

**ENVIRONMENT**

Enviromena Project Management UK Ltd

Land at Engine Lane  
Grimethorpe

Heritage Statement

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Heritage Statement

Birmingham  
Livery Place, 35 Livery Street, Colmore Business District  
Birmingham, B3 2PB  
T: 0121 233 3322

**Leeds**  
**Whitehall Waterfront, 2 Riverside Way**  
**Leeds, LS1 4EH**  
**T: 0113 233 8000**

London  
11 Borough High Street  
London, SE1 9SE  
T: 0207 407 3879

Manchester  
11 Portland Street  
Manchester, M1 3HU  
T: 0161 233 4260

Nottingham  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Waterfront House, Station Street  
Nottingham, NG2 3DQ  
T: 0115 924 1100

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P04	March 2023	S2	M. James BSc (Hons), MSc	P. Moore BA (Hons)	J. MacQueen BA (Hons)
P05	November 2023	S2	M. James BSc (Hons), MSc	M. Amy BA (Hons)	J. MacQueen BA (Hons)
P06	December 2024	S2	S. Edwards BSc (Hons), MSc PCifA	P. Moore BA (Hons)	J. MacQueen BA (Hons)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BWB Consulting Limited (BWB) was instructed by Enviromena Project Management Ltd. to undertake a Heritage Statement on a site known as Engine Lane, Grimethorpe ('the Site') in respect of a detailed planning application for a proposed solar farm ('the Proposed Development').

The Proposed Development covers four Parcels and comprises the construction of a temporary solar farm. This includes the installation of ground-mounted solar panels together with associated works and necessary infrastructure, such as sub-stations, access and security fencing. The Distribution Network Operator ('DNO') substation will be in the south of Parcel 2. The Customer Switchgear Enclosure and the Parcel 2 access will be in the same location. Each Parcel will also have a dedicated access point and will be bound by a security fence.

This assessment provides a detailed understanding of the baseline historic environment and the built heritage assets within a defined study area of the Site and has considered the impacts of the Proposed Development on designated heritage assets, to determine their setting and significance, as well as non-designated assets listed on the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The assessment is required support a planning application for a Solar Farm at Engine Lane, Grimethorpe. The Site currently comprises approximately arable farmland.

The Heritage Statement was informed by various sources, including the National Heritage List England and the HER, as well as a site visit. A ZTV (Zone of Theoretical Visibility) analysis was also completed using information for the height of the photovoltaic cells to support the assessment on setting. The archaeological baseline and statement on archaeological significance was informed by a geophysical survey of the Site conducted in 2024.

There will be no direct physical impact on designated heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. There will be no impact to the setting of the Brierley Conservation Area, the Church of St Paul (**1314994**) and Brierley Hall (**1191201**). The western edge of the Conservation Area comprises modern residential development, which provides an effective buffer between the Site and the Conservation Area. The significance of effect is Neutral. The assessment has concluded that the original setting of Grimethorpe Hall (**1151202**) has been comprehensively altered by modern development. The Site, in particular Parcel 4 closest to the asset, does not contribute to the setting or significance of the Listed Building. The significance of effect is Neutral.

There will be a Slight Negative significance of effect on the setting of the former Brierley Colliery Tramway (**BWB01**). The Proposed Development will alter the immediate rural setting of the asset. The significance of this effect will be most evident where the asset runs north to south through the open fields of Parcel 4. The asset is a non-designated asset with Low importance.

The potential for remains relating to the later Iron Age or Romano-British periods is High, although this is limited to parts of the Site where the geophysical survey has detected probable field systems and enclosures. The results of a geophysical survey suggest there are large parts of the Site, such as the south of Parcel 1, south of Parcel 2, majority of Parcel 3 and some areas in Parcel 4 where these anomalies are not present (in otherwise seemingly good data). In these areas, the potential for features of this kind is Low, although discrete features may be present. The importance of archaeological these features would be Low to Medium.

Archaeological remains that may be present that relate to the post-medieval period will have Low importance and would include the relict remains of cultivation furrows and field boundaries.

There is no archaeological potential in the parts of Parcel 2 that have been open cast mined.

The Proposed Development will last for 40 years during which time, the land will not be ploughed. Ploughing can be detrimental to the survival of archaeological remains and the Proposed Development will ensure that the archaeological remains will not be impacted by cultivation or any other future development during its lifetime.

Impacts on archaeological remains would only occur if the archaeological horizon were reached and the impact would be limited to the footings or cable trenches. Further detail will be provided on design, and in particular the depth of any invasive groundworks. However, by their nature, the footprint of solar farms and the amount of ground-breaking that is required is generally limited. Impacts depend on the depth of the archaeological horizon and their significance. Due to the limited nature of the ground-breaking required, the impact is likely to be less than substantial in NPPF terms.

The extent of any further archaeological works will be proportionate to the archaeological potential and will be dependent on the depth of any groundworks for the proposed development, if necessary. It may also be possible to avoid impacts on sub-surface archaeological remains by adapting elements of the design.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 BWB Consulting Limited (BWB) was instructed by Enviromena Project Management Ltd. to undertake a Heritage Statement for a site known as Engine Lane, Grimethorpe ('the Site') in respect of a detailed planning application for a proposed solar farm ('the Proposed Development').
- 1.2 The purpose of the report is to assess the significance and setting of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km study area of the Site boundary and to assess the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site. The assessment also considers any potential impacts from the Proposed Development on heritage assets and the potential archaeological resource, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).<sup>1</sup>

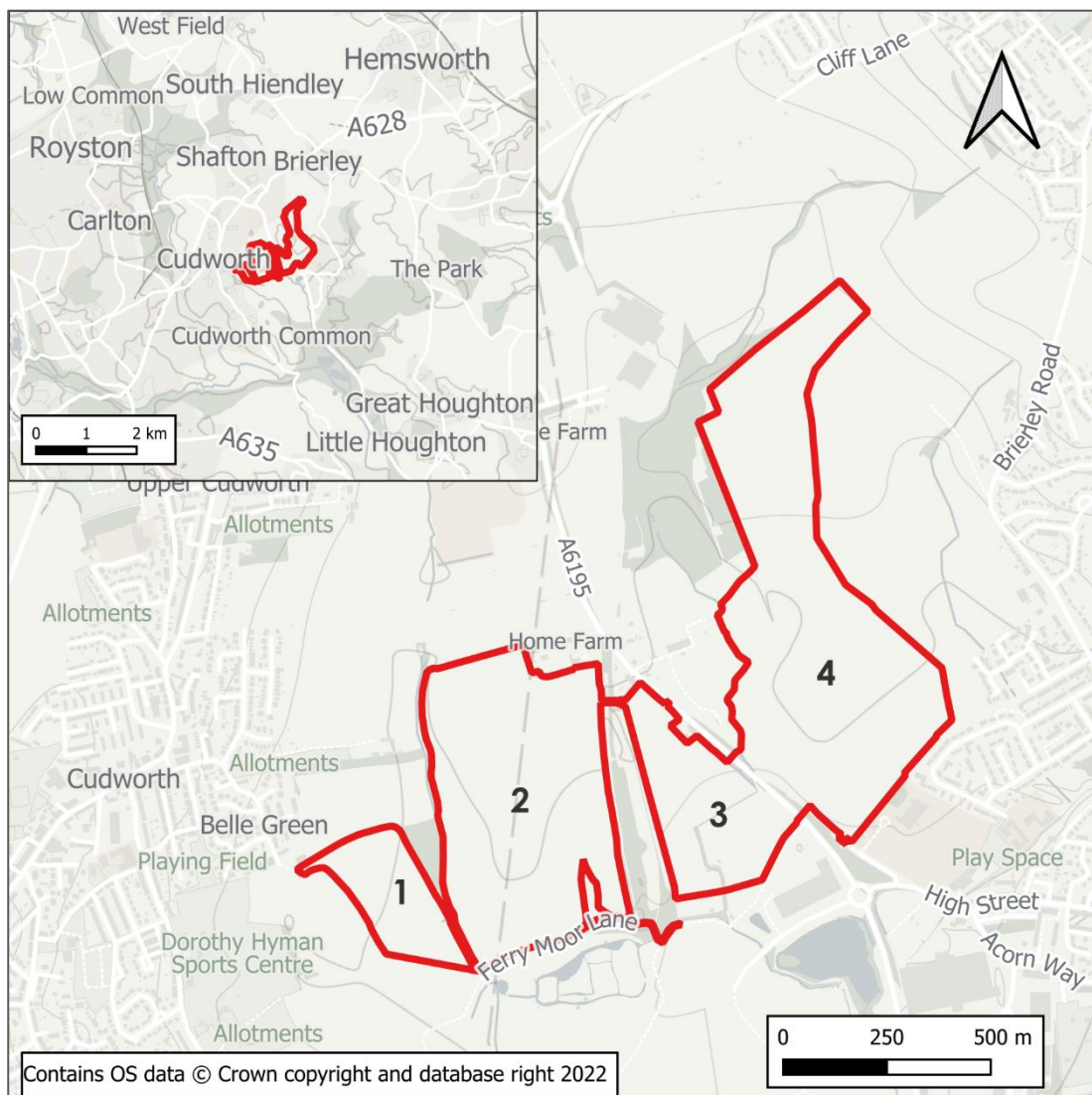
### Site Location and Topography

- 1.3 The Site comprises an irregularly-shaped parcel of land, characterised by four distinct areas, and is located on both sides of the A6195 Engine Lane, east of Barnsley. The village of Grimethorpe is located to the east and south-east and Cudworth is located to the west.
- 1.4 The Site is centred approximately on National Grid Reference SE 39976 09583. For the ease of reporting, the Site has been sub-divided into the four distinct parcels (Parcels 1, 2, 3 and 4). The Site as a whole is approximately 90.6ha. The location of the Site and the parcels it has been divided into are shown on **Figure 1**.
- 1.5 The individual fields within Parcels 1, 2 and 3 are separated by mature trees and hedgerows, within an undulating landscape used predominantly for agricultural purposes. Parcels 1 and 2 are separated by dense tree cover and an incised gradient and ditch. The topography of Parcel 1 can be broadly characterised as sloping from 54m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the north to 43m AOD in the centre of the plot, rising again to 53m AOD in the south of Parcel 1. Parcel 1 is connected to Parcel 2 by a small access track measuring approximately 10m between the south-eastern corner of Parcel 1 and the south-western corner of Parcel 2.
- 1.6 The fields that comprise Parcel 2 are separated by hedgerows, headlands and occasionally, some more established trees. Parcel 2 includes an 300m-long access trackway on Ferry Moor Lane that heads east. Parcel 2 generally slopes from east to west, but it also slopes downwards from approximately 59m AOD in the north to approximately 45m AOD in the south. The topography in Parcel 2, with the exception of a small area in the north, has been reinstated upon completion of open-cast mining in the early 2000s. Parcel 2 and Parcel 3 are separated by an incised gradient bordered by mature woodland that is a remnant of the Dearne Valley Railway. Parcel 2 is connected to Parcel 3 by a narrow corridor of land measuring 37m long on a west-east orientation towards the north of the two parcels.
- 1.7 Parcel 3 is mixed use. At the time of the survey, it was predominantly divided into smaller paddocks used for grazing. Other areas within the Parcel contained scrubland, which

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2012 (as amended 2021), *National Planning Policy Framework*, Chapter 16, paragraph 194.

also may have been grazed. Parcel 3 can be generally characterised as very gently sloping and between 37m to 39m AOD, with steep rise in the north of the Parcel to 50m AOD. Parcel 3 is separated from Parcel 4 by the A6195, Engine Lane.

- 1.8 The land use within Parcel 4 is agricultural. This Parcel comprises a mix of fields that are separated by established hedgerows and some tree cover. Parcel 4 slopes from the north to the south and from the north-west to the north-east. The datum to the north is approximately 83m AOD rising to 92m AOD. The ground to the north-west of the Site is approximately 64m AOD. The remains of an embankment that was a former mining tramway, approximately 2m in height, runs roughly north to south dividing a small proportion of the Parcel that is adjacent to Engine Lane from the rest of the Parcel 4. To the west of the embankment, the datum is approximately 42m AOD.<sup>2</sup>



**Figure 1: Site Location and Parcel Numbers**

<sup>2</sup> Free Map Tools, *Elevation Finder*, <https://www.freemaptools.com/elevation-finder.htm>.

## Geology and Soils

- 1.9 The online British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping records the underlying bedrock geology across the Site. Covering a large area, the underlying bedrock varies across the Site. In Parcels 1, 2 and 3, this comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measures formed of sedimentary rock such as sandstone and with some areas of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. These deposits were formed during the Carboniferous period. The underlying geology in the west of Parcel 4 (close to Engine Lane) is the same as Parcels 1 to 3. To the east of the tramway embankment, the underlying geology changes to Pennine Upper Coal Measures, comprising a mix of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. These were also deposited in the Carboniferous period.
- 1.10 The nature of superficial deposits for the majority of the Site are not mapped by the BGS. Where these deposits are mapped, they comprise alluvium formed of sedimentary deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed during the Quaternary period.<sup>3</sup> Deposits in Parcel 2 have been impacted by extraction and the land reinstated.

## Proposed Development

- 1.11 The Proposed Development comprises the installation of a photovoltaic (PV) array and associated groundworks, services, and ancillary structures (**Appendix 1, P007033-04-RevB**).
- 1.12 The Proposed Development comprises the construction of a temporary solar farm, including the installation of ground-mounted solar panels together with associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure, such as sub-stations, access arrangements and security fencing. The proposed layout is shown in **Appendix 1 P007033-11-PlanningLayout-RevG**. In the south of Parcel 2 is the compound with the Customer Transformer and DNO Circuit Breaker. The Parcel 2 access will be in the same location.
- 1.13 A security fence, comprising strainer posts and intermediate posts at 5m centres, will enclose each parcel of the Site. In Parcel 4, the embankment will be retained as a footpath and be delimited by the perimeter fence. Transformer substations will be placed within each parcel (**Appendix 1 P007033-11-PlanningLayout-RevG**). The height of the fence will be 1.9m (**Appendix 1-P007033-22-FenceSections-RevA**).
- 1.14 The vertical height of each solar panel will be 2.493m (**Appendix 1: P007033-20-ArraySections-RevB**). Each panel will be 6.955 wide, pitched at an angle of 15 degrees, with 0.6m of clearance under the 'toe' of the panel. The distance between each array will be between 3.2 to 6.4m. The inverters will be located under the panels.
- 1.15 Drawing **P007033-21-EHVSubSections** contains the dimensions of the EHV Substation. The T-Boot dimensions are shown on **P007033-24-TBootSections**. The customer sub-stations have a height of 3.074m (**P007033-23-CustSubSection-RevA**).

<sup>3</sup> British Geological Survey, *Geology of Britain Viewer*, <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

- 1.16 **Appendix 1 (P007033-11-PlanningLayout-RevG)** also shows the proposed location of screening. This is located to south of Parcel 1, to the north of Parcel 2 where the Parcel bounds Engine Lane and along the southern and eastern boundaries of Parcel 4.
- 1.17 Parcel 1 and Parcel 2 will be accessed from Ferry Moor Lane. Parcel 3 will be accessed from a lane off Engine Lane. Parcel 4 will be accessed from Engine Lane, as shown on drawing **P007033-11-PlanningLayout-RevG (Appendix 1)**.

## 2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

### Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990<sup>4</sup>

- 2.1 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that, in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, in certain cases, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. Section 72 of the Act states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

### National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>5</sup>

- 2.2 Chapter 16 of the NPPF Paragraph 202 states, 'Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.
- 2.3 Chapter 16, paragraph 203 states that 'Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:
- d) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
  - e) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
  - f) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
  - g) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.'
- 2.4 Paragraph 205 of the NPPF states that 'Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:
- h) *assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and*
  - i) *predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future*'.

<sup>4</sup> HMSO, 1990, *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*

<sup>5</sup> *National Planning Policy Framework*, Chapter 16.

- 2.5 Paragraph 206 states that *'Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible'*.
- 2.6 Chapter 16, paragraph 207, of the NPPF states that *'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'*.
- 2.7 Paragraphs 208 states that *'Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal'*.
- 2.8 Paragraph 210 states that *'in determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*
- a) *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
  - b) *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
  - c) *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness'*.
- 2.9 Paragraph 212 states that *'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'*.
- 2.10 Paragraph 213 states that *'any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*
- (a) *grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*

(b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’.

2.11 Paragraph 214 states that ‘Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

(a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

(b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

(c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

(d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use’.

2.12 Paragraph 215 states that ‘Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use’.

2.13 Paragraph 216 states 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 directly or indirectly affect 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’.

2.14 Paragraph 217 states that ‘Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred’.

2.15 Paragraph 218 states that ‘Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted’.

2.16 Paragraph 219 states that ‘Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably’.

- 2.17 Paragraph 220 states that 'not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole'.
- 2.18 Paragraph 221 states that 'Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies'.

### **Barnsley Local Plan<sup>6</sup>**

- 2.19 The overarching aim of the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Local Plan (adopted January 2019) is '*Securing a sustainable future for the important legacy of buildings and structures including those associated with Barnsley's industrial past by ensuring our historic assets are appreciated and appropriately managed. Protecting important landscapes both directly and indirectly by ensuring their settings and their key views are respected and not subject to inappropriate development*'.
- 2.20 Relevant policy relating to the Proposed Development and the historic environment is repeated below. Sections of the policy not relevant to the Proposed Development or the location of the Site are omitted.

#### Policy HE1 The Historic Environment

*'We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk.*

*This will be achieved by:*

- a. Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place.'*

- 2.21 Relevant elements and assets to the Proposed Development include:

- *'18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone'; and*
- *'Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.'*

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<sup>6</sup> Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, 2019, *Barnsley Local Plan*.

2.22 Policy HE1 goes on to state:

- b. *'By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.'*
- c. *By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.*
- d. *By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.*
- e. *By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.*
- f. *By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.'*

2.23 The Local Plan states that for development proposals likely to impact upon a heritage asset or its setting, the following procedures will apply:

Policy HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures

*'Proposals that are likely to affect known heritage assets or sites where it comes to light there is potential for the discovery of unrecorded heritage assets will be expected to include a description of the heritage significance of the site and its setting.*

- *This description will need to include an appropriate but proportionate level of detail that allows an understanding of the significance of the asset but no more than is necessary to understand the impact of the proposal.*
- *For sites with significant archaeological potential, a desk based assessment may be required in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.'*

### Policy HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings

*'Proposals involving additions or alterations to listed buildings or buildings of evident historic significance such as locally listed buildings (or their setting) should seek to conserve and where appropriate enhance that building's significance. In such circumstances proposals will be expected to:*

- Respect historic precedents of scale, form, massing, architectural detail and the use of appropriate materials that contribute to the special interest of a building.*
- Capitalise on opportunities to better reveal the significance of a building where elements exist that detract from its special interest.'*

2.24 It is noted in the Local Plan that: *'As well as normal planning application requirements, there are extra controls in conservation areas to help keep their character. This includes the requirement for permission where a proposal involves totally demolishing any building that is 115 cubic metres or more in size, or demolishing any gate, wall, fence or other enclosure that is more than one metre high where it is next to a highway, or more than two metres high in any other case.'*

### Policy HE6 Archaeology

*'Applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following:*

- Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains;*
- An assessment of the significance of the remains; and,*
- Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.*

*Where preservations of the remains are not justified, permission will be conditional upon:*

- Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed), whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building;*
- Analysis of the information gathered;*
- Interpretation of the results gained;*
- Public dissemination of the results; and*
- Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.'*

2.25 Text associated with Policy HE6 states that:

*'Proposals [sic] will need enough information from developers to assess the probable effects of their proposals on archaeological sites or buildings of archaeological interest. The assessment aims to find out whether there are any remains on site and to show the character and extent of those remains. It will also provide information useful for identifying potential options for reducing or avoiding damage to the remains.'*

*Where the information in the assessment is not sufficient to determine the archaeological impact of the proposal, we may also ask the developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation. Pre application discussions with us should be used to clarify whether applications will require supporting archaeological information.*

*We will consider any archaeological aspects of development proposals in consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. As well as providing archaeological advice the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service maintains the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, which holds information on many of the archaeological sites and finds, and buildings of archaeological interest in Barnsley.*

*We will use the information submitted with a planning application and required by Policy HE6 and the advice of the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service to determine applications with archaeological implications.*

*Development which would result in harm to the significance of a Scheduled Monument or other nationally important archaeological site will not be permitted. The preservation of other archaeological sites will be an important consideration. When development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, the council will seek to ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution.'*

### 3. INFORMATION SOURCES

- 3.1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.<sup>7</sup>
- 3.2 Historic England's National Heritage List for England Database was consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites within the study area.<sup>8</sup>
- 3.3 Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from a search of the South Yorkshire HER on 25th November 2022.
- 3.1 A review of relevant historic mapping available online was undertaken. Other internet sources, including the Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer, were also reviewed <sup>9</sup> as well as other sources of historic aerial images.<sup>10</sup>
- 3.2 Consultations were undertaken with the Heritage and Conservation Officers for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) and the Senior Historic Environment Officer for South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) to agree the size of the study areas for the assessment.

#### Site Visit

- 3.3 A site visit was undertaken on 16th December 2022 during clear and bright conditions to collate baseline information, assess the significance and setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets and assess any contribution that the Site makes to the setting of designated assets within the study area.
- 3.4 It also aimed to identify areas of the Site which may have been disturbed and to identify any heritage assets that may not have been catalogued on the HER. The information from the site visit was used to inform the assessment of impacts and to determine the location of specific viewpoints and assessment locations. It was a key factor in determining the size of the study area (1km) for designated assets. The site visit also contributed to the assessment of archaeological potential.
- 3.5 Photos from the site visit are presented as plates in **Appendix 4**. The locations of the plates used within the assessment are annotated on **Figure 6 (Appendix 3)**.

#### Geophysical Survey

- 3.6 A geophysical survey has been conducted<sup>11</sup> and the results have been used to inform the archaeological baseline (**Appendix 5**). The results are discussed in Section 5 as part of the Archaeology and Historical Background.

<sup>7</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

<sup>8</sup> Historic England, *The National Heritage List for England*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>.

<sup>9</sup> Historic England, *Aerial Photo Explorer* (last accessed 20 November 2024)

<sup>10</sup> Google Earth (last accessed 20 November 2024)

<sup>11</sup> Ecus, 2024, Grimethorpe, Barnsley, South Yorkshire-Geophysical Survey Report

## 4. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An assessment of the importance of heritage assets within a 1km study area of the Site has been undertaken. Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of high importance.
- 4.2 The basis for assessing impacts on the historic environment is an understanding of the heritage assets that might be affected by a proposal. Planning policy and guidance emphasise the need to understand the cultural significance of heritage assets, including their setting, reflecting that the primary purpose is to preserve significance rather than no change. The process of gaining this understanding can be broken down into three distinct stages:
- **Description:** Research leading to a preliminary factual statement that establishes the location, nature and setting of the asset;
  - **Cultural significance:** Analysis of what we value about the asset and the contribution made by its setting, leading to a statement of cultural significance. Cultural significance is not scaled but can be expressed in terms of four key 'heritage values' (see **Table 4.1**), as outlined in Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment<sup>12</sup>; and
  - **Importance:** A conclusion regarding the level of protection or consideration that the asset merits in planning policy and cultural heritage legislation. A judgement on importance is scaled and can therefore be expressed in terms of the criteria set out within **Table 4.2**.

**Table 4.1: Heritage Values**

Value	Description
Evidential	The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. Sites of evidential value will include those which have archaeological interest.
Historical	The ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. Heritage assets can either illustrate, or be associated with, past people and events
Aesthetic	The ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic value can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved.
Communal	The meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory

<sup>12</sup> English Heritage, 2008, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*.

**Table 4.2: Importance of Heritage Assets Criteria**

Importance	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites; and Places of international importance due to their 'outstanding universal value'.
High	Scheduled Monuments; Grade I or II* Listed Buildings; Grade I or II* Registered Parks and Gardens; Battlefields; Places or structures of national importance; and Non-designated heritage assets of equivalent national importance or potential to contribute significantly to national research objectives.
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings; Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; Conservation Areas; and Non-designated assets of regional or high local importance with potential to contribute significantly to regional and local research objectives. This includes assets which have particular regional associations or may have important associations at a local level (e.g. they have significance to local population or embody something of the special identity of a locality).
Low	Locally Listed Buildings; and Non-designated assets which are relatively poorly preserved or have limited importance at a local level and low potential to add to local and regional research objectives.
Negligible	Assets that have very limited or no archaeological, historical or cultural importance.
Uncertain	Sites where there is evidence that a heritage asset may exist, but where there is insufficient information to determine its nature, extent and degree of survival given current knowledge.

4.3 Having understood cultural significance, the next step is to understand the proposed change(s) and the impact they would have on cultural significance. The process of evaluating the consequences of change can be usefully broken down into three distinct analytical stages:

- **Change:** A factual statement of how a proposal would change an asset or its setting including physical, visual appearance, scale, nature and duration;
- **Impact:** An assessment of the degree to which any changes would increase or decrease the cultural significance of an asset. Impact is scaled and the magnitude of impact is a reflection of the extent to which the cultural significance of an asset is changed by a proposal. A judgement of magnitude of impact can be made based criteria set out within **Table 4.3**; and
- **Effect:** A conclusion regarding whether an impact matters or not, reflecting the importance of the affected heritage asset. The effect is the measure that brings

together the magnitude of the impact and the heritage asset's importance. This a critical stage of the assessment process as this determines the weight that should be given to the matter in either influencing the design of the proposal or ultimately in the test as to whether the proposal will be acceptable and permitted. The effect can be articulated through the use of a matrix which brings together the importance of an asset and the magnitude of impact on the asset's significance (see **Table 4.4**). Where there are two options for a level of effect, it is a matter of professional judgement which should be articulated in the text description as to the level of effect appropriate.

**Table 4.3: Magnitude of Impact**

Impact	Criteria
Major Negative	Causes total destruction or change to most key elements of the asset that results in substantial loss of integrity and cultural significance. Comprehensive change to the setting of the asset which is a critical aspect of the asset's cultural significance. Any such change would not normally be reversible.
Moderate Negative	Causes change to, or loss of many key elements which results in a moderate loss of integrity and cultural significance of the asset. Moderate changes to the setting of the asset where this makes an important contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Minor Negative	Change to some elements which lead to a limited loss of integrity and cultural significance of the asset. Change to the setting of the asset where this makes a limited contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Negligible / No change	No appreciable change to the cultural significance of the asset or its setting.
Minor Positive	Change to some elements which leads to limited improvement in integrity and cultural significance of the asset, or arrests decline. Change to the setting of the asset where this makes a limited contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Moderate Positive	Causes change to many key elements which result in a moderate enhancement to integrity and cultural significance of the asset or reverses decline. Moderate changes to the setting of the asset where this makes an important contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Major Positive	Causes significant change to most key elements of the asset that results in substantial enhancement of cultural significance. Comprehensive change to the setting of the asset which is a critical aspect of the asset's cultural significance.

**Table 4.4: Effect Matrix**

Importance of Asset	Magnitude of Impact			
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible / No Change
<b>Very High</b>	Very Large	Very Large/Large	Large/Moderate	Slight/Neutral
<b>High</b>	Very Large/Large	Large/Moderate	Moderate/Slight	Slight/Neutral
<b>Medium</b>	Large/Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Neutral
<b>Low</b>	Moderate/Slight	Slight	Slight/Neutral	Neutral

Setting of a Heritage Asset

- 4.4 The setting of a heritage asset is defined by the NPPF as ‘surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’.<sup>13</sup>
- 4.5 In determining the impacts on setting, Historic England recommend a staged approach to achieve proportionate decision-taking.<sup>14</sup> The stages recommended are:
- Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
  - Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
  - Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
  - Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
  - Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

<sup>13</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Annex 2: Glossary.

<sup>14</sup> Historic England, 2017, *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*.

## 5. BASELINE ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 The assessment considers in detail the archaeological and heritage baseline within a 1km study area of the Site. Tabulated gazetteers summarising pertinent information for individual assets are presented in **Appendix 2 (Tables 1, 2 and 3)**. Within **Appendix 3, Figures 2–4** depict the locations of designated heritage assets, non-designated heritage assets and previous archaeological events respectively. **Figure 5** shows zones of theoretical visibility (ZTV) from selected viewpoints within each Parcel and **Figure 6** depicts the locations of plates discussed within the text. **Appendix 4** contains photographs taken during the site visit presented as plates. **Appendix 5** contains the results of the geophysical survey.
- 5.2 Where designated heritage assets, such as Listed Buildings, are mentioned in the text, the relevant Historic England list entry numbers are given. Non-designated heritage assets included on the South Yorkshire HER are followed by the relevant HER number.

### Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3 The study area contains no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens.
- 5.4 Within the study area, there are eight designated assets. Including one Grade II\* and five Grade II Listed Buildings. Two of the Grade II Listed Buildings are within the Brierley Conservation Area (BCA) which is partially within the study area (**Appendix 2, Table 1**).

### Non-designated Heritage Assets and Events

- 5.5 There are eight non-designated heritage assets on the HER and nine archaeological events within the study area. The former mining tramway within Parcel 4 has been classified as a non-designated heritage asset (**BWB01**) (**Appendix 3, Figure 3**).

### Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.6 The following outlines the archaeological and historical background of the study area and is compiled from a review of the HER data as well as available secondary sources.

#### Prehistoric

- 5.7 There are no entries within the HER that are dated firmly to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age within the study area.

#### Iron Age and Roman Period

- 5.8 Asset **MSY13279** relates to part of an Iron Age/ Romano-British field System, and **MSY6947** is a sub-enclosure within an internal division, visible as a crop mark. The precise dates of these features are unknown, although they are broadly dated to the later Prehistoric or Romano-British period.

- 5.9 The remains of a possible Romano-British field boundary and enclosure have been identified from geophysical survey and aerial photographs. They may be part of a wider system of enclosures (**MSY12379**).

#### Early Medieval and Medieval Period

- 5.10 Carved stones were found during ploughing and may comprise medieval fragments of 13th or early 14th century windows (**MSY10321**). Also of probable medieval origin are the remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation and other unidentified earthworks located at Bridge Farm in Grimethorpe (**MSY6653**).

#### Post-medieval and Modern Period

- 5.11 A series of boundary markers, stone posts and pillars around Ferry Moor near Cudworth, may be associated with the boundary of Monk Bretton Priory (**MSY12214**). The asset is recorded on the HER in three locations, one of which was within Parcel 1. Former cropmark enclosures, identified from aerial photography in 2001 near Manor Farm, are broadly dated to the medieval or post-medieval period.
- 5.12 Grimethorpe Hall (**MSY5236**), which is also Grade II\* Listed Building (**1151202**), was built in 1670. This was described in 1838 as an 'ancient mansion which formerly has a small Catholic chapel and extensive pleasure grounds'. Historic mapping shows a complex of buildings that were stables and outbuildings, and later demolished.

### **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 5.13 A geophysical survey has been undertaken of the whole Site. The preliminary results suggest the presence of anomalies of archaeological origin, possible archaeology as well as areas of former disturbance. The survey has detected linear and rectilinear anomalies interpreted as former field systems, enclosures and boundary ditches that have tentatively been interpreted Romano-British. A possible pit alignment was also identified. Additionally, relict cultivation furrows are present of medieval or post-medieval origin and some field boundaries seem to correspond to 19th-century mapping. Other anomalies were either natural or related to modern agricultural activity.<sup>15</sup>
- 5.14 The HER records nine events within the study area. These are listed in **Table 3 (Appendix 2)** and are depicted in **Figure 4 (Appendix 3)**.
- 5.15 Four of the events relate to geophysical surveys (**ESY171**, **ESY203**, **ESY214** and **ESY215**). To the east of the Site, **ESY171** identified anomalies of uncertain origin. In 2005, the area was evaluated and in three trenches, small linear ditches and the remains of cultivation furrows were recorded.
- 5.16 To the north of the Parcel 2, a geophysical survey identified anomalies including sub-circular and sub-divided enclosures as well as other discrete anomalies. In 2001, an archaeological evaluation recorded a large enclosure ditch as well as linear and discrete features. The enclosure was Late Iron Age or early Roman in date. In 2002,

<sup>15</sup> Ecus, 2024, Grimethorpe, Barnsley, South Yorkshire – Geophysical Survey Report

another evaluation and a watching brief revealed the remains of another enclosure dating to the later Iron Age that was reused in the Romano-British period (**ESY215**).

- 5.17 Partially within the study area to the west, a geophysical survey recorded anomalies related to cultivation furrows and modern agricultural features (**ESY203**). HER entry **ESY214** is only partially within the study area to the north. The geophysical survey identified an enclosure with a possible double ditched trackway. Other linear anomalies indicated the presence of cultivation furrows. An evaluation in 1999 confirmed the presence of ditches relating to land division within the Romano-British period. A round house was also partially exposed. Further evaluation in 2000 confirmed the presence of a 1st and 2nd century AD enclosure with internal and external features such as hearths.
- 5.18 To the north of the Site in Shafton, an archaeological evaluation comprising 25 trenches recorded evidence of ridge-and-furrow cultivation as well as a bell pit. No Prehistoric or Romano-British features were recorded (**ESY1331**). Events **ESY1611** and **ESY1614** relate to archaeological works conducted ahead of the Cudworth bypass. These works are related to **ESY1614** and **ESY203** respectively.
- 5.19 A watching brief in 2001 was undertaken prior to coal extraction (**ESY1645**). The area where the watching brief was conducted is partially within the southern part of Parcel 2. No archaeological artefacts or features were found.

### **Cartographic Analysis**

- 5.20 A review of online historic mapping covering the Site was undertaken to assess how the Site and the study area has changed over time.
- 5.21 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1849 depicts Parcel 1 as arable fields. The field boundaries depicted on this Edition Map are still present as topographic features. Passing through the south of the Site is Ferry Moor Lane, which is now present as a shelter belt of mature trees. The location of an 'old coal pit' is annotated outside the northern Site boundary.
- 5.22 Parcel 2 is also depicted as arable fields. The field boundaries depicted on the historic map are generally in the same location as topographic features. Ferry Moor Lane delimits the boundary of Parcel 2 to the south. The former location of Ferry Moor Farm is outside of the Site Boundary. An 'old coal shaft' is annotated within the west part of the Site. The extent of this is not depicted. The First Edition OS Map predates the construction of the Dearne Valley Railway and arable fields of Parcel 2 and Parcel 3 are part of the same agricultural landscape. Ferry Moor is depicted, with a pond located in its north-west corner. Engine Lane is depicted as a track. Parcel 4 is depicted as open fields.
- 5.23 On the 1888 Edition Map, Parcel 1 and Parcel 2 are still depicted as arable fields. The triangular land parcel that is Parcel 3 is depicted as a mixture of arable fields and moorland or heath. Ferry Moor is crossed by several footpaths. The map depicts the incised cutting of the Dearne Valley Railway. The former location of the railway is now the eastern boundary of Parcel 2 and the western boundary of Parcel 3. It is still present and covered by trees. Parcel 4 is depicted as open fields on the 1888 Edition OS Map. Some of the field boundaries depicted on the historic map are still present as topographic features, although other fields from the historic depiction have since been

amalgamated into larger fields. The colliery tramway is not depicted on the 1888 Edition Map. A track is depicted as the southern boundary of Site. This track is now a public footpath and separates Parcel 2 from modern housing developments located to the south and south-east.

- 5.24 Grimethorpe Hall is depicted as a range of buildings and landscaping to the south-east of the Site. By the 1938 Edition OS Map, residential development has begun on Brierley Road to the north of the Hall. Development continues with the construction of further residential developments to the north-west and south-east of Grimethorpe Hall, which further alter its original setting.
- 5.25 The Brierley Colliery Tramway (**BWB01**) is mapped through Parcel 4 by the 1929 Edition OS Map. The tramway ran from Brierley Colliery along the northern boundary of Parcel 4 before turning and heading roughly north to south. Before the addition of the section that runs through Parcel 4, the tramway terminated at an intersection of the Dearne Valley Railway. On later mapping, it terminates at the Ferry Moor Colliery to the south of Grimethorpe.
- 5.26 Ferry Moor in Parcel 2 changes from moor or heath to fields by the time of the 1929 Edition Map. This depiction remains unchanged up to 1948 Edition Map. The removal of some of the field boundaries to create smaller paddocks appears to have happened after WWII. On the 1948 Edition, the Brierley Colliery Tramway is still depicted as in use.

### **Aerial Images**

- 5.27 A review of historic satellite imagery<sup>16</sup> and the Historic England Aerial Explorer<sup>17</sup> (which has only partial coverage) has been undertaken. The Aerial Explorer contains an image of undetermined cropmarks in parts of Parcel 1 and in fields directly adjacent it. No other images cover the site.
- 5.28 Aerial images show that the majority of Parcel 2 has been subjected to open-cast mining. This is clearly depicted on imagery from 1999, which is supported by LiDAR and information on the Barnsley Planning Portal. The area has been heavily disturbed and only a small part in the north of Parcel 2 has not been impacted by extraction.
- 5.29 By 2003, the area to the north-west of Grimethorpe Hall was developed for industrial and commercial purposes. Images from 2003 show that the fields to the south of Grimethorpe Hall were still used for agriculture at that time. However, by 2008, these fields had been developed for residential use, removing the last vestigial remnant of the former agricultural setting of the Hall.

### **Identification of Assessment Locations**

- 5.30 All designated heritage assets within a 1km study area and one non-designated asset are assessed within **Table 5.1**. Justification is provided for those heritage assets and viewpoints discounted from further assessment. Assessment locations have been identified based on potential impacts on heritage assets within the study area. Not all

<sup>16</sup> Google Earth Pro, 2022, *Grimethorpe*.

<sup>17</sup> Historic England, *Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/aerial-archaeology-mapping-explorer/>.

designated assets within the study area include the Site within their setting, either due to a more localised setting or other factors, such as screening by the surrounding topography, which has removed or limited the intervisibility between the Site and the asset. The assessment is summarised in Section 7. Representative plate numbers are also added where relevant. **Figure 6 (Appendix 3)** depicts the location of the plate viewpoints.

- 5.31 There is no Conservation Area Appraisal for the BCA.<sup>18</sup> The Listed Buildings within the village can be grouped and assessed within the BCA. The BCA was visited to understand the character of the Conservation Area and to assess the contribution its setting makes to its significance, understand key views and assess any intervisibility between the Site and the Conservation Area.
- 5.32 ZTV analyses have been used to assess whether the Proposed Development will constitute an impact upon the setting and significance of designated heritage assets (**Appendix 3, Figure 5**). These depict the theoretical visibility from areas within the Site using an observer height of 2.493m, the proposed height of a solar panel, as shown in **Appendix 1-P.Grimethorpe\_05\_SectionDrawings-RevD**.

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<sup>18</sup> Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, *Conservation Areas*, <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/conservation/conservation-areas/>.

**Table 5.1: Assessment Locations and Potential for Effects**

Assessment Location	Identifier	Asset Names	Designation	National Grid Reference	Setting and Potential for Effects
Brierley Conservation Area and associated Listed Buildings (Plates 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29)	BCA, 1191201, 1314994	Brierley Conservation Area, Brierley Hall, Church of St Paul	Conservation Area Grade II Grade II	SE 41074 11040 (centred on the Church of St Paul)	<p>Brierley Conservation Area is located approximately 650m north-east of Parcel 4. The setting that contributes most to the significance and character of the Conservation Area and its heritage assets as a group is inward facing along the linear street patterns. These views commence from Barnsley Road and then down Church Street and include Brierley Hall and St Paul's Church. Other key views include the junction off Church Street, Brierley Road and Common Road to the south-east of the Conservation Area. These views comprise the village core.</p> <p>Due to the layout of the Conservation Area, the historic core is generally inward facing along the linear street forms, which restrict views in all other directions. The topography of the Conservation Area also screens long distance views from the designated assets and the Conservation Area in the direction of the Site. The historic core, along the key thoroughfares, is set back from the crest of the ridge that overlooks the Site to the west. Modern developments that are outside the boundary of the Conservation Area border the historic core to the west. They provide an effective screen that removes intervisibility between the Site, the Conservation Area and the Listed Buildings within it.</p> <p>The ZTV (<b>Appendix 3, Figure 5: 4a to 4b</b>) confirm this assessment and demonstrate no intervisibility from Parcels 1 to 4 within the Site. Views only extend as far as the edge of residential development on the edge of Brierley located outside the Conservation Area boundary. The BCA is screened from impacts to its setting. There will be no impacts to the setting and significance of the Conservation Area.</p>
Grimethorpe Hall (Plates	1151202	Grimethorpe Hall	Grade II*	SE 41036 09639	Grimethorpe Hall, located approximately 275m east of Parcel 4, is a Grade II* Listed Building. Map regression has

Assessment Location	Identifier	Asset Names	Designation	National Grid Reference	Setting and Potential for Effects
17, 30 and 31)					<p>shown that the original layout featured a complex of outbuildings and auxiliary buildings and included a small garden or meadow. This configuration of buildings would have been the setting at the turn of 20<sup>th</sup> century. The wider area to the west, where Parcel 4 is located, would have contributed to the rural nature of the setting.</p> <p>From the 1930s onwards, the setting has gradually changed. The asset has always fronted Brierley Road to the north-east. However, this area has undergone significant residential development on both sides of Brierley Road, which is now a busy arterial route.</p> <p>Immediately to the north of the asset, there is a working yard area and lorry park that contains large, prefabricated units as well as some residential development. To the south, the asset is bound by modern residential development. These developments do not contribute positively to the setting of the asset. They also enclose the asset, limiting and screening views to the west and into Parcel 4.</p> <p>The setting that contributes most to its significance is the view from Brierley Road towards the north-east facing elevation. However, the asset's current state of repair (Heritage at Risk) includes remedial works to block windows with breeze blocks, which also compromises the setting from this viewpoint.</p> <p>Set back from the road, the asset does retain an isolated feel of former grandeur and clearly stands out from the rest of the area as an asset of significance and retains, to varying degrees, elements of all four heritage values.</p> <p>Its setting contributes less to this significance due to the immediate surroundings. The Site, and in particular Parcel 4, does not contribute to this setting. From the former</p>

Assessment Location	Identifier	Asset Names	Designation	National Grid Reference	Setting and Potential for Effects
					<p>tramway in Parcel 4, there are no clear views of the asset. Any aesthetic value that the south-west facing elevation may have cannot be appreciated. Any long distance, glimpsed views of the asset's upper storey or roof are viewed against a backdrop of the adjacent residential and commercial developments and premises. They do not contribute to its setting or significance.</p> <p>The asset has high importance. The magnitude of impact is no change resulting in a neutral significance of effect, as there will be no appreciable change in setting.</p> <p>The ZTV analyses (<b>Appendix 3, Figure 5: 4a to 4b</b>) confirm this assessment and demonstrate no intervisibility from Parcels 1 to 4 within the Site. Views only extend as far as the edge of modern development. The asset is screened from impacts to its setting. There will be no impacts to the setting and significance.</p>
Bridge Farmhouse (Plate 16)	1293449	Bridge Farmhouse	Grade II	SE 41339 09312	<p>The setting of Bridge Farmhouse, approximately 525m south-east of Parcel 4, features a key view, facing north along Brierley Road. Heading in this direction, the south-facing elevation of the farmhouse is the most visible aspect. This is due to the setback location of the asset off Brierley Road (c. 25m). It is also screened by the former farm buildings, which are immediately adjacent to Brierley Road. Despite the dilapidated condition of these farm outbuildings, they screen views of the west-facing gable and the rear of the asset. The association with the former outbuilding provides a positive contribution to the immediate setting. However, beyond these outbuildings to the west, in the direction of the Site, the setting comprises Brierley Road and residential developments in all direction. Except for views from the east-facing elevation of the asset that look out over fields which provides the only vestigial link to its former rural context, the wider setting has an urban feel.</p>

Assessment Location	Identifier	Asset Names	Designation	National Grid Reference	Setting and Potential for Effects
					There is no intervisibility between the Site and the asset. The Site makes no contribution to the setting of the asset and there will be no impact on the asset's significance.
Mile post west of junction with Engine Lane	1151129	Mile Post	Grade II	SE 39624 10598	The asset is approximately 750m north of the Site. The asset is approximately 1m in height. There will be no impact on the asset.
Guide Stoop	1255291	18 <sup>th</sup> century guide stoop or milestone	Grade II	SE 38361 09417	Located approximately 980m west from the Site, there is no intervisibility with the Site and there will be no impact on the asset.
BWB01-Parcel 4 (Plate 12, 14, 20 and 22)	Non-designated	Brierley Colliery Tramway	Non-designated asset	SE 40578 09119 to SE 40558 10437	<p>The Brierley Colliery Tramway runs roughly north-to south through open ground in Parcel 4. It then heads on a north-west to north-east orientation towards the former location of Brierley Colliery and forms the northern boundary of Parcel 4 (<b>Appendix 3, Figure 3</b>).</p> <p>The asset comprises an embankment with an approximate height of 2m, although some parts are more denuded than others. The base of the asset varies but is on average approximately 6m wide at its base. The north to south orientated section is the most visible as a raised feature in an otherwise ploughed flat field. The north-west to north-east section is less pronounced.</p> <p>Although the asset is not present on the HER, it has been included within the assessment as it forms the surviving remnant of the industrial heritage of the local area and in particular the Brierley Colliery. It is currently used as a footpath.</p> <p>It has some evidential value and some limited communal value. Its immediate setting within an agricultural field is relatively unchanged, although the wider setting is much altered. The feature has also been partially disturbed to incorporate buried services and then reinstated.</p>

Assessment Location	Identifier	Asset Names	Designation	National Grid Reference	Setting and Potential for Effects
					<p>The Proposed Development will not directly impact the asset. The setting of the asset will change. The impact would be adverse, leading to a limited loss of setting. The asset has low importance, and the magnitude of impact is minor negative. This will result in a slight adverse significance of effect on setting at the lower end of the scale within Parcel 4. In terms of the Proposed Development as a whole, the impact is neutral. No further detailed impact assessment is required.</p>

## Summary of Table

- 5.33 **Table 5.1** has provided a detailed assessment of the designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. The assessment is supported by a site visit as well as plates and figures, including ZTV analyses. The following assets have been descoped from further assessment where it has been demonstrated that the Site does not share intervisibility with the asset **1255291**, **1151129** and **1293449** due to topography, distance from the Site and the characteristics of the asset.
- 5.34 Assessment has determined that there will be no impact to the BCA, the Church of St Paul (**1314994**) and Brierley Hall (**1191201**) as a result of the Proposed Development. The setting and key views of the Listed Buildings are along linear arterial routes through the Conservation Area. The western edge of the Conservation Area comprises modern residential development which provides an effective buffer between the Site and the BCA. The significance of effect on assets of medium importance is Neutral. These assets are descoped from further assessment.
- 5.35 Grimethorpe Hall is a Grade II\* Listed Building and has high importance. The assessment has concluded the original setting of the asset has been comprehensively altered by modern development, exacerbated by the current state of disrepair of the asset itself. The Site, in particular Parcel 4 closest to the asset, does not contribute to the setting of the asset. Therefore, the significance of effect is neutral. No further assessment of the asset is required.
- 5.36 There will be a slight adverse significance of effect on the setting of the former Brierley Colliery Tramway (**BWB01**). The Proposed Development will alter the setting of the asset. This significance of effect will be most evident where the asset runs north to south through the open fields of Parcel 4 and will be fenced off. This is a non-designated asset with Low importance.

## **6. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

### **Assessment of Significance and Setting**

- 6.1 No designated heritage assets will be impacted by the Proposed Development.

### **Assessment of Archaeological Potential**

- 6.2 The baseline assessment has discussed the HER data entries. Of the eight events within the study area (**Appendix 2, Table 3**), three of these entries relate to buried archaeological remains that can be broadly dated to the later Prehistoric, Iron Age/Romano-British or Roman periods. Other buried remains include relict cultivation furrows and earthworks of probable medieval date.
- 6.3 There is a lack of archaeological baseline within HER data for the study area, and in particular within Parcels 1, 3 and 4, that reflects the lack of development in those areas. The planning process can provide a mechanism to increase the understanding of the archaeological resource, which is then used to assess the archaeological potential of proposed development sites. Parcels 1, 3 and 4 have remained agricultural and undeveloped. Some of the historic field boundaries are still present and the boundaries of some of the Parcels are delimited by historic features such as tracks.
- 6.4 The results of a geophysical survey have provided more information on the archaeological baseline of each Parcel. In Parcel 1, north of Parcel 2, Parcel 3 and Parcel 4, the survey has detected anomalies that have been initially interpreted as former field systems and possible enclosures, tentatively dated to the Romano-British period. Other features include a possible pit alignment in Parcel 4. From the initial results of the greyscale and interpretation, some anomalies are more open to interpretation, with obvious archaeological features contrasting with other responses that may be more open to interpretation. The archaeological horizon in the majority of Parcel 2 has been removed during open-cast mining operations between 1999 and the early 2000s. Only a small proportion of Parcel 2 to the north remains undisturbed. There is no archaeological potential where former open-cast mining has taken place.
- 6.5 Remains from the Prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods have the potential to be of Low to Medium importance depending on their significance. The topography of the Site features some relatively steep slopes which are unlikely to be a favourable location for settlement throughout all periods and the preferred interpretation is where anomalies are interpreted as archaeological, this is an indication of agricultural land use. Other areas of the Site are more gently undulating and potentially more favourable, although there are no obvious features, such as round houses present within the data.
- 6.6 Modern ploughing regimes as well as the extent of any former ridge-and-furrow cultivation where it is present, may have truncated soil horizons and negatively impacted remains by disturbing or removing them entirely. Any remains that relate to former agricultural practices, including relict cultivation furrows and former post-medieval field boundaries, will have Low importance.

- 
- 6.7 Parcel 3 has also undergone change, with the larger fields depicted on 19th century historic maps reduced to a series of smaller paddocks. The area that was formerly Ferry Moor has been 'improved' and is now paddock and grazing land.
- 6.8 The route of the Brierley Colliery Tramway (**BWB01**) may have impacted archaeological remains where it passes through the Site, although this is retained as part of the Proposed Development. There are also gas mains and other service infrastructure that are mapped through Parcel 4. In these wayleaves, the archaeological potential will have been impacted, although they only form a small proportion of the overall area.
- 6.9 The potential for remains relating to the later Iron Age or Romano-British periods is likely to be High, although this seems to be limited to parts of the Site where the geophysical survey has detected probable field systems and enclosures. There are large parts of the Site, such as the south of Parcel 1, south of Parcel 2, majority of Parcel 3 and some areas in Parcel 4 where these anomalies are not present (in otherwise good data). In these areas of each Parcel, the potential for features of this kind is Low, although discrete features may be present.
- 6.10 The potential for post-medieval remains is High, although features of this period are likely to be agricultural in nature and related to former field boundaries and relict cultivation furrows and will have Low importance.

## **7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

- 7.1 This section will assess the potential impacts on the significance of heritage assets and on hitherto unknown archaeological remains that may be present within the Site.

### **Direct Impacts on Recorded Heritage Assets**

- 7.2 There will be no direct physical impact on any designated assets as a result of the Proposed Development.

### **Impact on Setting on Recorded Heritage Assets**

- 7.3 There will be no impact on the setting of any designated assets as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 7.4 There will be a Minor impact on the setting of the Brierley Colliery Tramway (**BWB01**) where it runs through Parcel 4. The impact will be temporary but will last for the lifetime of the solar farm. The asset has Low importance. The significance of effect will be Slight.

### **Impact on Sub-surface Archaeological Remains**

- 7.5 Intrusive ground investigations and site preparations, including temporary works, excavation and buried service installation, have the potential to impact buried archaeological remains. The impact, where it occurs is irreversible. Archaeological features will be below the topsoil and sub-soil horizons. Works that require groundworks have the potential to disturb, truncate or remove potential buried archaeological remains if they exceed that depth.
- 7.6 Historic England guidance<sup>19</sup> identifies groundworks, such as those for solar panel supports, cable trenches, hardstanding and access (where needed) as well as footings for ancillary infrastructure such as substations and fencing, have the potential to impact archaeological remains.
- 7.7 The detailed design for the type and depth of footings and foundations is unknown but will aim to avoid or minimise any impacts on below ground remains if they are present. The nature of the groundworks required for a solar farm is unlikely to result in the entire removal of any archaeological features, with impacts restricted to footings and invasive works that reach the archaeological horizon where remains are present. The effect can be a cumulative impact, although the area of the intrusive footprint compared to the area of the Site as a whole is limited. Where there is a wayleave between each array, as an example, there will be no impact on the archaeological horizon or any archaeological remains.
- 7.8 Embedded mitigation within the detailed design may involve concrete bases for panels, which entail less ground disturbance. Other methods which may lessen impacts include pile driven screw foundations or pre-moulded concrete blocks or ballast plates. Impacts can be further mitigated or removed through the design of panel foundations.

<sup>19</sup> Historic England., 2021., *Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment (Advice Note 15)*

Development can also consider reducing the depths of cable trenches or laying cables on the ground surface to minimise impact.

- 7.9 The impact on any buried archaeological remains would be on their evidential value. Remains that are post-medieval or modern would have Low importance. Remains from any other periods, including those interpreted as possibly Late Iron Age or Romano-British period present as geophysical anomalies, will have Low to Medium importance depending on their significance. There are areas within the geophysical survey data, that indicate more activity, probably agricultural. Other areas, where the lack of anomalies in otherwise good date, suggests less activity. This suggests any impacts on archaeological remains would be limited to areas where there is an increased potential. The nature of the groundworks required for a solar farm is unlikely to result in the entire removal of any archaeological features, with any impacts restricted to footings and invasive works that reach the archaeological horizon where remains are present. Open-cast mining has removed the archaeological potential in the majority of Parcel 2. There will be no impacts on buried remains in the former open-cast mine.
- 7.10 The Proposed Development will last for 40 years during which time, the land will not be ploughed. Ploughing can be detrimental to the survival of archaeological remains and the Proposed Development will ensure that any archaeological remains will not be impacted by agricultural activity, such as ploughing or any other future development during its lifetime.

#### Recommendations

- 7.11 The extent of any further archaeological works required to determine the significance of archaeological in line with NPPF will be proportionate and will be dependent on the depth of any groundworks for the proposed development or nature of any adopted embedded mitigation proposals.

## 8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The assessment provides a detailed understanding of the baseline historic environment and the built heritage assets and considered the impacts of the Proposed Development on designated heritage assets, including Listed Buildings and Brierley Conservation Area, to determine their setting and significance as well as non-designated assets listed on the South Yorkshire HER, within a 1km study area of the Site.
- 8.2 There will be no direct physical impact on any known heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 8.3 The Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of the designated assets within the study area and there will be no impact on their setting. The Site does not share intervisibility with the assets **1255291**, **1151129** and **1293449** due to topography, distance from the Site. There will be no impacts to the Brierley Conservation Area, the Church of St Paul (**1314994**) and Brierley Hall (**1191201**) as a result of the Proposed Development. The setting and key views of the Listed Buildings are along linear arterial routes through the Conservation Area. The western edge of the Conservation Area comprises modern residential development which screens the Site from the Conservation Area. The significance of effect is Neutral. Grimethorpe Hall is a Grade II\* Listed Building and has High importance. The assessment has concluded the original setting of the asset has been comprehensively altered by modern development. The Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of the asset. The significance of effect is Neutral.
- 8.4 There will be an impact to the setting of the Brierley Colliery Tramway (**BWB01**). The significance of effect will be Slight. This is less than substantial in terms of harm and the NPPF. There are no recommendations required to mitigate any impacts on any designated heritage assets.
- 8.5 The potential for remains relating to the later Iron Age or Romano-British periods is High, based on the results of a geophysical survey, although this is potential seems to be limited to parts of the Site where the survey has detected probable field systems and enclosures. There are parts of the Site, such as the south of Parcel 1, south of Parcel 2, majority of Parcel 3 and some areas in Parcel 4 where these anomalies are not present (in otherwise good data). In these areas the potential for features of this kind is likely to be Low, although discrete features may be present. The importance of archaeological features of this kind could be Low to Medium.
- 8.6 Archaeological remains that may be present that relate to the post-medieval period will have low importance and would include the relict remains of cultivation furrows and field boundaries.
- 8.7 The Proposed Development will last for 40 years during which time, the land will not be ploughed. Ploughing can be detrimental to the survival of archaeological remains and the Proposed Development will ensure that the archaeological remains will not be impacted by cultivation or any other future development during its lifetime.
- 8.8 Further detail will be provided on design, and in particular the depth of any invasive groundworks. However, by their nature, the footprint of solar farms and the amount of

ground-breaking that is required is generally limited. Impacts depend on the depth of the archaeological horizon, the depth of ground-breaking, the archaeological potential as well as the state of preservation and the significance. Due to the limited nature of the ground-breaking required, the impact is likely to be less than substantial in NPPF terms.

- 8.9 The extent of any further archaeological works will be proportionate to the archaeological potential and will be dependent on the depth of any groundworks for the proposed development, if necessary. It may also be possible to avoid impacts on sub-surface archaeological remains by adapting elements of the design. The final geophysical survey report will be submitted to support the planning application.

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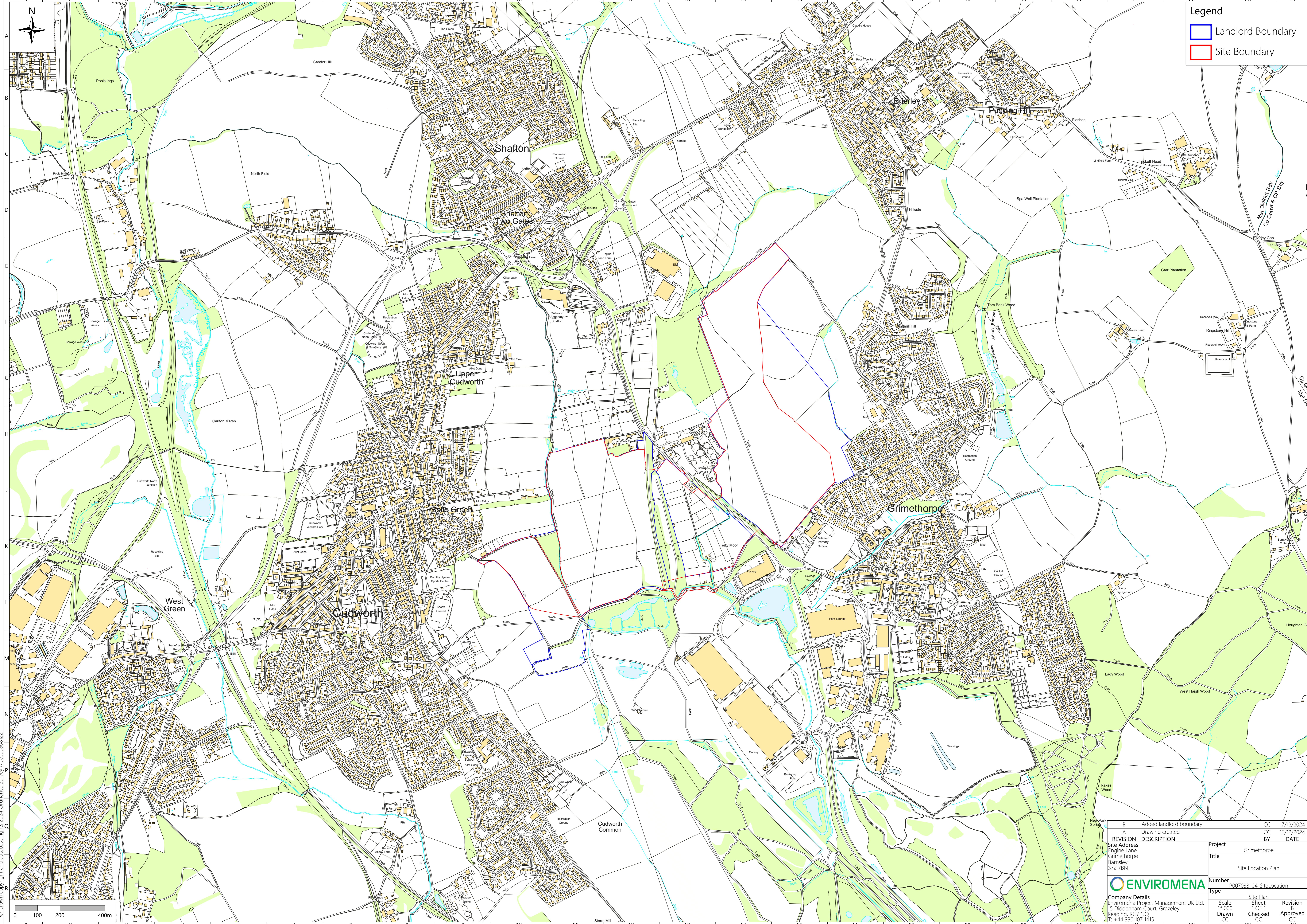
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**APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX 1: Plans of Proposed Development**



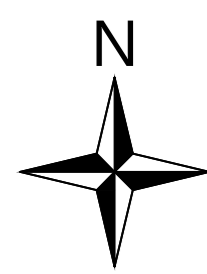
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- Site Boundary

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		<b>Approved</b> CC	

**ENVIROMENA**  
 Company Details  
 Enviromena Project Management UK Ltd.  
 15 Diddenham Court, Grazeley  
 Reading, RG7 1JQ  
 T. +44 330 107 1415

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**Legend**

- Landlord Boundary
- Site Boundary
- Perimeter Fence
- Customer Substation
- ▶ Site Access
- Transformer Station
- PV Array
- Screening
- T-Boot



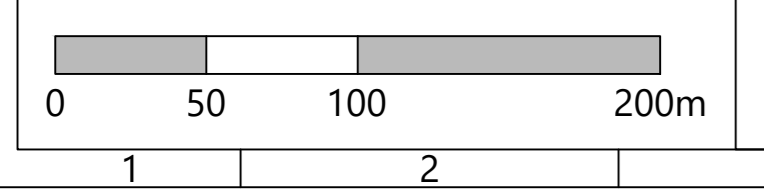
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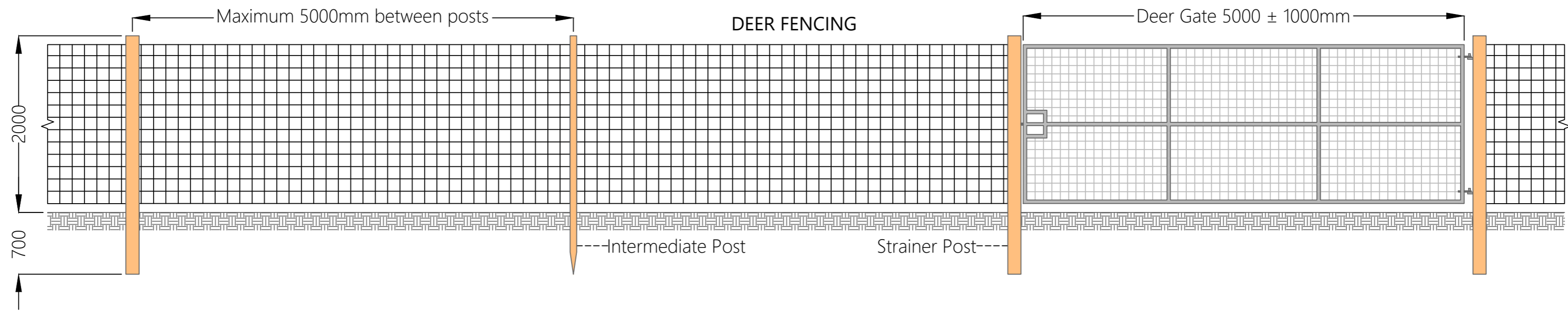
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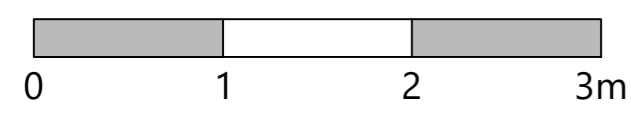
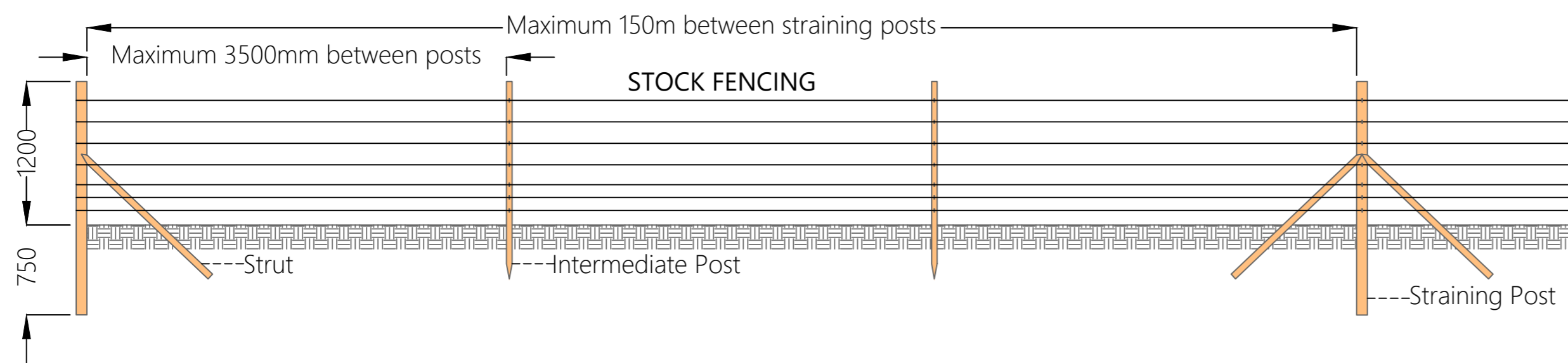
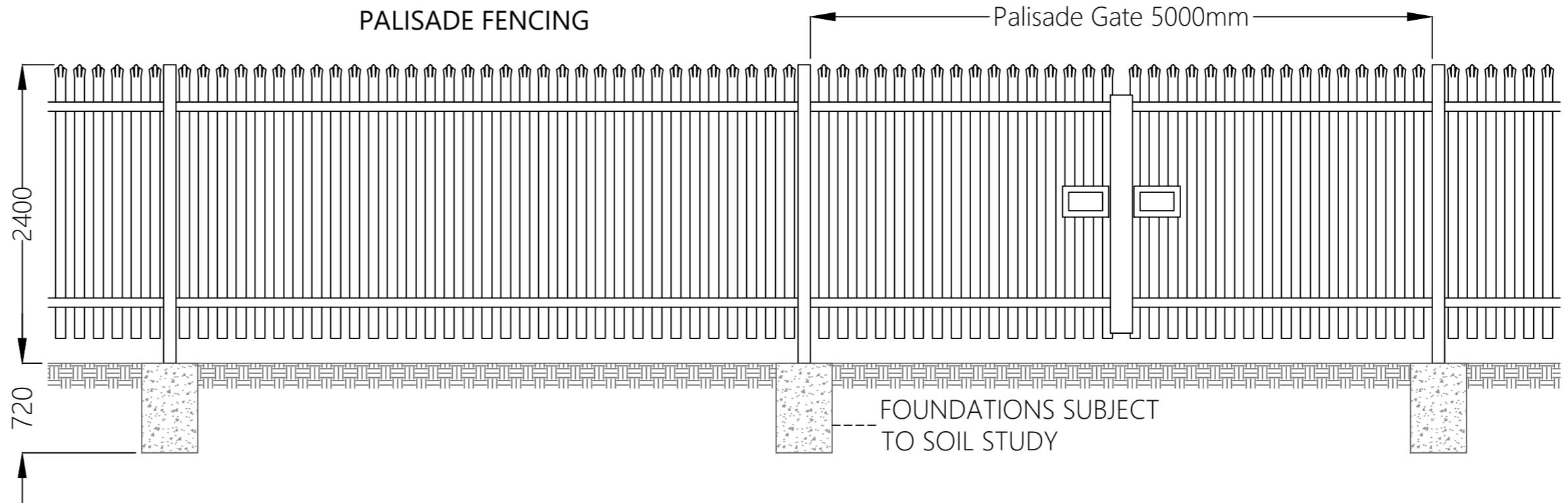
**ENVIROMENA**  
 Enviromena Project Management UK Ltd.  
 15 Diddenham Court, Grazeley  
 Reading, RG7 1JQ  
 T. +44 330 107 1415



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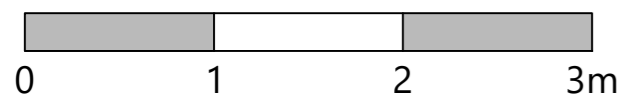
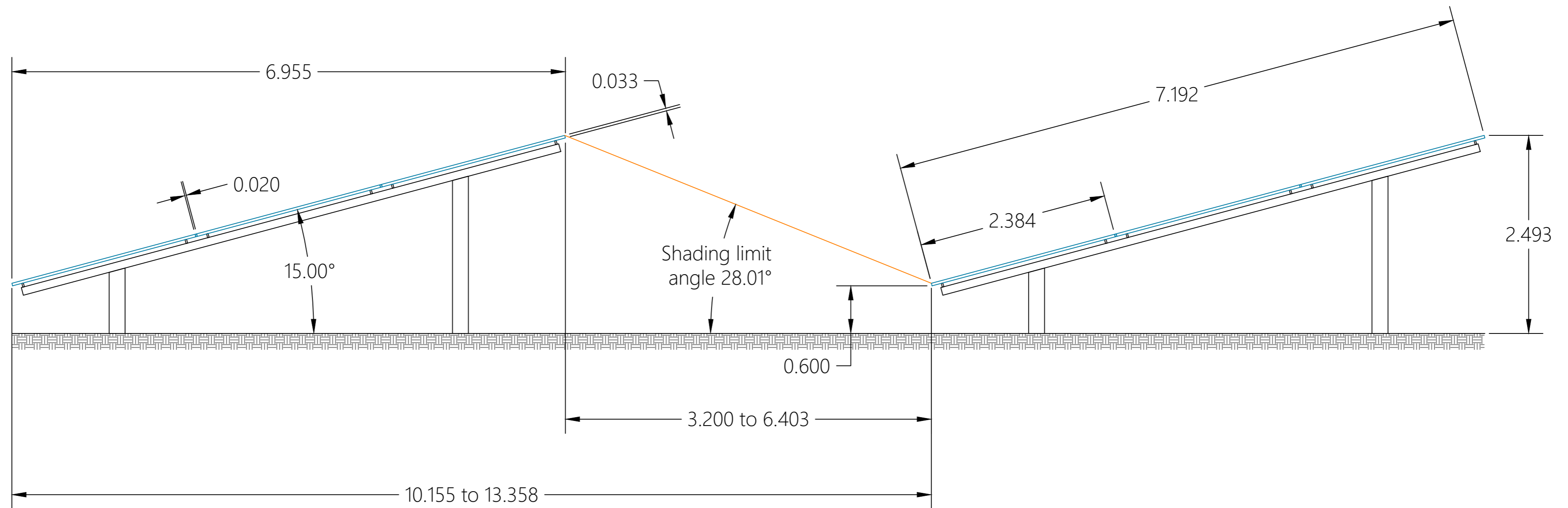


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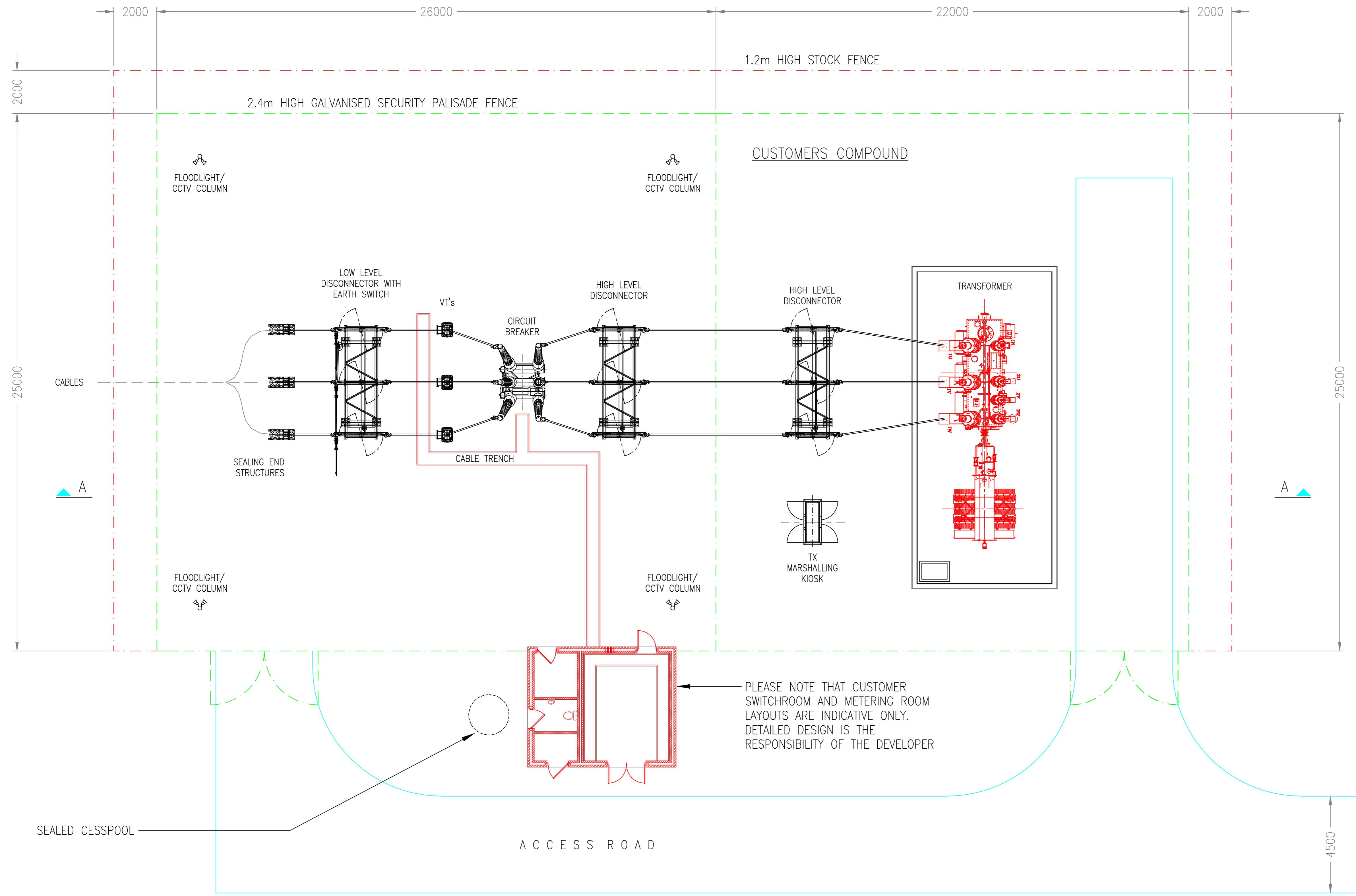


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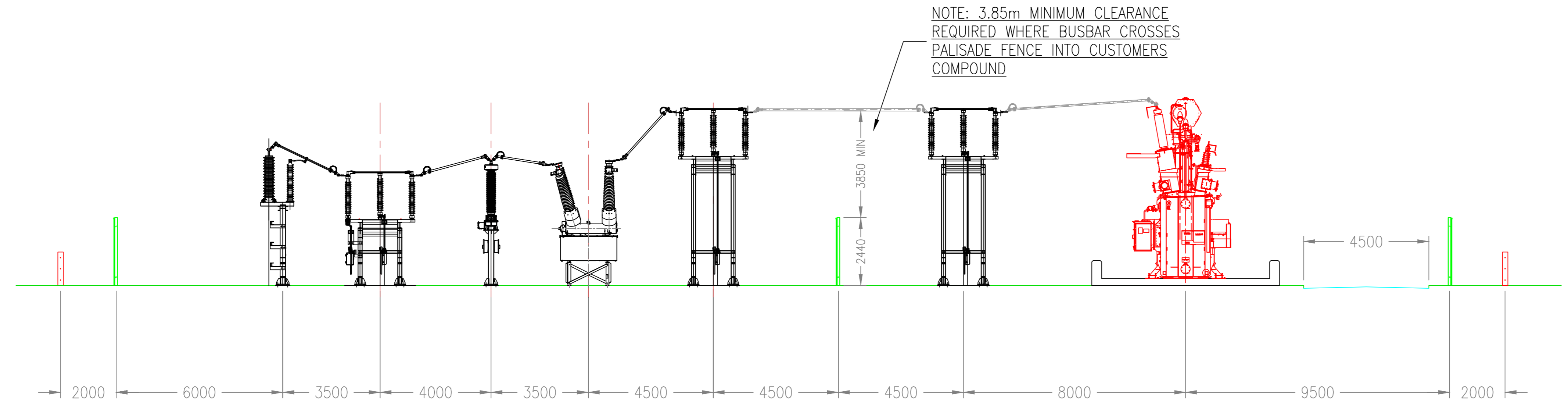
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- Mounting structure and piles shown are indicative only. Final design subject to soil study and wind loadings.



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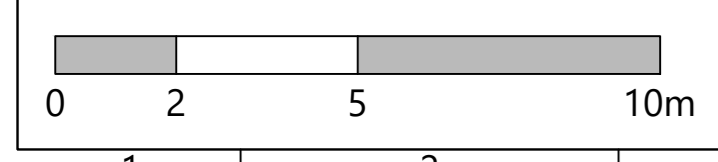


PLAN SHOWING INDICATIVE 132kV SINGLE CIRCUIT TEE-OFF CONNECTION (UNDERGROUND) ( NTS )



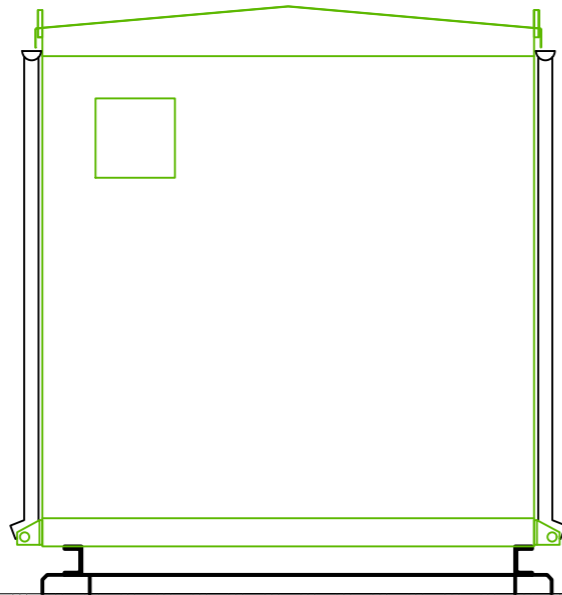
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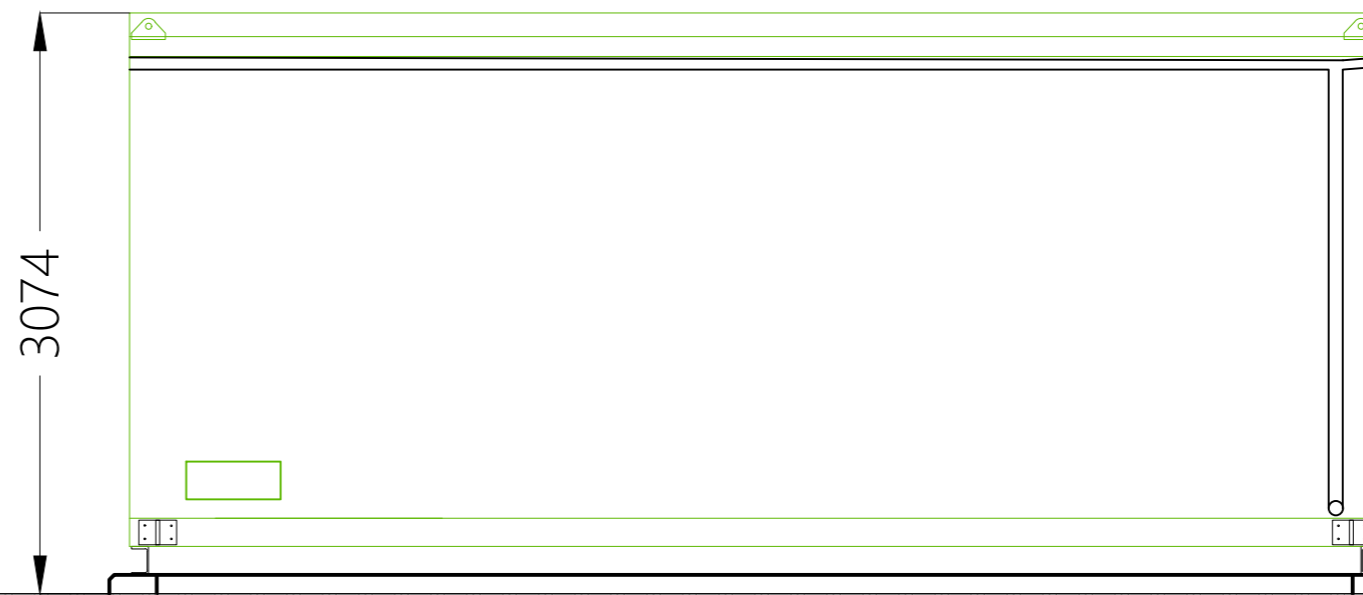


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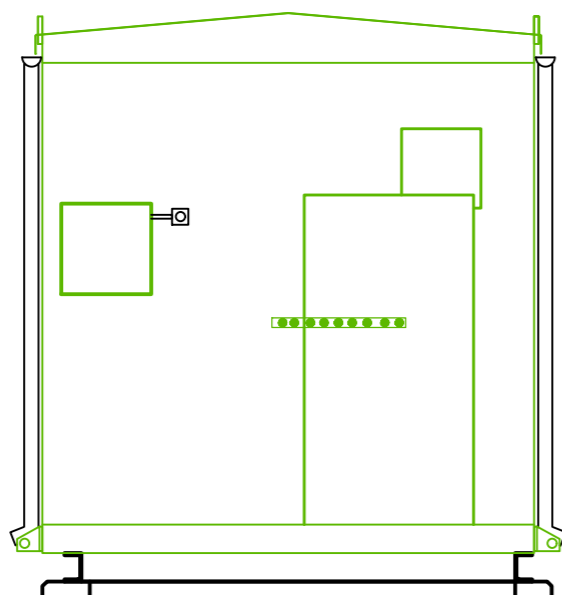
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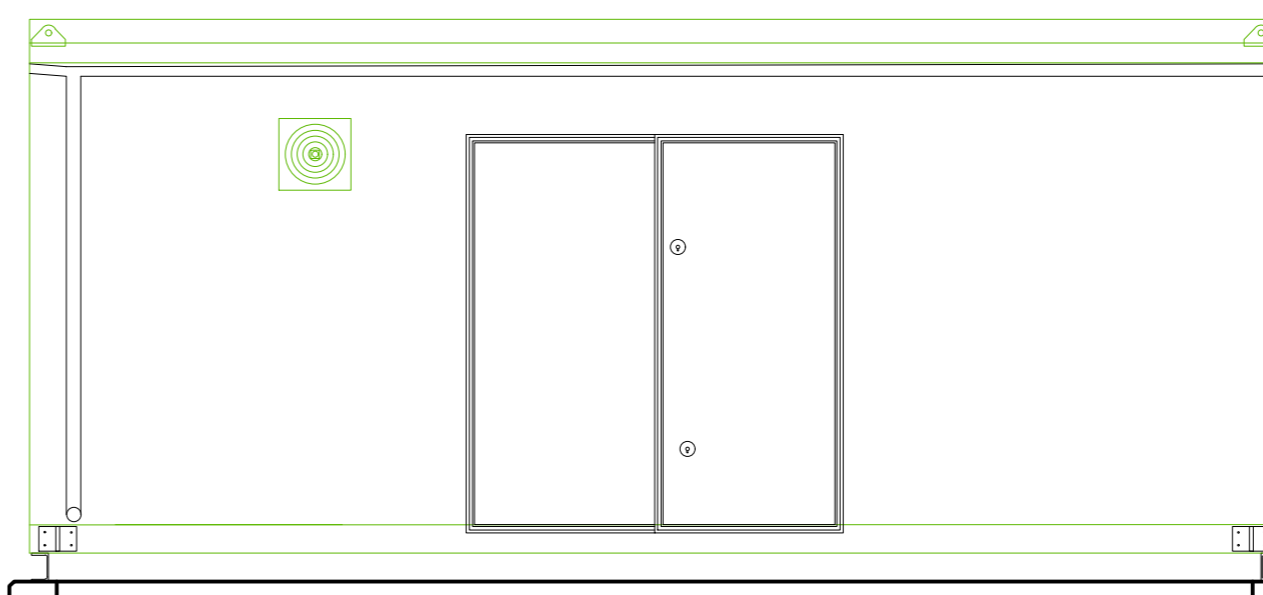
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T-Boot Right Side

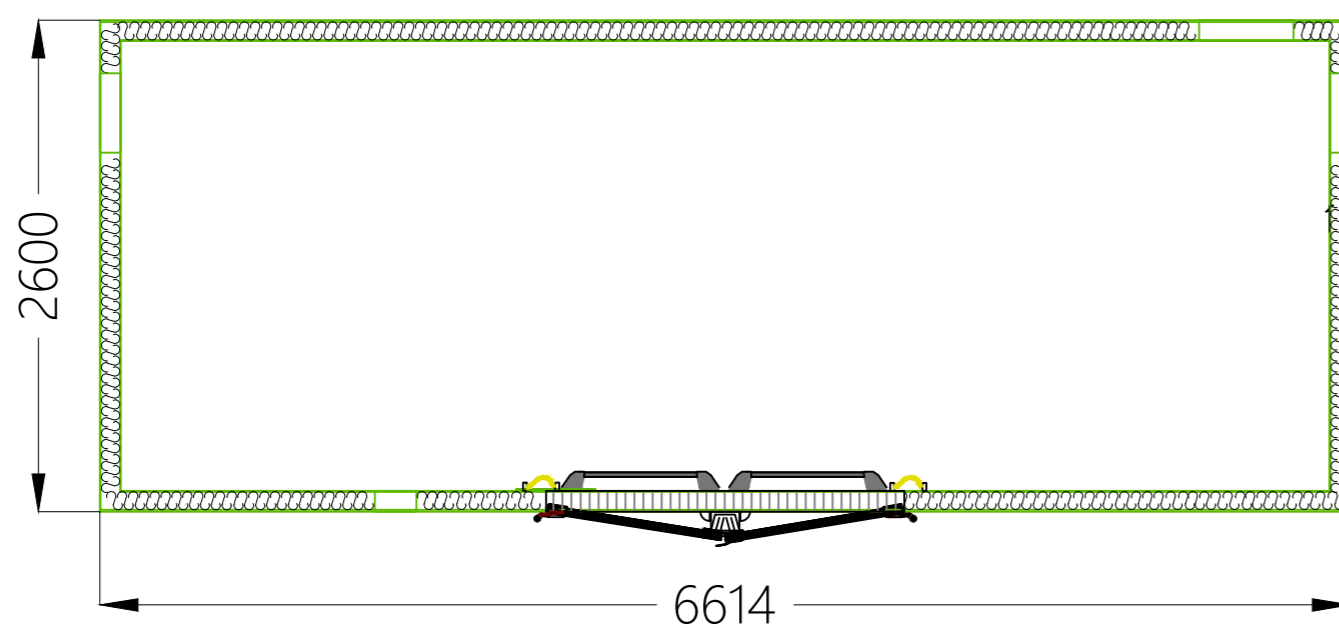


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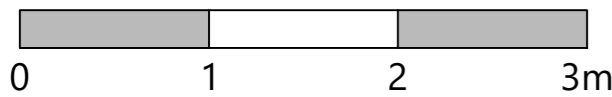


Ground Level

T-Boot Plan View

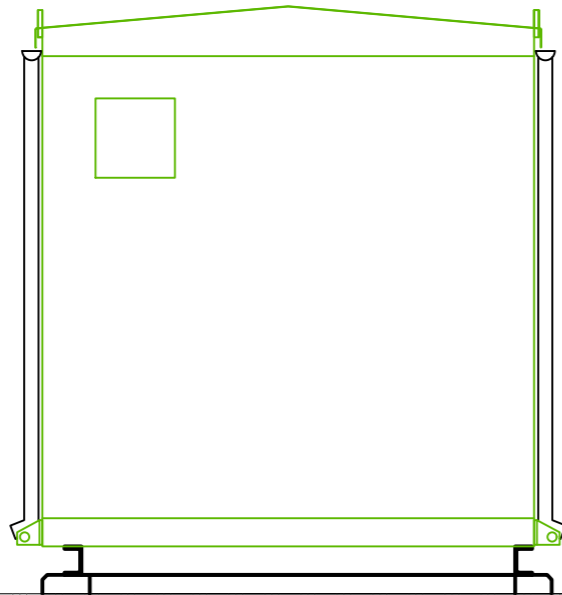


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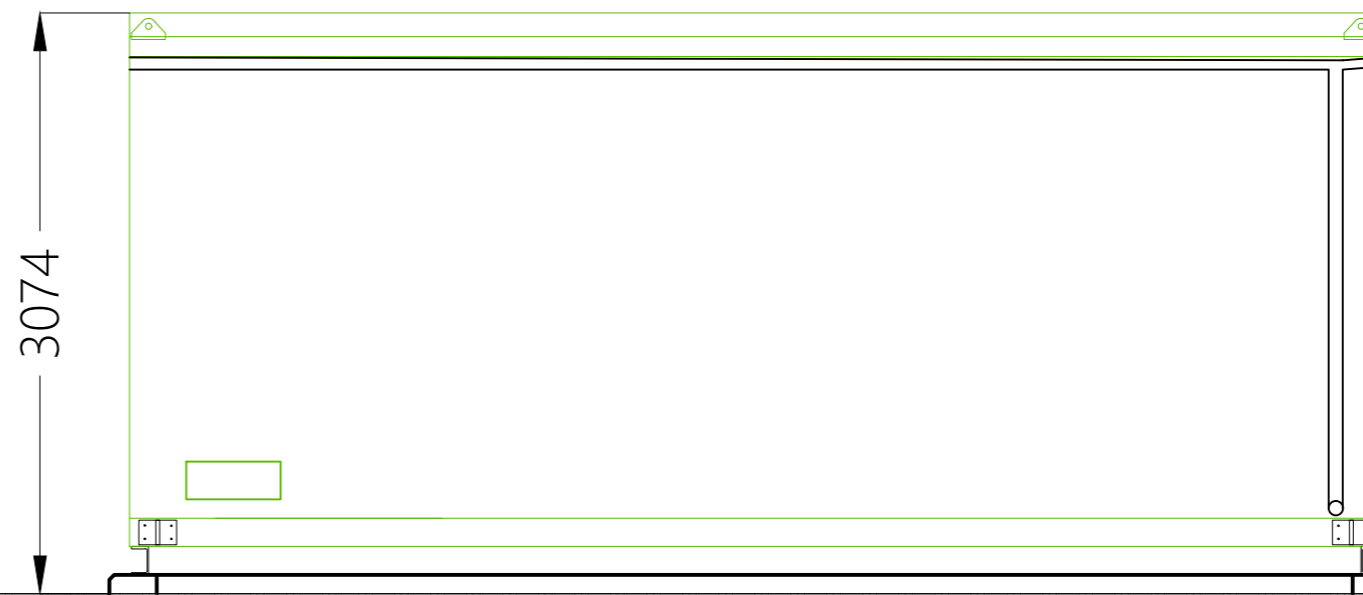


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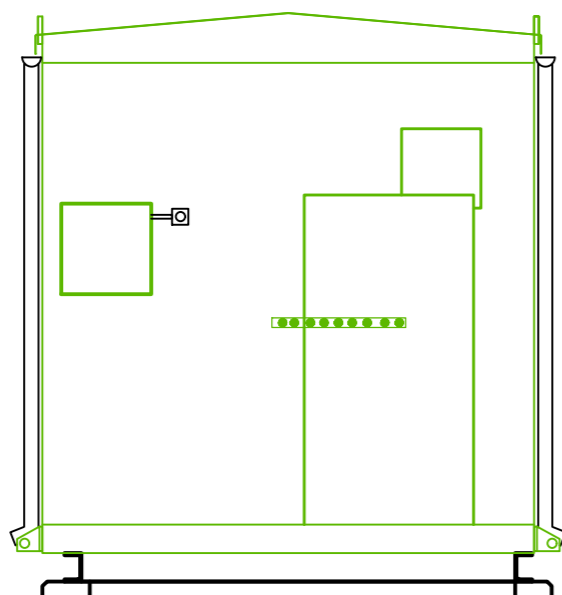
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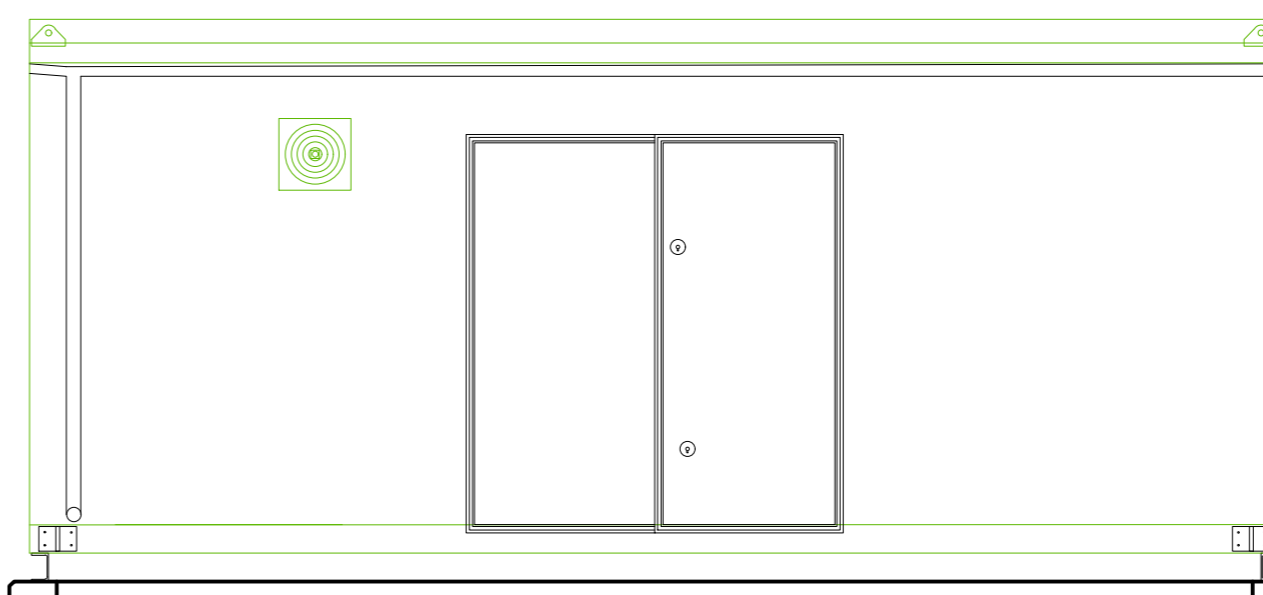
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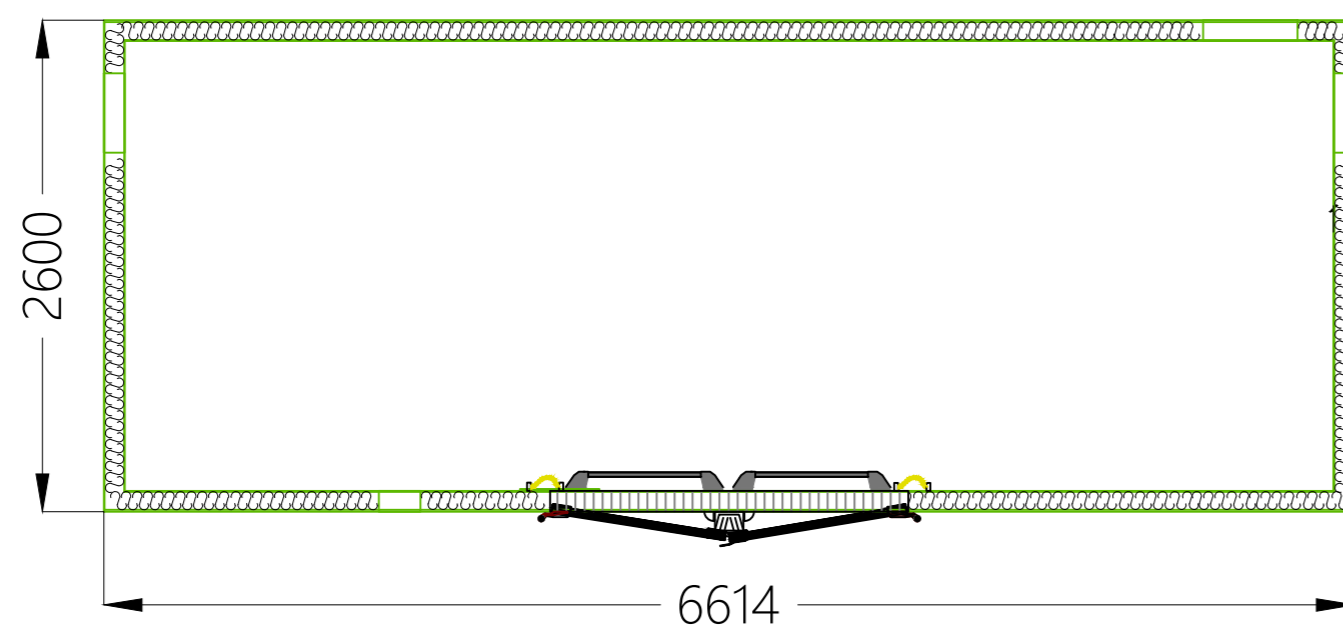
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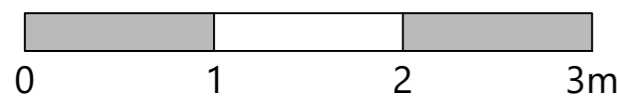
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Customer Substation Plan View



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- Foundations subject to soil study.



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## **APPENDIX 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Archaeological Events**

## APPENDIX 2

Catalogue entries for heritage assets and archaeological events recorded on the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), and those identified as part of this assessment, are provided below. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) and the relevant List Entry or HER reference numbers.

**Table 1: Gazetteer of Designated Assets**

REF (List Entry No./ HER)	NAME	GRID REF	GRADE	DESCRIPTION
1151202	Grimethorpe Hall	SE 41036 09639	II*	House built c.1670 and altered in the 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries. English-bond red brick with ashlar sandstone dressings. Rear elevation has herringbone-punched coursed, squared sandstone. Two storeys with half-basement to rear and an attic.
1151129	Milepost approximately 100 metres west of junction with Engine Lane	SE 39624 10598	II	Mid- to late 19 <sup>th</sup> century milepost. Cast-iron front on stone post. Triangular front with rounded top. Raised letters read: "BARNLEY & PONTEFRAC ROAD SHAFTON BARNLEY [sic] 5 MILES PONTEFRAC 9 MILES [sic]"
1191201	Brierley Hall	SE 40986 11150	II	House, now local council offices. Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century with later additions. For Rev. John Hoyland. Tooled-ashlar sandstone, stone slate roof.
1255291	Guide Stoop at NGR SE 3837 0942	SE 38361 09417	II	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century guide stoop or milestone. Stone. Square post with chamfered edges, inscribed on north side: Wakfield 6m 1738; on the west side: Penisto(n) Road 8m; and on east side: (Po)n(tefract) Road (7m).
1293449	Bridge Farmhouse	SE 41339 09312	II	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, with earlier core, as evidenced by timber wallpost visible within. Deeply-coursed, squared and horizontally-punched sandstone, Welsh slate roof. Two storeys.
1314994	Church of St Paul	SE 41074 11040	II	1869 Church by John Wade. Patron George Savile-Foljambe. Coursed, squared sandstone, graduated slate roof. Gothic Revival style.
1151202	Grimethorpe Hall, Brierley Road	SE 4103 0963	Heritage at Risk	Grade II* Listed house (see entry 1151202 above). Requires extensive repairs. The majority of openings are blocked up, the roof is now failing with significant water ingress. Discussions are being undertaken with the local community regarding its possible future use.
	Brierley	SE 4109 1107	Conservation Area	Within the administrative area of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council. Designated in May 1993.

**Table 2: Gazetteer of Non-designated Assets**

REF (HER)	NAME	GRID REF	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
MSY13279	5708	SE 3843 0938	Early Iron Age to Roman	Two or possibly three ditches, probably part of an Iron Age/Romano-British field system. No finds or other dating evidence were obtained.

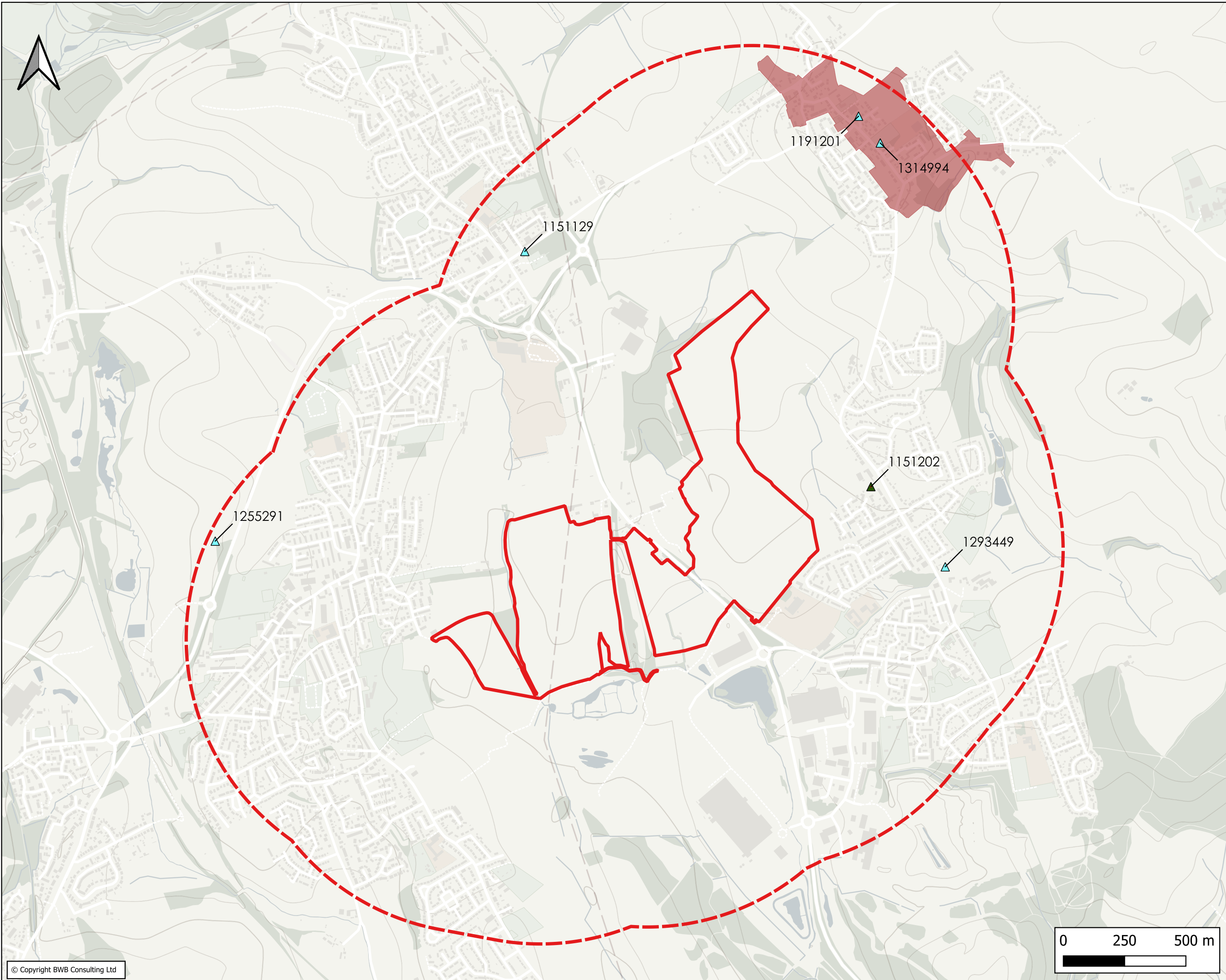
REF (HER)		NAME	GRID REF	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
MSY6947	04371/01	Enclosure east of Shafton Two Gates	SE 3979 1050	Prehistoric to Romano-British	A sub-oval enclosure with an internal sub-division by straight boundary across short axis. Visible as a crop mark in fields east of Shafton Two Gates. Of unknown date.
MSY12379	4822	Romano-British Field System and Enclosures, Cudworth	SE 3880 1053	Roman	Possible Romano-British field boundaries and enclosures identified from geophysical survey and corresponding with aerial photograph evidence. May be part of a wider system of enclosure.
MSY10321	02102/01	Architectural Fragments from Hall Steads, Low Farm, Brierley	SE 4153 0925	Medieval	Carved stones found Autumn 1979, when field ploughed. Comprise parts of possibly 13 <sup>th</sup> or early 14 <sup>th</sup> century windows.
MSY6653	04037/01	Ridge and Furrow at Bridge Farm, Grimethorpe	SE 4139 0932	Medieval	East of ridge and furrow on the east side of the field. Other unidentified earthworks to the west (nearest to the farmhouse).
MSY12214	4679	Boundary Markers of Unknown Date at Ferry Moor, Barnsley	SE 3962 0850	Medieval to Post-medieval	A series of boundary markers, stone posts and pillars around Ferry Moor, near Cudworth, thought to be associated with the boundary of Monk Bretton Priory.
MSY12568	5002	Possible Medieval Enclosure, Manor Farm	SE 3849 0857	Medieval to Industrial	Former cropmark enclosure identified on aerial photography in 2001. Possible late Medieval/ post-medieval date suggested.
MSY5236	02065/01	Grimethorpe Hall, Brierley	SE 4103 0964	Post-medieval	Built c.1670 by Robert Seaton as a family home. Owned by a number of different families and described in 1838 as 'an ancient mansion which formerly had a small Catholic chapel and an extensive pleasure grounds.' Historic mapping available from 1851 -1961 show a complex of buildings to the north of the main house, likely to be stables and other outbuildings, though these now appear to have been demolished.

**Table 3: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events**

REF (HER)	NAME	GRID REF	DESCRIPTION
ESY171	Magnetometer Survey and Evaluation of Land north of Lilydene Avenue	SE 4095 0951	The results of an magnetometer survey suggested that the anomalies identified were unlikely to be archaeological. However, anomalies of uncertain origin were identified and parts of the site were not suitable for survey and were not evaluated. An archaeological evaluation was conducted in 2005 and the results revealed the presence of archaeological features in 3 trenches, including two small linear ditches and ridge and furrow ploughing.
ESY203	Geophysical Survey of Cudworth Bypass and West Green Link	SE 3845 0963	A geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey was conducted for sections of the proposed Cudworth Bypass and West Green Link. A number of anomalies relating to ridge and furrow ploughing and modern agricultural regimes were identified. Additional archaeological works were undertaken to survey potential ridge and furrow earthworks, two sunken ways and borehole logs.

REF (HER)	NAME	GRID REF	DESCRIPTION
ESY213	Buildings Appraisal of Grimethorpe Hall	SE 4103 0963	A building appraisal of Grimethorpe Hall was undertaken in 2004. The survey identified evidence for a formal garden and possibly a pavilion or banqueting house.
ESY214	Gradiometer Survey, Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation on the Land off High Street, Shafton	SE 3915 1067	Several magnetic anomalies indicative of infilled ditches were identified in 1999, forming an enclosure with a possible double-ditched trackway to the south. Other linear anomalies are due to medieval ridge and furrow ploughing and field drains. 16 trial trenches undertaken in 1999 confirmed the presence of a series of ditches forming part of an extensive system of land division. Pottery recovered from these ditches suggests that these were open during the Romano-British period. A round house, defined by a curvilinear gully and deposit of stones, was partially exposed to the west of the enclosure. Further archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2000. This confirmed the presence of a 1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> century AD ditched enclosure and identified the remains of internal and external structures/ hearths.
ESY215	Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Shafton By-Pass/Engine Lane Improvement, Shafton	SE 3968 1039	A geophysical survey in 2000 indicated a sub-circular, internally sub-divided enclosure, with further discrete anomalies inside the enclosure. Other magnetic anomalies have been identified that might be associated with the localised extraction of coal. 8 trenches were excavated in 2001. The trenches identified the presence of a large enclosure ditch, linear and discrete features. It is likely that the enclosure is of late Iron Age or early Roman date, and consequently of potential regional importance. An archaeological excavation and watching brief were undertaken in 2002. This revealed the remains of an enclosure dating from the later Iron Age that is then refined in the early Romano-British period. In the surrounding fields, disperse evidence for the location of contemporary field boundaries were found.
ESY1331	Trial trenching, Engine Lane, Shafton, Barnsley	SE 3967 1002	25 trenches evaluating land at Shafton Two-Gates, Barnsley. Ridge and furrow were recorded, as well as a bell pit and two undated areas of burning. No definite Prehistoric/ Romano-British remains were encountered.
ESY1611	Evaluation trenches for Cudworth Bypass	SE 3855 0973	68 evaluation trenches excavated ahead of the construction of Cudworth bypass. A number of ditches were identified and area excavation (see ESY1614) was undertaken to investigate these.
ESY1614	Excavations ahead of the construction of the Cudworth and West Green Bypass	SE 3843 0937	Area excavation was conducted on three areas containing features previously identified by evaluation work (see entries ESY203 and ESY1611). One of these contained several undated ditches.
ESY1645	Watching brief at Ferry Moor, Barnsley	SE 3985 0882	A watching brief was undertaken in 2001 prior to opencast coal extraction. No archaeological finds or features were identified.

**APPENDIX 3: Figures**



**Notes**

1. Do not scale this drawing. All dimensions must be checked/ verified on site. If in doubt ask.
2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architects, engineers and specialists drawings and specifications.
3. All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. All levels in metres unless noted otherwise.
4. Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the engineer immediately.

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- Key**
- Site Boundary
  - 1km Study Area
  - Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings**
- ▲ I
  - ▲ II\*
  - ▲ II

Rev	Date	Details of issue/ revision	Dwn	Rev
P01	02.11.23	FINAL ISSUE	GW	PM

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Client  
**ENVIROMENA PROJECT  
MANAGEMENT UK LIMITED**

Project Title  
**ENGINE LANE,  
GRIMETHORPE**

Drawing Title  
**FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF  
DESIGNATED ASSETS**

Drawn:	GEORGIE WARDALL	Reviewed:	PHIL MOORE
BWB Ref:	221749	Date:	02.11.23
Scale:	A3	NTS	

Drawing Status  
**FINAL**

Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number	Status	Rev
ELG-BWB-ZZ-XX-RP-LH-0001	S2	P01