Strafford Arms Public House, Stainborough, Barnsley

Heritage Statement

April 2017



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Strafford Arms Public House, Stainborough, Barnsley

Heritage Statement

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Name: Strafford Arms Public House
Address: Strafford Arms Public House, Park Drive, Stainborough, Barnsley, S75 3EW
Local Planning Authority: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
County: South Yorkshire
Historic Garden: Grade I Wentworth Castle Stainborough Park Registered Park & Garden
Conservation Area: Wentworth Castle & Stainborough Park Conservation Area
Scheduled Monument: N/A
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Humble Heritage Ltd is a professional built heritage and archaeological consultancy operating in the specialised area of the historic environment. The practice has extensive experience of historical and archaeological research, assessing significance and heritage impact and preparing heritage impact assessments, archaeological desk-based assessments, statements of significance, conservation management plans and so forth. Humble Heritage Ltd provides heritage and archaeological advice on behalf of a wide variety of clients across much of England.

Humble Heritage Ltd undertook this Heritage Statement during April 2017 on behalf of RA Dalton Ltd and their specialist advisors DLP Planning Ltd. This assessment is intended to inform and accompany the retrospective application for planning permission for the excavation to facilitate the installation of a Klargester Unit for the Grade II listed Strafford Arms public house. The application site is located within an area of woodland opposite the public house that falls within the Grade I registered park and garden known as Wentworth Castle Stainborough Park and also falls within Stainborough Conservation Area.

This report assesses the potential for archaeological remains to survive in this area and their nature and significance and also the contribution that the application site makes to the significance of the Grade II listed public house, any other nearby listed buildings and to the historic park and garden. The report concludes with an assessment of the impact of the development upon the significance of the designated heritage assets and upon the character and appearance of the conservation area.

This report finds that the finished installation will result in no harm to the heritage significance of the Registered Park and Garden, the character and appearance of the conservation area and the special

interest of the listed buildings in the area. The temporary storage of the new septic tank prior to its installation in a small field next to the road results in a negligible impact to the designated heritage assets and there will be no ongoing impact after the installation is complete. The archaeological potential of the site is low and exposed sections at the site of the excavation indicate undisturbed natural ground sealed by topsoil. This report finds that the project will result in important public benefits as the tank will support the ongoing viable sustainable use of a listed building - the Strafford Arms – as a public house and hotel. Without appropriate facilities, the use of the listed building is put at risk.

INTRODUCTION

1.01 This Heritage Statement has been prepared by Liz Humble (MA, MA, MCIfA, IHBC), Director, Humble Heritage Ltd, on behalf of RA Dalton Ltd and their specialist advisors DLP Planning Ltd. This report has been produced during April 2017 and considers land where a septic tank is planned for installation to serve the nearby Grade II listed Strafford Arms public house that falls on land within the Grade I Wentworth Castle Stainborough Park and Stainborough Conservation Area.

1.02 The aims of this report are to:

- Inform the applicants and their specialist project team with respect to the significance of the site and the heritage implications of the development.
- To provide a tool to help the planning authority to understand the development of the site and the contribution, if any, that it makes to the significance of the designated heritage assets in this location.
- Assist those in the planning system advise and assess the change at the site and satisfy the requirement of paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework, which indicates that applicants should provide a description of the significance of any heritage assets affected by their proposals (including any contribution made by their setting).

1.03 This assessment has been informed by a site visit on 27 April 2017, analysis of historic Ordnance Survey maps of the area, listing descriptions and the entry for the registered park and garden, and desk based research.

SITE LOCATION & PLANNING CONTEXT

Site Location

2.01 The application site forms part of a strip of woodland known as Menagerie Wood on the opposite side of Park Drive to the Strafford Arms, Stainborough, Barnsley (**figure 1**).

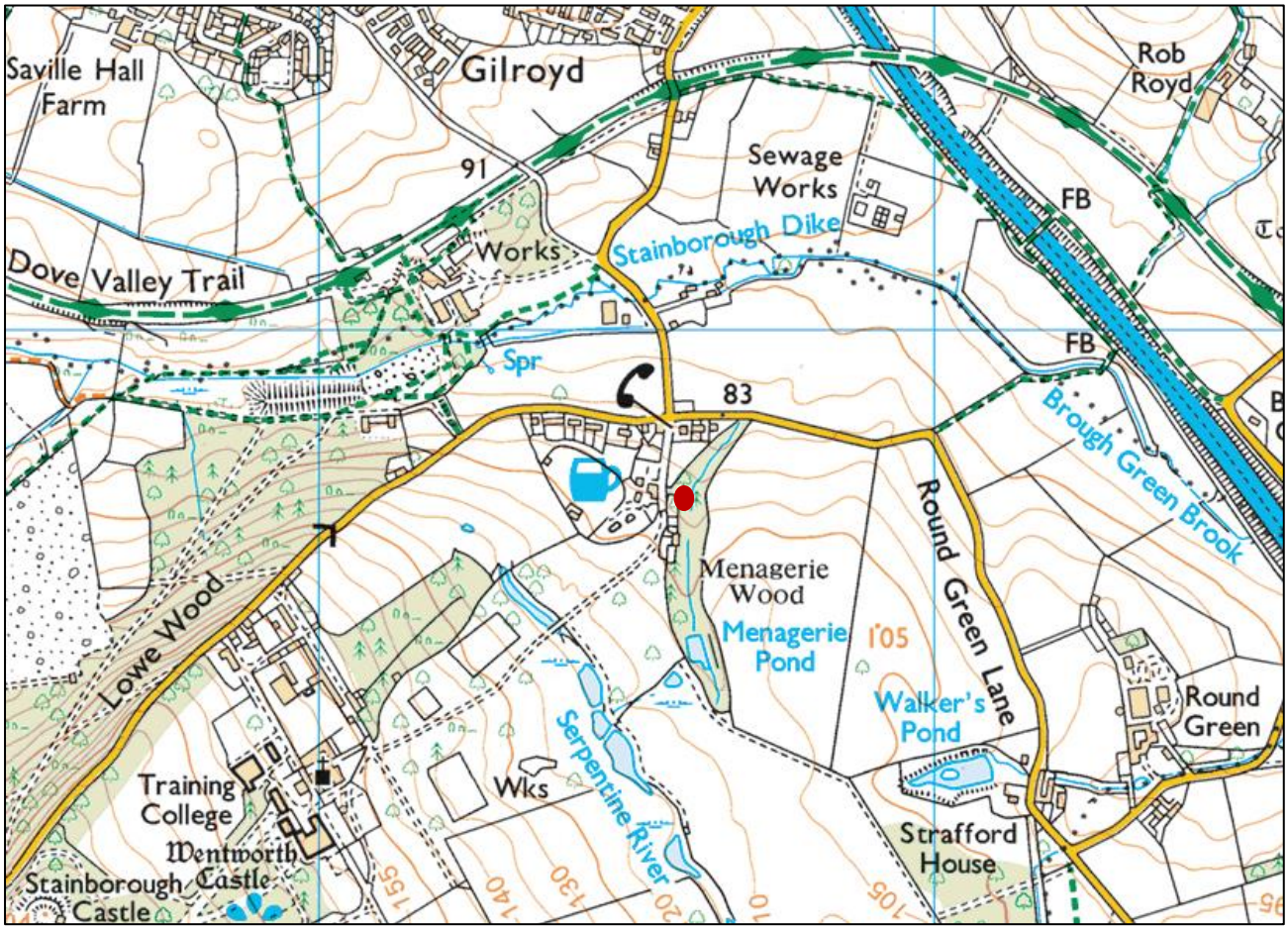


Figure 1: Site location (site shown within red circle)

Heritage Planning Context

2.02 The application site falls within the Grade I registered park and garden known as Wentworth Castle Stainborough Park (registered June 1984) and Wentworth Castle & Stainborough Park Conservation Area and is located within the setting of the Grade II listed Strafford Arms public house (designated December 1986).

2.03 The purpose of this Heritage Statement is to satisfy paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework and it therefore assesses the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals. Furthermore, Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that *'…with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area…special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'*. Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 indicates that special regard shall be given to the desirability of preserving a listed building or its setting.

2.04 Wentworth Castle Stainborough Park has been included within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens maintained by Historic England in recognition of its special historic interest under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953. This designation is supported in recent planning policy such as the National Planning Policy Framework. Although the designation does not carry any statutory status, local authorities are required to consider and protect the designated area, as registration is a material consideration in planning terms.

2.05 Paragraph 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework advises that the significance of designated heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alterations or development within their setting. Such harm or loss to significance requires clear and convincing justification. Paragraphs 133 and 134 of the National Planning Policy Framework make a distinction between proposals that will lead to '*…substantial harm to or total loss of significance…*' of a designated heritage asset (paragraph 133) and proposals that will have '*…less than substantial harm…*' (paragraph 134). Paragraph 135 relates to the impact of proposed developments upon non-designated heritage assets stating that '*The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'.*

2.06 Barnsley's Local Plan has yet to be adopted and so the Statutory Development Plan (adopted 2011) remains in force.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Origins and Historical Development

3.01 Wentworth Castle and Stainborough Park form formal gardens that were laid out in the period c.1713-1730 surrounded by parkland of early-mid 18th century date.

3.02 The Everingham family settled at Stainborough c.1567. The estate was sold to the Cutler family in the mid-17th century and sold again in 1708 to Thomas Wentworth. Wentworth wanted to impress a rival branch of the family, the Watson Wentworths at nearby Wentworth Woodhouse, and to press his claim to the title Earl of Strafford. The development of the house and grounds at Wentworth Castle has been seen as a demonstration of these ambitions and as an outlet for his energies following the end of his political career after the death of Queen Anne in 1714 (Ray 1990). A birds-eye view of the estate drawn by Kip and Knyff in 1714 shows a highly formal, geometric layout. The alterations over the intervening years are apparent in the c.1730 birds-eye view of the estate drawn by Thomas Badeslade and engraved by John Harris.

3.03 The gardens and parkland were altered and embellished by the second Earl of Strafford, Wentworth's son, who was a friend of Horace Walpole and may have been advised by him. Walpole, who described Wentworth Castle as *'my favourite of all great seats, such a variety of ground, of wood and water; almost all executed and disposed with so much taste*' (quoted in Lemmon 1978), was certainly involved in the design of a gothic temple in the park. The estate remained in the family until 1802 when the Strafford title became extinct and continued in the ownership of the Vernon Wentworths who sold the house and gardens to Barnsley Council in 1948. During the mid-20th century parts of the park were subject to opencast mining. The land was subsequently restored and returned to arable and pastureland.

3.04 The Strafford Arms is a public house that was built in the early 18th century, just outside the northeastern boundary of the park and garden. It was built by the Wentworth Castle estate and is indicated on Badeslade's Prospect of Stainborough, dated 1730, a map of 1775 (**figure 2**) and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps.

Archaeological Potential

3.05 The site of the new septic tank has relatively low archaeological potential. A limited number of archaeological discoveries in the local area are recorded by Historic England's Pastscape and the Archaeology Data Service. The earthwork upon which the 18th century folly of Stainborough Castle is built (c.1km southwest of the application site) is supposed to be the remains of an Iron Age hillfort and may have been the site of a medieval castle. However, 18th century landscaping of the site has made it hard to be certain of its earlier history. A Mesolithic stone implement is recorded as having been discovered at the same site, although little detail is provided and a single worked flint in isolation is difficult to interpret and may merely represent 'background scatter'. An archaeological strip and record excavation was carried out at the college site (c.500m southwest of the application site) but no features or artefacts of archaeological interest were found. At the time of the site visit in April 2017 a rapid visual examination was made of the exposed excavation for the new septic tank. No archaeological features were noted in the sides of the excavation and the sections consisted of approximately 300mm of topsoil (with some evidence of modern disturbance in the form of rubble and modern brick) sealing undisturbed natural ground.



Figure 2. Thomas Jefferys' map of 1775 showing a smaller Menagerie Wood not extending to the application site and the Strafford Arms (marked 'Inn')

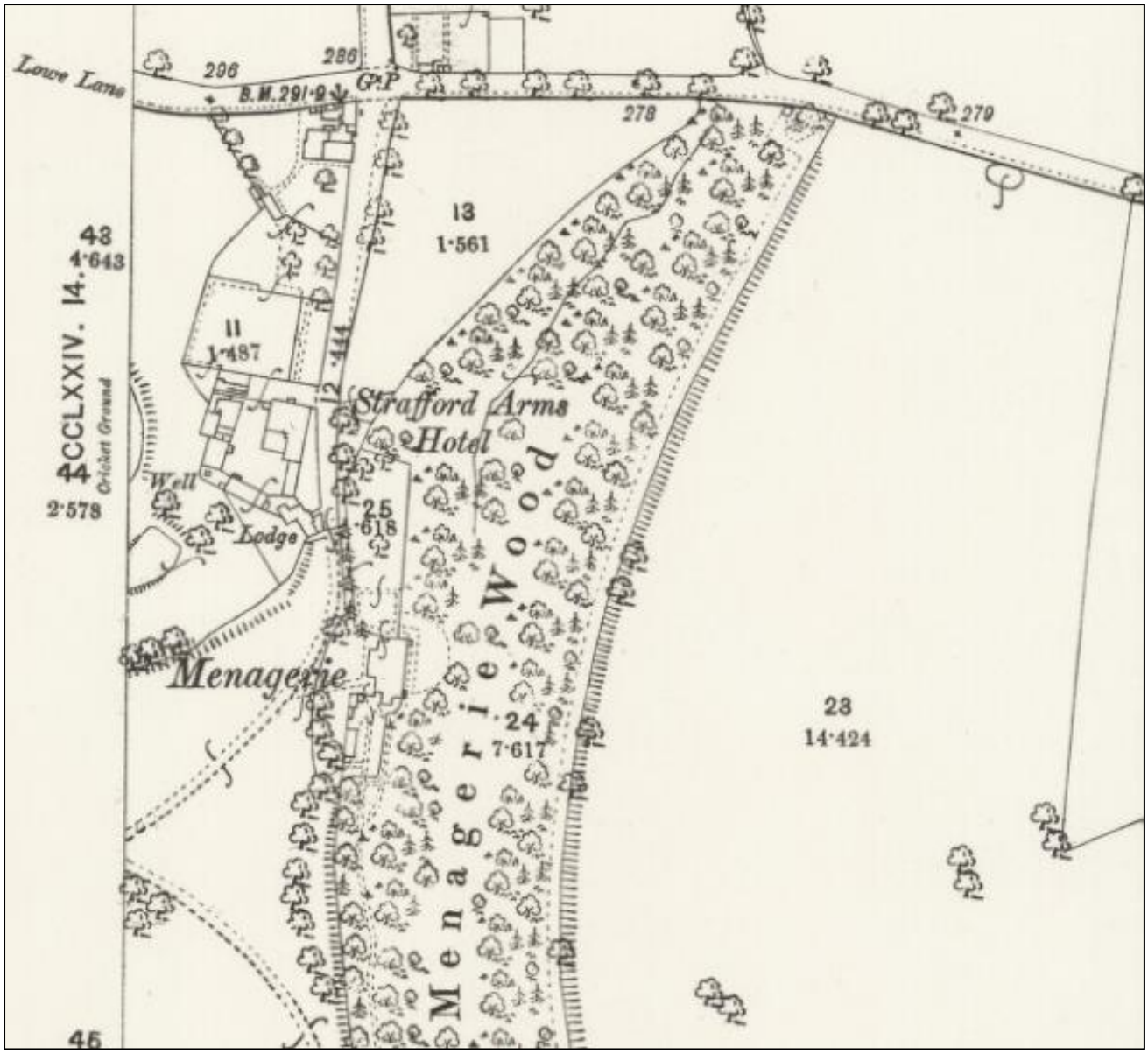


Figure 3. Ordnance Survey map of 1892 showing Menagerie Wood and surrounding heritage assets

Brief Description of Surroundings: Park and Garden Context

3.06 The registered park covers c.300ha of predominantly rural and agricultural land, which slopes gently downwards to the south and east. The boundary of the parkland is formed by Lowe Lane to the north, where there is a wall and a steep bank. The south-west side of the park is bounded by Stainborough Lane as far as Cold Bath Farm, and from that point south-eastwards by fencing along the edges of fields and woodland. The south-east and east boundary is marked by fencing and walls along the edge of Wallside Plantation, Ivas Wood, Walker's Pond, and Menagerie Wood. The application site falls within the latter wood.

3.07 The principal entrance to the park is on the north side off Lowe Lane where there is a lodge called Steeple Lodge (c.1775, listed grade II). The approach from Steeple Lodge is shown on a c.1730 estate map. This was the former principal approach from the south but the driveway is no longer discernible. The application site is close to the north-east entrance which has a stone pedimented arch (listed grade II) at the south end of Park Drive in the village of Stainborough. A drive, running on the line of the former public road, leads south-west as a causeway across meadow land and the Serpentine River via Serpentine Bridge (dated 1758, listed grade II), and on to the north

side of the house. A formal approach to the house from the east is also shown on the 1714 engraving and on the c.1730 estate map, when there were entrance gates at the end of an avenue aligned with the east front. An entrance on the south-east side at the end of a lane running west from Round Green Lane, opposite Round Green Lodge, has a lodge and an obelisk (1733, listed grade II) called Queen Anne's Obelisk from which a track runs north-westwards and joins with the drive from Stainborough.

3.08 The park and garden includes Wentworth Castle (listed Grade I). This is the principal building within the park and was built for Sir Gervase Cutler 1670-1672 and has been subsequently altered and extended. A number of late 20th century buildings, associated with its recent use as a college, lie to the north of the house. Immediately west of the house and connected to it by a glazed link is a conservatory (listed grade II*) of c.1840. The Home Farm is situated c.100m north-east of the house and consists of a complex of buildings including a stable block and barn of c.1715, altered or rebuilt in the mid-18th century (all listed Grade II), and a variety of other ancillary buildings of later 18th and 19th date (most of them listed Grade II). The church of St James (c.1842, listed grade II) is situated on the north side of the open courtyard formed by the farm buildings.

3.09 Kitchen gardens lie immediately north of Home Farm, on the east side of the main drive. They are on the site of a walled garden. Badeslade shows the walled garden and the orangery (c.1728, listed Grade II) which is on the east side of the garden. The red-brick walls have been partially rebuilt late 20th century and the garden has been used as a municipal nursery in the latter part of the 20th century, in connection with which there are a number of late 20th century glasshouses.

3.10 The gardens and pleasure grounds retain a historic design with terraces, garden structures (sometimes listed) that includes gate piers, ornate gates, ha-ha, garden temple and water bodies. There is a gothick folly called Stainborough Castle (listed Grade II*) which stands, framed by trees, on the earthwork remains of what is thought to be an Iron Age fort (THAS 1991).

3.11 Parkland surrounds the house and consists largely of pasture and land under arable cultivation. Within the parkland are also areas of woodland and a temple (listed Grade II*) called the Rotunda, which was erected in 1746 by the second Earl. C.800m south-west of the house is the Duke of Argyle's Monument (listed Grade II*), a statue upon a column, which was erected by the second Earl in 1744. The parkland to the north and west of the monument is shown on the Knyff and Kip engraving as an enclosed deer park, and the area may have originated as Gervase Cutler's 17th century deer park.

3.12 A complex system of avenues running over the park is shown by Badeslade, and was based around an axis orientated approximately north/south and east/west, which centred on the house. These have now largely disappeared.

The Site Today

3.13 The application site falls on part of the western edge of the Menagerie Wood. This wood appears to have been extended northwards to cover this area between the 1775 and 1892 maps (see **figures 2 & 3**). Nearby is an early 18th century building (listed grade II) called the Menagerie House, which is shown on the Badeslade view and has been altered in the late 20th century. In the woods are the ruinous remains of a gothick folly, constructed in 1759 to the designs of Richard Bentley with advice from Horace Walpole. The Wood is shown with a series of lakes within it on the c.1730 map, where it is marked 'Manezery', and on the Badeslade view.

3.14 At the time of the site visit the excavation for the installation of the new septic tank had been completed but the new septic tank had yet to be placed in the excavated hole. Consequently, the tank itself (**figure 5**) was temporarily stored in the field between Menagerie Wood and the road approximately in the location marked 'temporary storage compound' on the proposed site plan

(**figure 8**). The excavated site of the tank (**figure 6**) was just within the boundary of the wood, surrounded on all sides by trees and completely invisible from any viewpoints accessible to the public. No evidence of the ruinous 'gothick folly' was seen during the site visit and this feature does not appear to have been situated within sight of the application site.



Figure 1. Strafford Arms, gateway to Stainborough Park and the temporary storage site of the new septic tank looking south



Figure 2. Temporary storage site of the new septic tank, looking west



Figure 3. Excavation for new septic tank, looking east

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.01 Significance is the concept that underpins current conservation philosophy. The significance of heritage assets is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework as, *'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'.*

4.02 When considering the significance of the application site and its contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area and to the significance of listed buildings in terms of their setting, this section is informed by the methodology set out in the Historic England document *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015).

Step 1 – Identify the heritage assets

4.03 If a development is *'capable of affecting the contribution of a heritage asset's setting to its significance or the appreciation of its significance, it can be considered as falling within the asset's setting'* (Historic England 2015, 8). The application site is potentially associated with the designated heritage assets set out on the table below and plotted on **figure 7**.

Map No.	**1**
Name	Strafford Arms Public House
List entry no.	1151061
Designation	Grade II
Description	Public house. Early C18, refenestrated early C19. For the Wentworth Castle estate. Coursed, dressed sandstone, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 bays with lean-to addition on right, wing to rear left and outshut in angle. Large quoins. Central doorway with C20 double-door in

	square-faced ashlar surround having impost blocks and plain lintel, dripstone. Other bays have sashes with glazing bars in projecting square-faced surrounds now with louvred shutters. Cavetto-moulded gable copings. Corniced end stack on left, rendered brick end stack on right. Lean-to addition on right has paired sash and crow-stepped half gable. The building is indicated on Badeslade's Prospect of Stainborough 1730 (J. E. Humphrey, part 6, appendix 19).
Map No.	**2**
Name	Kembla
List entry No.	1151060
Designation	Grade II
Description	Schoolroom now 2 dwellings. Mid C18 with C20 additions and alterations. For the Wentworth Castle estate. Coursed, dressed sandstone, C20 cement-tile roof. One storey now with attic, 5 x 3 bays; Kembla has extensive additions on north side (not of special interest). Main elevation has 5 round-arched panels divided by ashlar piers with impost blocks beneath rubble-stone arches. Bays 1 and 5 have C20 casements in original square-faced surrounds with projecting.sills; bay 2 has part-glazed door beneath casement in square-faced surround; bays 3 and 4 enclosed by C20 conservatory and with bay 3 arch broken by weatherboarded dormer, bay 4 having original doorway with 4-pane overlight and casement as bay 2 above. Small wallstone ridge stack with band. Right return: 3 smaller round-arched panels divided by piers on ashlar plinth blocks; central bay has casement; attic window in gable has cambered lintel. Left return: similar. Interior: remodelled.
Map No.	**3**
Name	Entrance Gateway and Gates to Stainborough Park
List entry No.	1315050
Designation	Grade II
Description	Entrance gateway and gates to Stainborough Park GV II Gateway and gates to Stainborough Park. c1768 for the 2nd Earl of Strafford. Coursed, squared sandstone with ashlar dressings, wrought-iron gates. Single archway with gates and wing walls. Rusticated quoins and voussoirs, impost band and band over arch, moulded pediment copings with ball finial bases. Wing walls have copings continuous from impost band and terminate in ashlar end piers each with band and ball finial base. Stone brackets rise from the wing walls to flank the central section. Old iron gates (possibly original) have dog bars beneath scrolled panel and more scrolls beneath curving top rail, all bars have spear finials. Ball finials now preserved in garden of Nos 1-3 (consec), Park Drive (Menagerie House) (q.v.). Formed the principal entrance to Stainborough Park from the north.
Map No.	**4**
Name	Menagerie House, 1-3 Park Drive, Wentworth Castle
List entry No.	1151062
Designation	Grade II
Description	Banqueting house, now three cottages. Built c.1717 perhaps executed to a design by James Gibbs, constructed by the Bower family, estate masons, for Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford. Mid-C18 rear wing extension built for William Wentworth, 2nd Earl of Strafford. C19 and C20 alterations to form three cottages. **Reasons for Designation** ▪ Historic interest: as an early C18 banqueting house built overlooking a cascade constructed in the landscaped woods to enable the Wentworth family and favoured guests to enjoy the view whilst taking refreshment. ▪ Architectural interest: the original range is designed in a classical style with a symmetrical front elevation of sandstone ashlar containing a row of three rooms, the grandest central room notably retaining much of its original appearance with a coved ceiling, moulded cornice, fielded-panel dado and a marble fireplace flanked by giant, fluted pilasters. ▪ Group value: Menagerie House has an aesthetic relationship with the other C18 structures and pleasure buildings of the estate such as Queen Anne's Obelisk (1734,

	Grade II*), Stainborough Castle Gothick folly (1728-30, Grade II*), the Duke of Argyll's Monument (1744, Grade II*), Rotunda Temple (1746, Grade II*), the obelisk to Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu (1747, Grade II), and the Serpentine Bridge (1758, Grade II) which form the designed landscape (Grade I on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens) in which Wentworth Castle (various dates, Grade I) stands. Estate archives record that on 30 April 1717 '*Bower has finished ye building in ye menagerie*'; the Bower family were the estate masons. The Harris engraving shows a rectangular, single-storey building with a hipped roof and ridge stack and a row of six windows. It overlooks a cascade in the woods which is recorded as complete by 1725. The cascade has previously been attributed to the architect Thomas Archer, although the date of the design is unknown. James Gibbs worked for the Earl after Archer. There is a possibility that Menagerie House was either designed by Gibbs or derived from his pattern book. Although not exactly as built, the Badeslade depiction of the Menagerie House is accurate enough to suggest that the central, rear wing was not built until after c.1730. It, and the flanking lean-to extensions were probably added in the mid C18, perhaps around the time the nearby (slightly relocated) entrance gateway (Grade II) was built in c.1768 for the 2nd Earl of Strafford. It is likely that the wing was used as an employee's house. At an unknown date in the C19 the S end of the original E range was converted to a cottage. An attic floor was inserted with a dormer window above a small, single-storey extension which was built against the S side elevation. The extension is shown on the in 1855 OS. During the C20 the N end of the original E range was also converted to a two-storey cottage. A first floor was inserted which cuts across the large window apertures. More recently, a modern, single-storey, flat-roofed extension has been built against the outer, W elevation of the rear wing, which is shown on the 1962 OS map. A small lean-to porch has also been built against the S, side elevation of the rear wing. NB: the listing description provides a detailed description of materials, plan form, exterior and interior not reproduced here.
Map No.	**5**
Name	Wentworth Castle
List entry No.	1000415
Designation	Grade I
Description	Formal gardens which were laid out in the period c 1713-30 with mid C18 additions surrounded by parkland of early and mid C18 date. NB: for a more comprehensive account of its historical development and current character and appearance please refer to the registered park and garden entry reproduced in Appendix A.
Map No.	**6**
Name	Stainborough Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
Description	There is no Conservation Area Appraisal. The Conservation Area boundary is roughly congruent with the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. In the area around the application site the CA boundary deviates from that of the RPG to include the grade II listed Strafford Arms and Kembla and the land in which they are situated.

4.04 Other listed buildings in the registered park and garden are located further away and will not be affected by the proposed development, as they do not have a sufficiently strong physical, visual or historical connection to the application site or are located too far away to be affected by the development. They are therefore not considered further.

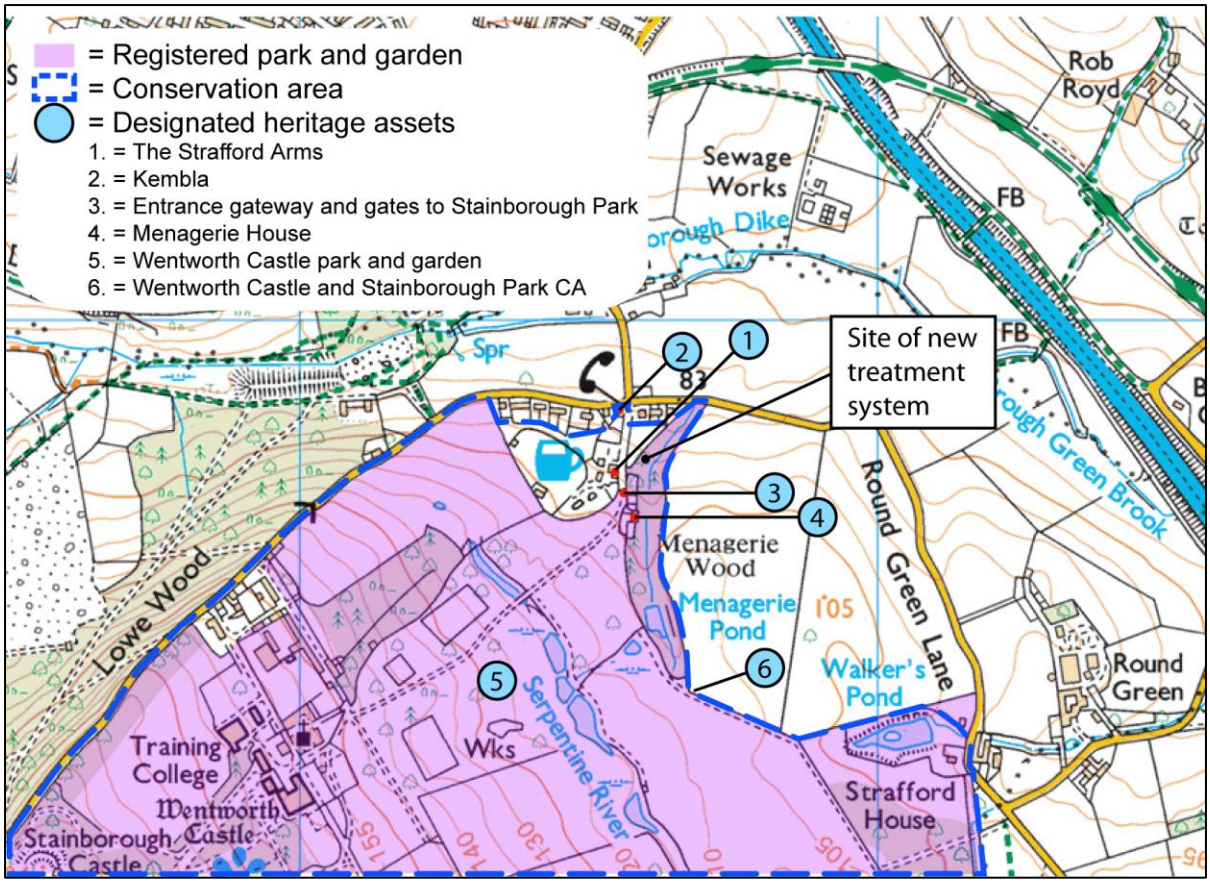
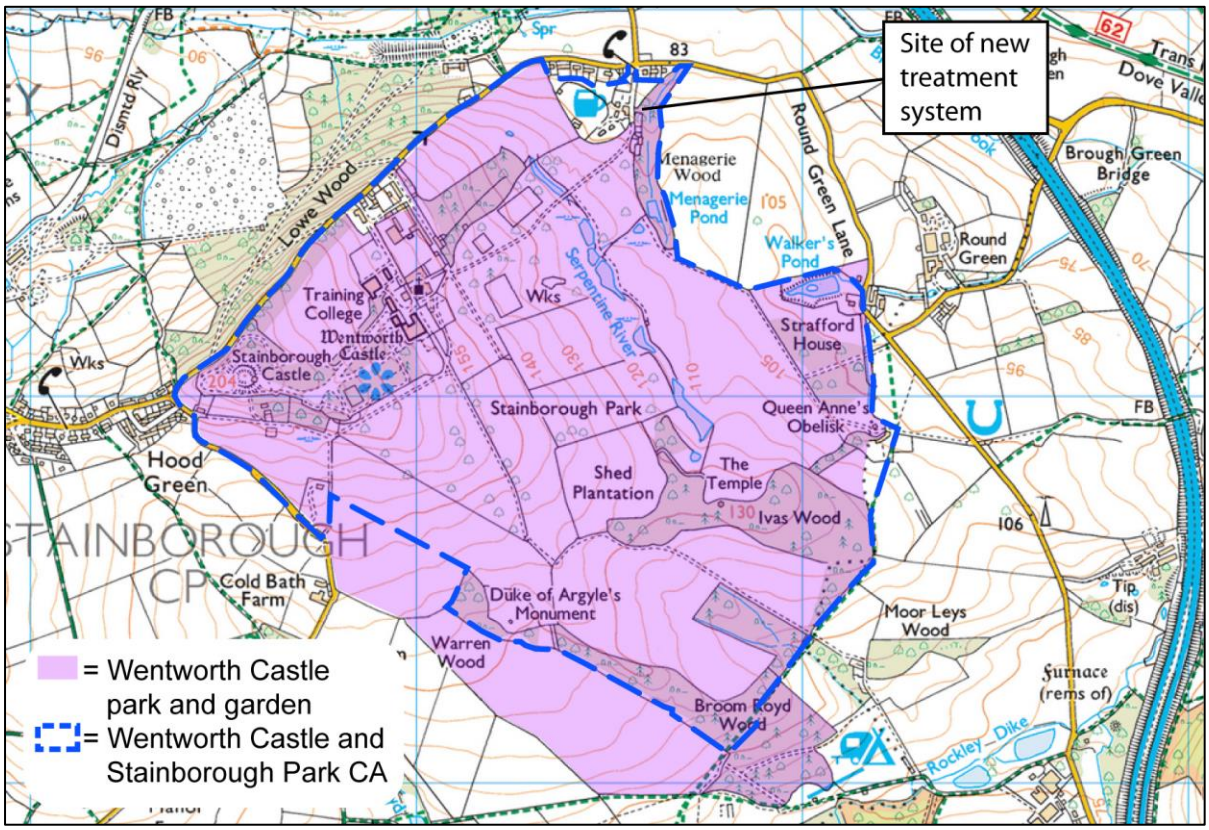


Figure 7: Location of designated heritage assets described on table above and extent of registered park and conservation area (below)



Step 2 – The significance of the site and an assessment of whether, how and to what degree this contributes to the significance of the designated heritage assets

The Significance of the Site

The site consists of a small area within Menagerie Wood. The septic tank planned to be situated adjacent to the existing facility and no new tree clearance or access arrangements are required. The space taken up is relatively small and the installation will be surrounded on all sides by trees and will consequently be completely invisible from anywhere with public access. This is not a sensitive heritage location.

The Contribution of the Site to the Registered Park and Garden

4.05 The site of the new tank is just within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. It is in Menagerie Wood, which dates from at least 1730 and forms a boundary to the northern entrance to the parkland. The listing description of the parkland notes the presence of a ruined 'gothick folly' within the woodland; this was not seen during the site visit and is not affected by the new installation. The woodland contributes to the Registered Park and Garden by virtue of its early date and because it frames the northern approach to the park. However, this northern extent may be later expansion and, in any case, it is remote from the rest of the park, forming an isolated offshoot, and has no visual connection with the wider parkland.

4.06 The site of the new tank is a previously cleared area within the woodland that already houses an existing septic tank. It is invisible from the road that leads into the park and cannot be seen from any public areas, being shielded by the surrounding trees and by a substantial hedge that lines the road. As such the application site makes a neutral contribution to the significance of the Registered Park and Garden.

4.07 At the time of the site visit the new tank itself was temporarily stored (prior to installation pending consent) in a field between the road and Menagerie Wood. The field is outside the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden, although it is clearly part of the setting of the parkland and makes a modest contribution to its significance by virtue of its undeveloped rural nature.

The Contribution of the Site to the Character and Appearance of the Conservation Area

4.08 Similar considerations apply to the Conservation Area as to the Registered Park and Garden. In the vicinity of the application site the boundary of the Conservation Area is wider than that of the Registered Park and Garden. It therefore includes the field in which the septic tank was temporarily stored at the time of the site visit. As is the case with the Registered Park and Garden the proposed site of the septic tank installation makes no contribution to the Conservation Area's character and appearance (being entirely hidden in an existing small clearing within the woodland), while the field in which the tank itself is temporarily stored makes a modest contribution.

The Contribution of the Site to the Special Interest of the Listed Buildings

4.09 Similar considerations apply as for the Registered Park and Garden. The installation site itself is completely hidden in an existing cleared area within Menagerie Wood and makes no contribution to the significance of any of the listed buildings. The field in which the new septic tank is stored prior to installation is within the setting of the Strafford Arms and makes a minor contribution to its significance by being an undeveloped rural setting. The field also lies within the setting of both Kembla and the Entrance Gateway and Gates to Stainborough Park, although in both cases it is only visible to a visitor from a limited number a shared viewpoints. It makes a negligible contribution to their significance. The field is not within the setting of Menagerie House, and therefore does not contribute to its significance.

HERITAGE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

5.01 This section of the Heritage Statement assesses the likely heritage impact caused to the designated heritage assets assessed above in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework i.e. as either *'substantial harm'* (paragraph 133) or *'less than substantial harm'* (paragraph 134). The National Planning Policy Framework Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) advises that in considering the "setting" of a heritage asset: *'A thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets…and the degree to which the proposed changes enhance or detract from this significance and the ability to appreciate it'.* The PPG advises that: *'In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural of historic interest…..works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all'.*

5.02 The proposed development of the site is below judged proportionately to the relative contribution that the site makes to the designated heritage assets.

The Proposal

5.03 This assessment has been prepared in connection with the excavation to facilitate the installation of Klargester Unit, at land opposing the Strafford Arms Public House, Stainborough (**figure 8**).

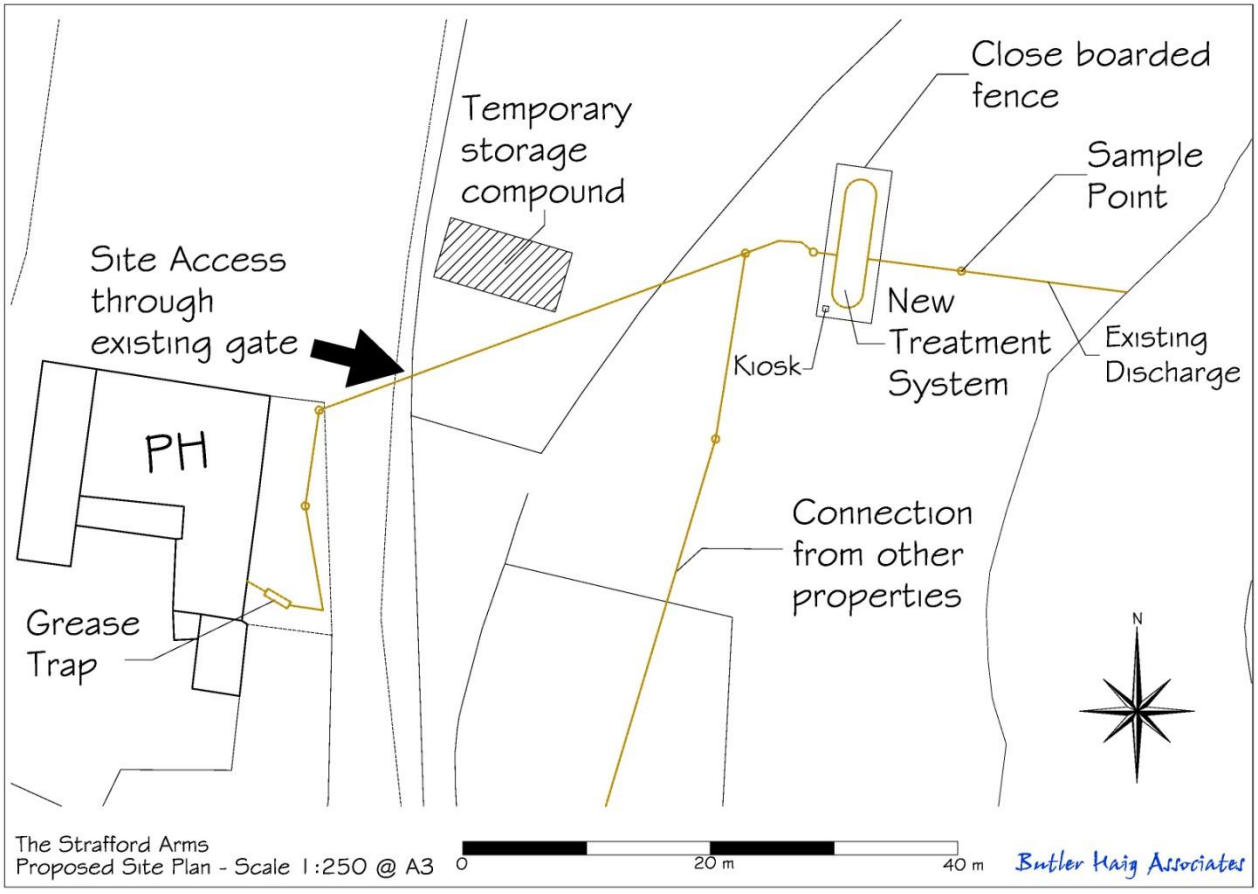


Figure 8: Site plan

Step 3 – Assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the designated heritage assets

5.04 This stage of the analysis identifies the range of effects the development may have on the designated heritage assets assessed above and evaluates the resultant degree of harm or benefit to character, appearance and significance. This section continues the Historic England methodology for assessing impact to designated heritage assets through a change to their setting. It assesses the key attributes of the proposed development in terms of its location and siting, form and appearance, additional effects and degree of permanence.

Location and Siting

5.05 The new septic tank installation will be within an existing cleared area within Menagerie Wood that currently houses the existing septic tank. The new septic tank was temporarily stored in an adjacent small field prior to installation, but once installed there will be nothing remaining in the small field.

Form and Appearance of the Development

5.06 The new installation will be sited in the existing small clearing within the woodland that houses the current septic tank. The new tank will protrude slightly above ground (as opposed to being completely buried) and will be surrounded by a low wooden fence. The installation and its surrounding fence will be invisible from the road due to the surrounding trees and the high hedge that borders the road. The field between Menagerie Wood and the road will be returned to its previous state once construction is complete.

Other Effects of the Development

5.07 The new installation will have no additional effects beyond periodic routine servicing and maintenance, analogous to the previous installation.

Permanence of the Development

5.08 This is not designed to be a temporary development and the materials chosen for it have a reasonable life span. The temporary storage site in the field between Menagerie Wood and the road will be returned to its original condition once construction is complete.

Impact of development on designated heritage assets

5.09 Because the site of the new septic tank makes no contribution to the significance of the Registered Park and Garden, the Conservation Area or the nearby listed buildings there will be no impact on their significance.

5.10 The temporary storage site of the septic tank is within a small field that makes a small contribution to the significance of the Registered Park and Garden, the Conservation Area and the grade II listed Strafford Arms as well as making a negligible contribution to the significance of the grade II listed Kembla and the Gates and Gateway to Stainborough Park.

5.11 At the time of the site visit (mid-way through the paused construction of the new installation), the tank was temporarily stored in a small field and the top of the tank was visible over the hedge between the field and the road, especially in the vicinity of the Strafford Arms. The tank is painted green, which minimises its visual impact, and it was largely hidden by the hedge. Furthermore the storage of the tank in the field is a temporary measure and this would be obvious to any visitor to the site. The obvious impermanence of the tank means that it has a negligible impact on any of the designated heritage assets and there will be no ongoing impact after the installation is complete.

Step 4 – Maximising enhancement and minimising harm

5.12 This proposal has been designed to minimise harm in the following ways:

- The access arrangements and site boundaries remain unchanged.
- The existing cleared area in the woods will not be altered.
- The location is suitable for the proposed use and houses an existing septic tank and associated infrastructure.

5.13 The proposal has been designed to maximise enhancement in the following ways:

- Existing hedgerows and the surrounding trees will be maintained to ensure that the new installation will be invisible from publicly accessible areas
- The tank will support the ongoing viable sustainable use of a listed building - the Strafford Arms – as a public house and hotel. Without appropriate facilities, the use of the listed building is put at risk.

Summary of Heritage Impact and Public Benefit

5.14 The NPPF sets out a sequential process for assessing potential harm. The accompanying Planning Practice Guidance expands on the interpretation of this policy. In considering the 'setting' of a heritage asset the guidance advises that: *'A thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets…and the degree to which the proposed changes enhance or detract from this significance and the ability to appreciate it'.* The proposed development is considered to result in 'less than substantial harm' to the heritage significance of the Registered Park and Garden, the character and appearance of the conservation area and the special interest of the listed buildings in the area for the reasons given above.

5.15 This report finds that the finished installation will result in no harm to the heritage significance of the Registered Park and Garden, the character and appearance of the conservation area and the special interest of the listed buildings in the area for the reasons given above. Indeed the tank will support the ongoing sustainable use of the Grade II listed Strafford Arms and is thus linked to a clear public benefit. The temporary storage of the new septic tank prior to its installation in a small field next to the road results in a negligible impact on any of the designated heritage assets and there will be no ongoing impact after the installation is complete.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Policy and Guidance Documents

Communities and Local Government (2012). *National Planning Policy Framework.*
Historic England (2008). *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance.*
Historic England (2015). *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets.*

Websites

Archaeology Data Service - http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk
Geology of Britain - http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/ geologyofbritain/ home.html
Heritage Gateway - http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway
Historic England Archive - http://archive.historicengland.org.uk

APPENDIX A ~ REGISTERED PARK & GARDEN DESCRIPTION

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: Wentworth Castle
List Entry Number: 1000415
District: Barnsley
Parish: Stainborough
Grade: I
Date First Registered: 1 June 1984

Formal gardens which were laid out in the period c 1713-30 with mid C18 additions surrounded by parkland of early and mid C18 date.

Historic Development
The Everingham family settled at Stainborough c 1567. The estate was sold to the Cutler family in the mid C17 and sold again in 1708 to Thomas Wentworth. Wentworth wanted to impress a rival branch of the family, the Watson Wentworths at Wentworth Woodhouse (qv), and to press his claim to the title Earl of Strafford. The development of the house and grounds at Wentworth Castle has been seen as a demonstration of these ambitions and as an outlet for his energies following the end of his political career after the death of Queen Anne in 1714 (Ray 1990). The site at this date is illustrated in an engraving of 1714 by Knyff and Kip and by an aerial view of 1739 by Badeslade (both reproduced in Ray 1992). The gardens and parkland were altered and embellished by the second Earl of Strafford, Wentworth's son, who was a friend of Horace Walpole and may have been advised by him. Walpole, who described Wentworth Castle as 'my favourite of all great seats, such a variety of ground, of wood and water; almost all executed and disposed with so much taste' (quoted in Lemmon 1978), was certainly involved in the design of a gothic temple in the park. The estate remained in the family until 1802 when the Strafford title became extinct and continued in the ownership of the Vernon Wentworths who sold the house and gardens to Barnsley Council in 1948. During the mid C20 parts of the park were subject to opencast mining. The land was subsequently restored and returned to arable and pasture land, in which use it remains (1997). The house and gardens are currently (1997) in use as an adult education centre.

Description
Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform and Setting: Wentworth Castle is situated c 3km south-west of Barnsley in an area which is predominantly rural and agricultural. The c 300ha site is on land which slopes gently downwards to the south and east. The boundary is formed by Lowe Lane to the north, where there is a wall and a steep bank. The south-west side of the side is bounded by Stainborough Lane as far as Cold Bath Farm, and from that point south-eastwards by fencing along the edges of fields and woodland. The south-east and east boundary is marked by fencing and walls along the edge of Wallside Plantation, Ivas Wood, Walker's Pond, and Menagerie Wood.

Entrances & Approaches: The principal entrance is on the north side of the site off Lowe Lane where there is a lodge called Steeple Lodge (c 1775, listed grade II). A drive leads south to Home Farm and to late C20 parking areas on the north side of the house. This approach is shown as an avenue on the north side of the public road (which ran on a line between the house and Home Farm until c 1720) on the Knyff and Kip engraving of 1714 and as a wider avenue on the Badeslade view, after the public road had been moved northwards to its present position. The remains of an avenue aligned with the south front of the house extends for a distance of c 500m. This is on the same axis as the approach from Steeple Lodge and is shown on a c 1730 estate map and Badeslade's view but not on Knyff and Kip's 1714 engraving. This was the former principal approach from the south, shown on a county map of 1771, but the driveway is no longer discernible. On the north-east side of the site there is an entrance with a stone pedimented arch

(listed grade II) at the south end of Park Drive in the village of Stainborough. A drive, running on the line of the former public road, leads south-west as a causeway across meadow land and the Serpentine River via Serpentine Bridge (dated 1758, listed grade II), and on to the north side of the house. A formal approach to the house from the east is shown on the 1714 engraving and on the c 1730 estate map, when there were entrance gates at the end of an avenue aligned with the east front. An entrance on the south-east side of the site at the end of a lane running west from Round Green Lane, opposite Round Green Lodge, has a lodge and an obelisk (1733, listed grade II) called Queen Anne's Obelisk from which a track runs north-westwards and joins with the drive from Stainborough.

Principal Building: Wentworth Castle (listed grade I) was built for Sir Gervase Cutler 1670-2. The east wing was added 1710-20 by Johann Bodt for Thomas Wentworth, first Earl of Strafford, and the south front by his son William, to his own design. The building has had C20 alterations and additions in connection with its current use (1997) as a college, and a number of late C20 buildings lie to the north of the house. Immediately west of the house and connected to it by a glazed link is a conservatory (listed grade II*) of c 1840 constructed by F W T Vernon-Wentworth. The Home Farm is situated c 100m north-east of the house and consists of a complex of buildings including a stable block and barn of c 1715, altered or rebuilt mid C18 (all listed grade II), and a variety of other ancillary buildings of later C18 and C19 date (most of them listed grade II). The church of St James (c 1842, listed grade II) is situated on the north side of the open courtyard formed by the farm buildings.

Gardens & Pleasure Grounds: On the east front of the house there is a terrace with stone gate piers and ornate iron gates at the north and south ends (early C20, listed grade II). A lawn slopes down to the east and to a stone balustrade of early C20 date. Immediately east of this a beech hedge screens a late C20 car park. There are long-distance views from the terrace across parkland to agricultural land beyond. The Knyff and Kip engraving shows that a terrace on the east front of the house had central steps leading to a forecourt with a central octagonal pond which was aligned with the avenue approach from the east. This arrangement is also shown by Badeslade in 1739.

Steps lead up from the east terrace to a lawn on the south front of the house. A ha-ha (listed grade II) with a bow aligned with the front is situated c 100m south of the house and continues south-westwards along the edge of the pleasure grounds to a point c 600m south-west of the house where there is a scarp on the south and west side of Stainborough Castle (see below). The lawn below the south front rises to the west, overlooked by a temple (1739, listed grade II*) called the Corinthian Temple situated c 70m south-west of the house. Both the Knyff and Kip and the Badeslade engravings show the lawn laid out as a formal garden with shaped beds and statues. On the higher ground west of the Temple there is a terraced walk which runs north from the ha-ha for a distance of c 120m, overlooking the west side of the house and the conservatory. Three routes lead south-westwards from this walk. At the south end a yew-lined path runs alongside the ha-ha. Parallel to this and c 80m to the north is Broad Avenue. A third route, called Lady Augusta's Walk, runs at the mid-point between these. This area is planted with a mixture of shrubs and mature trees, including cedars, yew and pines, and a system of grass paths radiates from Lady Augusta's Walk in a pattern shown on the Badeslade view and apparently maintained or periodically restored since that time. The framework of this part of the garden was established in 1713 when estate papers (quoted in Ray 1992) record the first Earl of Strafford initiating the laying out of two wildernesses in geometrical form on each side of a gravel path in a pattern which is probably reflected in the Knyff and Kip engraving. North of Broad Avenue another avenue, called The Avenue or Lady Lucy's Walk, has as a terminus of the vista looking east, a building called the Gun Room (1732, listed grade II) which may have been a bath house. The Avenue, which was replanted C20 with limes, runs at an oblique angle to Broad Avenue, so that the two converge at a point c 200m south-west of the house. The Avenue is on the line of the former public road and it is shown as an avenue on the Badeslade view in 1739 by which date the road had been re-routed.

Lady Augusta's Walk leads to a hedged rectangular area called the Secret Garden c 200m south-west of the house which is entered via a stone archway with a viewing platform reached by stone steps. Opposite this, on the south side of the garden, there is a garden shelter which also has a viewing platform reached

by stone steps. This garden has a central circular lawn and flower beds, and was laid out in approximately its present form with the entrance and shelter during the late C19. This area is not shown by Knyff and Kip, but it appears on the Badeslade view and on an estate map of c 1730 as a bowling green, which is referred to in estate papers and was constructed in 1719.

West of the Secret Garden there is a grassed clearing at the point at which the two avenues converge and on the south side of this there is a stone gateway (c 1738, listed grade II) with three arched openings, called Archer's Hill Gate. The ha-ha continues on the west side of this, from which point it has a crenellated stone parapet and changes direction to run west rather than south-west. At the southern edge of the clearing, c 300m south-west of the house, there is a stone obelisk (listed grade II) called the Sun Monument. This forms the terminus of the vistas along the avenues and was erected in 1747 by the second Earl in memory of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. The axis of the garden changes at this point and the focus is to the west and a gothick folly called Stainborough Castle (listed grade II*) which stands, framed by trees, on the earthwork remains of what is thought to be an Iron Age fort (THAS 1991). The folly is a particularly early and ambitious example of a gothick mock castle which was erected c 1730 by the first Earl and is shown in the Badeslade view. Woods to the north, called The Wilderness on the 1890 OS map, are divided from parkland by a ha-ha which continues along the edge of The Avenue. The layout is much as shown by Badeslade, though at that time the Castle was approached by an avenue.

PARK Parkland surrounds the house and consists largely of pasture and land under arable cultivation. The east front of the house overlooks open parkland with scattered trees. The avenue approach from the east and Octagon Pond shown by Badeslade were removed by the second Earl c 1750 when he constructed the Serpentine River, c 500m east of the house, which is aligned approximately north/south and consists of a serpentine stone-lined watercourse, now (1997) partially dry. This is crossed by the Serpentine Bridge carrying the drive from the east entrance. Some 150m east of this is a crescent of woodland called Menagerie Wood on the inner edge of which, alongside the drive, is an early C18 building (listed grade II) called the Menagerie House which is shown on the Badeslade view and has been altered late C20. In the woods are the ruinous remains of a gothick folly, constructed in 1759 to the designs of Richard Bentley with advice from Horace Walpole. The Wood is shown with a series of lakes within it on the c 1730 map, where it is marked 'Manezery', and on the Badeslade view.

On the south-east side of the park, on the edge of Ivas Wood, there is a temple (listed grade II*) called the Rotunda which was erected in 1746 by the second Earl. Ivas Wood is shown on the c 1730 map and the Badeslade view with a pattern of drives radiating from the centre. On the south-west side of the park is a remnant of Broom Royd Wood, which was largely felled in the mid C20. The general shape of the wooded area as shown on the 1850 OS map is preserved in the pattern of field boundaries. The Wood is shown on the Knyff and Kip engraving with a geometrical pattern of rides cut through it, and on the c 1730 map and Badeslade view with a simpler pattern of rides. On the north side of the Wood, c 800m south-west of the house, is the Duke of Argyle's Monument (listed grade II*), a statue upon a column, which was erected by the second Earl in 1744. The parkland to the north and west of the monument is shown on the Knyff and Kip engraving as an enclosed deer park, and the area may have originated as Gervase Cutler's C17 deer park.

A complex system of avenues running over the park is shown by Badeslade, and was based around an axis orientated approximately north/south and east/west, which centred on the house. The c 1730 estate map shows a very similar arrangement of avenues. By 1771 these had been removed in the eastern part of the park (county map), while some vestigial avenues were evident in the western part of the park; these have now (1990s) largely disappeared.

KITCHEN GARDEN Kitchen gardens lie immediately north of Home Farm, on the east side of the main drive. They are on the site of a walled garden shown by both Knyff and Kip and Badeslade. Badeslade shows the orangery (c 1728, listed grade II) which is on the east side of the garden. The red-brick walls have been partially rebuilt late C20 and the garden has been used as a municipal nursery in the latter part of the C20, in connection with which there are a number of late C20 glasshouses.

References:

Country Life, 56 (18 October 1924), pp 588-96; (25 October 1924), pp 634-42 N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Yorkshire The West Riding (1967), p 283 K Lemmon, The Gardens of Britain 5, (1978), pp 145-6 J E Humphrey, A Prospect of Stainborough, (MA thesis, Univ of Sheffield 1982) A Proposal for Stainborough Park, (J Ray Associates 1990) Trans Hunter Archaeol Soc (THAS) 16, (1991), pp 33-8 Restoration Scheme for Wentworth Castle and Stainborough Park, (J Ray Associates 1992)

Maps A Map of the Manor of Stainborough ..., c 1730 [reproduced in Ray 1992] T Jefferys, County Map, 1771

OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1850 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1891

Archival items For a summary of records held in Sheffield City Archives and the British Museum see Ray (1990).

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