



HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

SHAFTON TWO GATES WIND TURBINE BARNSELY SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Planning • Heritage

Specialist & Independent Advisors to the Property Industry

September 2013

**Planning Authority:
Barnsley Council**

**Site centred at:
SE 399 086**

**Author:
Rachel Morse MA MIfA**

**Approved by:
Rob Bourn BA MA MIfA**

**Report Status:
Final**

**Issue Date:
September 2013**

**CgMs Ref:
RB/RM/15057**

© CgMs Limited

No part of this report is to be copied in any way
without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate
information, however, CgMs Limited cannot be held
responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the
sanction of the controller of HM Stationery Office.
Licence No: AL 100014723

CONTENTS

Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction and Scope of Study
- 2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework
- 3.0 Geology and Topography
- 4.0 Designated Heritage Asset Impact Assessment
- 5.0 Summary and Conclusions

Sources Consulted

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1 Site Location
- Figure 2 Scheduled Monuments within 5 km of the Turbine Location
- Figure 3 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within 5 km of the Turbine Location
- Figure 4 Grade II Listed Buildings within 2 km
- Figure 5 Conservation Areas within 5km of the Turbine Location
- Figure 6 1854 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 7 1996 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 8 1983 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 9 2006 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 10 2012 Ordnance Survey Map

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A single 77 m wind turbine is proposed on land at Shafton Two Gates, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. CgMs have undertaken a Heritage Assessment for Engena in order to establish the impacts on the historic environment from the construction and operation of the wind turbine.

This assessment has identified that there will be no direct impacts on any designated heritage assets. The effect on the settings and significance of designated assets within the surroundings of the site has been assessed. This has established that there will be no more than a minor adverse impact on these assets. Therefore, mitigation measures are not considered to be required in relation to designated heritage assets.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This Heritage Assessment has been researched and prepared by Rachel Morse of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Engena.
- 1.2 The assessment examines the proposed location of a single 77m (hub height 50m) wind turbine (also referred to as the study site) at Shafton Two Gates near Barnsley, South Yorkshire (Fig. 1).
- 1.3 The study site comprises reclaimed opencast mine land. It is located in the parish of Shafton Two Gates, between the settlements of Cudworth to the west and Grimethorpe to the east. It is centred at grid reference SE 399 086 (Fig. 1).
- 1.4 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), published and unpublished material, charts historic landuse through a map regression, listed building descriptions and conservation area appraisals.
- 1.5 The proposed turbine is located within an area of former opencast mining (Figs. 6-10) and the assessment of undesignated assets within 500m of the turbine location has been scoped out, there being no surviving assets/archaeological potential. Site inspections were undertaken on 23rd April 2013.
- 1.6 Eight Scheduled Monuments, eight Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and four Conservation Areas within a radius of 5 km are considered; three Grade II Listed Buildings within a radius of 2 km are also considered.
- 1.7 The assessment therefore enables relevant parties to assess the impact upon the significance of scheduled monuments, Grade I & II* listed buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens within a 5km radius of the turbine and Grade II listed buildings within a 2km radius of the turbine.

2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

2.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces previous national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement [PPS]5: Planning for the Historic Environment [2010]).

2.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- Recognition of the value that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

2.3 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential effect of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

2.4 Heritage assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: *A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.*

They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the Local Planning Authority.

2.5 Annex 2 also defines archaeological interest as: *A heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of*

evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

- 2.6 A designated heritage asset comprises a: *World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.*
- 2.7 Significance is defined as: *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*
- 2.8 Setting is defined as: *The 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.*
- 2.9 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated heritage assets (which comprise World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and where necessary field evaluation) to enable informed decisions; and
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation.
- 2.10 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current development plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.11 The Core Strategy of the Barnsley Local Development Framework was adopted 8th September 2011 and now forms part of the statutory development plan. The Strategy

contains the following relevant policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting heritage and archaeology:

CSP 30 THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

WE WILL POSITIVELY ENCOURAGE THE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND ENJOYMENT OF BARNSELY'S HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND MAKE THE MOST OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS WHICH DEFINE BARNSELY'S LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS.

DEVELOPMENT WHICH AFFECTS THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND BARNSELY'S HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS WILL BE EXPECTED TO PROTECT OR IMPROVE:

- **THE CHARACTER AND/OR APPEARANCE OF CONSERVATION AREAS**
- **THE CHARACTER AND/OR APPEARANCE OF SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS**
- **THE CHARACTER AND/OR APPEARANCE OF LISTED BUILDINGS (INCLUDING ANY LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS OR BUILDINGS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE)**
- **ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF LOCAL OR NATIONAL IMPORTANCE**
- **THE CHARACTER AND/OR APPEARANCE OF HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS AND OTHER HISTORIC LANDSCAPES INCLUDING KEY VIEWS FROM AND WITHIN THESE LANDSCAPES**

- 2.12 There are no designated (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields) or undesignated archaeological assets within the study site.
- 2.13 There are eight Scheduled Monuments located within a 5 km radius of the site. These are subject to Policy CSP 30 of the Barnsley LDF Core Strategy (2011). The Scheduled Monuments are detailed in Section 4 and shown on Figure 2.
- 2.14 Eight Grade I and II* Listed Buildings are situated within a 5 km radius of the site. These are subject to Policy CSP 30 of the Barnsley LDF Core Strategy (2011). The Listed Buildings are detailed in Section 4 and presented on Figure 3.
- 2.15 Three Grade II Listed Buildings are situated within a 2 km radius of the site. These are subject to Policy CSP 30 of the Barnsley LDF Core Strategy (2011). The Listed Buildings are detailed in Section 4 and presented on Figure 4.
- 2.16 Four Conservation Areas are situated within a 5 km radius of the site. These are subject to Policy CSP 30 of the Barnsley LDF Core Strategy (2011). The Conservation Areas are detailed in Section 4 and presented on Figure 5.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

- 3.1.1 The study site is classified as an Artificial Deposit of Made Ground ie. reclaimed former opencast coal mine, which has since been backfilled and re-modelled.

3.2 Topography

- 3.2.1 The proposed turbine will be located on the northern end of a ridge formed from after reclamation of the opencast mine. The turbine will be c. 55 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

4.0 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSET IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Methodology for the Assessment of Predicted Impacts on Asset Significance

- 4.1 The assessment of the overall impact of the proposed turbine on the significance of historic environment receptors (i.e. heritage assets), is evaluated by taking into account both the sensitivity (heritage significance as defined in Section 12 & Annex 2 of the NPPF) of the receptor and the magnitude of the predicted change.
- 4.2 This assessment considers that all designated heritage assets are of high sensitivity (significance) regardless of their form and grading.
- 4.3 The assessment of the magnitude of change to the significance of the designated assets is based upon the extent to which factors that contribute to the significance of assets will be affected. The nature of the proposed development is such that there will be no physical impacts on designated assets, but there is the potential to affect the setting of the assets. Setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of the asset, may affect the ability to appreciate significance, or may be neutral.
- 4.4 The assessment has involved reference to Annexes 5, 6 and 7 of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), HA208/07 (Cultural Heritage) which recommends the adoption of six ratings for value in relation to archaeology and built heritage. Definitions for each rating utilised in this assessment are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing Magnitude of Change.

Impact Significance	Definition
Major	• Total or substantial loss of the significance of a heritage asset. • Substantial harm to a heritage asset's setting, such that the significance of the asset would be totally lost or substantially reduced (e.g. the significance of a designated heritage asset would be reduced to such a degree that its designation would be questionable; the significance of an undesignated heritage asset would be reduced to such a degree that its categorisation as a heritage asset would be questionable).
Moderate	• Partial loss or alteration of the significance of a heritage asset. • Considerable harm to a heritage asset's setting, such that the asset's significance would be materially affected/considerably devalued, but not totally or substantially lost.
Minor	• Slight loss of the significance of a heritage asset. This could include the removal of fabric that forms part of the heritage asset, but that is not integral to its significance (e.g. the demolition of later

Impact Significance	Definition
	extensions/additions of little intrinsic value). - Some harm to the heritage asset's setting, but not to the degree that it would materially compromise the significance of the heritage asset. - Perceivable level of harm, but insubstantial relative to the overall interest of the heritage asset.
Negligible	- A very slight change to a heritage asset. This could include a change to a part of a heritage asset that does not materially contribute to its significance. - Very minor change to a heritage asset's setting such that there is a slight impact not materially affecting the heritage asset's significance.
No Impact	No change to a heritage asset or its setting.

- 4.5 The predicted impacts and their effect on the significance of designated heritage assets has been established using the matrix in Table 2 below, which combines the ratings for cultural heritage sensitivity and magnitude of change. This process is not quantitative, but relies upon professional judgement at each step. The factors considered in arriving at the various rankings of value and magnitudes of impacts are observable facts (ie. numbers of assets, spatial relationships, designations, impacts).
- 4.6 Major adverse impact equates to substantial harm as per paragraph 132/3 of the NPPF. All other impacts are less than substantial harm as per paragraph 134 of the NPPF.

Table 2: Criteria for Assessing Significance of Impact.

Sensitivity	Magnitude of Effect			
	Substantial	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
High	Major Adverse/Beneficial	Major – Moderate Adverse/Beneficial	Moderate – Minor Adverse/Beneficial	Negligible

Scheduled Monuments

- 4.7 There are eight Scheduled Monuments within a 5 km radius of the proposed turbine (Figure 2). Table 3 presents a description of each monument and its setting (in order of distance from the turbine), and an assessment of the impact that the turbine will have on the significance of the monument.

Table 3: Scheduled Monuments within 5 km of the Turbine Location.

	Name	Distance from Turbine	Description, Significance and Setting	Impact Assessment
1012457	Hallsteads moated site, Grimethorpe	2.3km	Description: Hallsteads is an unusual site consisting of a flat-topped rise between two narrow valleys. A dam built to the west of the rise, across the confluence of the valleys, has created a moat to north and south while a bank and ditch encloses the site to the east. Within the enclosure, c.120m across, the hillside has been scarped to provide a roughly circular inner enclosure. In addition, running eastward off the north arm of the moat for c.150m is a line of three or four linear fishponds, divided by dams and created by embanking the natural stream line. Summary of Significance: The significance derives from its archaeological interest. Setting: The setting of the monument is the open rural agricultural landscape within which the buildings on the moated island would have been deliberately built to be viewed as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residence with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol.	Whilst the setting of the moat is not considered to extend as far as the turbine, the hub and turbine tips may be visible from the monument. However, these views are already compromised by the intervening settlement of Grimethorpe and industrialised landscape in the vicinity of the turbine. Therefore it is considered that the setting and significance of the monument will not be materially impacted. Magnitude of Change: Negligible Predicted Impacts: Negligible
1010057	Monk Bretton Priory Cluniac and Benedictine monastery: monastic precinct and two fishponds	3.2 km	Description: The standing remains and part of the precinct of the Cluniac priory of St.Mary Magdalene, which was later transferred to the Benedictine Order and includes two monastic fishponds. The visible remains at Monk Bretton Priory are of the church and domestic ranges arranged round a central cloister and occupying the south and west parts of the precinct. Summary of Significance: The significance derives from its archaeological and architectural interest. Setting: Monk Bretton Priory is situated in what is now a residential area on the outskirts of Barnsley and its setting is restricted to the current boundaries of the monument ie. the precinct. The wider landscape setting is compromised on its north and west sides by residential development, to the east by sewage works, but surrounded to the south and south-east by green recreational space along the Dearne Valley.	The turbine will not fall within the setting of the monument and any views of the turbine will be blocked by the intervening, industrial and residential area of Lundwood, and the intervening ridge of Cudworth to the north-east. Therefore, there will be no effect on the significance or setting of the Priory nor of the appreciation of its significance. Magnitude of Change: None Predicted Impacts: None
1013765	Monk Bretton standing cross	3.8km	Description: The remains of a medieval standing cross and comprises the calvary or stepped base of the cross, the medieval socle	There will be no views of the turbine from the monument due to intervening vegetation and therefore no impacts on its setting

			or socket stone, the modern socket stone and the 19th century shaft which has been converted to a lamp post. This shaft has replaced the medieval cross head and shaft which are now missing. The original medieval socle measures approximately 70cm square and 40cm high and is chamfered round its upper half. Summary of Significance: The significance derives from its archaeological significance. Setting: The setting of the standing cross is the edge of the road on which it stands, within the urban context of a suburb of Barnsley.	or significance are anticipated. Magnitude of Change: None Predicted Impacts: None
1018818	Prehistoric enclosed settlement known as South Kirkby Camp	4.1km	Description: Prehistoric enclosed settlement at the east end of a low ridge 200m NNW of Kirkby Common Farm. The enclosure is defined by a bank and ditch. This survives best on the south west and east sides, where the bank is 10m wide and up to 1m high. The ditch is between 7m and 10m wide and up to 1.5m deep. On the south west side the ditch has been partly obscured by ploughing. Elsewhere the bank and ditch are less well-preserved. On the north and north west sides they are visible as a pronounced lynchet, partly obscured at its western end by the upcast bank from a modern ditch. On the south east side the line of the ditch and bank is marked by a slight lynchet. Summary of Significance: The significance derives from its archaeological interest. Setting: The setting of the enclosure is its immediate topographic location on the ridge, but also extends over the surrounding landscape, within which the turbine will be located and which forms a key component of the significance of the monument.	The setting of the enclosure is its immediate topographic location on the ridge, but also extends over the surrounding landscape, within which the turbine will be located and which forms a key component of the significance of the monument. It is anticipated that part of the turbine tower, hub and blade tips may be visible from these monuments. However, the intervening urban form of Grimethorpe and the modern industrial buildings in close proximity to the turbine have already compromised the setting of the monument. There will be a very slight additional impact on the setting of the asset, but not materially affecting its significance. Therefore, there will be a minor impact on the appreciation of the significance of the cairns. Magnitude of change: Negligible Predicted impacts: Negligible
1011760	Wayside Cross known as Kirk Cross	4.4km	Description: The monument is a wayside cross situated on the south west corner of the junction of Kirk Cross Crescent, Royston Lane and the B6132 road from Royston to Carlton. It includes the socle or socket stone of the cross together with its shaft. The socle comprises a dressed stone block measuring 90cm square at the base and standing 60cm high. The top half is steeply chamfered to give a pyramidal effect and includes a square socket holding the shaft. The shaft measures c.20cm square, has chamfered corners and is 60cm high. The exact function of the cross is not certain but its name suggests that it may have marked the route to church for	The wider landscape in which the turbine will be located does not contribute to the significance of the monument. The turbine will not be visible from the asset, it being only 60cm high and screened from the wider landscape by the intervening urban landscape of Carlton, and Cudworth. Therefore, there will be no effect on the significance or setting of the Cross nor of the appreciation of its significance. Magnitude of Change: None Predicted Impacts: None

			the medieval inhabitants of the area or may, alternatively, have marked the boundary of church land. Summary of Significance: The significance derives from its archaeological interest. Setting: The setting of the Cross is restricted to its immediate roadside setting.	
1012929	Cross in the churchyard of All Saints' Church, Darfield	4.5 km	Description: The monument is located in All Saints' churchyard c.10m south of the church porch. The remains include the socle or socket stone of a medieval standing cross and the shaft of a later sundial which has replaced the medieval cross shaft and cross head which are now missing. The socle is an octagonal sandstone block with triangular stops on alternate faces making the bottom half square. It has a diameter of c.75cm and is c.40cm high. Summary of Significance: The significance derives from its archaeological interest. Setting: The setting of the cross is restricted to the churchyard in which it is located.	The setting of the cross is primarily the churchyard in which it stands. The surrounding wider landscape, within which the turbine will be located, has a neutral contribution to the significance of the monument. The turbine will not be visible from the monument due to being screened by the Church and intervening built form of Darfield. Therefore, there will be no effect on the significance or setting of the cross nor of the appreciation of the significance. Magnitude of Change: None Predicted Impacts: None
1005778	Deserted medieval village of Hodroyd, Felkirk	4.6km	Description: Medieval settlement remains are visible as earthworks on air photographs. These comprise a hollow way running north-east south-west. Banks, ditches and a scarp run perpendicular to this. To the north-west is a broad bank and an area of post medieval ridge and furrow. To the east are a series of banks and a scarp. A mound of uncertain function can also be seen. The monument is currently grazing pasture, with mature trees within and along the. Summary of Significance: The significance derives from its archaeological interest Setting: The setting is that of its immediate boundaries, the hamlet and church of Felkirk to the south-west, a minor road and tall stone boundary wall to the east, with wider landscape setting of open, rural, agricultural landscape. Views in the direction of the turbine are extremely limited due to immediate boundary tress, hedge and stone walls.	It is anticipated that there will be no views of the turbine from the monument and therefore no impacts on its setting or significance are anticipated. Magnitude of Change: None Predicted Impacts: None
1005775	Site of post-medieval tannery	4.7km	Description: Elements of a post medieval tannery are visible as earthworks on air photographs. Well preserved earthwork platforms, water channels and pond. The area is now overgrown with only the pond and water channels visible.	It is anticipated that there will be no views of the turbine from the monument due to intervening vegetation and therefore no impacts on its setting or significance are anticipated.

			Summary of Significance: The significance derives from its industrial archaeological interest. Setting: The setting of the site is restricted to the immediate area around the former buildings on the edge of the hamlet of Felkirk.	Magnitude of Change: None Predicted Impacts: None
--	--	--	--	---

Listed Buildings

- 4.8 There are eight Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within 5 km radius of the proposed turbine (Figure 3). Table 4 presents a description of each building and its setting (in order of distance from the turbine), and an assessment of the impact that the turbine will have on the significance of the buildings.

Table 4: Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within 5 km of the Turbine Location.

Number on Fig. 3	Name & Grade	Dist.	Description, Significance and Setting	Impact Assessment
1151202	Grimethorpe Hall II*	1.7km	Description: c1670 altered in C18, C19 and C20. Built for Robert Seaton. English-bond red brick with ashlar sandstone dressings, rear elevation has herringbone-punched coursed, squared sandstone. Welsh slate roofs. Square twin-roofed plan with central staircase, gabled at rear but roofs masked by a linking parapet to entrance front. 2 storeys with half-basement to rear, attic. 5-bay entrance front. The house has been derelict for many years and has suffered vandalism Summary of Significance: The significance of the hall lies primarily from its form and fabric. Therefore, its significance derives from its architectural interest but it also has socio-historic interest of the Seaton family. Setting: Although standing in its original grounds, the immediate surrounding area is a densely populated residential area. Located on the hillside it has extensive views to the north and west across the valley towards Upper Cudworth and Barnsley.	The wind turbine will lie to the south-west of the hall, within the wider landscape setting of the Hall. However, as this view is considerably compromised by the reclaimed and industrialised nature of the valley, combined with electricity pylons running along the valley, there is considered to be a very slight additional impact on the setting of the asset, but no material effect to its significance, particularly given the derelict nature of the Hall. Magnitude of change: Minor Predicted impacts: Minor
1151178	Monk Bretton Priory Remains I	3.2km	Description: Grade I listed, the Priory remains are also a Scheduled Monument and have been assessed in Table 3 above (1010057).	
1151179	Administration building at Monk Bretton Priory I	3.2km	Description: Part of Monk Bretton Priory remains. Late C13 or early C14, re-roofed in 1931. Squared, coursed rubble, Welsh slate roofs. Rectangular plan. Two storeys. This building is traditionally known as the guest house but, because of the lack of fireplaces and garderobes, this is thought unlikely and that it was used for the administration of the priory's estates, the upper floor perhaps being used as a manorial courtroom. Summary of Significance: The significance of the building lies primarily from its architectural and	The turbine will not fall within the setting of the monument and any views of the turbine will be blocked by the intervening, industrial and residential area of Lundwood, and the intervening ridge of Cudworth to the north-east. Therefore, there will be no effect on the significance or setting of the building nor of the appreciation of its significance. Magnitude of Change: None Predicted Impacts: None

			archaeological interest. Setting: The Monk Bretton Priory remains are situated in what is now a residential area on the outskirts of Barnsley and its setting is restricted to the current boundaries of the monument ie. the precinct. The wider landscape setting is compromised on its north and west sides by residential development, to the east by sewage works, but surrounded to the south and south-east by green recreational space along the Dearne Valley.	
1315023	Gatehouse to Monk Bretton Priory I	3.2 km	Description: Grade I listed, the Priory remains are also a Scheduled Monument and have been assessed in Table 3 above (1010057).	
1151170	Church of St. Michael and All Saints and adjoining wall to west side of churchyard II*	3.5km	Description: Presbyterian chapel now church. c1650, C20 addition. Reputedly for Sir Edward Rhodes of Great Houghton Hall. Ashlar sandstone, weathered and part rendered; C20 tile roof. Nave and chancel in one, west porch, C20 flat-roofed addition to north-east corner. Single-storey, 5 bays (internal). Ch Perimeter wall to west end of churchyard: approximately 30 metre length of stone wall adjoining west porch, included for group value. Passed out of non-conformist use in C19 to become chapel of ease to Darfield church. Summary of Significance: : The significance of the church derives from its architectural and socio-historic interest. Setting: The setting of the church is modern residential development to the north, east and south-east, but with views over undulating rural landscape to the south-west towards the Dearne Valley and to the north-west in the direction of the turbine.	The setting of the church is the churchyard. The surrounding wider landscape has a neutral contribution to the significance of the building. The turbine is located to the north-west of the church beyond this setting. Although there may be some inter-visibility between the top of the church tower and the turbine blades, they lie beyond the setting of the church, and as such, there will be no effect on the significance and special interest of the church. Magnitude of change: None Predicted impacts: None
1151127	Church of St. John the Baptist I	4.2km	Description: Predominantly C15 in three building phases, but incorporating work of C14 which remains in the walling of the north nave and chancel aisles. Restored 1867-9 by Pearson. Very deeply-coursed ashlar. Stone slate roof. West tower, 4-bay nave, 3-bay chancel both with buttressed lean-to aisles, south porch. Perpendicular style. Square 4-stage tower with diagonal buttresses. Moulded west doorway with 3-light window above. The third stage has a 5-sided oriel window with cusped lights which have shields below, and a pyramidal roof. Summary of Significance : The significance of the church derives	Views of the turbine from the Church and its surroundings will be blocked by the suburban surroundings of Royston Although there may be some inter-visibility between the top of the church tower and the turbine blades, they lie beyond the setting of the church, and as such, there will be no effect on the significance and special interest of the church. Magnitude of change: None Predicted impacts: None

			from its architectural and historic interest. The spiritual function of the church is both historically and currently important to its significance. Setting: The Church is situated in Royston and its setting is therefore restricted to the boundaries of the churchyard, the adjacent roads on its south and west sides and the suburban surroundings of Royston .	
1315015	Church of All Saints I	4.3 km	Description: C11 and C12 west tower with C15 upper stages, rest largely C14 and C15, C19 restoration by Pritchett and Son of York. Norman work in irregular sandstone rubble, later work ashlar, lead roofs. West tower, 3-bay nave with aisles and south porch, 2-bay chancel with north and south chapels continuous with aisles, north vestry. West tower: 4 stages, quoins to lower 2. Restored west doorway with hoodmould. Summary of Significance: : The significance of the church derives from its architectural and historic interest. The spiritual function of the church is both historically and currently important to its significance. Setting: The immediate setting of the church is the churchyard, which in turn is set on the eastern edge of Darfield, with open views to the east across the Dearne Valley.	The turbine does not fall within the setting of the Church and no impacts on its setting or significance are anticipated. Any views of the turbine from the Church and churchyard will be blocked by the intervening urban form of Darfield. Although there may be some inter-visibility between the top of the church tower and the turbine blades, they lie beyond the setting of the church, and as such, there will be no effect on the significance and special interest of the church. Magnitude of Change: None Predicted Impacts: None
1265442	Church of St Peter I	4.5km	Description: C13 and C15 but incorporating some Norman fabric altered and restored. Coursed squared sandstone, stone slate roofs. West tower, short nave with low north and south aisles, chancel with north aisle and vestry, and south chapel. Perpendicular tower of rectangular plan and 3 tall stages, with diagonal buttresses to ½-height chamfered plinth and dripbands on 2 levels, has 2-centred arched west doorway with studded plank door, 2 orders of hollow moulding, hoodmould with figured stops and apex shield (blank) Summary of Significance: : The significance of the church derives from its architectural and historic interest. The spiritual function of the church is both historically and currently important to its significance. Setting: The immediate setting of the church is the churchyard, which in turn is set in the wider landscape of rural, undulating agricultural fields, with small hamlet of Felkirk to its immediate south-west. There	The setting of the church is the churchyard. The surrounding wider landscape has a neutral contribution to the significance of the monument. The turbine is located to the south-east of the church beyond this setting. Although there may be some inter-visibility between the top of the church tower and the turbine blades, they lie beyond the setting of the church, and as such, there will be no effect on the significance and special interest of the church. Magnitude of Change: None Predicted Impacts: None

			are no long distance views from the church in the direction of the turbine due to the enclosed nature of the fields with mature hedges.	
--	--	--	---	--

4.9 There are three Grade II Listed Buildings within 2 km radius of the proposed turbine (Figure 4). Table 5 presents a description of each building and its setting (in order of distance from the turbine), and an assessment of the impact that the turbine will have on the significance of the building.

Table 5: Grade II Listed Buildings within 2 km of the Turbine Location.

No. on Fig. 4	Name	Dist.	Description, Significance and Setting	Impact Assessment
1255291	Guide Stoop at NGR SE 3837 0942 II	1.7 km	Description: Early C18. 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). Summary of Significance: The significance of the milestone lies primarily from its historic value. Setting: The setting of the stoop comprises the section of the immediately adjacent bridleway.	The wind turbine will lie beyond the setting of the milestone and there will be no effect on its significance. Magnitude of change: None Predicted impacts: None
1192180	Freestanding chimney at Bleachcroft Farm II	1.9 km	Description: Freestanding Chimney at Bleachcroft Farm II Works chimney. Dated 1854. For the Midland Bleach Works. Dressed and ashlar sandstone. Square pedestal with moulded plinth and cornice surmounted by tall octagonal chimney with datestone on west side and entablature. Most impressive remnant of the bleach works built here by Barnsley Manufacturer Henry Jackson. Summary of Significance: The significance of the building lies primarily from its industrial and socio-historic interest. Setting: The setting of the chimney is restricted to the boundaries of Bleachcroft Farm, the former Bleach works and associated upper reservoir, now largely colonised by marsh vegetation.	The buildings setting is associated with its industrial function as part of the bleach works, which are now a farm. The turbine will be located beyond this setting. Whilst the chimney forms a local landmark in its immediate vicinity, views of the turbine from the monument and its immediate surroundings will be blocked by the embankment of the A629 immediately to the east and intervening topography and the urban form of Cudworth. Therefore there will be no effect on its significance. Magnitude of change: None Predicted impacts: None
1293449	Bridge Farmhouse II	1.9km	Description: Early C19 farmhouse with earlier core. Deeply-coursed, squared and horizontally-punched sandstone, Welsh slate roof. 3-bay main range with outshut to rear right and wing to rear left. 2 storeys, 3 windows to 1st floor. Summary of Significance: The significance of the farmhouse derives primarily from its architectural interest. Setting: The setting of the building is restricted to the former farmyard, which comprises modern development.	The wind turbine will lie beyond the setting of the farmhouse and there will be no effect on its significance. Magnitude of change: None Predicted impacts: None

- 4.10 There are four Conservation Areas within 5 km radius of the proposed turbine (Figure 5). Table 6 presents a description of each Conservation Area and its setting (in order of distance from the turbine, and an assessment of the impact that the turbine will have on the significance of the Conservation Area.

Table 6: Conservation Areas within 5 km of the Turbine Location.

Name on Fig. 5	Dist.	Description, Significance and Setting	Impact Assessment
Brierley	3 km	Description: The Conservation Area incorporates the historic core of the village and has an open and semi-rural surrounding landscape of agricultural fields. The A628 does however run through the north-western part of the Area and the pit village of Grimethorpe And Brierley to the south of the Area are now connected by ribbon development. Summary of Significance: The significance of Brierley Conservation Area derives from its archaeological, historic and architectural interest. Setting: The Conservation Area is surrounded by modern agricultural fields, hedges and residential development. Although views out over the countryside are possible from the edges of the Conservation Area, in general development on the edge of the Conservation Area prevent significant views out beyond the edges of the designated area to the south-west.	The wind turbine will lie to the south-west of the Conservation Area in an area that is not historically or visually connected to it. There are no important vistas out from the village toward the turbine, although the tower, hub and blades will be visible from the western corner of the Area where there are extensive views across to Cudworth Common and beyond, however the landscape has a neutral contribution to its significance. Therefore, there will be no effect on the significance of the Conservation Area. Magnitude of change: Negligible Predicted impacts: Negligible
Carlton	3.3 km	Description: The Conservation Area incorporates the historic core of the village centred on the church. Although semi-rural in its wider landscape context is immediately enclosed within a suburban landscape of residential and industrial estates Summary of Significance: The significance of Carlton Conservation Area derives from its archaeological, historic and architectural interest. Setting: Although views out over the countryside are possible from the edges of the Conservation Area, in general the industrial estates and residential development on the edge of the Conservation Area prevent significant views out beyond the edges of the designated area to the south-east.	The wind turbine will lie to the south-east of the Conservation Area in an area that is not historically or visually connected to the village. There are no important vistas out from the village toward the turbine. The intervening landscape has a neutral contribution to its significance and views of the turbine are likely to be blocked by intervening topography and built form. Therefore, there will be no effect on the significance of the Conservation Area. Magnitude of change: None Predicted impacts: None
Darfield	4.5 km	Description: The village of Darfield is located on a ridge top making it visible from other vantage points within the local landscape. This allows for distant views interrupted by built form and vegetation from. The Conservation Area is located on the east side of the village, concentrated around the Church, but	The wind turbine will lie to the north-west of the Conservation Area in an area that is not historically or visually connected to it. There are no important vistas out from the village toward the turbine and the intervening built form of Darfield on the north-west of the Conservation Area will block views of the turbine.

		surrounded on its north and west sides by extensive modern development. Summary of Significance: The significance of Darfield Conservation Area derives from its archaeological, historic and architectural interest. Setting: The Conservation Area is surrounded by modern built form of Darfield on its west and north sides , with more extensive open views across the valley to its east. The modern development will prevent views out to the north and east from the Conservation Area.	Therefore, there will be no effect on the significance of the Conservation Area. Magnitude of change: None Predicted impacts: None
Billingley	5 km	Description: The village is situated on on the crest of a hill that lies between Darfield to the west and Thurnscoe to the east. The land that the village stands on is largely flat. The Conservation Area includes almost all the buildings in the village. Summary of Significance: The significance of Billingley Conservation Area derives from its archaeological, historic and architectural interest. Setting: The Conservation Area is surrounded by modern agricultural fields. Due to the position of the village above the surrounding land, there are extensive views in almost every direction out of the village, including to the north-west from the end of High Street.	The wind turbine will lie to the north-west of the Conservation Area in an area that is not historically or visually connected to it. Although the turbine will fall within significant views from the edge of the Conservation Area, the intervening countryside has a neutral contribution to its significance and special character. Therefore, there will be no effect on the significance or special character of the Conservation Area. Magnitude of change: Negligible Predicted impacts: Negligible

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 A single 77 m wind turbine is proposed on land at Shafton Two Gates, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. CgMs have undertaken a Heritage Assessment for Engena in order to establish the impacts on the historic environment from the construction and operation of the wind turbine.
- 6.2 There will be no direct impacts on any designated heritage assets. There will be no more than a negligible adverse impact on designated heritage assets. Therefore, mitigation measures are not considered to be required in relation to designated heritage assets.
- 6.3 The NPPF outlines that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 14). Paragraphs 132 to 133 of the NPPF cover the balance between public benefits and harm to designated heritage assets. Paragraph 132 states that the greater the importance of an asset, the greater the weight given to its conservation should be. Development resulting in substantial harm to a Scheduled Monument, and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings should be wholly exceptional, and substantial harm to a Grade II Listed Building should be exceptional. Para 134 of the NPPF states that where the harm is less than substantial, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposed development.
- 6.4 In this case, the wind turbine will not result in substantial harm to any designated heritage assets within the surroundings of the site. Consequently, the test outlined in paragraph 132 of the NPPF does not apply (i.e. substantial harm) and instead, the test outlined in paragraph 134 (i.e. less than substantial harm) applies in this case. That is, where there is less than substantial harm, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposed development. Consequently, as there is less than substantial harm to the significance of heritage assets, the economic and public benefits of the planning application submission will need to be weighed against the limited harm to designated heritage assets.

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. **General**

Andy Lines: South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record
Wakefield Record Office

2. **Cartographic**

1854 Ordnance Survey Map
1996 Ordnance Survey Map
1983 Ordnance Survey Map
2006 Ordnance Survey Map
2012 Ordnance Survey Map

4. **Website**

Archaeological Data Service - *ads.ahds.ac.uk*
English Heritage: The National Heritage List for England - *list.english-heritage.org.uk*
Heritage Gateway - *www.heritagegateway.org.uk*
MAGIC - *www.magic.gov.uk*

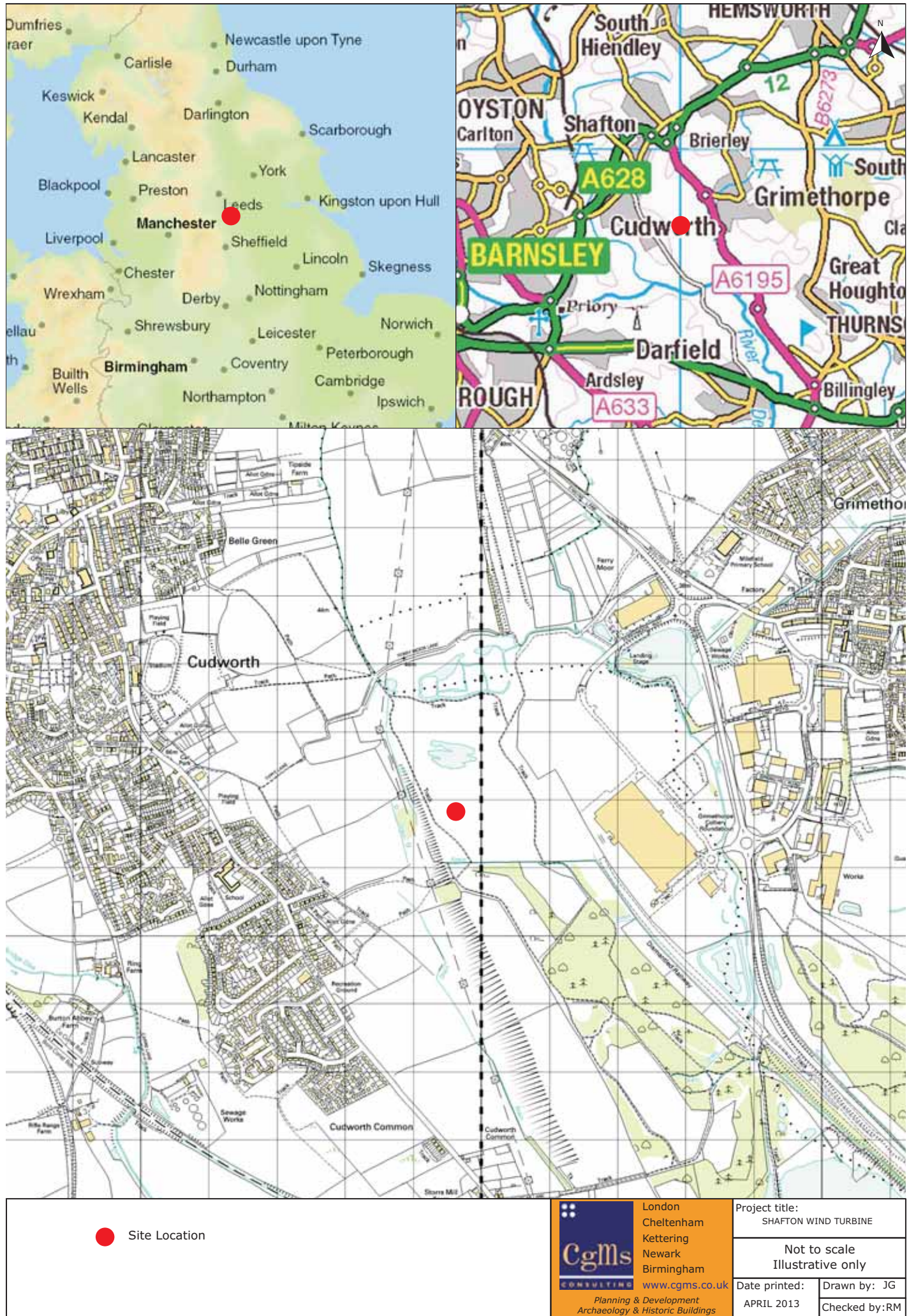
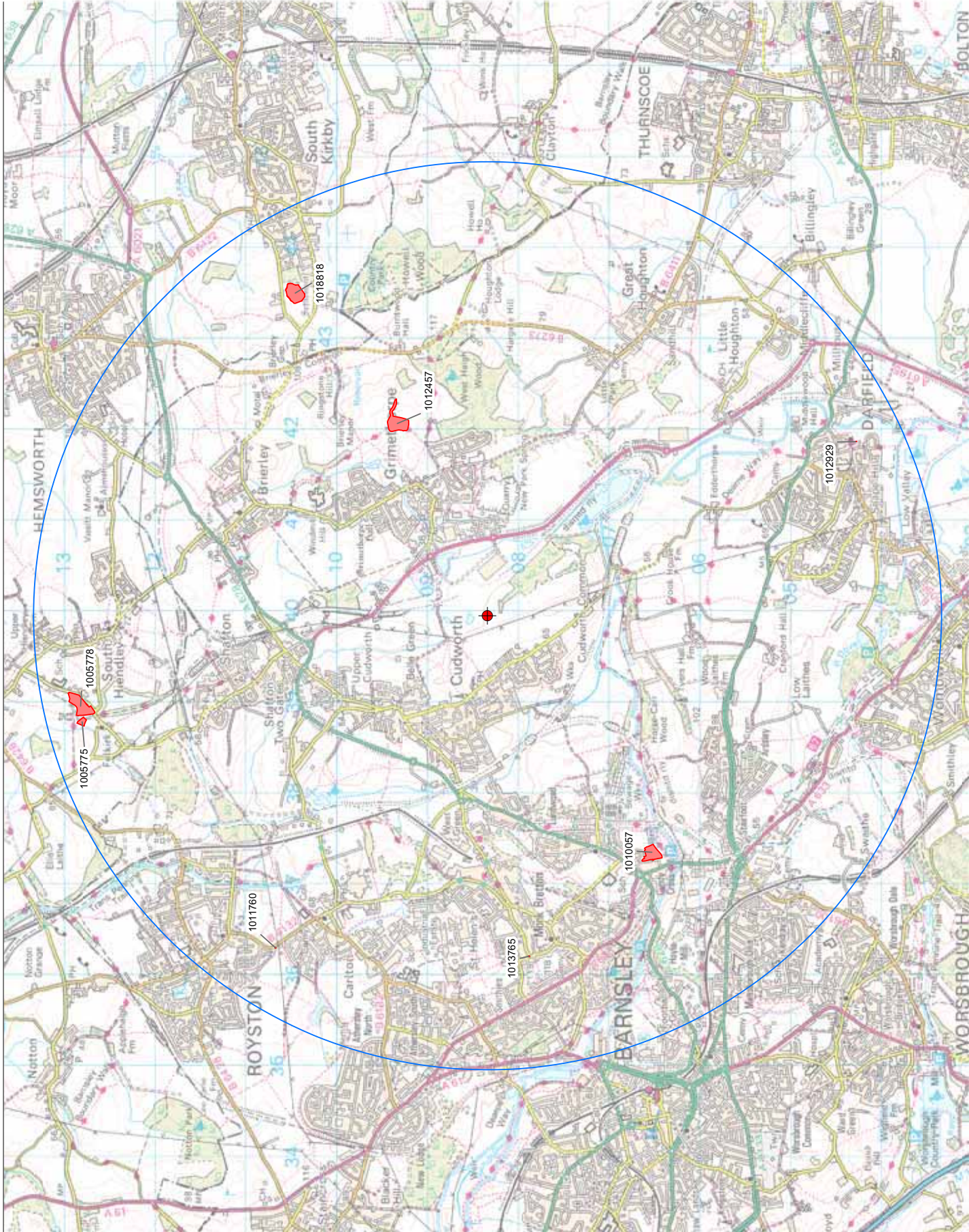


Figure 1: Site Location



Additional information:	
key	Turbine Location
	Scheduled Monuments
	Search Radius 5km

Project title:
Shafton Two Gates Wind Turbine

London
Cheltenham
Kettering
Newark
Birmingham

cgms
CONSULTING

www.cgms.co.uk
Planning & Development
Archaeology & Historic Buildings

Scale at A3: 1:40,000
0 1.875 m

Date printed:
10/04/2013

Drawn by: JG
Checked by: RM

Figure 2: Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the Turbine Location

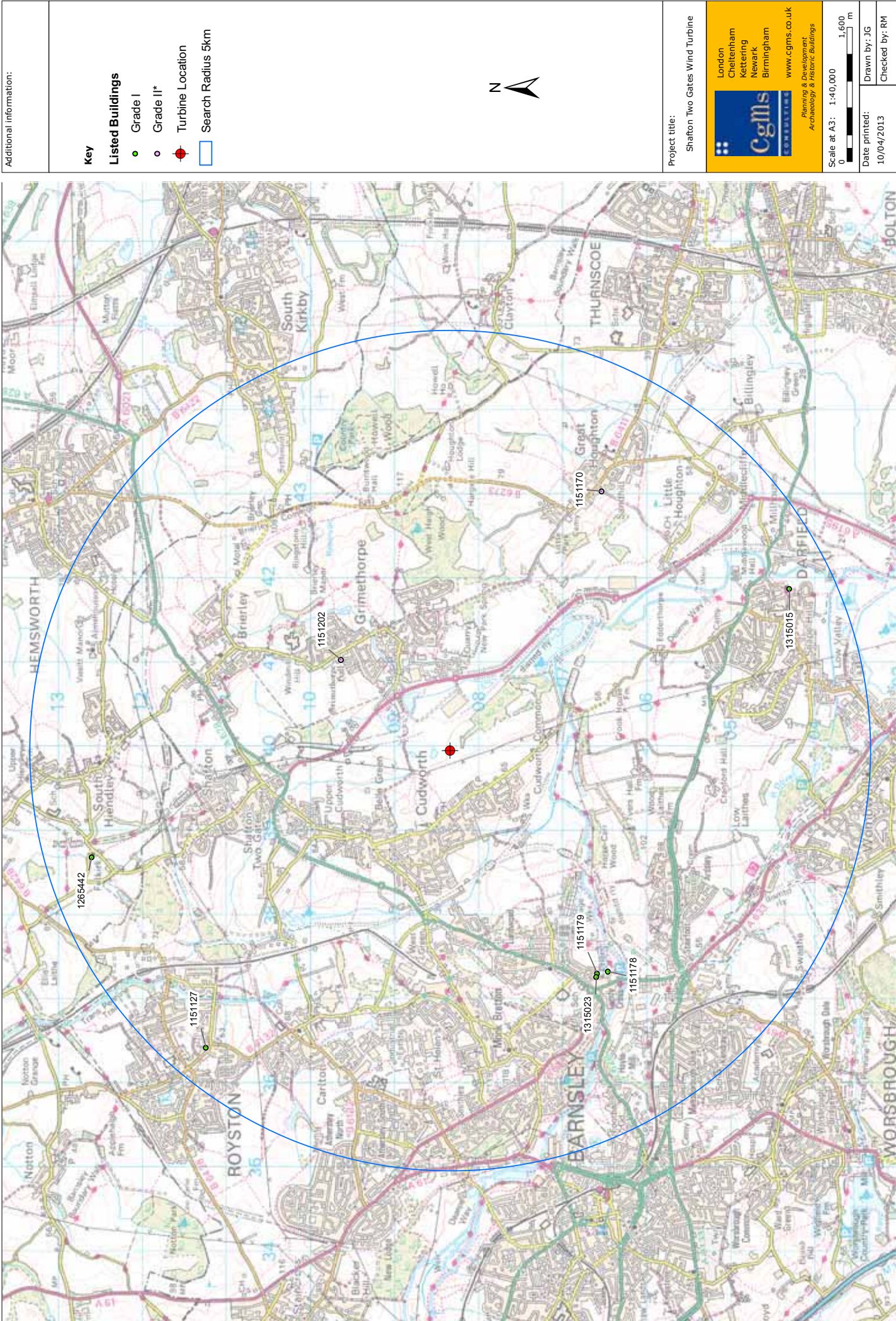
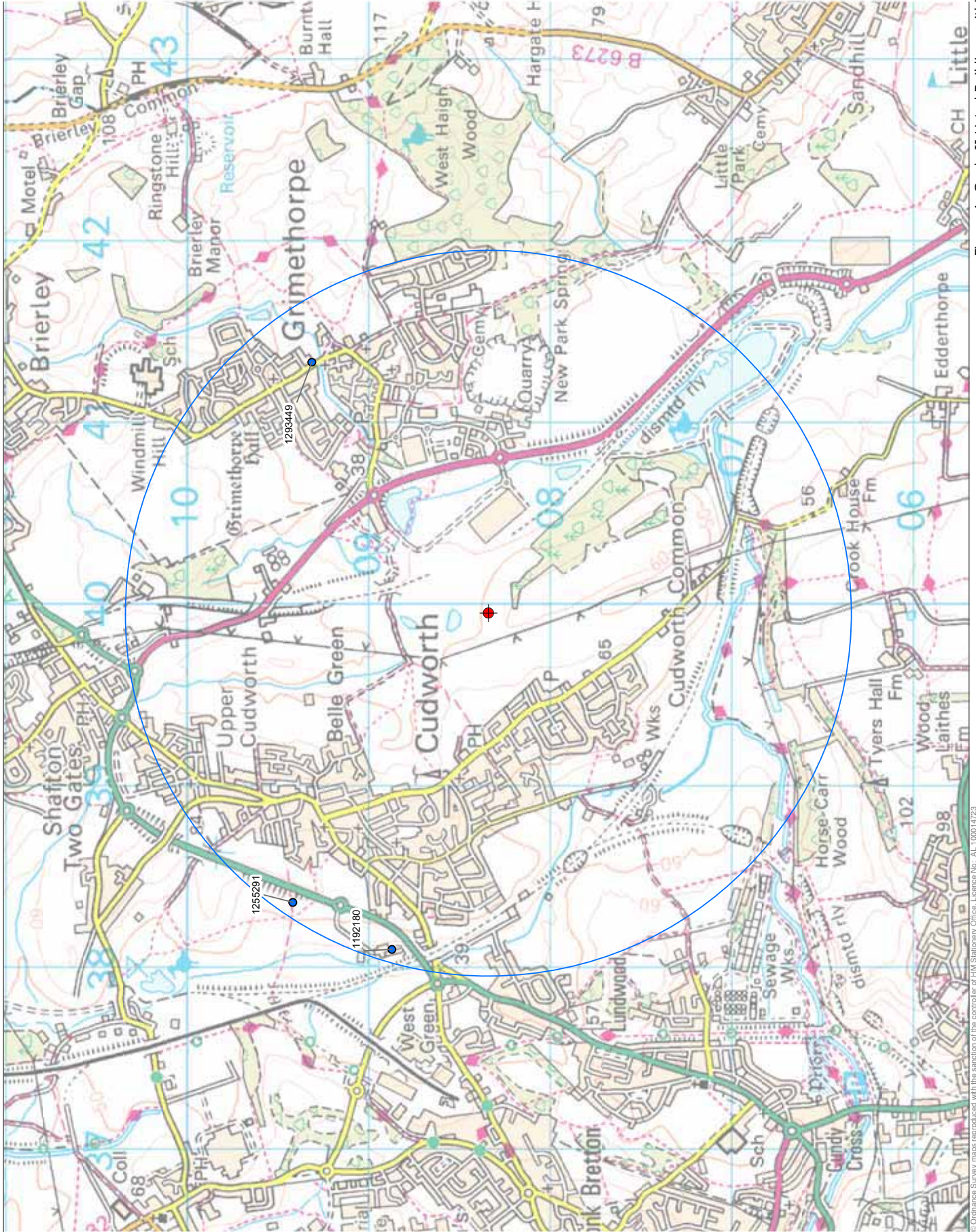


Figure 3: Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within 5km of the Turbine Location



Additional information:

- Key**
- Grade 2_LBs
 - Turbine Location
 - Search Radius 2km



Project title:
Shafton Two Gates Wind Turbine



London
Cheltenham
Kettering
Newark
Birmingham

www.cgms.co.uk
Planning & Development
Archaeology & Historic Buildings

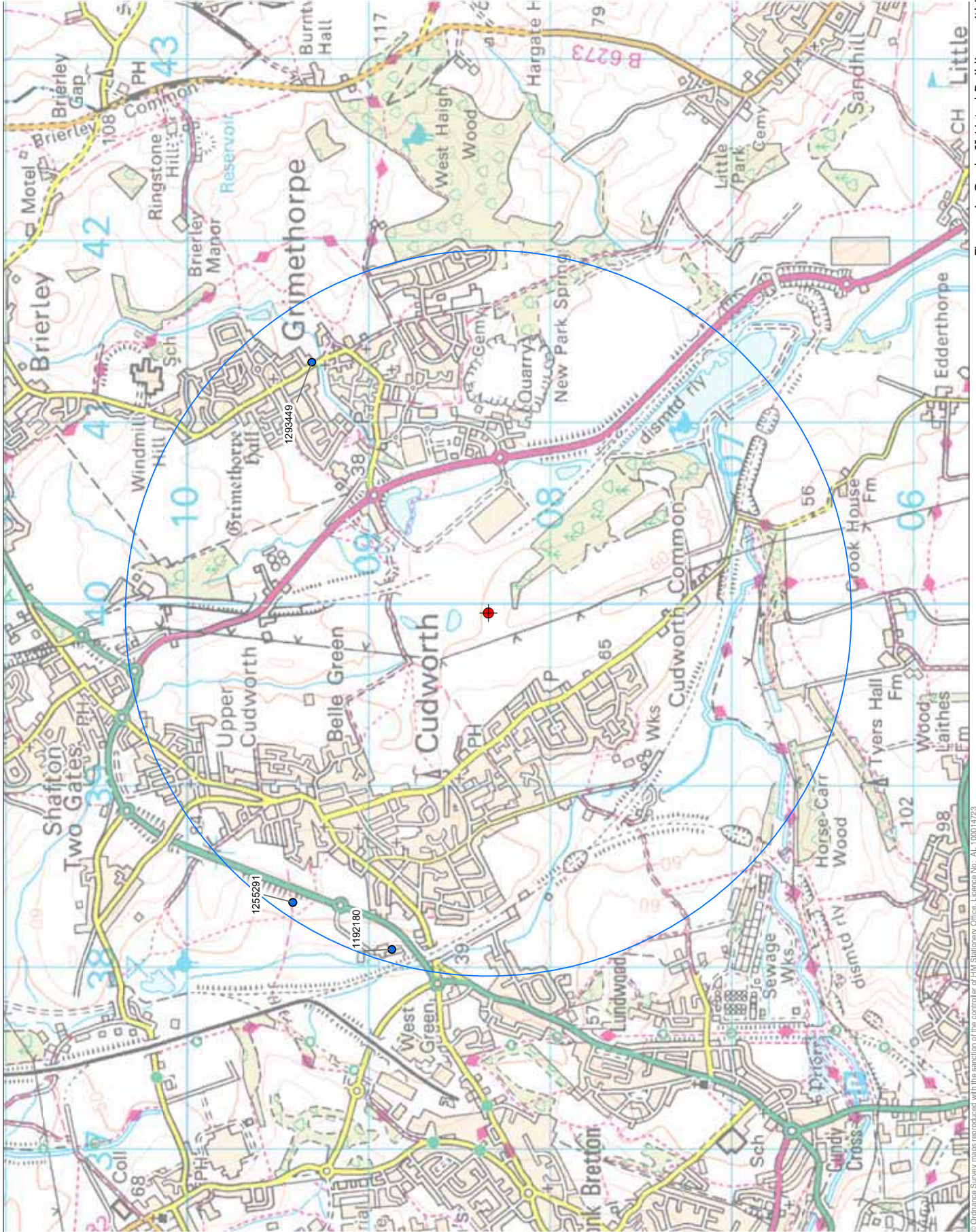
Scale at A3: 1:20,000

0 800 m

Date printed:
10/04/2013

Drawn by: JG
Checked by: RM

Figure 4: Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km of the Turbine Location



Additional information:

- Key**
- Grade 2_LBs
 - Turbine Location
 - Search Radius 2km



Project title:
Shafton Two Gates Wind Turbine



London
Cheltenham
Kettering
Newark
Birmingham

www.cgms.co.uk
Planning & Development
Archaeology & Historic Buildings

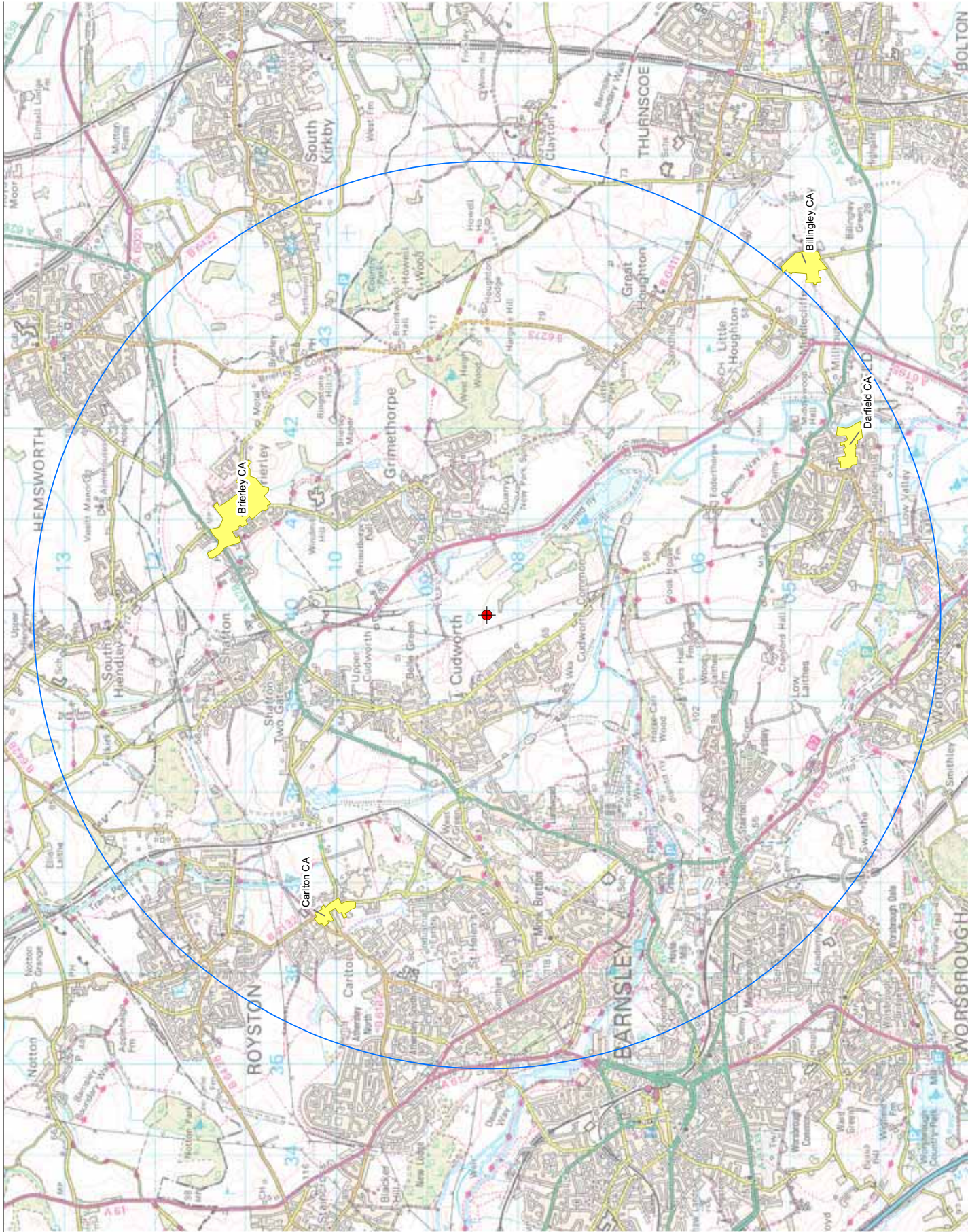
Scale at A3: 1:20,000

0 800 m

Date printed:
10/04/2013

Drawn by: JG
Checked by: RM

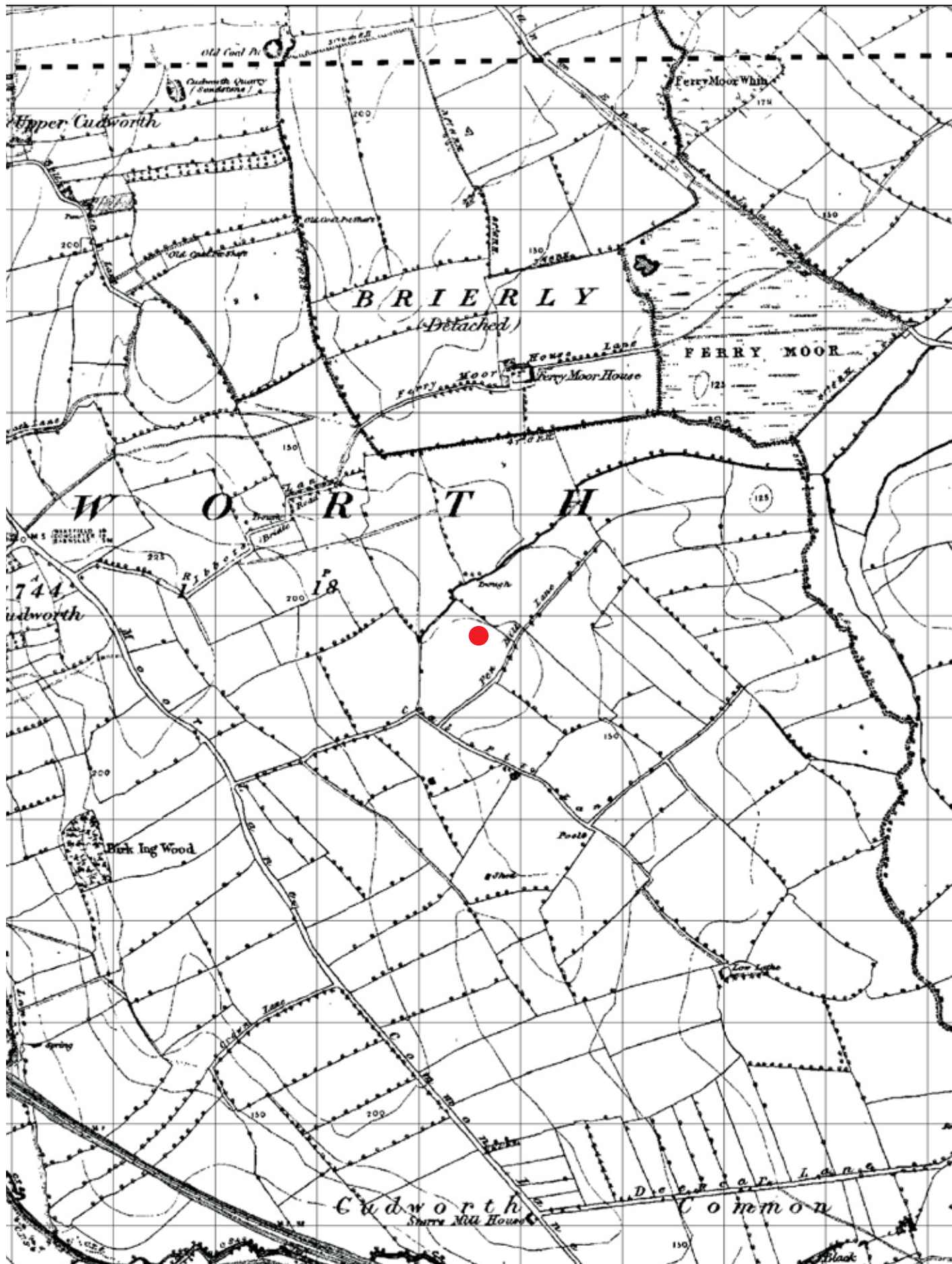
Figure 4: Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km of the Turbine Location



Additional information:	
Key	Turbine Location
Conservation Areas	Search Radius 5km

Project title:	
Shafton Two Gates Wind Turbine	
London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings	
Scale at A3: 1:40,000	0 1,750 m
Date printed: 10/04/2013	Drawn by: JG
	Checked by: RM

Figure 5: Conservation Areas within 5km of the Turbine Location



● Site Location



Project title:
SHAFTON WIND TURBINE

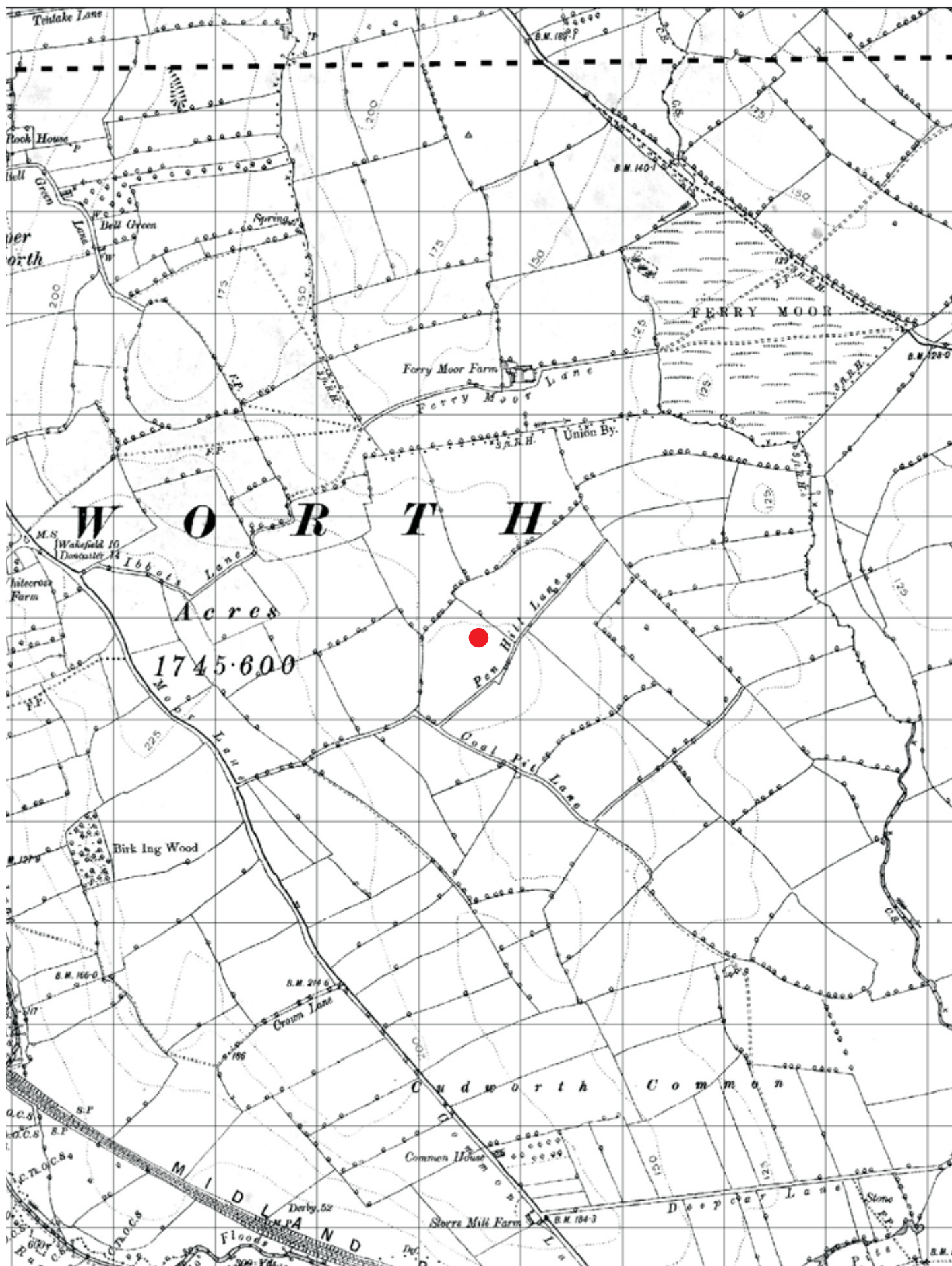
NOT TO SCALE

Date printed:
APRIL 2013

Drawn by: JG
Checked by: RM

	London
	Cheltenham
	Kettering
	Newark
	Birmingham
www.cgms.co.uk	
Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings	

Figure 6: 1854 Ordnance Survey Map

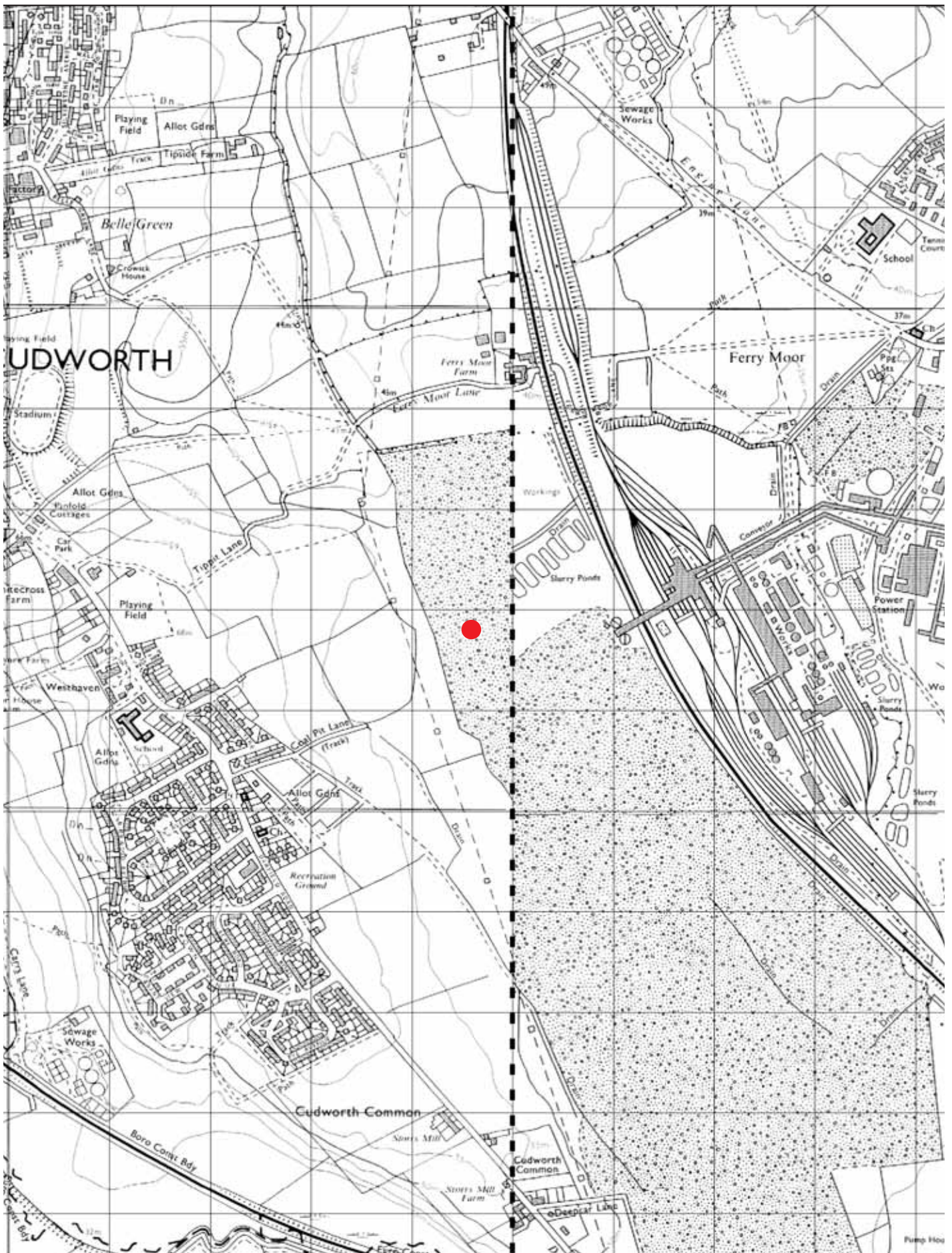


● Site Location



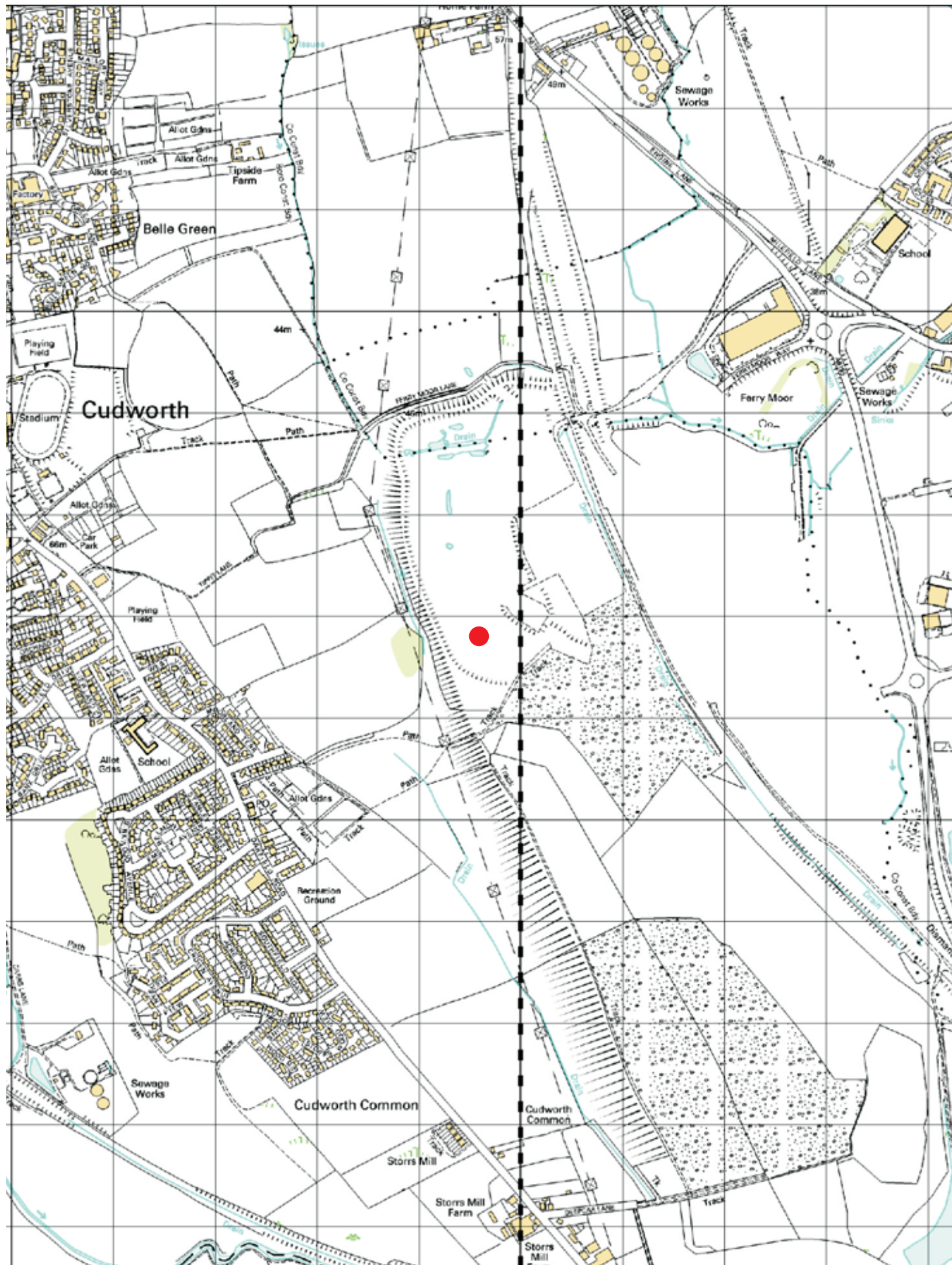
Project title: SHAFTON WIND TURBINE	
NOT TO SCALE	
Date printed: APRIL 2013	Drawn by: JG Checked by:RM
 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings	

Figure 7: 1894 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Location	Project title: SHAFTON WIND TURBINE		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
	NOT TO SCALE		
Date printed: APRIL 2013		Drawn by: JG Checked by: RM	

Figure 8: 1983 Ordnance Survey Map



● Site Location



Project title:
SHAFTON WIND TURBINE

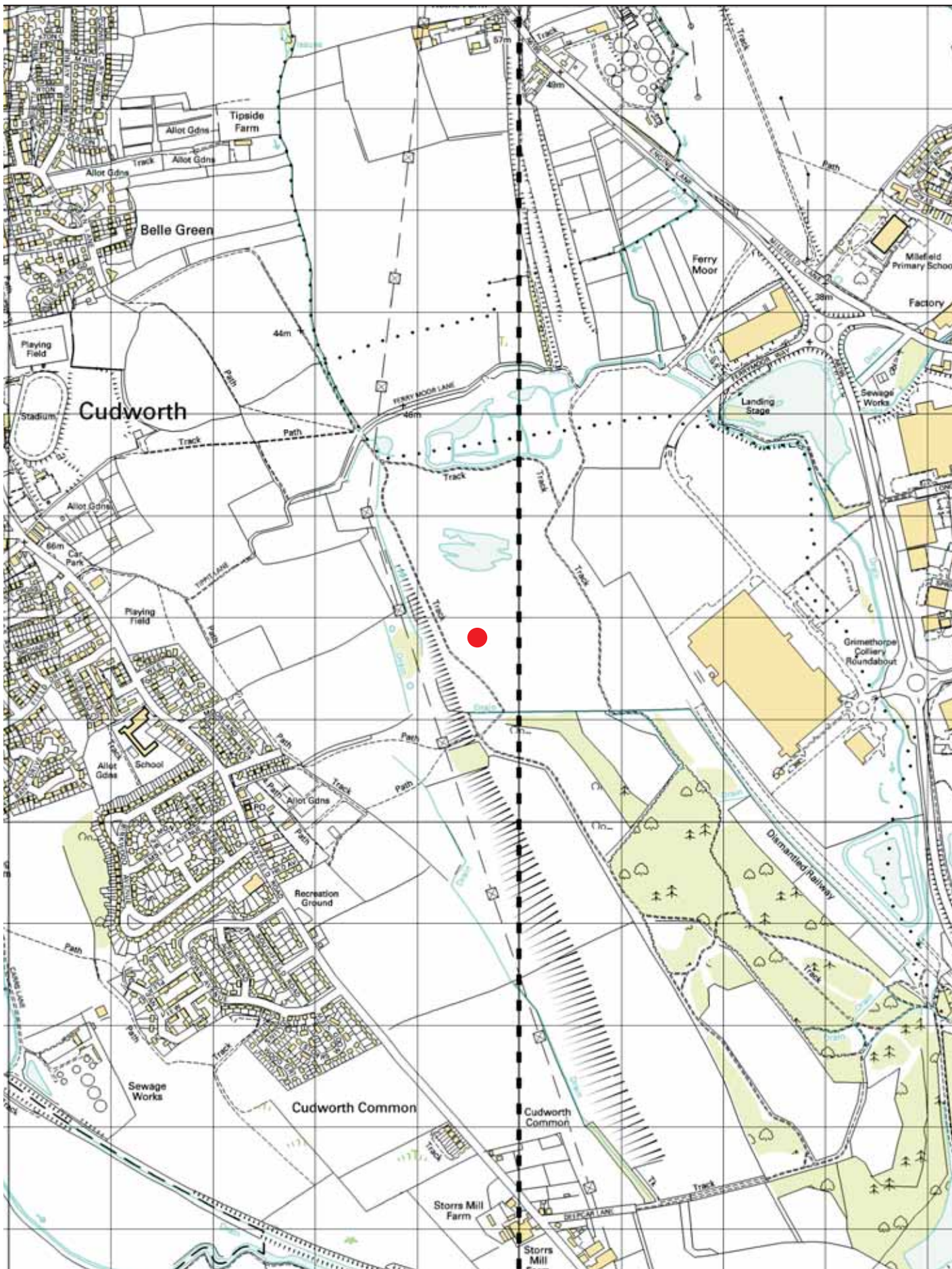
NOT TO SCALE

Date printed:
APRIL 2013

Drawn by: JG
Checked by: RM

Cgms
CONSULTING
London
Cheltenham
Kettering
Newark
Birmingham
www.cgms.co.uk
Planning & Development
Archaeology & Historic Buildings

Figure 9: 2006 Ordnance Survey Map



● Site Location



Project title: SHAFTON WIND TURBINE		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk <i>Planning & Development</i> <i>Archaeology & Historic Buildings</i>
NOT TO SCALE		
Date printed: APRIL 2013	Drawn by: JG Checked by:RM	

Figure 10: 2012 Ordnance Survey Map

Cgms

www.cgms.co.uk