sites', 'Silverwood Post Extractive', 'Site of Kimberworth Colliery', 'Spoil Heaps, Jordan', 'Swinton Bridge Post Industrial', 'Thurcroft Main Colliery Site', 'Wath Main Colliery Site', 'Wickersley Post Industrial'