Knight Frank

Matthew Woodward
Planning Officer
Development Management
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
PO Box 604
Barnsley
S70 9FE

11 June 2012

ST/ps/LS-099

Dear Matthew

Planning Application 2012/0288, Proposed Single Wind Turbine (45m to Hub, 67m to Tip) at Ringstone Hill Farm, Southmoor Road, Brierley, Barnsley

We are instructed by our client, Empirica Investments Limited, to submit additional information regarding the above Planning Application. This submission is made in response to comments provided by South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (dated 16 April 2012).

Please find enclosed two hard copies of an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, prepared by Wessex Archaeology, dated June 2012, reference 85640.

I trust the enclosed report will allow South Yorkshire Archaeological Service and other relevant consultees to fully appraise the proposal in relation to Heritage Assets If you have any further queries or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

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Associate

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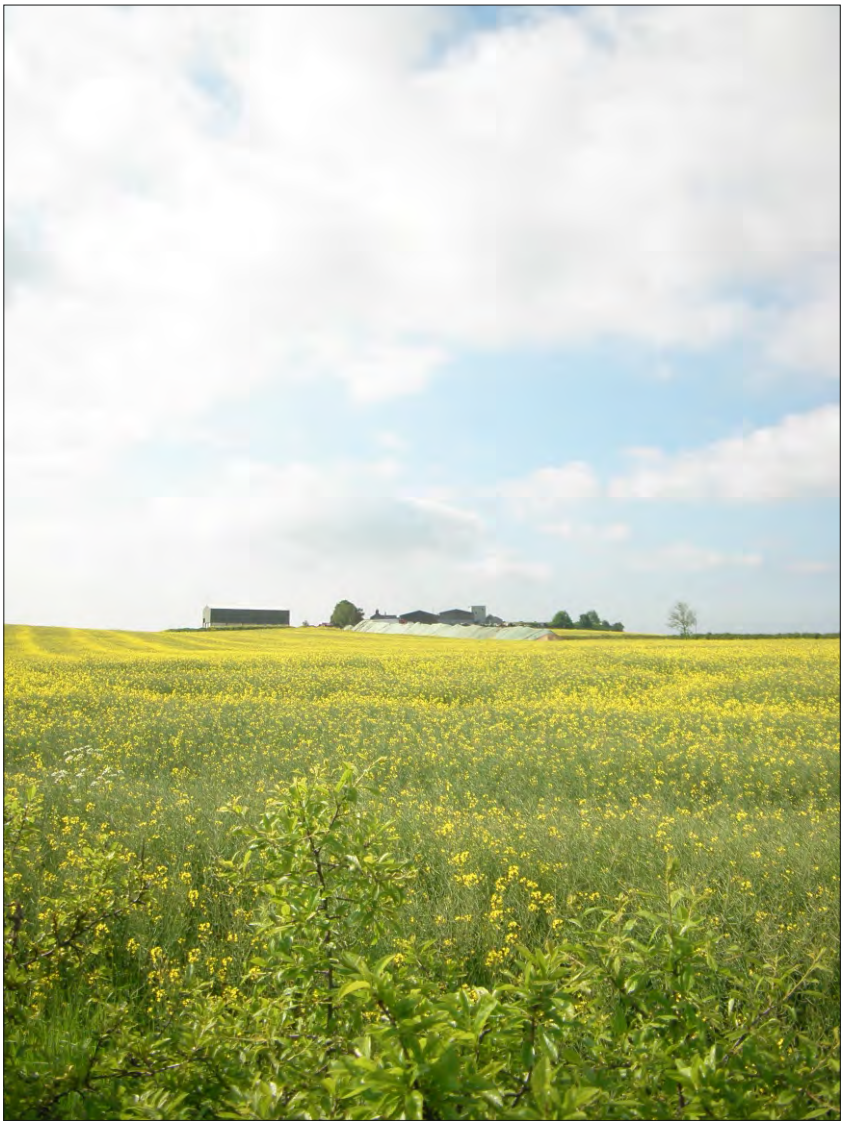
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Wessex Archaeology

RINGSTONE HILL, BARNSLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



Ref: 85640

June 2012

RINGSTONE HILL,
BARNSLEY,
SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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June 2012

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SCHEME CODE	**85640**	**ACCESSION CODE**	**N/A**	**CLIENT CODE**	**N/A**
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**RINGSTONE HILL,
BARNSLEY,
SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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RINGSTONE HILL, BARNSLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Knight Frank LLP ('the Client') to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Ringstone Hill, Barnsley, South Yorkshire ('the Site'; NGR 442614, 410377). This assessment was requested by the Client to assess the nature, location, and relative significance of known and potential heritage assets at the Site, in order to inform a development proposal for the erection of a single wind turbine.

Publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted to identify heritage assets within a 1km Study Area around the Site, in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential heritage resource.

Archaeological investigations within and around the Study Area have recorded archaeological sites and deposits of up to Regional Significance. Primarily, this comprises the potential for heritage assets relating to Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures, and periodic military encampments between the 17th and 19th centuries. Overall it is anticipated that impacts resulting from the proposed development will potentially lead to the damage, or loss of, below ground archaeological remains.

It is considered that, in accordance with regional and national planning policy, further archaeological work will be required prior to development. The nature of any additional archaeological work should be agreed with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service; however, this will likely comprise further archaeological evaluation consisting of a programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching to inform whether further mitigation is required prior to construction. It is a likely that, as a minimum, an archaeological watching brief will be required during all groundworks.

The scope and nature of any further work should be agreed with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service on behalf of the local planning authority, and undertaken in line with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation, produced in advance of any site works.

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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Ms Sophie Taylor of Knight Frank LLP on behalf of Empirica Energy Operations Ltd.

The report was researched and compiled by James Thomson, and illustrated by James Thomson and Chris Breedon. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrea Burgess.

RINGSTONE HILL, BARNSLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Knight Taylor LLP ('the Client') to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Ringstone Hill, Barnsley, South Yorkshire ('the Site'; NGR 442614, 410377) (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to define the nature, location, and relative significance of known and potential heritage assets at the Site, in order to inform a development proposal.

1.2 The Proposal

1.2.1 The proposed development is for the erection of a 45m tall wind turbine (67m to tip of blade) consisting of a tubular steel tower (3.3m diameter at its widest) supporting a swivel generator housing with three 22m blades. Groundworks will comprise either deep pad foundations or piling for the turbine; an area of hard standing for crane access; a small substation situated within 22m of the turbine; and an access road.

1.3 Site Location and Geology

1.3.1 The Site (**Figure 2**) is located within an arable field directly to the west of the B6073 Southmoor Road. It is located 1.5km southeast of Brierley village and 8km northeast of Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

1.3.2 The site is bounded to the west and south by agricultural fields, with Ringstone Hill Farm to the southwest. It is bounded to the east and north by highways.

1.3.3 The Site is located at approximately 107m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and lies on Ravenfield Rock – Sandstone formation (Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 087 – Barnsley).

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

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2.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012, replacing Planning Policy Statement 5.

2.2.2 NPPF Section 12: *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.2.3 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance. This should be in the form of a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation;
- takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
- places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
- requires 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 impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

2.3 Hedgerows Regulations

2.3.1 Under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as amended) it is against the law to remove or destroy important hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. 'Important' hedgerows are defined based on ecological and historical criteria. *Inter alia,* hedgerows are deemed to be 'important' if they are documented to be of pre-enclosure date, which for the purposes of the Regulations is taken to mean pre-1845 (the earliest Act of Inclosure recorded in the Small Titles Act of 1896). Following case law precedent, it is generally taken that hedgerows or historic field boundaries are deemed important under the Regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate parish tithe map.

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2.3.2 Permission must be sought from the local planning authority to remove any 'important' hedgerows unless planning permission has been granted for the development.

2.4 Local Plans

2.4.1 The Barnsley Unitary Development Plan provides policies which govern and control development across the Borough, including planning policies and guidance relating to both designated and undesignated heritage assets (available digitally at http://www.barnsley.gov.uk/volume1-strategy-policy-justificationpdf).

Barnsley Unitary Development Plan		
POLICY NO.	**TITLE**	**POLICY TEXT**
Policy BE2	**Listed Buildings**	The council will have special regard to the desirability of securing the retention, repair, maintenance and continued use of buildings or special architectural or historic interest. Development which would adversely affect the special architectural or historic interest character of Listed Buildings will not be permitted. Other buildings considered by the council to be of special architectural or historic interest will be out forward to the department of national heritage for Listing.
Policy BE3	**Archaeological Sites**	Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Other unscheduled archaeological remains of more local importance may also be worthy of preservation. Where these features are affected by development proposals, their relative importance will be weighed against other factors including the need for the proposed development
Policy BE4	**Archaeological Sites**	Where the authority decides that the physical preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not justified, and that development which would destroy the remains should proceed, the authority will ensure, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains.

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3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Scope

3.1.1 The aim of this assessment is to identify and assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets within the Site and its environs that may be affected by the proposed development.

3.1.2 This assessment therefore considers archaeological remains (both above and below ground), built heritage and elements of the historic landscape.

3.1.3 This report assesses the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeology, built heritage and the historic landscape, and provides recommendations for appropriate mitigation strategies.

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 Recorded heritage assets within a 1km Study Area around the Site were considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site (**Figure 1**).

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 Although the Site lies in the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough, the Study Area extends into the Wakefield Metropolitan District in West Yorkshire and both county archaeology services were consulted. A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. The sources consulted were:

- The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county.
- The West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER) comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county.
- The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation.
- National heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK.
- Relevant primary and secondary sources at Barnsley Local Studies Library, at the SYSMR, and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied.
- Historic manuscripts and Ordnance Survey maps at Barnsley Local Studies Library and Archives and the SYSMR.
- Cropmark and earthwork data plotted from aerial photographs for the National Mapping Programme (NMP) in the Lower Wharfdale area.

3.3.2 A comprehensive list of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the bibliography section of this report.

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3.4 Site Visit

3.4.1 The Site was visited on May 29th 2012. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were bright and dry. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.5 Assessing Significance

3.5.1 The assessment of the significance of the heritage assets within the Site is based on criteria provided by English Heritage in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value.** Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- **Historical value.** Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.
- **Aesthetic value.** Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- **Communal value.** Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

3.5.2 The overall significance of heritage assets and their settings is decided in line with the criteria laid out in **Table 1** below:

Significance	Factors Determining the Significance of Heritage Assets
International	World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Local (Low/Medium/High)	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

Table 1: Summary of Factors for Determining Significance of Heritage Assets

3.6 Chronology

3.6.1 Where mentioned in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Modern	1900 – Present	Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
19th Century	1800 – 1899	Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Post-medieval	1500 – 1799	Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC
Medieval	AD 1066 – 1499	Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC
Saxon	AD 410 – 1066	Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC
Post-Roman	AD 410 – 650	Palaeolithic	650000 – 9500 BC

3.7 Best Practice

3.7.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment* (IfA 1994, revised October 2008).

3.8 Assumptions and Limitations

3.8.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.8.2 The records held by SYSMR and WYHER are not a record of all surviving elements of the cultural heritage resource, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the cultural heritage. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A consideration of the context of the Study Area is an important element of establishing the potential of cultural heritage resources at the Site. The following section provides a brief synthesis of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources detailed above. The aim of the synopsis is to establish the known resource at the Site and to provide a context for the identification and understanding of any potential cultural heritage resource which may survive.

4.1.2 A gazetteer of the heritage assets and events referred to in the text is provided in **Appendix 1**. Sites are numbered from **1**-**28** with a **WA** prefix for ease of reference. An overall illustration showing sites in the gazetteer is provided in **Figure 1**.

4.2 Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

4.2.1 There are no statutorily designated heritage assets within the boundaries of the Site.

4.2.2 Within the Study Area there are two Scheduled Monuments, comprising the Iron Age hill fort known as South Kirkby Camp to the east of the Site (NHLE no. 1018818; **WA6**), and the medieval moated site of Hall Steads Hall to the southwest of the Site (NHLE no. 1012457 **WA24**).

4.2.3 There are two Grade II Listed Buildings within the Study Area, comprising the 18th-19th century Burnt Wood Hall to the south of the Site (NHLE no. 1191579; **WA27**), and the 18th century Kirby Common Farmhouse to the east of the Site (NHLE no. 1265328; **WA28**).

4.2.4 Brierley Conservation Area lies to the northwest of the Site, outside of the Study Area.

4.3 Historic Landscape

4.3.1 The character of the landscape within the Site has been assessed by South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation programme (Lines *et al* 2008). The Site lies within *Brierley Common,* possessing the dominant present character of Piecemeal Enclosure 1970-2003, and fragmentary legibility of a previous character of Commons and Greens 1066-1969. The Site is situated within the Agglomerated Enclosure character zone.

4.3.2 No historic hedgerows have been identified within the Site.

4.4 Archaeological and Historical Context

Prehistoric and Romano-British

4.4.1 Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tools (**WA1** and **WA2**), as well as a quantity of undated waste flint flakes (**WA3**), have been found on the surface of ploughsoil in the Study Area to the north and west of the Site. This material indicates activity within the vicinity of the Site, although no occupation evidence for the early prehistoric period has been recorded within the Study Area.

4.4.2 Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs were transcribed as part of the National Mapping Programme (NMP) of the Lower Wharfdale area. These reveal a substantial number of enclosures and field boundaries within the Study Area. A single enclosure (**WA5**), tentatively identified as prehistoric, lies to the east of South Kirkby Camp (**WA6**), an Iron Age hill fort.

4.4.3 A much wider Iron Age and Romano-British landscape was also identified, comprising several enclosures and associated boundary ditches (**WA7-WA21**). The range of enclosures includes rounded enclosures common to the area, as well as rarer forms such as a banjo-type enclosure (**WA18**), a possible unique triple enclosure (**WA19**), and a Romano-British sub-rectangular enclosure (**WA21**).

4.4.4 Notably amongst these is the cropmark of a small curvilinear or sub-rectangular enclosure (**WA15**) immediately adjacent to the northeast of the Site boundary. The enclosure is estimated to be approximately 35m in diameter with faint traces of possible linear ditches to its west that may form a lane leading off to the southeast.

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Saxon and Medieval

4.4.5 Whilst no evidence dating to the Anglo-Saxon period has been identified within the Site or Study Area there is evidence from an entry for Brierley within the Domesday Book. The Domesday Book, produced in 1086, is a key resource providing an indication of the size and nature of communities at the time of survey and a record of their place names.

4.4.6 Brierley appears in the Domesday Book, spelt *Breselái,* where it is recorded in Staincross Wapentake as a small settlement of approximately five households comprising three villagers and six smallholders with three ploughlands and four ploughteams. By 1086 Brierley had come under the ownership of Alric under Ilbert De Lacy of Pontefract, replacing the previous Saxon owner Ernwy.

4.4.7 The origin of the place name Brierley is believed to originate from the Anglian word *Brēr* meaning Brier, and the Old English word *Lēah* meaning a wood or clearing (Smith 1961, 268). Ringstone Hill is a prominent hill on the east of the township of Brierley and its name is locally believed to derive from a now lost stone circle. Earthworks depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps have been suggested to be of medieval origin (**WA22**), but may more likely relate to the post-medieval farmstead of Ringstone Hill Farm.

4.4.8 By the 19th century the Site was situated within Brierley Common, an area of rough ground likely established in the early medieval period as the joint property of the Lord and Freeholders of the manor. Transcriptions of aerial photographs for the NMP record ridge and furrow within several fields within the Study Area, indicating medieval open fields surrounding Brierley and South Kirkby.

4.4.9 Brierley Manor is situated within the Study Area west of the Site (**WA23**), and whilst the structure is now largely 18th-19th century in date it does retain possible medieval elements. The remains of a further medieval hall and moated site are recorded in the Study Area to the southwest relating to Hall Steads Hall, now a Scheduled Monument (**WA24**).

Post-medieval

4.4.10 The intensification of agricultural practices in the post-medieval and modern periods was largely characterised by the enclosure of former open fields and commons under the Inclosure Acts and Commons Acts of 1773 to 1882, allowing the land-owner or tenant to improve the land in ways not formerly possible. Although no inclosure awards were found for Brierley, the *c*1840 Tithe map shows the fields within the Study Area to have been entirely enclosed by this date. In addition to agricultural activity a landscape survey of West Haigh Woodlands in the Study Area to the south of the Site (**WA25**) recorded signs of industry including quarrying, saw pits, and charcoal burning platforms.

4.4.11 Several heritage assets within the Study Area relate to the expansion of settlement into the area, including Burnt Wood Hall (**WA27**) and Kirby Common Farmhouse (**WA28**), as well as an Ice House relating to Howell Wood County Park (**WA26**).

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4.4.12 The 1840 Tithe map illustrates that the Site itself remained within common ground although a substantial 9 acre enclosure occupied the centre of the common just outside of the Site boundary (**Figure 2**). The apportionment records the enclosure (plot no 337) as *Oak Royd*, an area of arable land owned by George Savile Foljambe Esq., then owner of the Brierley Manor. *Royd* is an Old English word meaning clearing, and indicates that the enclosure was on the edge or centre of an area of oak woodland.

4.4.13 Historical accounts of Ringstone Hill record two particular oak trees named 'Adam and Eve' or the 'Well-bred Oaks', also named on the *c*1850 Ordnance Survey Map which shows them to have been close to the Site (**Figure 2**).

4.4.14 Samuel Lewis described 'Adam' as a 'venerable oak' in his *Topographical Dictionary of England* in 1848:

> *…measuring thirteen yards in circumference, the hollow of which is sufficient to admit of six men sitting round a table.*

4.4.15 William Stott Banks remarked on 'old Adam' in 1871:

> *…much decreased in size in late years. It is an ancient and large tree measuring twenty-seven feet in girth at a yard above the ground. The trunk is hollow, and the north side is broken away. Most of the branches also are gone.*

4.4.16 The tree died in the 1920s and had been removed by 1930 (Watson and Harrison 2010, 14).

4.4.17 The tree is also associated with a local legend concerning the highwayman William Nevison (who lived 1639-1684), who is said to have used the tree as a hideout and to have hidden treasure in it (Stott Banks 1871, 333; Watson and Harrison 2010; 14). Whether there is any truth in the legend is uncertain however the Rotherham Sessions of 1676 record that an innkeeper at Ringstone Hill by the name of Adam Hawksworth was ordered to have his sign taken down for harbouring Nevison (Hunter 1831, 407).

4.4.18 There are several references indicating Ringstone Hill was a meeting or mustering point. Watson and Harrison (2010, 13) suggest that Ringstone Hill is the place referred to in an order of 1588 summoning the men of Brierley to assemble in preparation for the coming Armada and again in 1665 in anticipation of a Dutch invasion (*ibid*.).

4.4.19 Military camps were certainly established on the hill during the Civil War. The first was by Sir Godfrey Rhodes in 1642 (Watson and Harrison 2010, 13); his Hall at Great Houghton was attacked by parliamentary forces in the same year (Burke 1838, 564). Later, in 1645, the township of Sheffield paid for a guard to be posted at Ringstone Hill (Hunter 1831, 407).

Modern

4.4.20 The 1850 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows the Site as still lying within Brierley Common to the northeast of Ringstone Hill Farm, which had slightly expanded since 1840 (**Figure 2**). Tracks cross the Site, largely corresponding with present public rights of way, and Oak Royd is still shown as a distinct area beside the Site.

4.4.21 Ringstone Hill continued to be used as a military camp into the 19th century. A book of poems published in 1865 and written by James Rockcliffe chronicles an encampment at Ringstone Hill by the Hallamshire Rifle Volunteers, who were formed in Sheffield in 1859. The book included an engraving of the camp (**Plate 1**) viewed from an unidentified track and described the camp as:

The tents arise in seven white row,
And dotted o'er the ground

4.4.22 One possible interpretation of the engraving could place the viewpoint on Southmoor Road, southeast of the Site, looking northwest with Carr Plantation rising behind the camp and volunteers in the centre of the view standing on the lane to Ringstone Hill Farm. This would place the camp within the vicinity of Oak Royd (**Figure 2**).

4.4.23 Few changes are shown on the 1893 OS map (**Figure 3**), although two small structures are shown in close proximity to the Site to the northeast of Ringstone Hill Farm, and Ringstone Hill (**WA22**) is shown as a historical feature comprising a semi-circular embankment to the west of the farm. By 1906 a reservoir had been constructed on Ringstone Hill for Hemsworth and Rural District Council Water Works, partially covering the earlier earthworks. By 1932 both structures northeast of the farm had gone, and the reservoir had been extended westwards (**Figure 4**). By 1962 (map not reproduced due to copyright) the water works had been expanded, removing the remainder of the earlier earthworks of Ringstone Hill.

4.4.24 The Site remained largely unenclosed well into the late 20th century, and was still labelled as common on the 1989 OS map (not reproduced due to copyright), although by this date Oak Royd enclosure was no longer depicted and the roads to the east and north were drawn with a dashed line, suggesting they were unfenced.

4.4.25 The area of common land around the Site remained a focus of local activity well into the late 20th century, with the Good Friday Fair traditionally having been held there (Watson and Harrison 2010, 13).

4.5 Current Site Conditions

4.5.1 The present use of the Site was observed during a visit on May 29th 2012 to be arable land presently sown to rapeseed (**Plate 2**). The boundaries around the Site comprised mature hedges, with the remains of a drystone wall along the western boundary (**Plate 3**).

4.5.2 An unsurfaced track runs along the western side of the field. An area of ground adjacent to the track in the south of the field is used for the storage of what appear to be wood chippings (**Plate 4**). A large modern corrugated steel sheet clad shed, not depicted on the 2012 OS map, is located in the southwest corner of the field (**Plate 5**), north of the junction of the track and the lane from Southmoor Road.

4.5.3 A water main enters the field at National Grid Coordinates 442452 410500, just north of the proposed Site boundary (**Plate 6**). The route of the water main across the field was not visible.

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5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Significance and Survival of Heritage Assets

5.1.1 A description of the significance of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below in line with current planning policy (NPPF Ch.12 Para.128).

5.1.2 Known and potential heritage assets, in the form of buried archaeological remains, are described in **Table 2** in chronological order. The risk of the proposed development impacting upon archaeological remains is expressed in the table as **High**, **Moderate**, **Low** or **Negligible**.

5.1.3 The survival of potential heritage assets depends on the impact of subsequent land use. Within the Site there is likely to be a low level of existing disturbance to potential heritage assets from ploughing since the mid-20th century.

Period	Description of Heritage Asset	Significance	Risk of Impact
Early Prehistoric	Evidence for a low level of activity during the Mesolithic and Neolithic within the Study Area is attested by the recovery of numerous surface finds. Ringstone Hill is also traditionally held to have once had a stone circle. Any evidence from these periods would be of regional evidential value.	Regional	Low
Iron Age / Romano-British	Cropmark evidence indicates agricultural and domestic occupation throughout the Study Area, including immediately adjacent to the Site (**WA15**). The absence of cropmarks within the Site (compared to extensive evidence in the surrounding area) may be due to site-specific conditions at the time the aerial photographs were taken, rather than indicating an absence of archaeological remains. Any evidence from these periods would be of regional evidential value.	Regional	High
Medieval	The Site lies largely within former common ground, typically waste ground. There is a possibility of encountering the edge of the early 'Oak Royd' enclosure, as well as evidence for the presence and extent of former oak woodland. Evidence for enclosure and land use would be of medium evidential value to local research groups.	Medium Local	Moderate

Period	Description of Heritage Asset	Significance	Risk of Impact
Post-Medieval	The Site remained largely in use as common ground, but historical accounts indicate that there was a military camp and training area in the vicinity. The use of the Ringstone Hill area as a meeting point appears to span at least 200 years. The location of the inn at Ringstone Hill in 1676 is not known but it was probably at the farmhouse rather than in the Site. Structures were present northeast of the farm between 1893 and 1932. Evidence for the form and duration of military activity would be of regional evidential and historical value.	Regional	Low to Moderate
Modern	The Site lies on the edge of the area where Brierley's Good Friday Fair was held during the 20th century, and it is possible evidence of activities remain. Evidence relating to the fair would be largely of communal value.	Medium Local	Low to Moderate

Table 2: Summary of the significance of heritage assets and the risk of impact from development

5.2 Potential Impact of Development

5.2.1 The management and mitigation of change to heritage assets resulting from development is based on the recognition on Government planning objectives that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource (NPPF para. 126). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

Direct Impacts

5.2.2 Direct impacts to the known and potential heritage assets within the Site will result from:

- Groundworks associated with topsoil stripping;
- Groundworks associated with the excavation of foundations for the wind turbine and associated sub-station;
- Groundworks associated with the construction of a crane pad;
- Groundworks associated with the widening and extension of an existing bridleway, and
- Groundworks associated with the creation of cableways and services.

5.2.3 No designated heritage assets will be directly affected by the proposed development.

5.2.4 There is however potential for the proposals to directly impact upon undesignated heritage assets in the form of buried archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to modern periods. There is a low to moderate chance of encountering early prehistoric activity, such as flint finds or buried features, or post-medieval military activity such as musket shot and encampment ditches. However, there is considered to be a greater chance of disturbing the remains of Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures and fields. Such sites typically comprise the buried remains of ditches, banks and structures and are of up to regional significance.

Indirect Impacts

5.2.5 There is potential for the proposed development to have an indirect visual impact on the settings of, and views from, the following above-ground heritage assets within the Study Area:

- The Scheduled Monument of South Kirkby Camp (**WA6**), 870m to the east of the proposed turbine;
- The Scheduled Monument of Steads Hall and Moated Site (**WA24**), 1120m to the southwest;
- The Grade II Listed Building of Burnt Wood Hall (**WA27**), 1150m to the south, and
- The Grade II Listed Building of Kirkby Common Farmhouse (**WA28**), 1030m to the east.
- Brierley Manor (**WA23**), 580m to the west of the turbine;
- Ancient woodland and common at West Haigh wood (**WA25**), 1250m to the south, and
- Icehouse in Howell Wood Country Park (**WA26**), 1170m to the southeast.

5.2.6 The proposed turbine will not impact upon the setting of any of the designated or undesignated heritage assets listed above. Views from monuments are also part of their setting but in this case it is considered that all are a sufficient distance from the proposed turbine for this impact to be minor.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 It is recommended that, in accordance with regional and national planning policy, further archaeological work should be conducted prior to development. Preliminary discussions with Mr Andy Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service confirm that this should be a staged evaluation of the footprint of the development followed by mitigation works if significant remains are identified.

5.3.2 National planning guidance provides that, in addition to Heritage Statements a Planning Authority can require intrusive archaeological evaluation to be carried out in advance of a planning decision in order that the Local Planning Authority can make an informed decision regarding the heritage implications of an application. However, in this case:

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- it is considered that the footprint of the single turbine development is too small to obtain meaningful results from trial trenching. The turbine base will measure approximately 15m by 15m, or 225m^2, resulting in a typical 5% trenching sample of just 11.25m^2 or a single small trench;
- the nature and date of the predicted remains means that the Site is best evaluated with the largest possible trenches, preferably more than 2m wide;
- the current ground cover is not suitable for geophysical survey until August 2012, and
- detailed desk-based assessment has predicted that any buried archaeology within the Site is likely to be of up to regional rather than national significance.

5.3.3 Therefore it is recommended that the archaeological works are secured by a condition to planning consent which requires the work to be completed in advance of any other development works at the Site.

5.3.4 The following staged programme of works should be implemented:

5.3.5 **Stage 1 evaluation** - Geophysical (gradiometer) survey covering a minimum area of 30m by 30m centred on the turbine base and covering the footprint of all other areas of proposed groundworks. The proposed access road is not suitable for geophysical survey as it is currently partly a tarmac-surfaced access track and partly a bridleway. The Site is currently under mature crop so the geophysical survey must take place between harvest and the next sowing, probably in August.

5.3.6 **Stage 2 evaluation** –Therefore it is recommended that the footprint of the turbine should be the subject of a 'strip and record' exercise to evaluate the impact of development.

5.3.7 **Stage 3 mitigation** – Depending upon the Stage 2 results, this may involve more detailed work in the 'strip and record' area, extending to other parts of the development footprint if significant remains are identified or as a watching brief during construction.

5.3.8 The scope and nature of each stage of archaeological work should be agreed with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. Fieldwork should be carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, approved by SYAS in advance of commencement.

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*c*1840 A Map of the Townships of Brierley, South Wiendley and Shafton in the parish of Felkirk in the West Riding of the County of York: Brierley Part No.1 (Barnsley Archive reference 71(1))
1850 Ordnance Survey 1 inch to the mile
1893 Ordnance Survey sheet 263.15 1:2500
1906 Ordnance Survey sheet 263.15 1:2500
1932 Ordnance Survey sheet 263.15 1:2500
1962 Ordnance Survey sheet SE4210 & SE4310 1:1250
1984 Ordnance Survey sheet SE41 1:10,000
2012 Ordnance Survey 1:1250

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS

WA No.	Period	HER ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Easting	Northing
1	Mesolithic to Neolithic	WY 4282	Flints	Four flints found on surface of ploughsoil by Granville Clayton of Hemsworth. The flints were recorded by J.M. during f work on West Yorkshire Survey. They comprise a Mesolithic blade, a Neolithic blade and two undiagnostic pieces.	-	442502	411299
2	Mesolithic to Neolithic	WY 4284	Flints	61 flints found on surface of ploughsoil. The flints were recorded for West Yorkshire Survey. Material comprises Mesolithic microliths, Neolithic scrapers and 42 pieces of waste.	-	441801	410098
3	Prehistoric	WY 4283	Flints	Three pieces flint debitage, found on surface of ploughsoil. The flints were recorded during course of West Yorkshire survey work.	-	442598	410691
4	Prehistoric	WY 4285	Flints	6 pieces of waste flint and one undiagnostic blade fragment, found on surface of ploughsoil. The flints were recorded as part of West Yorkshire survey work.	-	443203	410201
5	Prehistoric	WY 10685	Cropmark	Amorphous curvilinear enclosure visible as cropmarks on air photographs comprising a small inner enclosure surrounded by a larger non-concentric outer enclosure; the inner enclosure appears to contain several pits.	-	443240	410500
6	Iron Age	WY 83	South Kirkby Camp	An enclosure defined by bank and ditch and reported from an excavation in the 1940s to be Iron Age in date. Whilst site is not believed to be in an especially defensive position, it is widely accepted to have been a hill fort.	Scheduled Monument, No. 1018818	443506	410461

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WA No.	Period	HER ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Easting	Northing
7	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	SY 03036/01	Cropmark	Iron Age or Romano-British D-shaped enclosure found by air photography by D. Riley in 1977	-	442100	409400
8	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	SY 00078/01	Cropmark	Undated irregular circular enclosure visible on aerial photograph in fields south west of Billingley Green, Darfield.	-	442183	411018
9	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	WY 126	Cropmark	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch (c.15m diameter) lying a few metres north of a cropmark complex of lanes and curvilinear ditches (PRN 774) but with no apparent relationship to them.	-	442880	409720
10	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	SY 02329/01 & WY 127	Cropmark	Cropmark of small curvilinear enclosure, c.32x20 metres. A macula roughly central to the enclosure may be a large pit. The enclosure is cut by the lighter cropmark of the (ploughed) township boundary between South Kirkby (West Yorks.) and Brierley (South Yorks).	-	443006	409600
11	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	WY 135	Cropmark	Cropmark of sub-rectangular enclosure. The east side of the enclosure is not showing and is presumed. The feature is cut by, or cuts, several linear ditches, some of which are possibly part of a field system.	-	443200	411000
12	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	WY 136	Cropmark	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch c.30 metres diameter with a roughly central pit. The south-west side of the ring ditch is not showing and is presumed. The feature is cut by, or cuts, several linear ditches, some of which are possibly part of a field system.	-	443010	410600

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WA No.	Period	HER ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Easting	Northing
13	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	WY 137	Cropmark	Cropmarks of a round or curvilinear enclosure, average diam. c.50 metres, incomplete on north-east side. This enclosure is surrounded by a curvilinear outer ditch, at a distance varying from c.12 to c.40 metres. A small kidney-shaped enclosure is attached to the south of this outer ditch.	-	443166	410262
14	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	WY 774	Cropmark	Cropmarks of two lanes, one NW-SE and one NE-SW, possibly meeting at a T- junction although this is unclear. The second lane is cut by the township boundary of South Kirkby (W. Yorks.) and Brierley (S. Yorks.). The first lane is cut by, or cuts, one or two linear ditches of uncertain function.	-	442900	409600
15	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	SY 00077/01 & WY 795	Cropmark	Cropmark of small curvilinear or sub-rectangular enclosure, only one full side and parts of two other sides showing; visible dimension estimated c. 35 metres. Faint traces of possible linear ditches on west side which may a lane.	-	442493	410396
16	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	SY 01225/01 & WY 796	Cropmark	Cropmark of large, slightly oval enclosure, c.80 x 62m diameter. Rather faint and distant in APs and no internal or associated features visible. These rounded enclosures seem not at all uncommon in the area between Wakefield and Barnsley.	-	442348	411126
17	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	WY 797	Cropmark	Cropmark of part of presumed round enclosure, southern third not visible under pasture. Diameter c.65 metres.	-	442136	411019

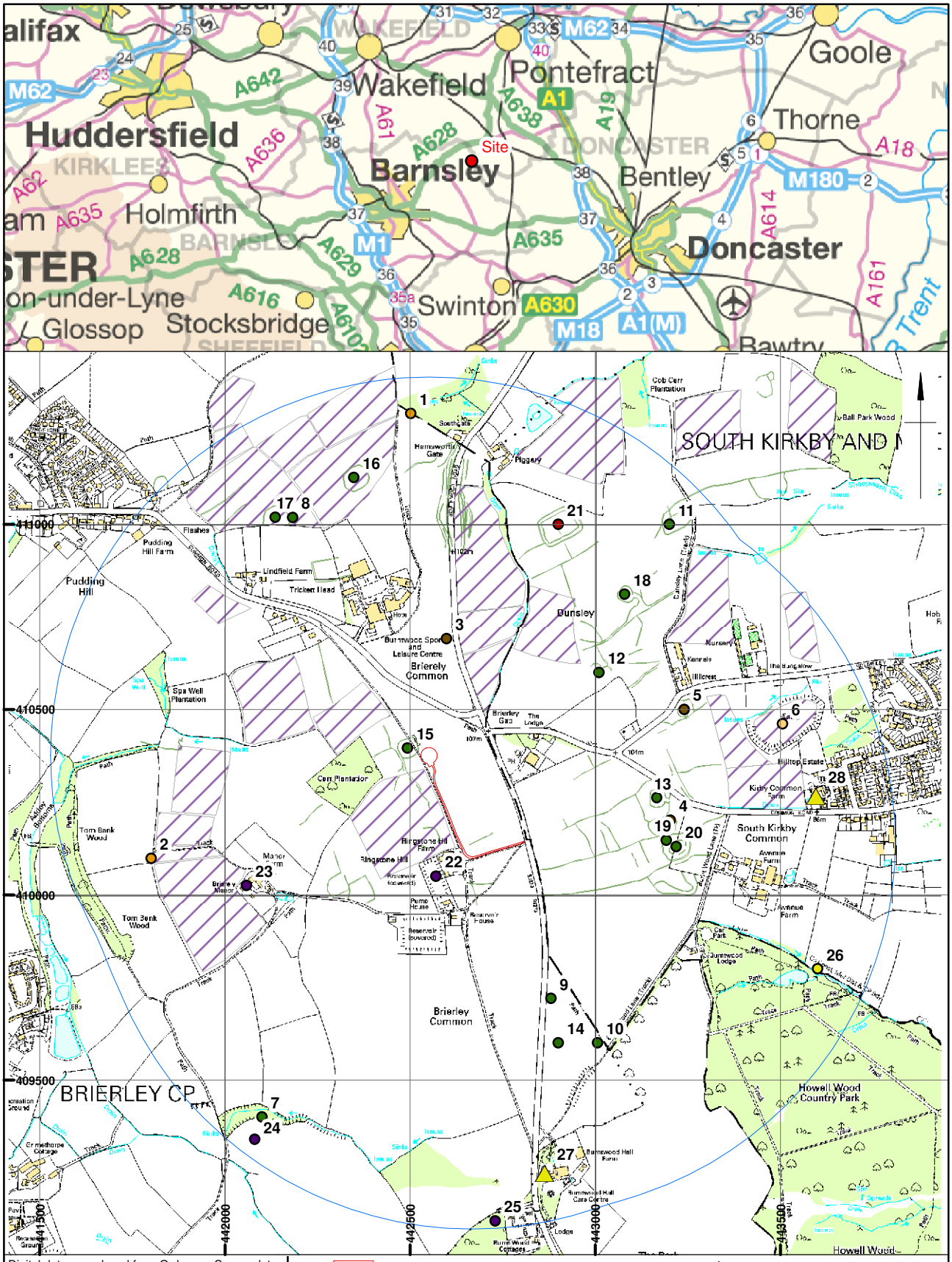
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WA No.	Period	HER ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Easting	Northing
18	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	WY 798	Cropmark	Cropmarks of a probable banjo type enclosure. The enclosure is 'lemon-shaped' and measures c.40x40 metres, with a broad entrance to the east leading onto a N-S lane. c.20 metres to the south this lane meets a NE-SW lane in a T-junction.	-	443079	410811
19	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	WY 804	Cropmark	Cropmark complex comprising two large, double ditched, irregular enclosures (PRNs 137, 859),one with an associated rectilinear field system. Cropmark evidence for a third, subrectangular enclosure at SE 432 103 is very uncertain. This complex is unparalleled in W. Yorks.	-	443192	410147
20	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	WY 859	Cropmark	Cropmark of double ditched enclosure, only western half of inner one visible and of irregular shape c.40 metres across, outer ditch also irregular, c.75 x 80 metres.	-	443219	410130
21	Romano-British	WY 799	Cropmark	Cropmarks of a large, sub-rectangular, double-ditched enclosure with an entrance on its NE side. A linear ditch runs NE-SW and parallel to the SE side of the enclousre but c.48 metres to the south. There is no other simple double-ditched rectangular enclosure like this known in the area.	-	442900	411000
22	Medieval	SY 00290/01	Earthworks	Hill with possible medieval earthworks. Ringstone Hill was also place of meeting in the Civil War and an account of 1645 refers to a guard there.	-	442570	410050

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WA No.	Period	HER ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Easting	Northing
23	Medieval	SY 00291/01	Brierley Manor	Largely C18 and C19 hall, retaining a medieval buttress and spiral stair on its north side. In 1617 Brierley Manor passed from Lord Talbot to the Savile family who administered considerable South Yorkshire estates from here.	-	442058	410025
24	Medieval	SY 00354/01-02	Hall Steads Hall and Moated Site	Site of hall is a natural hillock with an enclosing moat (which utilises natural features).	Scheduled Monument, No. 1012457	442080	409340
25	Medieval to Post-medieval	SY 05012 SY ESY169 SY ESY845	West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common Medieval to Post-Medieval Features	Ancient woodland, formerly part of common land of the township of Great Houghton. A woodland survey in 2006 identified banks along the parish boundary and a number of agricultural and industrial features of the medieval post-medieval period. Potential Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures were also identified.	-	442770	408616
26	Post-medieval	SY 03450/01	Icehouse Howell Wood Country Park	Late 18th or 19th century ice house used for storing ice through the summer. Comprising a circular chamber with a domed roof and a sunk base with an approach passage. The earth has been heaped up over the structure to give additional insultation.	-	443600	409800
27	Post-medieval	-	Burnt Wood Hall	Large house now offices. Late C18 or early C19 with later C19 and C20 additions. Ashlar sandstone, stone slate roof. Irregular plan.	Grade II Listed Building, No. 1191579	442863	409248
28	Post-medieval	-	Kirby Common Farmhouse	Farmhouse. Early to mid C18; altered and enlarged. Coursed squared sandstone, slate roof with brick chimneys. Transitional double-depth 2-unit plan.	Grade II Listed Building, No. 1265328	443595	410266

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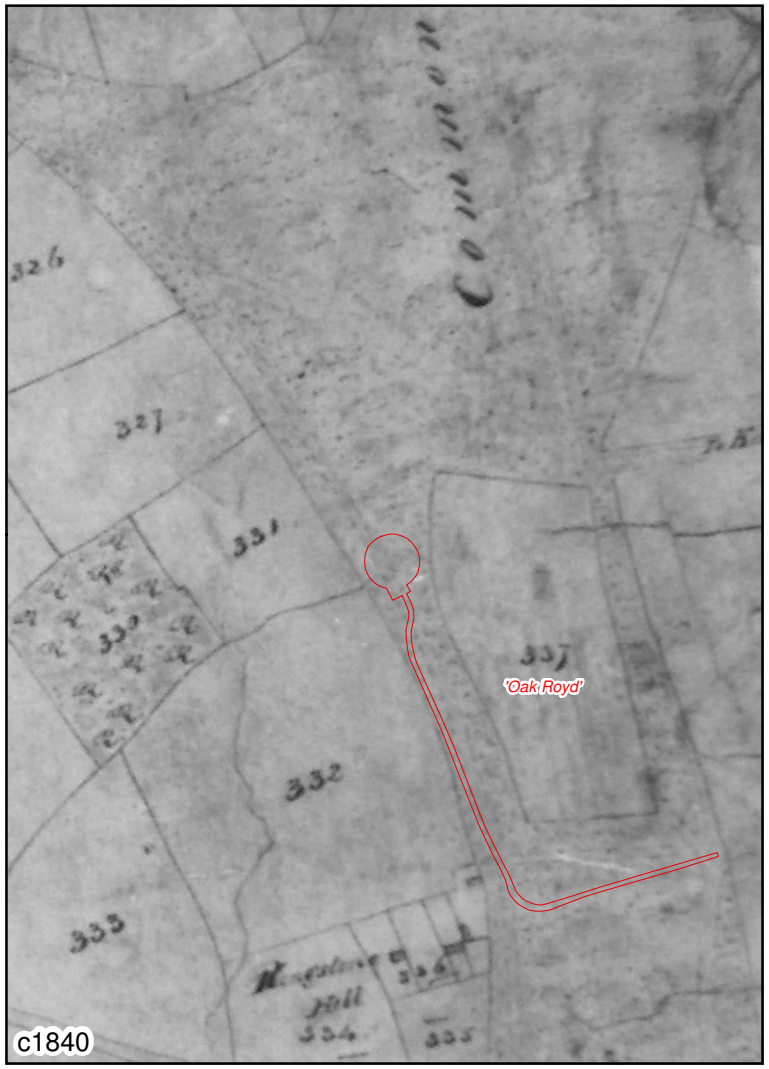
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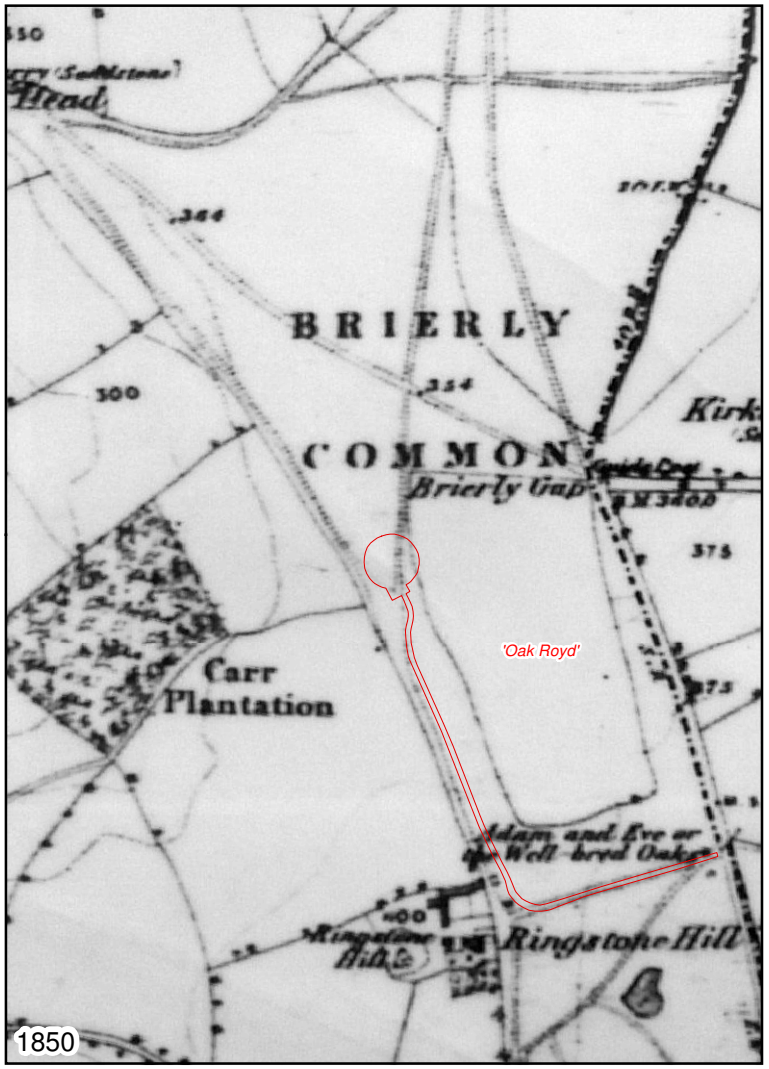
Site Boundary
Study Area
Prehistoric
Mesolithic
Iron Age
Iron Age / Romano-British
Romano-British
Medieval
Post-medieval
Grade II Listed Building
Cropmarks
Ridge and Furrow

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Site Location and known heritage assets within the Study Area

Figure 1





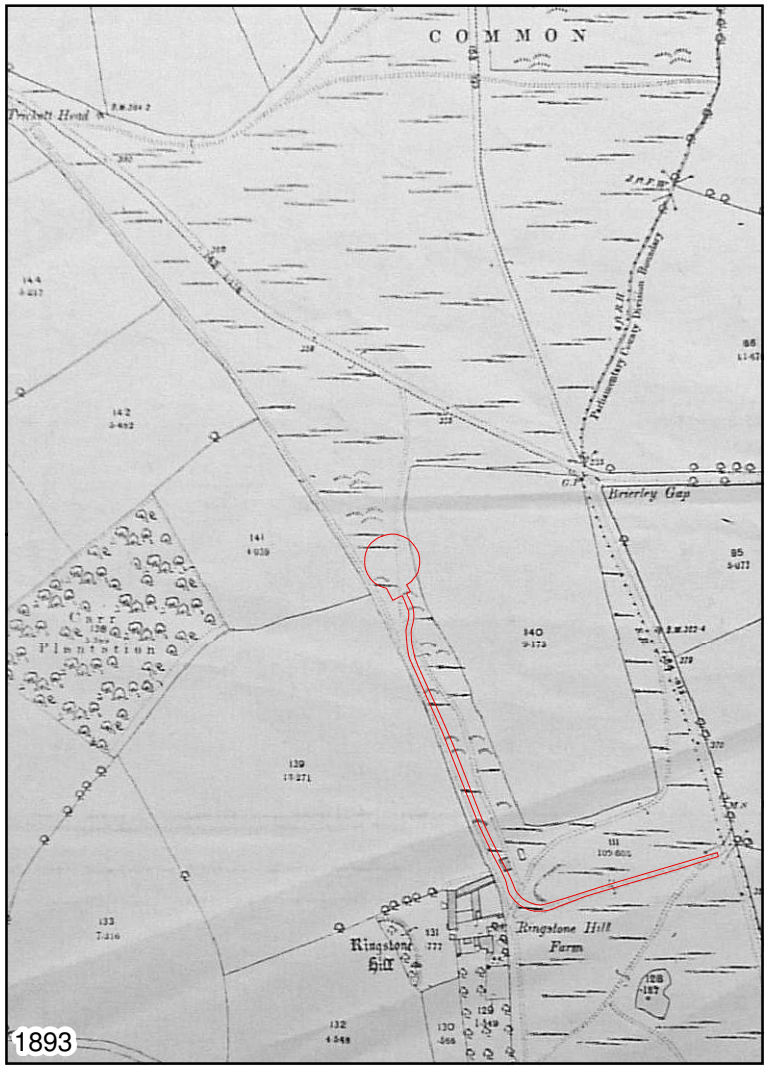
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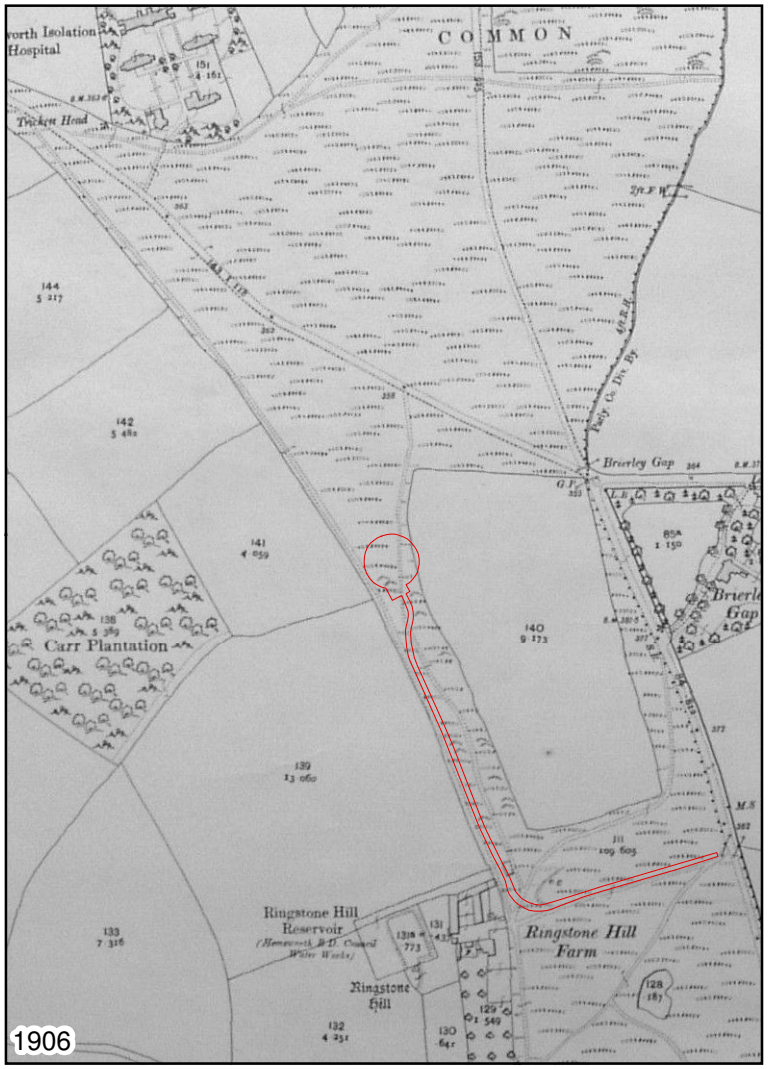
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Historic Maps: c1840 Tithe Map of the Parish of Felkirk and Ordnance Survey 1850

Figure 2





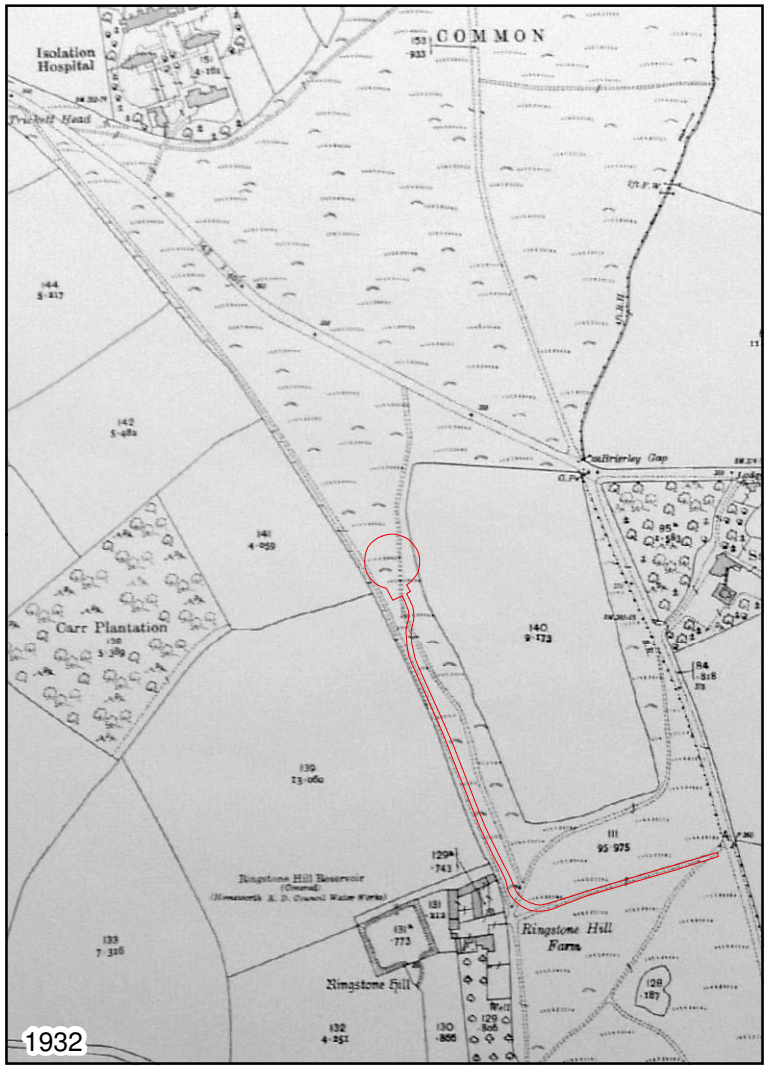
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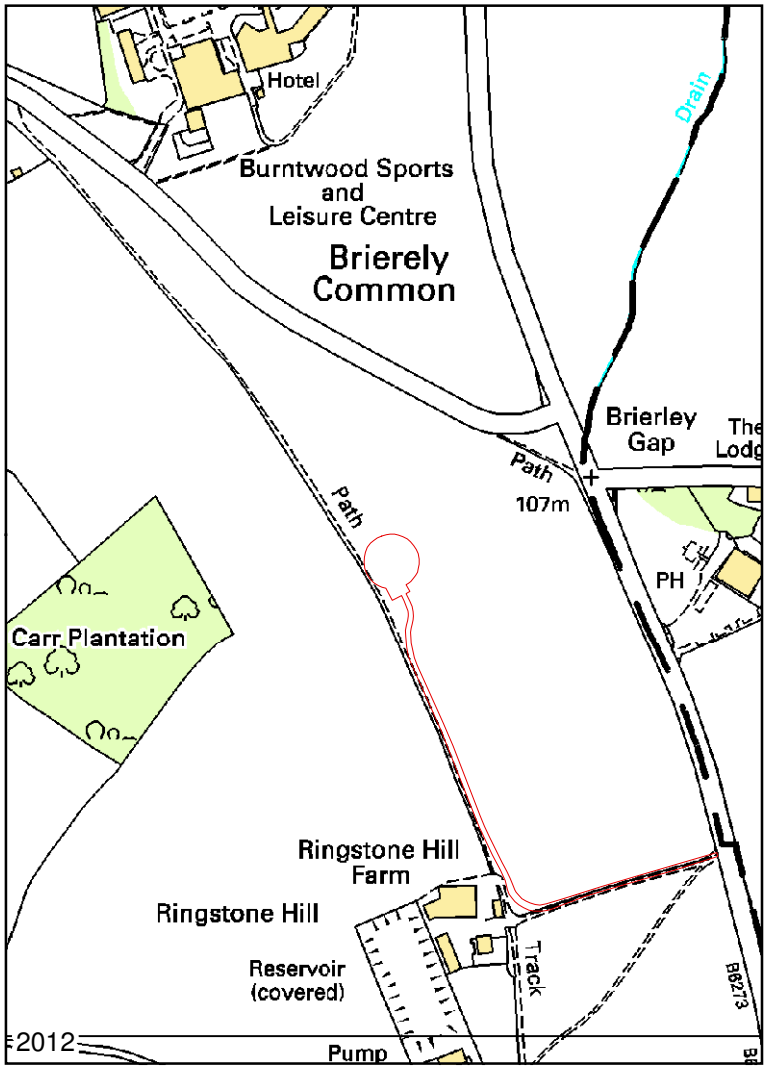
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Historic Maps: Ordnance Survey 1893 and 1906

Figure 3



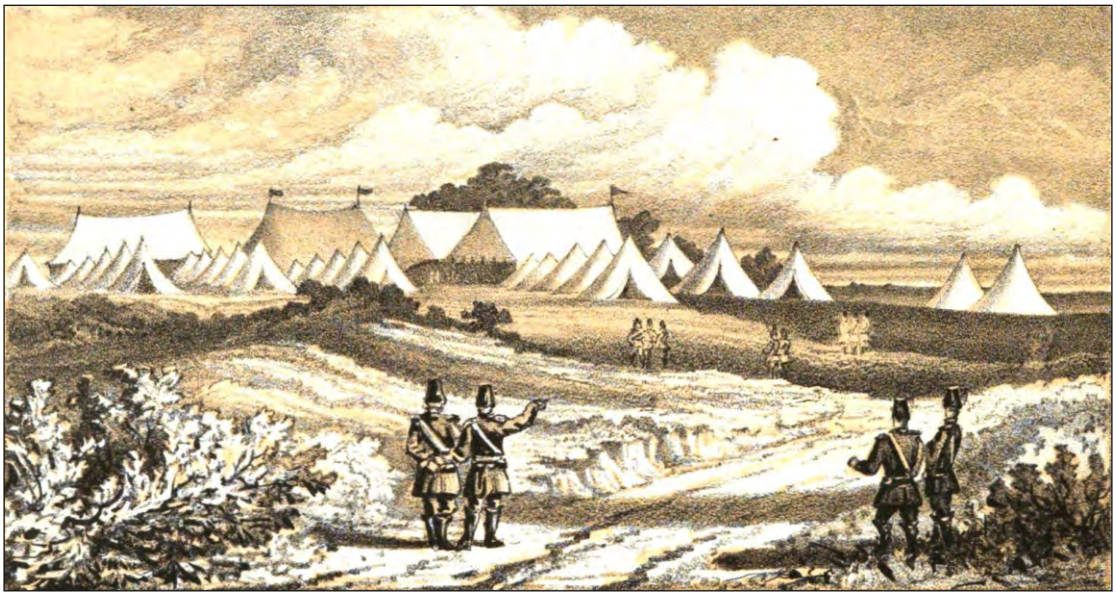


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Historic Maps: Ordnance Survey 1932 and 2012

Figure 4



“Twas in the year One-eight-six-four,
On RINGSTONE HILL did lay
A brave and dashing rifle corps,
In proud and bold array!

So big drums beat, and colours stream'd
And flaunted in the air;
Oh, little had the country dream'd
What stirrings would be there!

When scarlet coats make manly hearts
Beat 'neath them, - girls, beware –
For bayonets and Cupid's darts
Are side by side, I swear!

On every point a poison lies –
Delicious poison, too;
And quickly thro' the frame it flies,
And marks “red, white, and blue.”

Then let us here recount the fame
Of our brave Rifle Corps,
That earned itself a glorious name
In One-eight-and-six-four!

Excerpt from The Camp of the Hallamshires by James Rockcliffe

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Plate 2: General view of Site, looking southeast



Plate 3: Detail of west field boundary showing hedge and remains of former dry stone wall

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Plate 4: General view of stockpiled materials within the southwest corner of the Site



Plate 5: General view of the steel framed shed in the southwest corner of the Site

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Plate 6: Detail of the water main marker and valve tap cover in foreground

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