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Land east of High Street
Great Houghton
South Yorkshire

MAP 5.34.23

Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment



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Client	Avant Homes
Work Type	Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment
Address	Land east of High Street, Great Houghton, Barnsley
County/LPA	South Yorkshire
NGR	SE 4295 0703
Site Code	5-34-23
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Version History	Edited/QA by
VA15.12.23	Charlie Puntorno & Max Stubbings

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Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plates	2
Appendices	2
<i>Non-technical Summary</i>	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Site Description	5
3. Aims and Objectives	6
4. Policy Context	6
5. Methodology and Significance Criteria	7
6. Results	14
7. Setting of the Heritage Assets	21
8. Impact of Development	22
9. Conclusions and Recommendations	22
10. Bibliography	23

Figure List	Page
1. Site Location and Search Area. Scale 1:30,000 at A4	5
2. Extracts of OS County Series 1:10,560 1854-1946. Scale 1:15,000 at A4	17
3. Extracts of OS Provisional Series 1:10,560 & National Grid 1:10,000 1955-1988 Scale 1:15,000 at A4	18
4. Extracts of OS County Series 1:10,560 & National Grid 1:10,000 1906-1993. Scale 1:15,000 at A4	19
5. Designated Heritage Assets. Scale 1:15,000 at A4	25
6. Non-Designated Heritage Assets. Scale 1:15,000 at A4	26
7. Archaeological Events. Scale 1:15,000 at A4	27
8. Historic Environment Characterisation Data . Scale 1:15,000 at A4	28

Plates

1. Aerial Photograph West Riding Meridian- Houghton Common 183/71/079	15
2. Site, facing east	29
3. Site towards the village, facing south-east	29
4. Farmyard, facing north-east	30
5. Site, facing north-west	30
6. Site, facing north	31
7. Site, facing south	31

Appendices

1. Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site. (Tables 3 -6).	32
2. National Legislation	38

Non-technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Avant Homes, to evaluate the archaeological and historical background, and to assess the potential impact of the construction of a residential development on land east of High Street, in Great Houghton, Barnsley.

Late prehistoric and Romano-British activity is well documented within the vicinity of the site, identified predominantly by cropmarks, although no such features have been recorded within the site boundary.

The results of the Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey currently suggest a low archaeological potential for the site, which has been under cultivation since at least the 19th century and may have historically been associated with a manor house depicted to the west of the site. It should however be noted that modern disturbance and agricultural features may prevent the identification of archaeological features within the site boundary.

Any development within the site boundary would have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of all Designated Heritage Assets within the vicinity of the site.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Avant Homes to evaluate the archaeological and historical background, and to assess the impact of the proposed development.
- 1.2 The author and editor are accredited Members of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (MCIfA). MAP is a CfA Registered Organisation which offers quality assurance and recognises MAP's commitment to professional standards and competence.
- 1.3 The report assesses the proposed development and considers its effect on archaeological and built heritage resources (referred to as "*heritage assets*" as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework) within and surrounding the site.
- 1.4 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments; including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and by the National Planning Policy Framework, Chapter 16 (2023).
- 1.5 The site is allocated within the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Local Plan as site HS90. The specific policy states that:

Archaeological remains are known/expected to be present on this site therefore proposals must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation of necessary) that must include the following:

- *Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains;*
 - *An assessment of the significance of the remains; and*
 - *Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.*
- 1.6 The site has previously been the subject to an earlier scoping report associated with the site's allocation (Wessex Archaeology. 2015) and also a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (Lanpro. 2021) and Geophysical Survey (ASWYAS. 2021) prepared in support of a previous planning application. This assessment contains additional information required by SYAS to support a forthcoming planning application.

- 1.7 All Maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, License No. AL50453A and data derived from Open Street Map (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>). The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained in November 2023. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.
- 1.8 All data contained within this report which is derived from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record is reproduced with permission from South Yorkshire Archaeological Service. All archaeological mapping should be regarded as indicative, not definitive.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site measures approximately 3.58ha, standing at heights of approximately 60m AOD, and is located the east of High Street, in Great Houghton (SE 4295 0703 (Fig. 1)).

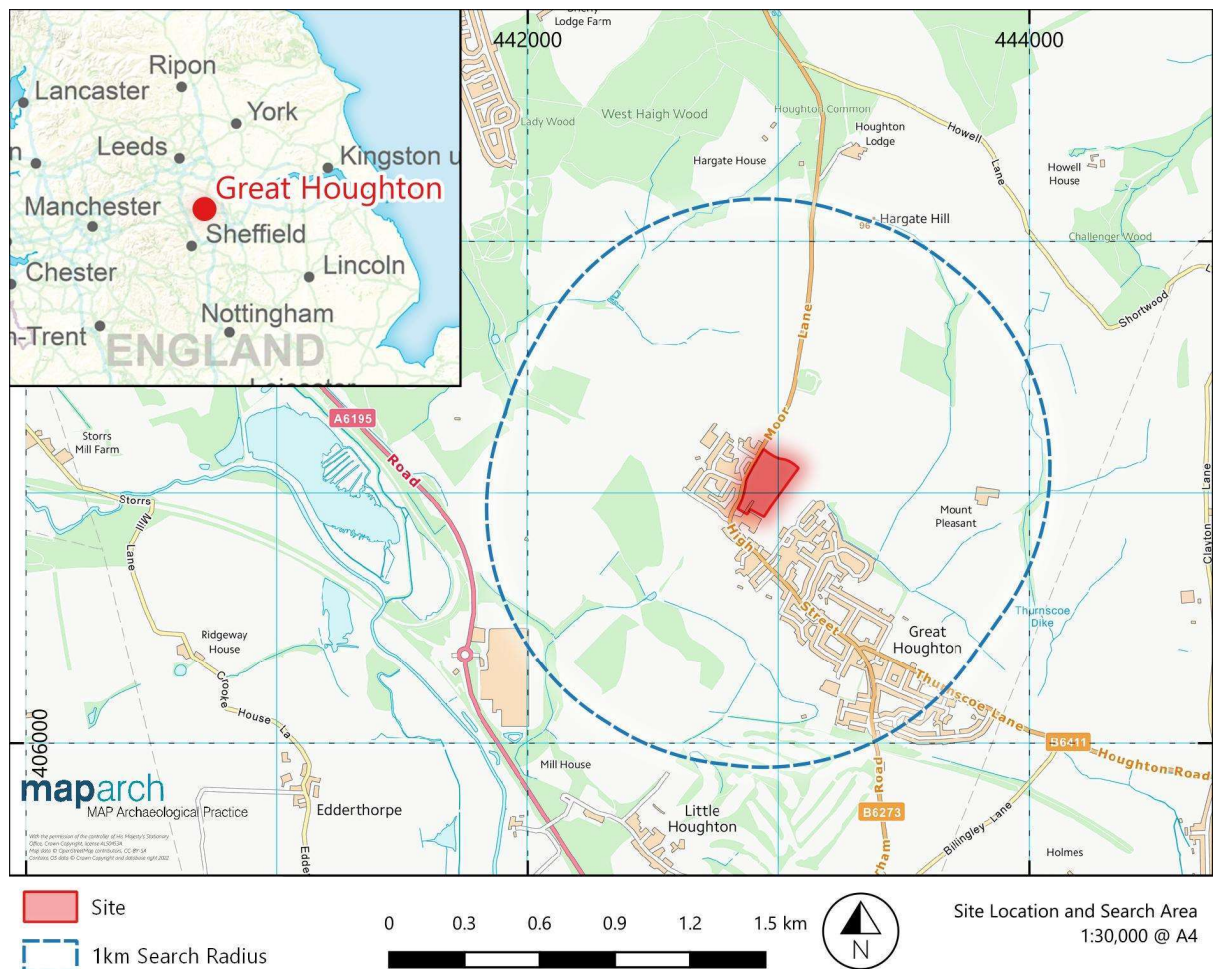


Figure 1. Site Location

2.2 Currently utilised as agricultural land and a farmyard, it is bounded to the west by High Street and Mill Lane, to the north and east by agricultural land, and to the south by farm buildings. The Development Area is allocated in the Barnsley Local Plan (Ref. SA20).

2.3 Bedrock geology across much of the site consists deposits of the Pennine Upper Coal Measures (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone) with a band of Newstead Rock (sandstone) along its southern reaches (BGS. 2023). No superficial geology is recorded by BGS although Soilscales (2023) records: *'slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils'* (www.landis.org.uk/soilscales).

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The Desk Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with best practice guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020).

3.2 An assessment is required that will consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits and the impact on them of the proposal and assess the Setting and significance of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal on them.

3.3 The aim of the Desk Based Assessment is to:

- Identify recorded features of historical and archaeological significance within the study area
- Establish the potential for hitherto unrecorded and unknown sites
- Assess the relative importance of the sites
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the sites
- Make recommendations to mitigate any impact of the development on the sites

4. Policy Context

4.1 Archaeological, historical, and architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 and Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act of 1990) and the National Planning Policy Framework adopted in 2021.

4.2 A full summary of relevant national legislation is outlined in Appendix 2.

4.3 *Local Policy- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Local Plan*

4.3.1 The following policies within the Barnsley Local Plan, which was adopted in 2019, are relevant to the protection of Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets, and to this application.

- HE1 The Historic Environment
- HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures
- HE6 Archaeology

4.3.2 Policy HE1 States:

- *"We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk. This will be achieved by:-*
 - a. *Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place.*
 - *These elements and assets include:-*
 - i. *The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system.*
 - ii. *Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.*
 - iii. *A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire), and Cannon Hall Park.*
 - iv. *The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.*
 - v. *18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone.*
 - vi. *The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house.*
 - vii. *Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn.*

- viii. *Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures. The 17th century*
 - ix. *Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire.*
 - x. *Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.*
 - xi. *The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded by agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone.*
- b. *By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.*
- c. *By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.*
- d. *By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.*
- e. *By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of*

such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.

- f. *By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.*

4.3.3 Policy HS2 states:

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

This description will need to include an appropriate but proportionate level of detail that allows an understanding of the significance of the asset but no more than is necessary to understand the impact of the proposal.

For sites with significant archaeological potential, a desk based assessment may be required in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

4.3.4 Policy HE6 states:

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

Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains; an assessment of the significance of the remains; and consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.

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

Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed), whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building;

Analysis of the information gathered;

Interpretation of the results gained;

Public dissemination of the results; and

Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.

5. Methodology and Significance Criteria

5.1 The assessment comprised the evaluation of historical information derived from cartographic and pictorial documents, the Ordnance Survey, and the Historic Environment Records, Regional, National and International Designations; and secondly by consideration of previous Archaeological Excavations, Evaluations and Watching Briefs. It covered an area of 1km from the proposed development area.

5.2 The following data sources were available for use during the assessment

- National Heritage List for England
- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record
- Portable Antiquities Scheme
- National Archives
- Conservation Area Appraisals
- Aerial Photographs & National Mapping Programme data
- Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, Battlefields, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments
- Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
- Historical documents and photographs

5.3 *Assessment of Heritage Assets*

5.3.1 A Heritage Asset is described in the National Planning Policy Framework Annex 2 Glossary as

'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest.'

Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)'.

Heritage Assets include buildings, structures, landscapes, parks, battlefields, towns, villages, factories and earthworks, on the UNESCO World Heritage List, National Heritage List for England and cropmarks, monuments and events on Historic Environment Records/Sites and Monument Record. Built Heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, historical associations or events, places and structures of architectural interest. Buried Heritage is known from documentary evidence, cartographic sources, past archaeological investigations, aerial photographic cropmarks, areas of earthworks and geophysical or LIDAR anomalies interpreted as archaeological features.

5.4 *Heritage Assets: Types and Significance*

5.4.1 Heritage Assets are assessed in terms of significance and of designation. Designated Heritage Assets are listed as internationally, nationally and regionally important including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas. Some Buried or Built Heritage described as Non-designated Heritage Assets may be of National Significance but has not been designated due to its current use or have not been fully assessed in the past.

Table 1: Sensitivity and Significance of Archaeological and Historical Monuments

Level of Sensitivity/ Importance	Significance & Monument Type
Very High	Monuments of international significance including Built and buried World Heritage Sites (Including nominated sites)
High	Monuments of national and regional significance including Scheduled Monuments (buried or standing, or non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments) Listed Buildings Registered Parks & Gardens Registered Battlefields Conservation Areas
Moderate	Monuments of regional significance including those of archaeological or historical merit that are well preserved or good examples of regional types or that have an increased value due to their group associations, regional rarity or historical associations.
Low	Sites of local significance which are truncated or isolated from their original context and are of limited use in furthering archaeological or historical knowledge.
Negligible	Sites with no archaeological or historical significance including areas of modern quarrying or disturbance
Undetermined	The significance of the archaeological and historical record has not been ascertained. It should be noted that further archaeological investigation has the potential to change the significance and therefore the sensitivity of such sites.

5.5 *Criteria for Assessing Impacts*

5.5.1 The proposed development may either adversely impact or beneficially enhance historic assets within the development area, in the vicinity. Heritage Assets are assessed in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England Advice Notes. A critical resource for this report is The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Historic England 2017). Within this document a staged approach is proposed:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected
- Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it

- Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm
- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

Table 2. Magnitude of Impact Criteria

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment
Major	<p>Very significant Effect: major change from baseline conditions</p> <p>Adverse effect</p> <p>When the development proposals would destroy or significantly compromise the integrity of a regionally or nationally important archaeological site or historic building and mitigation could not remove or modify such effects.</p> <p>Beneficial effect</p> <p>The proposals would result in effects that improve the historic landscape character and the quality of the archaeological record by detailed recording and increased interpretation and public dissemination.</p>
Moderate	<p>Significant Effect: moderate change from baseline conditions</p> <p>Adverse effect</p> <p>Development proposals would partially damage or compromise but not destroy the integrity of a regional or national important archaeological site or historic building. Adequate mitigation measures can be specified. Effect on the setting of sites, buildings and historic landscapes which would diminish the character, appearance and understanding.</p> <p>Beneficial effect</p> <p>The proposals would result in effects that fit very well with the historic landscape character enabling the restoration of valued characteristic features.</p>
Slight	<p>Slight Effect: small discernible change from baseline conditions</p> <p>Adverse effect</p> <p>Integrity of regional and national important sites not substantially compromised. Locally significant sites and historic buildings could be destroyed or substantially compromised. However, substantial mitigation measures can be specified.</p> <p>Beneficial effect</p> <p>The proposals would result in effects that improve the archaeological understanding of the quality and character of the site.</p>
Negligible	<p>Very slight or no Effect: no discernible change from baseline conditions</p> <p>The proposals would have no effect on archaeological sites, historic buildings, or historic landscapes.</p>

6. Results

6.1 *Archaeological Background*

6.1.1 Cropmarks identified through the study of aerial photographs have indicated archaeological activity within the vicinity of the site, including a sub-rectangular enclosure identified some 600m to the south west of the site (HER ID 03034/01); an enclosure with associated field boundaries on land close to Park Lane, some 780m to the north-west; and close to Edward Street, approximately 700m south-east (HER ID's 04026/01 & 02499/01). Although unexcavated, the cropmark features have been assigned to the late prehistoric or Romano-British periods.

6.1.2 Such cropmarks are clearly visible in Aerial Photo - RAF_543_9_F21_0144, (Historic England. 2023), which covers land to the south of Great Houghton, including land south of Park Lane and an area of quarrying which is now occupied by Chapel Lane Nature Reserve. This photograph does not however cover the site boundary.

6.1.3 A further collection of aerial photographs taken in 1971 were consulted at the Barnsley Archives in September 2023 in order to assess the potential presence of cropmarks within the site boundary. The following photographs were consulted (all West Riding Meridian)

- Houghton Road 54/71/089,
- Houghton Road 180/71/164,
- Burnt Wood Hall 1831/71/081,
- Great Houghton 183/71/073,
- Holmes 183/71/043,
- Houghton Common 183/71/079 (Pl. 1),
- Houghton Green 183/71/075,
- Houghton Lodge 183/71/079,
- Houghton Road 183/71/041,
- Miles Wood 183/71/077,
- Mount Pleasant 183/71/039

6.1.4 Aerial photographic cropmarks, which were interpreted to relate to archaeological activity, were identified in several photographs, particularly those which cover the Park Lane area of the village. Only photograph, Houghton Green: 183/71/079 (Plate. 1) included the site and displayed no obvious archaeological features within the site boundary. Linear features which are likely to relate to field boundaries depicted on the 1840 Tithe Map can be identified to the east of the site, and further features of undetermined origin can also be seen to the north-east.



Plate 1: Aerial Photograph West Riding Meridian- Houghton Common 183/71/079.

6.1.5 The Historic Environment Characterisation directly north of the Development Area (HSY7305) states *'there is substantial remains of prehistoric field systems and enclosures surviving as earthworks in the area'*.

6.1.6 The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) records nine finds as having been recovered from the Great Houghton parish (www.finds.org.uk). The finds include four Romano-British Brooches, two medieval coins, post-medieval pottery and undated metal working debris. The spatial data attached to the PAS records is somewhat limited and does not allude to the exact location of the finds.

6.1.7 A Geophysical Survey was carried out across the site in 2021 (ASWYAS). The results of the survey did not any identify any anomalies of probable archaeological origin, although ridge and furrow and

former field boundaries were identified. It is however possible that agricultural features and magnetic disturbance caused by farmyard buildings, and modern material may mask earlier features.

6.2 *Historical Background*

6.2.1 Great Houghton in the Medieval period was within the Ancient Parish of Darfield, in the lower division of the Strafforth and Tickhill Wapentake of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The placename of Great Houghton is first recorded in the Domesday Survey as '*Haltune*', at which time the land was under the Land of Count Robert of Mortain. The land, which was in the Hundred of Strafforth in the County of Yorkshire, comprised ploughland for five ploughs, ½ league woodland, 6 furlongs mixed measures, with 6 villagers and 5 smallholders (Opendomesday. 2023). The placename is derived from the Old English '*halh*' and '*tun*' meaning '*Farmstead in the nook of land*' (Smith 1961, 98).

6.2.2 The Tithe map of Great Houghton, 1840, depicts four enclosed strip fields. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 depicts the site as five enclosed strip fields, north of the farmyard and the properties on High Street.

6.2.3 In 1870-2, Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales described Great Houghton as 'a township in Darfield parish. W. R. Yorkshire; near the North Midland Railway, 5 ¼ miles E of Barnsley, Acres 1,637. Real property, £2,094. Pop., 309. Houses, 72. The manor belongs to the Milnes family. A ruined ancient hall is here, and has been partially converted into a public house. An old chapel adjoins the ruins, and is used as a chapel of ease. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a slightly endowed school. (www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/13017).

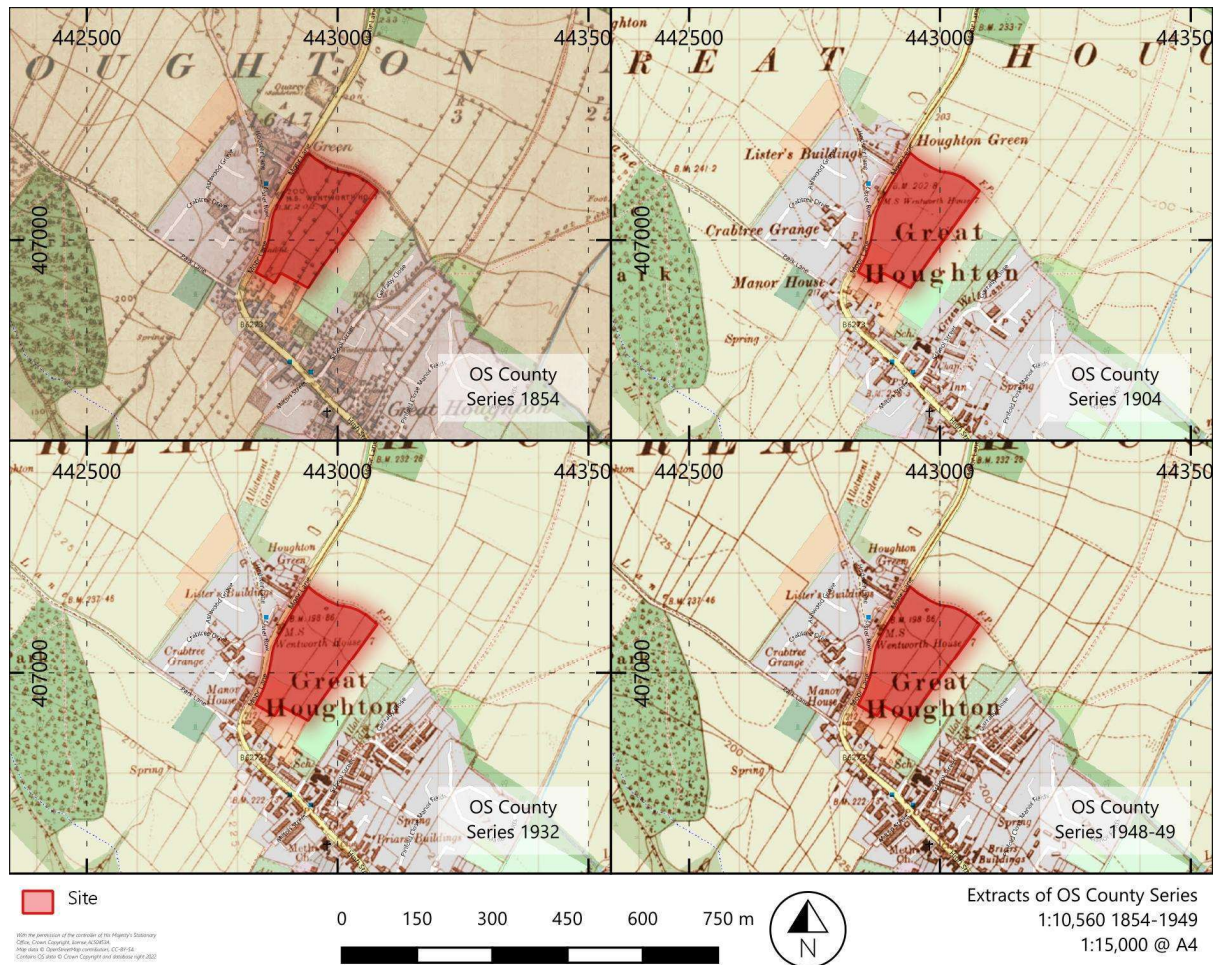


Figure 2. Extracts of OS County Series 1:10,560 1894-1949

6.2.4 The 1892 Ordnance Survey map extract depicts three fields with a building subdivided in the north-east corner of the west field. The building does not appear on the 1906 Edition Ordnance Survey map. There are no changes until the 1948 edition Ordnance Survey map depicts the expansion of Manor Farmyard. By 1962 Edition Ordnance Survey map, farm buildings to the immediate south of the site are labelled as 'Manor Farm' and as such it is likely that land within the site boundary was historically associated with the manor house. By 1983 the site is depicted as consisting of only two fields.

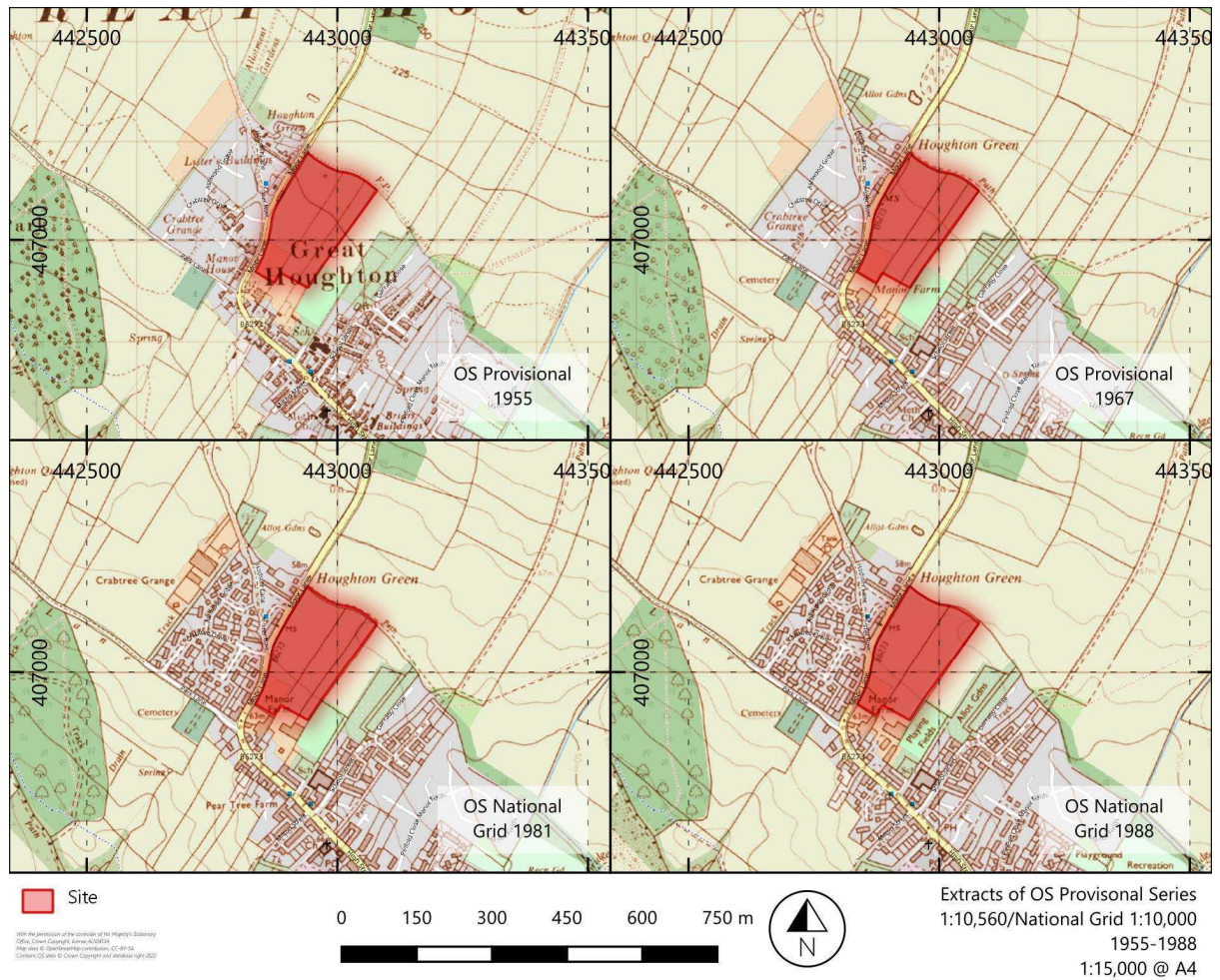


Figure 3. Extracts of OS Provisional Series 1:10,560 & National Grid 1:10,000 1955-1988

6.2.5 The Church of St Michael and All Angels is a Grade II* Listed Building (NHLE 1151170), which has its origins in the 17th century, with additions made throughout the 20th century. The church fell out of non-conformist use during the 19th century and was subsequently utilised as a chapel of ease associated with Darfield Church (Historic England. 2023).

6.5 *Prehistoric and Romano-British*

6.5.1 Nine non-designated heritage assets relating to Iron Age and Romano-British period are located within 1km of the Development Area: six monuments and three events (Appendix 1 Tables 4 and 5).

6.5.2 Five aerial photographic cropmarks have been identified and interpreted as possible enclosures and field systems of a probable Iron Age or Roman period origin across the 1km search area, between 600m and 900m from the Development Area (HER Refs. MSY445 – 01227/01, MSY5525-02499/01, MSY5668-02815/01, MSY5893-03034/01 & MSY6642-04026/01). Geophysical surveys at the former Houghton Main Colliery and Little Houghton Golf Course, identified the remains of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British field system (HER Refs. ESY238 & ESY239). A possible Iron Age/Romano-British field boundary was recorded during a Watching Brief at Houghton Main Colliery (HER Refs. MSY13018-05448 & ESY1238)

6.6 *Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval*

6.6.1 Although no assets of Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval date are specifically recorded by the HER, the settlement at Great Houghton was first documented as being established prior to 1066 in the Domesday Book (Opendomesday. 2023).

6.7 *Medieval/Post-medieval*

6.7.1 The Historic Environment Characterisation record describes the site, and its wider environs, as consisting of '*narrow strips running perpendicular to road running through the centre of the village. These were probably part of the crofts behind the medieval plots along the road*'.

6.7.2 There is one Designated Historic Asset dating to the early Post-medieval Period (Appendix 1 Table 3).

6.7.3 The former family chapel of the Rodes family is now the Church of St. Michael and All Saints, a Grade II* Listed Building dating to 1650 (HER Refs. DSY2832 & MSY6093-03542/01).

6.7.4 There are three Non-designated Heritage Assets are recorded by the HER relating to medieval and post-medieval earthworks from woodland surveys (one monument and two events: Appendix 1 Tables 4 & 5).

6.7.5 The events were two woodland surveys (HER Refs. ESY169 & ESY845) and the monument relating to earthwork remains including banks, pits, platforms, trackways, quarrying, ponds and ridge and furrow in West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common (HER Ref. MSY12578-05012).

6.8 *Modern*

6.8.1 The Historic Environment Characterisation records the site as currently consisting of ffgglomerated fields.

6.9 *Potential for Unrecorded Sites*

6.9.1 The results of the Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey, and also consultation of aerial photographs suggests a low archaeological potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site boundary although it is noted that modern material and agricultural features may mask the identification of earlier features within the results of the Geophysical Survey. Remains relating to the house depicted in the north-western corner of the site may be present, although its archaeological significance is considered to be low and of local interest.

7. Setting of the Heritage Assets

7.1 Historic England Guidance on the Setting of Historical Assets (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (second edition) December 2017) states that:

Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation... its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance." Assessing the setting takes into consideration the heritage asset's physical surroundings and the experience of the asset, the form and appearance of the development, wider effects of the development and the permanence of the development.

7.2 The National Planning Policy Framework describes the setting of a heritage asset as:

'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the assets 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' (NPPF 2023, Annex 2 Glossary).

7.3 The Grade II* Listed Building in Houghton, the church of St. Michael and All Saints (NHLE 1151170 & HER Refs. DSR2832/MSY6093-03542/01) is located 400m south-east of the site and beyond the village properties on High Street and School Lane. The 17th century church is located on the edge of the village, in an area dominated by modern residential properties, with the adjoining wall, which is included in the designation, apparently being truncated by terraced houses on Church Street. Although the immediate setting of the church has been recently influenced by modern development to the south and east, the western side of the building, which contains the main entrance and porch, maintains direct access to Church Street, and allows for open and largely unrestricted views over agricultural land to the south-west of the village.

8. Impact of Development

8.1 The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low and of local significance, however any development on the site has the potential to severely compromise or destroy any archaeological deposits which may be present which, without appropriate measures could have a moderate adverse effect, through the loss of potentially regionally important archaeology. With the implementation of appropriate archaeological evaluation (see section 9), and mitigation, if necessary, the development has the potential to have a slight beneficial effect by allowing a greater understanding of the archaeological and historical development of the site and its environs.

8.2 The development would have a neutral effect on the Grade II* Listed Building which is located some 400m to the south-east of the site boundary. The asset is screened by existing built form within the village of Great Houghton, and no intervisibility is possible between the site and the asset.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 The accumulation of data gathered here suggests that the site has been within a succession of agricultural regime prior to medieval records and since. Earlier and/or prehistoric feature may exist here however there is limited evidence base to say definitively. Therefore a programme of evaluation by trial trenching with a reasonable spread should be well placed to determine any further archaeological potential and mitigation, if required.

9.2 The development would have a negligible impact on the Grade II* Listed church in Great Houghton. The site does not contribute to the setting nor the significance of the church, towards which there is no intervisibility from within the site boundary.

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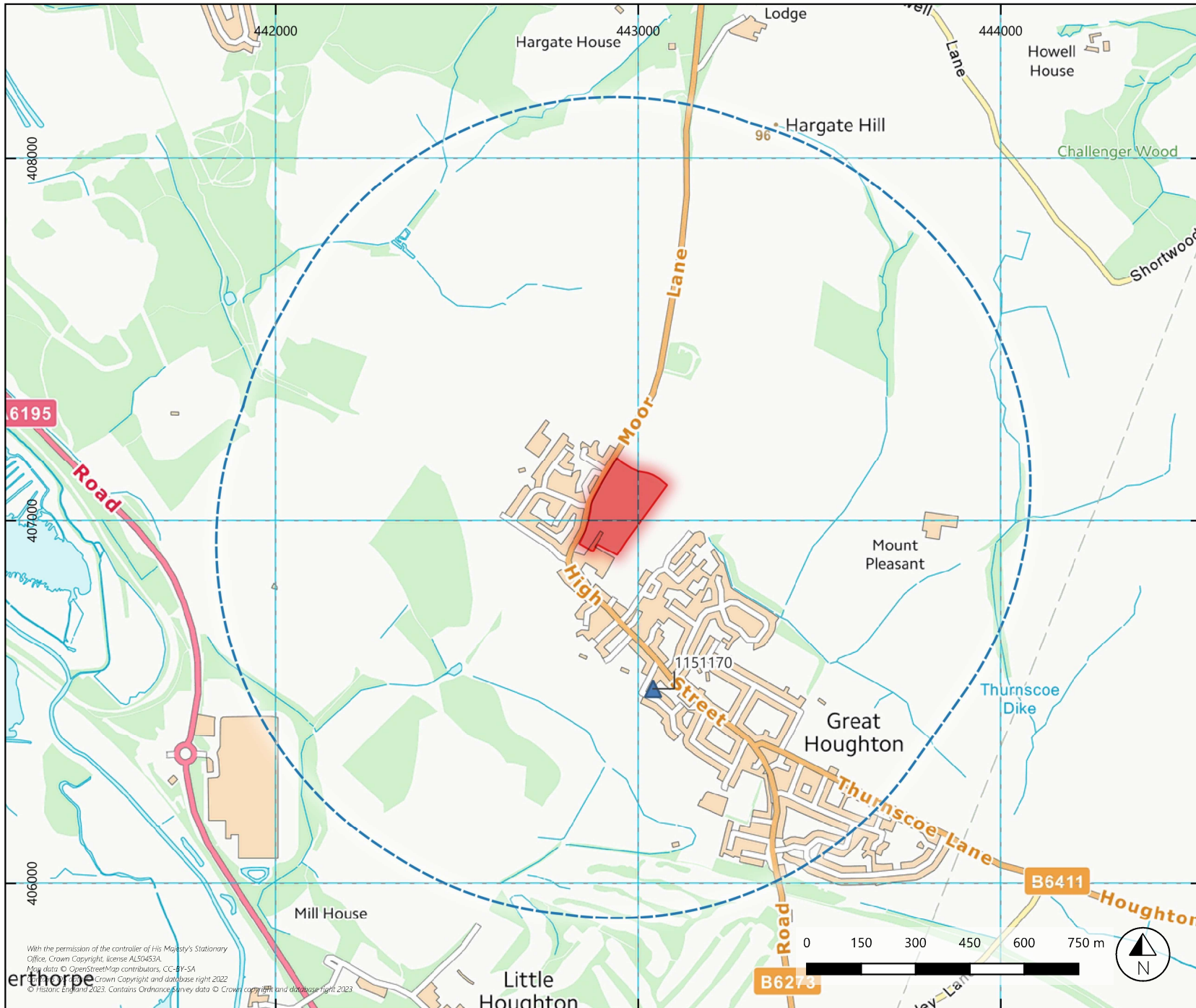
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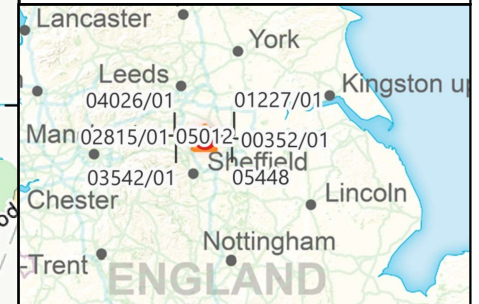
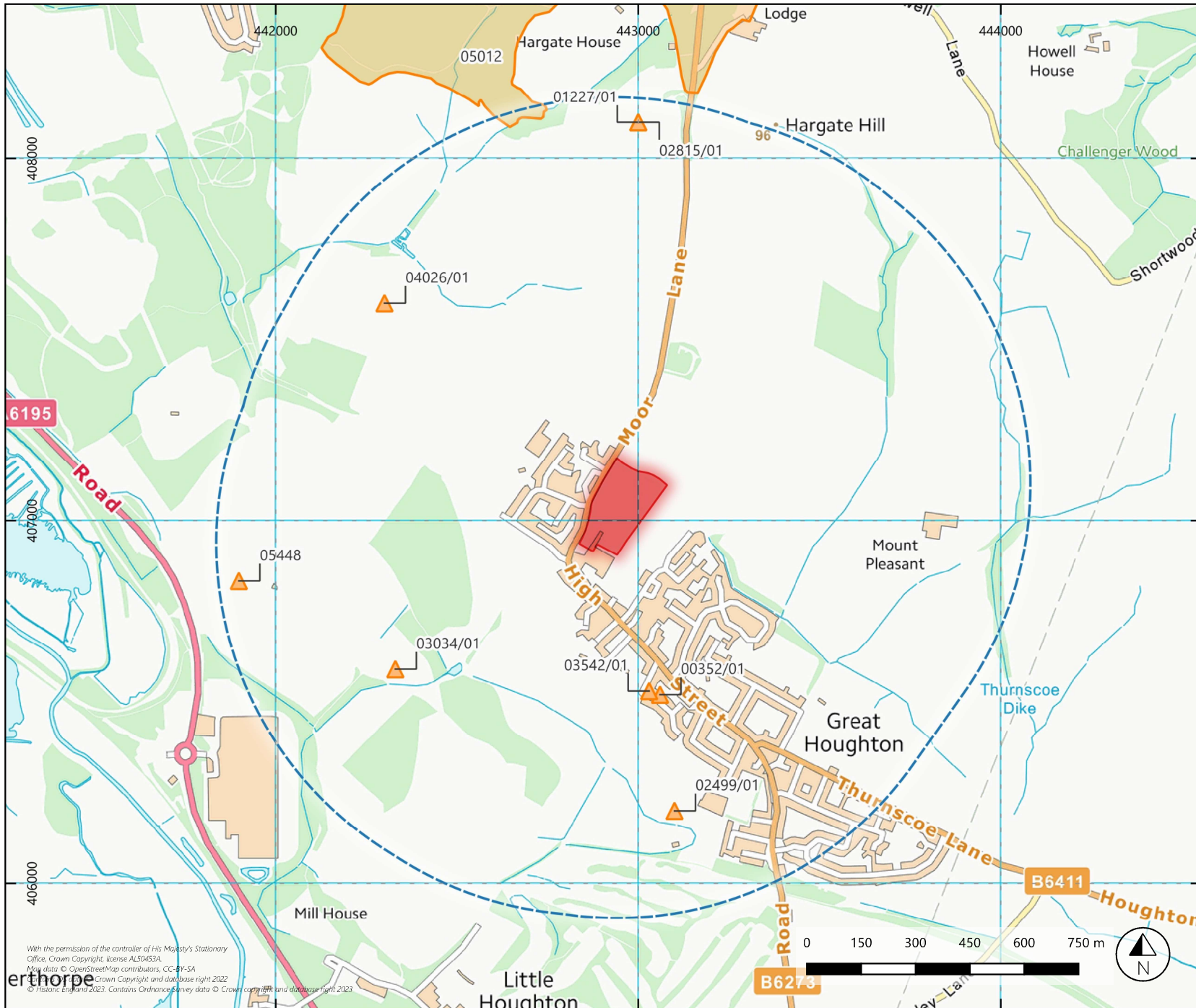


Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius
- Listed Building

Figure 5
 Designated Heritage Assets
 1:15,000 @ A4

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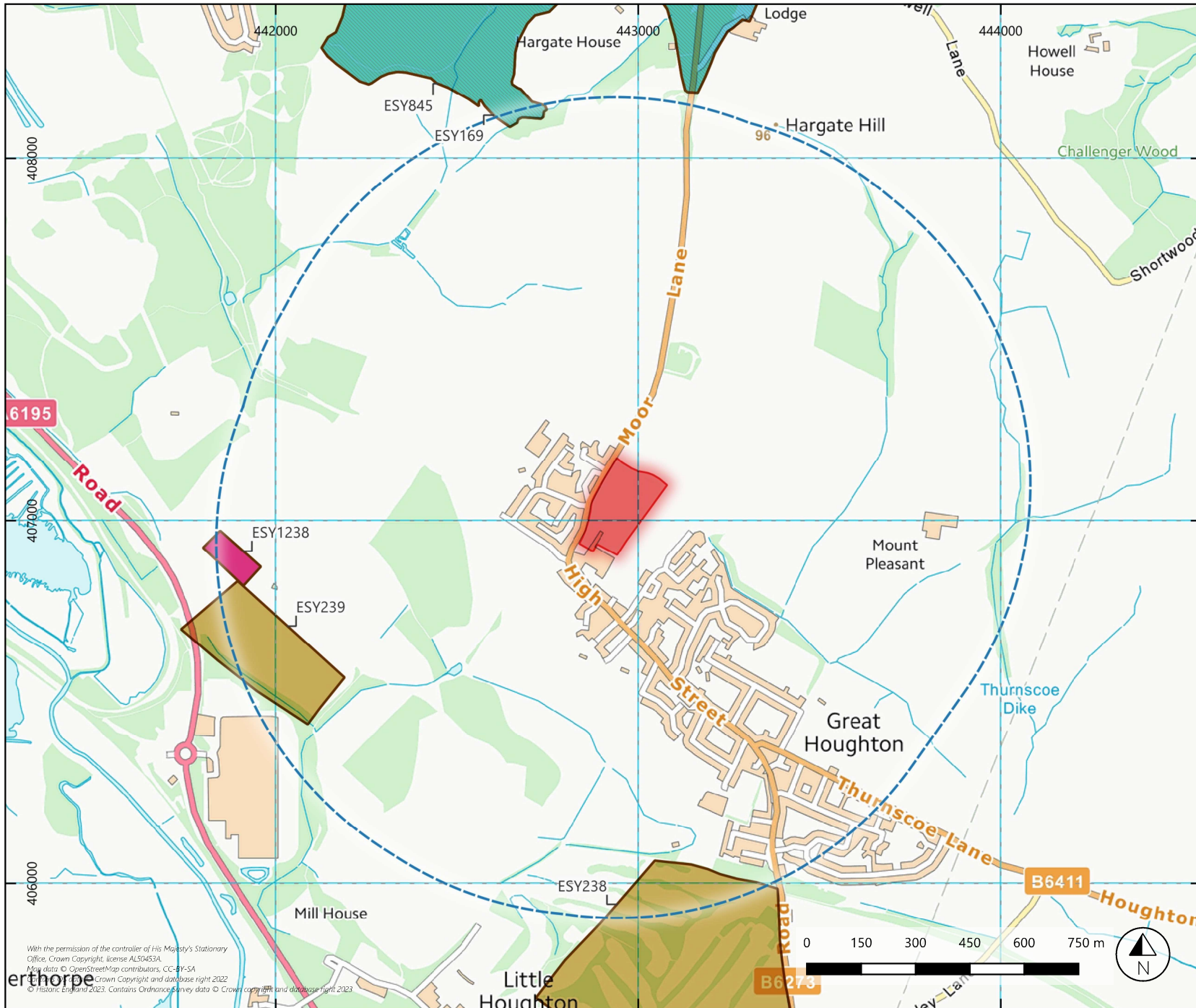


Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius
- Asset
- Asset Region

Figure 6
Non-designated Heritage Assets
1:15,000 @ A4

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Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius
- Events by Type
- Geophysical Survey
- Archaeology Survey
- Topographic Survey
- Watching Brief

Figure 7
Archaeological Events
1:15,000 @ A4

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Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius
- HEC Data by Broad Type
- Enclosure
- Extractive
- Institutional
- Open Parks
- Settlement
- Woodland

Figure 8
 Historic Environment Characterisation Data
 1:15,000 @ A4

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Plates



Plate 2: Site, facing east



Plate 3: Site towards village, facing south-east



Plate 4: Farmyard, facing north-east



Plate 5: Site, facing north-west



Plate 6: Site, facing north



Plate 7: Site, facing south

Appendix 1. Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site. (Tables 3 -6).

Table 3: Designated Heritage Assets (Listed Buildings) within 1km of the Development Area

HER/NHLE Refs.	Grid Ref.	Description	Grade	Impact
1151170 333669 DSY2832 MSY6093 - 03542/01	SE 43041 06536	<p>Church of St. Michael and All Saints and adjoining stone wall to west of churchyard, Church Sweep, Great Houghton</p> <p>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). Chamfered plinth, large quoins. All windows with double- chamfered surrounds to 3 round-headed lights with transom, plain leaded glass. Continuous dripmould, cavetto-moulded oversailing course beneath parapet with round-headed merlons which are grouped to form central feature on side walls and rise in crow-steps at each gable. West entrance front: low matching porch has C20 door in quoined surround with moulded impost linked to hoodmould over 2-piece arched lintel. Main gable has ashlar bellcote with moulded plinth and shaped gabled head. North front: blocked doorway to left of centre preserves remains of a cross-boarded door set within surround as west porch. To right two 3-light windows, to left a matching window reset in return wall of C20 addition. South front: a 3-light window to nave and to chancel, to left a blocked matching doorway. East window set beneath heraldic emblem of helm and mantling in recessed panel.</p> <p>Interior: exposed roof has 5 C17 king-post trusses with raking struts and braces to ridge. 2 rows of C17 box pews with carved upper panels and acorn knob finials. Carved, octagonal C17 pulpit with sounding board. Perimeter wall to west end of churchyard: approximately 30 metre length of stone wall adjoining west porch; triangular coping built-up in 2 courses, included for group value.</p> <p>Passed out of non-conformist use in C19 to become chapel of ease to Darfield church. N. Pevsner, B.O.E., plate 16A, (photo taken before C20 addition). C. Stell, 'Great Houghton Chapel', Archaeological Journal, vol 137, 1980, p400.</p> <p>SE40NW 3/41</p>	II*	Negligible

Table 4: Non-designated Heritage Assets (Monuments) within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
MSY4015 – 00352/01	SE 4306 0652	The Hall, Great Houghton, Barnsley An early post-medieval hall built between 1578 and 1588 and used as a public house from the mid-19th century to the 1960s before being demolished. The hall at Great Houghton was built by Francis Rodes towards the end of the sixteenth century. The building is of stone with mullioned windows; it once contained much panelling and ornamental plasterwork. In recent years the hall has fallen upon evil days, most of the panelling has been removed, and for the last ninety years it has been a licensed house. Adjoining the hall is the chapel, erected in 1650, by Sir Edward Rodes, a grandson of Francis Rodes, for the use of his family and servants. It contains fine oak pews and a contemporary pulpit.	Post-medieval
MSY4455 – 01227/01	SE 4300 0810	Aerial Photographic Cropmarks of enclosures with possible Iron Age or Roman date, near Great Houghton Cropmark enclosures - circle inside a very large circular enclosure with another circular enclosure to east (Photos 982/17)	Prehistoric/ Roman
MSY5525 - 02499/01	SE 4310 0620	Aerial Photographic Cropmark of possible Iron Age or Roman Enclosure, Great Houghton Possible Iron Age or Romano-British field system shown on aerial photographs from the Derrick Riley collection - 1977 flights (Photo: DR - SF 1552 – 28).	Prehistoric/ Roman
MSY5668 - 02815/01	SE 4300 0810	Aerial Photographic Cropmark of Iron Age or Romano-British Circular Enclosure, Great Houghton Possibly Iron Age or Romano-British circular enclosure, to the east of a larger enclosure (MSY4455-01227/01), shown on aerial photographs from the Derrick Riley collection (Photo: 982/17).	Prehistoric/ Roman
MSY5893 - 03034/01	SE 4233 0659	Aerial Photographic Cropmark of Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Lane, Little Houghton Possibly Iron Age or Romano-British (possibly earlier?) sub-rectangular enclosure and lane found by air photography by D. Riley in 1977 (Photos: 1093/25, 1093/26 & 1093/36A)	Prehistoric/ Roman
MSY6093 - 03542/01	SE 430 065	Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Great Houghton (formerly the Rodes family chapel) A post-medieval chapel at St Michael and All Angels Church, Great Houghton A Presbyterian chapel, now a church (MSY6094 - 03542/02). 20th-century additions. Reputedly for Sir Edward Rodes of Great Houghton Hall (MSY4015 - 00352/01). Interior - exposed roof has 5 17th-century king-post trusses. 2 rows of 17th-century box pews. Carved octagonal 17th-century pulpit. The chapel passed out of non-conformist use in the nineteenth century to become	Post-medieval

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
		<p>a Chapel of Ease to Darfield church. The chapel is now known as the Church of St Michael and All Angels (MSY6094 - 03542/02).</p> <p>Adjoining the hall [MSY 00352] is the chapel, erected in 1650, by Sir Edward Rodes, a grandson of Francis Rodes, for the use of his family and servants. It contains fine oak pews and a contemporary pulpit.</p> <p>Grade II* Listed Building (DSY2832 & 1151170)</p>	
MSY6642 - 04026/01	SE 4230 0760	<p>Aerial Photographic Cropmark of Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure and Field Boundaries, Great Houghton</p> <p>Enclosure and attached field boundaries. Corner of enclosure only; rest has been quarried away.</p>	Prehistoric/ Roman
MSY12578 - 05012	SE 4277 0861	<p>West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common: Medieval to Post-Medieval Features</p> <p>Medieval to post-medieval features located during a woodland survey.</p> <p>A range of earthwork remains were identified during a woodland survey. The woodland is likely to be ancient in origin and was part of the common land of the township of Great Houghton. The wood is located on the edge of the parish boundary, undated banks were identified running along this boundary. A number of pits of uncertain use were located; some thought to have been used as saw pits in the post-medieval period. There are also a number of unidentified platforms. Other features include post-medieval trackways, an avenue of trees, charcoal burning platforms, quarrying, ponds possibly associated with local collieries, potentially Iron Age/Romano British enclosures (see PIN 02077/01) and Medieval ridge and furrow. ESY169 & ESY845</p>	Medieval/ Post-medieval
MSY13018 - 05448	SE 4189 0683	<p>Possible Iron Age or Romano-British field system, Houghton Main Colliery</p> <p>Linear features identified by gradiometer survey and during a watching brief.</p> <p>Gradiometer survey identified a number of linear anomalies, including a probable field boundary and a possible trackway Watching brief on stripping of an area (just to the north west of the area geophysically surveyed) identified a linear feature predating identified ridge and furrow. The feature, which was planned but not excavated, was postulated to be IA-RB in date. ESY239 & ESY1238</p>	Prehistoric/ Roman

Table 5: Non-designated Heritage Assets (events) within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
ESY169	SE 42770 08615	Archaeological Survey of West Haigh Wood An archaeological survey of West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common carried out by ASE Ltd in December 2005. The topographic position of West Haight Wood is characteristic of an area of ancient woodland and features such as coppice stools, charcoal burning platforms and saw pits identified during survey support this interpretation. MSY12578 - 05012	Archaeological Survey
ESY238	SE 43069 05652	Geophysical Survey of Little Houghton Golf Course In September 1991 a geophysical survey was undertaken for a proposed golf course at Little Houghton. The results demonstrated that there were a number of features that were originally detected from aerial photographs including enclosures and field systems (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford)	Geophysical Survey
ESY239	SE 41964 06636	Geophysical Survey at Houghton Main Open Cast Coal Site In April 1997 a geophysical (gradiometer) survey was conducted for the Houghton Main open cast coal site. The results identified positive linear anomalies likely to be a ditch and trackway, and an isolated positive anomaly, which could be a possible kiln. The other anomalies probably relate to recent infilled ditches and earlier agricultural regimes (Archaeological Services WYAS). MSY13018 - 05448	Geophysical Survey
ESY845	SE 4277 0861	Archaeological Survey at Barnsley Ancient Woodlands, West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common ASE Ltd commissioned to carry out a Level 2 archaeological survey of West Haigh and Houghton Common. This survey was carried out in December 2005. It constituted the second stage of a project, funded by a grant from the Bid Lottery Fund, designed to inform interpretations and future management practise. A total of one hundred and fifty archaeological sites were identified within the woodland and common, only six of which had been recorded prior to the commencement of the survey. The majority of the sites identified during the course of the archaeological survey were considered to be post medieval or modern in date. Several of the Houghton Common had been significantly damaged or disturbed. No significant ongoing threats were identified during the course of the level 2 archaeological survey. West Haigh Wood and Houghton Common lies within the common land of the township of Great Houghton, in the historical parish of Darfield. The topographic position of West Haigh Wood in characteristic of an area of ancient	Archaeological Survey

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		woodland. Several coppice stools, charcoal burning platforms and saw pits were identified during the course of the archaeological survey, adding weight to this suggestion. An area of ridge and furrow, however, was identified towards the southern end of Houghton Common, suggesting that part of the common was once agricultural land. A sub-rectangular enclosure and associated earthworks thought to be of potential Iron Age/Romano-British or mediaeval date was identified within West Haigh Wood. Two mediaeval enclosures were previously recorded within the woodland. Detailed topographic of these features is recommended in order to clarify their interpretation. MSY12578 - 05012	
ESY1238	SE 4187 0689	Watching brief at Houghton Main Open Cast Coal Site In September 1997 a watching brief was conducted during stripping of a containment cell at the Houghton Main open cast coal site. The area was thought to be the site of a medieval farmstead but no evidence for this was uncovered (Archaeological Services WYAS). Evidence for ridge & furrow and a ditch pre-dating this was identified. MSY13018	Watching Brief

Table 6: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) within the Development Area

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
HSY7418	SE 4288 0646	Fields around Great Houghton, Great Houghton, Barnsley Enclosed Land – Agglomerated Fields (1980-2003) Previously Enclosed Land – Crofts (1066-1979) and Enclosed Land – Prehistoric Field Systems (800BC-1065AD) Prior to 1989 maps most of this area consisted of narrow strips running perpendicular to road running through the centre of the village. These were probably part of the crofts behind the medieval plots along the road. There is fragmentary legibility of this field system. 26.4 Ha	Enclosed Land

Table 7: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) within 1km of the Development Area

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
HSY7276	SE 4295 0570	Sandhill Golf Course, Little Houghton, Barnsley Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational – Golf course (1991-2003) 44.3 Ha	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7305	SE 4388 0652	Great Houghton Townfields, Great Houghton, Barnsley Enclosed Land – Agglomerated Fields (1970-2003) 189.6 Ha	Enclosed Land
HSY7406	SE 4354 0642	Thurnscoe Lane allotments, Great Houghton, Barnsley Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational – Allotments (1931-2003) 5.0Ha	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7407	SE 4334 0643	Byron Street and Mount Avenue, Great Houghton, Barnsley Residential – Planned Estate (Social Housing) (1931-2003) 8.4 Ha	Residential
HSY7408	SE 4362 0612	Sandhills, Great Houghton, Barnsley Residential – Planned Estate (Social Housing) (1967-2003) 9.8 Ha	Residential
HSY7410	SE 4165 0663	Former colliery landscape, Little Houghton, Barnsley Extractive – Reclaimed Coal Mine (1995-2003) 89.2 HA	Extractive
HSY7414	SE 4313 0658	Pinfield Close, Great Houghton, Barnsley Residential – Private Housing Estate (1980-2003) 3.7 Ha	Residential
HSY7415	SE 4308 0661	Re built town, Great Houghton, Barnsley Residential – Private Housing Estate (1980-2003) 2.2 Ha	Residential
HSY7416	SE 4323 0680	Manor Fields, Great Houghton, Barnsley Residential – Private Housing Estate (2000-2003) 4.3 Ha	Residential
HSY7417	SE 4338 0661	Stonebridge Lake Recreation Ground, Great Houghton, Barnsley	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational – Playing Fields/ Recreation Ground (1967-2003) 2.6 Ha	
HSY7419	SE 4255 0838	West Haigh Wood, Great Houghton, Barnsley Woodland – Wood Pasture (1066-2003) 98.6 Ha	Woodland
HSY7420	SE 4310 0793	Hargate Hill, Great Houghton, Barnsley Enclosed Land – Assarts (1066-2003) 238.9 Ha	Enclosed Land
HSY7423	SE 4274 0708	Crabtree Drive, Great Houghton, Barnsley Residential – Private Housing Estate (1980-2003) 4.5 Ha	Residential
HSY7424	SE 4296 0679	School Street, Great Houghton, Barnsley Institutional – School (1893-2003) 0.2 Ha	Institutional
HSY7425	SE 4280 0677	Allotments, Great Houghton, Barnsley Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational – Allotments (1931-2003) 2.7 Ha	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY7426	SE 4280 0677	Historic Core, Great Houghton, Barnsley Residential -Terraced Housing (1906-2003) 4.0 Ha	Residential
HSY7427	SE 4309 0681	Expansion, Great Houghton, Barnsley Residential – Terraced Housing (1906-2003) 2.6 Ha	Residential
HSY7428	SE 4326 062	Dearne Street, Great Houghton Residential – Terraced Housing (1931-2003) 4.9 Ha	Residential
HSY7429	SE 4329 0625	Sandhill Primary School, Great Houghton, Barnsley Institutional – School (1931-2003)	Institutional

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		1.0 Ha	
HSY7430	SE 4325 0611	New Street, Great Houghton, Barnsley Residential – Private Housing Estate (2000-2003) 0.7 Ha	Residential
HSY7431	SE 4287 0717	Houghton Green, Great Houghton, Barnsley Residential – Terraced Housing (1893-2003) 1.4 Ha	Residential
HSY7444	SE 4121 0781	New Park, Grimethorpe, Brierley, Barnsley Extractive – Spoil Heap (1960-2003) 53.9 Ha	Extractive

Appendix 2. National Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Section 46 in the Department of Culture Media and Sport 2010: Scheduled Monuments. Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) states

'In terms of impact of development on the setting of a scheduled monument, securing the preservation of the monument 'within an appropriate setting' as required by national policy is solely a matter for the planning system. Whether any particular development within the setting of a scheduled monument will have an adverse impact on its significance is a matter of professional judgement. It will depend upon such variables as the nature, extent and design of the development proposed, the characteristics of the monument in question, its relationship to other monuments in the vicinity, its current landscape setting and its contribution to our understanding and appreciation of the monument'.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Section 66 (1) in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states

'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.

National Planning Policy Framework: 16. Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

NPPF-16 sets out the Government's objectives for the historic environment and rationale for its conservation. It recognises the unique place the historic environment holds in England's cultural heritage and the multiple ways it supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life. The NPPF also identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.

- 194 *In determining application, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*
- 199 *When considering the impact of the proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.*
- 200 *Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of;*
- A) *grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional.;*
 - B) *assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*
- 201 *Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*
- A) *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
 - B) *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*

- C) *Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- D) *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use,*

Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment and Historic England: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets.

The Contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, a purely visual impression of an asset or a place which can be static or dynamic, including a variety of views of, across, or including that asset, and views of the surroundings from and through the asset, and may intersect with, and incorporate the settings of numerous heritage assets.