



**Barugh Methodist Chapel,
Barnsley Road, Darton, Barnsley –**

Heritage Statement

Barnsley Methodist Church

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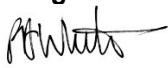
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Executive Summary

Ecus Ltd was commissioned by Barnsley Methodist Chapel in August 2021, to prepare a heritage statement to inform a planning application for the demolition of the existing Chapel and erection of single detached dwelling at the site of Barugh Methodist Chapel, Barnsley Road, Darton, Barnsley. The Site is centred at National Grid Co-Ordinate 431469, 408624.

It is considered that Methodist Chapel holds heritage significance as a result of its historical and architectural interests and the limited contribution made to these by its setting. The building is considered a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Methodist Chapel which reflects the values of the community it served, although it has lost some of its integrity due to loss of historic fabric which has altered its original internal layout.

Given the prevalence of Methodist Chapels across the region and the alterations which have occurred to this building it is considered that the building is of low (local) heritage significance.

The proposed development will result in the demolition of the Methodist Chapel. This will result in the loss of a building considered to be of low heritage significance. In accordance with NPPF 2021 (Paragraph 203) a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Although the loss of a heritage asset can never fully be mitigated it is recommend that should the planning application be approved, a programme of historic building recording should be undertaken to ensure preservation by record. It is considered, due to the heritage significance of the building, a Level 3 survey conducted in line with Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016) would be appropriate.

The need for, and scope of, any further recording should be agreed in consultation with the Local Planning Authority.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Ecus Ltd was commissioned by Barnsley Methodist Chapel in August 2021, to prepare a heritage statement to inform a planning application for the demolition of the existing chapel and erection of a single detached dwelling (Planning ref: 2021/1018/INVALID) at the site of Barugh Methodist Chapel, Barnsley Road, Darton, Barnsley (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is centred at National Grid Co-Ordinate 431469, 408624 (Figure 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated on the northern outskirt of Barugh Green, Darton, close to the junction of Barnsley Road, Barugh Lane and Dearne Hall Lane. The Site is occupied by Barugh Methodist Chapel, a rectangular building constructed in 1871. The building is raised above street level and accessed by a modern accessibility ramp. To the rear of the hall is a modern extension constructed in the 1980s.
- 1.2.2 To the east of the Site the land is being developed for a new residential estate, whilst to the north, west and south of the Site is the built form of Barugh Green.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The purpose of this heritage statement is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records and observations, an understanding of the historic environment resource within and surrounding the Site in order to formulate:
- An assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study; and
 - An assessment of significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their heritage interests.
- 1.3.2 An assessment has been commissioned to focus solely on determining any potential impacts on the built heritage. It does not include an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site.

1.4 Regulatory and Policy Context

- 1.4.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and 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. Further detail of the relevant, legislation policy and guidance is provided in Appendix 1.

2. Methodology

2.1 Standards

2.1.1 This assessment is undertaken in accordance with:

- Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes:
 - *The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015a)*;
 - *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015b)*; and
 - *The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017a)*.
- Historic England's Advice Notes:
 - *Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management (2019a)*; and
 - *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019b)*.
- Historic England's *Understanding Place – Historic Area Assessments (2017b)*;
- *Historic Environment* (revised July 2019), published by the Ministry Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), providing advice on enhancing and conserving the historic environment;
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019)*; and
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2020)*.

2.2 Scope of Assessment

- 2.2.1 The initial step of the heritage assessment process is the identification of heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal due to their presence within the scheme of due to sensitivity of their setting. This is informed through a desk-based study and site visit. This step constitutes Step 1 of Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017a)*.
- 2.2.2 The spatial scope of the assessment was defined by a 500 m study area around the Site.
- 2.2.3 The following sources were consulted to inform the presence of heritage assets within the study area, and to form a baseline for the assessment of their significance:
- National heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), England's Places, Parks and Gardens UK;
 - Barnsley Archives and Local Studies, Barnsley;
 - Historic Ordnance Survey Mapping; and
 - Historic manuscripts and maps available online.
- 2.2.4 A site visit was undertaken during September 2021 in order to assess the general character of the Site, to identify heritage assets not identified through desk-based review, and to assess the heritage interest and sensitivity of heritage assets within the study area. Heritage assets outside of the Site were visited to assess the attributes of their setting that contribute to their significance, and ground truth views between heritage assets and the Site, and viewpoints where they may be seen alongside one another. Conditions during the site visit were clear and dry.
- 2.2.5 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

2.3 Assessment of Significance

- 2.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) recommends that, in determining applications,

local planning authorities should require applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting (NPPF, 194).

2.3.2 The significance of heritage assets is defined in terms of their value to this and future generations because of their heritage interest, deriving not only from their physical presence, but also from their setting. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (NPPF, Annex 2):

- **Archaeological interest:** *As defined in the Glossary to the National Planning Policy Framework, there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.*
- **Architectural and artistic interest:** *These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.*
- **Historic interest:** *An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.*

(MHCLG 2019, Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).

2.3.3 The heritage interest of an asset's physical presence is assessed in terms of attributes identified in statutory criteria, general principles for selection (DCMS 2013 and 2018), selection guides published by Historic England, and regional research agendas.

2.3.4 The heritage interest of an asset's setting is assessed in accordance with Step 2 of Historic England's GPA3 (2017a), which considers the physical surroundings of the asset (including its relationship with other heritage assets); the way in which the asset is appreciated, and the asset's associations and patterns of use. Attributes of 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, Annex 2).

2.3.5 The overall significance of a heritage asset is the sum value of its interest expressed within this report on a six-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown using the criteria presented in Table 1.

2.3.6 The contribution of a given site or application area to an asset's significance is assessed in order to provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the heritage asset to change within that specific area. The criteria for this assessment are presented in Table 2.

2.3.7 Although non-designated heritage assets are not considered to be of sufficient interest to merit formal designation, they are still considered an important feature of the local built environment and thus requires consideration as part of the planning process in line with paragraph 197 of the NPPF.

Table 1: Criteria for determining the significance of heritage assets

Heritage Significance	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites and the individual attributes that convey their Outstanding Universal Value, or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable international heritage interest.
High	Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (Grade I, II*, II), Conservation Areas, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Grade I, II*, II), Registered Battlefields, Protect Wreck Site, or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable national importance due to their heritage interest.
Medium	Locally Listed Buildings and Landscapes, or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable regional importance due to their heritage interest.
Low	Non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably limited heritage interest.
Negligible	Non-designated heritage asset of very limited heritage interest, typically due to poor preservation, survival or restricted contextual associations.
Unknown	The significance of the heritage asset cannot be ascertained from available evidence.

Table 2: Criteria for valuing the contribution of the Site to the significance of heritage assets

Contribution of Site	Criteria
High Contribution	The site possesses attributes that make a strong positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the interests that embodies its significance.
Medium Contribution	The site possesses attributes that make some positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the interests that embodies its significance.
Low Contribution	The site possesses attributes that make little positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the interests that embodies its significance.
Neutral Contribution	The site does not contribute to the understanding and/or appreciation of the interests that embodies its significance
Negative Contribution	A site detracts from the understanding and/or appreciation of the interests that define the significance of a heritage asset.

3. Historic Environment Baseline

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 In order to understand the heritage assets which may be affected, an outline assessment of the historic environment was undertaken to understand the historic development of the Site and its surroundings.

3.2 Historic Area Assessment

- 3.2.1 Data from the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was requested for a 500 m search radius of the Site. This returned records relating to a potential Iron-Age/Romano British field system to the east of the Site (MSY12368), identified through a geophysical survey prior to development of a new housing estate (ESY1316). In addition to this there is an additional record relating to Barugh Corn Mill (MSY12565) situated approximately 400 m north east of the Site.
- 3.2.2 The 1845 Tithe Map for the Parish of Barugh (not reproduced) does not depict the site of the Methodist Chapel, the site being located just beyond the extent of the map. The 1855 6 inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map (not reproduced) shows the Site as an empty plot bordered to the south by the cutting for the Silkstone Coal Branch railway. To the north is Dearne Hall, whilst to the south west of the cutting is the village of Barugh. By the time of the publication of the 1891 OS map (Figure 4) the Methodist Chapel had been constructed to the north of the Silkstone Coal Branch and development along Barnsley Road, southwards from Dearne Hall and north eastwards from Barugh began to fill in the surrounding area. The 1891 25 inch OS map shows the surrounding plot boundary, trees to the north and the projecting central bay, containing the porch to the front of the building.
- 3.2.3 There is limited change to the area surrounding the chapel between the publication of the 1891, 1906 and 1931 OS maps (Figure 4). Between 1955 and 1962 the terraces depicted to the north of the Methodist Chapel, appear to have been replaced with semi-detached housing with surrounding garden plots and a large works building was constructed on the southern outskirts of the town between Barugh and Barugh Green. The Methodist Chapel is annotated as the Barugh Bourne Methodist Chapel on the 1962 1:2,500 OS map (not reproduced) and a small extension, potentially a lean-to porch, is depicted against the eastern elevation. In 1971, new residential developments expanded the village to the south of the chapel and by the time of survey for the 1972 1:2,500 OS map (not reproduced) the cutting for the Silkstone Coal Branch is shown as infilled to the west, whilst to the east it is annotated as a dismantled railway. By the 1983 1:10,000 OS map (not reproduced) the remainder of the cutting had been infilled and land to the east of the chapel labelled as a depot.
- 3.2.4 The Site is not situated within a Conservation Area, and contains the Barugh Methodist Chapel which is not designated as a statutory Listed or non-statutory Locally Listed Building. There is a single Grade II Listed Building situated approximately 400 m south east of the Site. This is a Milepost approximately 500 m north of junction with Barugh Green Lane (NHLE: 1151764). Given the nature of this assets heritage significance, primarily derived from its historic interest as part of the historic road network, it is not considered that the proposals will impact upon this asset or its heritage significance.
- 3.2.5 The proposed development will result in the demolition of the chapel and consequently the heritage significance of the chapel is explored in Section 4 below.

4. Statement of Significance and Impact Assessment

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The heritage significance of Barugh Methodist Chapel is assessed in this section. In accordance with Step 2 of historic England's *Good Practice Advice Note 3* (July 2017a) the following section also assesses whether, how and to what degree the setting of this feature contributes towards its significance. Site photographs (Plates 1-12) are provided in Section 7.

4.2 Barugh Methodist Chapel

Building Description

- 4.2.1 Barugh Methodist Chapel is a red-brick built building situated on the junction of Barnsley Road, Barugh Lane and Dearne Hall Lane (Plates 1, 3 and 4, Figure 3). The building has a pitched slate roof and is rectangular in plan.
- 4.2.2 The principal façade faces onto Barnsley Road and comprises three bays (Plate 1). The central bay contains a projecting, red-brick porch with timber panelled, double doors (Plate 2). Above the doorway is a large fanlight with a surrounding, painted-ashlar archway with a projecting hood mould and an elongated central keystone. The spring stones are decorated with a simple, rectangular relief. The arch over the door matches those over the windows in the bays either side of the porch.
- 4.2.3 Above the door is a projecting, moulded cornice above which sits the words 'PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL' painted in cream and red. Above this is a semi-circular date stone reading 'AD 1874'. This is surrounded by an arch of soldier bricks capped with a projecting stone cornice, painted cream.
- 4.2.4 The windows either side of the porch are later replacements, containing six lights (2x3). The fan light above has been boarded. This elevation (Plate 1) forms the gable end of the building which is finished with simple ashlar kneelers and moulded coping stones. A brick pilaster extends the height of the building at either end of the elevation directly under the stone kneelers. A projecting, header brick course traces the shape of the gable beneath the parapet.
- 4.2.5 The south facing elevation (Plates 3 and 4) of the building comprises five bays each with a single six light window (2x3) with a stonework arch above. All of the windows are later replacements and the arched fan has been boarded in all cases. The stone arches are simple in style with plain voussoirs with a stone, string course below. Each of the windows has a projecting stone sill, painted black. This elevation is believed to mirror that of the north facing elevation, although a viewpoint which enabled a full view of this elevation was unavailable at the time of survey.
- 4.2.6 The east facing elevation (Plate 4) of the original building is partly obscured by a later flat roof, red-brick, single-storey extension; applications for which were submitted to Barnsley Borough Council in 1976 (Planning Ref: B/75/3386/DT) and 1977 (Planning Ref: B/77/1002/DT). Two blocked and boarded windows can be seen which mirror those found on the south facing elevation (Plate 3). The later 1970s extension (Plate 5) is constructed in machine made, red brick, and contains a series of small uPVC rectangular windows and two plain fire doors in the east facing elevation, which provides access to the building.
- 4.2.7 Internally the building is divided into two principal rooms, with access through to the later extension which contains, toilets, kitchen and cloak room. In Room G1 of the original building, there is a timber constructed porch which sits over the principal entrance to the building (Plate 6). This has two large timber panel doors which enable the congregation to access the room either to the left or the right (Plate 7). Room G1 itself contains a series of wooden pews (Plate 8) separated to create two aisles down the left and right hand side of the building (Plate 9). The pews face towards a later stage. Beyond this is an inserted wall which divides the building into the two principal rooms. A large double door sits behind the stage and can presumably be opened to enable flow between the rooms during events.

- 4.2.8 Room G2 is a large space and contains a small partitioned room (Plate 10) which hides a small timber staircase and storage room (Plate 11). The steps lead to an external doorway. The main room has a timber floor, in which is a hatch which leads to a small storage space under the building (Plate 12). At the eastern end of the room is a blocked chimney breast into which a serving hatch, leading to the kitchen situated in the extension, has been inserted.
- 4.2.9 A suspended ceiling has been inserted into both Rooms G1 and G2 obscuring the original roof structure.

4.3 Heritage Significance

Architectural interest

- 4.3.1 Architectural interest derives from the architectural design, decoration or craftsmanship of a heritage asset. Architectural interest may also apply to nationally important examples of particular building types and techniques and significant plan forms.
- 4.3.2 The original plan form of the Methodist Chapel has been altered. The archives holds several proposals for alterations occurring in the 1970s which show the original plan form. The eastern end of the building previously contained a vestry at a lower level, above which was a gallery accessed by a number of stairs overlooking the main hall. A cellar was believed to be situated under the south east corner of the building. A sketch of the original plan form is provided as Figure 2.
- 4.3.3 This original layout was altered by the removal of the gallery, the insertion of a dividing wall to create Rooms G1 and G2, the addition of the partition to create a boiler room in the north east corner. This reused part of the steps from the gallery and required the insertion of an external door below the window. The floor level of the vestry was raised to match the main hall and a hatch leading to the space created under the floor was positioned in the location of the original vestry stairs.
- 4.3.4 Both externally and internally the building is simple in design and is not elaborately decorated. This is typical of the Methodist tradition. The simple design, tall windows and simple gable end means the building is easily identifiable as a Methodist chapel and is reflective of the rural community which it served. The buildings simplicity is particularly reflective of the Primitive Methodists which were stronger in rural areas and generally drawn from poorer people than the Wesleyan division (HE 2017c: pg21). The simplicity of form and relative lack of decoration is considered to contribute towards the architectural interest of the building.

Historic Interest

- 4.3.5 Historic interest derives 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.
- 4.3.6 Primarily historic interest is considered to be derived from the potential for the Methodist Chapel to contribute to the understanding of shifts in religious worship away from the Church of England in the nineteenth century and how this presented in rural areas. The building also has the potential to contribute towards the understanding of the community of Barugh Green and surrounding areas and changes throughout the nineteenth century to the present day.
- 4.3.7 Barnsley Archives have catalogued the Baugh Methodist Chapel archives in their possession (Stevenson, 2020). The archives indicate that the Primitive Methodist Chapel began in a simple building near Barugh Green crossroads in Barugh Lane and that this building was later turned into a group of cottages. The Methodist Chapel on Barnsley Road, the focus of this report, was opened in 1874 and known as Bourne Methodist Chapel. The Chapel was part of the following circuits:
- Barnsley Primitive Methodist Circuit 1860-1892;
 - Barnsley First Primitive Methodise Circuit 1892-1934;
 - Barnsley West Methodist Circuit 1934-1971; and
 - Barnsley Methodist Circuit 1971-Present.

- 4.3.8 The archives also includes information on registers and membership, society, leaders and church council, trustees and property committee and legal documents as well as items such as Sunday School papers, and papers relating to services and special events. This archive contributes to the historic interest of the chapel building and is demonstrative of the historic role of the building a focal point for the local community.

Contribution of Setting

- 4.3.9 The Methodist Chapel is situated on the junction of Barnsley Road, Barugh Lane and Dearne Hall Road. The building is elevated above street level so appears as a prominent building. To the east of the building a new housing development is under construction, whilst to the north, south, and west are semi-detached houses, the majority dating to the mid-twentieth century and a replacement of earlier housing.
- 4.3.10 The setting of the Chapel has changed over the latter half of the mid-twentieth century and more recently with the housing development to the east. Despite this, it is clear from the setting of the building that it was designed as a focal point for the local community.
- 4.3.11 As such it is considered that the setting of the building makes a limited contribution to the architectural and historic interest of the building and therefore a contribution its overall heritage significance.

4.4 Statement of Significance

- 4.4.1 It is considered that Methodist Chapel holds heritage significance as a result of its historical and architectural interests and the limited contribution made to these by its setting. The building is considered a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Methodist Chapel which reflects the values of the community it served, although it has lost some readability of its original internal layout.
- 4.4.2 Given the prevalence of Methodist Chapels across the region and the alterations which have occurred to the building it is considered that the building is of low (local) heritage significance.

4.5 Statement of Impact

- 4.5.1 The proposed development will result in the demolition of the Methodist Chapel. This will result in the loss of a building considered to be of low heritage significance.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 The development of the Site would result in the demolition of the existing building. This building is not statutory listed and is not considered to meet the relevant national listing criteria. The building is not identified as a Locally Listed Building by the local planning authority. None-the-less it is considered that the building holds low heritage significance as a result of its historic and architectural interests.
- 5.1.2 The building is considered a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Methodist Chapel which reflects the values of the community it served and has the potential to contribute to the understanding contribute to the understanding of shifts in religious worship away from the Church of England, alongside the development of the Methodist Church in the nineteenth century and how this presented in rural areas.
- 5.1.3 The proposed development will result in the demolition of the Methodist Chapel. This will result in the loss of a building considered to be of low heritage significance.
- 5.1.4 In accordance with NPPF 2021 (Paragraph 203) a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

5.2 Recommendations

- 5.2.1 Although the loss of a heritage asset can never fully be mitigated it is recommend that should the planning application be approved, a programme of historic building recording should be undertaken to ensure preservation by record. It is considered due to the heritage significance of the building a Level 3 survey conducted in line with *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016) would be appropriate.
- 5.2.2 The need for, and scope of, any further recording should be agreed in consultation with the Local Planning Authority.

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6.2 Cartography

Plan of the Titheable Lands in the Township of Barugh in the Parish of Darton in the West Riding of the County of York 1845 by Richard Birks

Yorkshire Sheet 274 - 6 Inch OS Map Published 1855

Yorkshire (West Riding) Sheet CCLXXIV.2 1891 (Reproduced as Figure 4)

Yorkshire (West Riding) Sheet CCLXXIV.2 1906 (Reproduced as Figure 4)

Yorkshire (West Riding) Sheet CCLXXIV.2 1931 (Reproduced as Figure 4)

1955-1956 OS map 1:10,560

1962 OS map 1:2500

1965-1966 OS map 1:10560

1970 OS map 1:2,500

1973 OS map 1:10,000

1977 OS map 1:2,500

1983 OS map 1:10,000

1984-1993 OS map 1:10,000

6.3 Archives

The following archives were viewed at Barnsley Archives

Archive Reference Number	Description	Date
A/2/N/33/5/4/7	Sketch plan of chapel interior and grounds	1988
A/2/N/33/5/4/6	Architectural Plan: proposed internal alterations – plans, sections and location plan	1982
A/2/N/33/5/4/4	Architectural Plan: proposed extensions, superseding previous version - plans, elevations, section and location plan	March 1977
A/2/N/33/5/3/2	Correspondence re internal alterations 6 items.	1982-1984

7. Site Photographs (Plates)



Plate 1: West facing elevation and principle façade of Barugh Methodist Chapel.

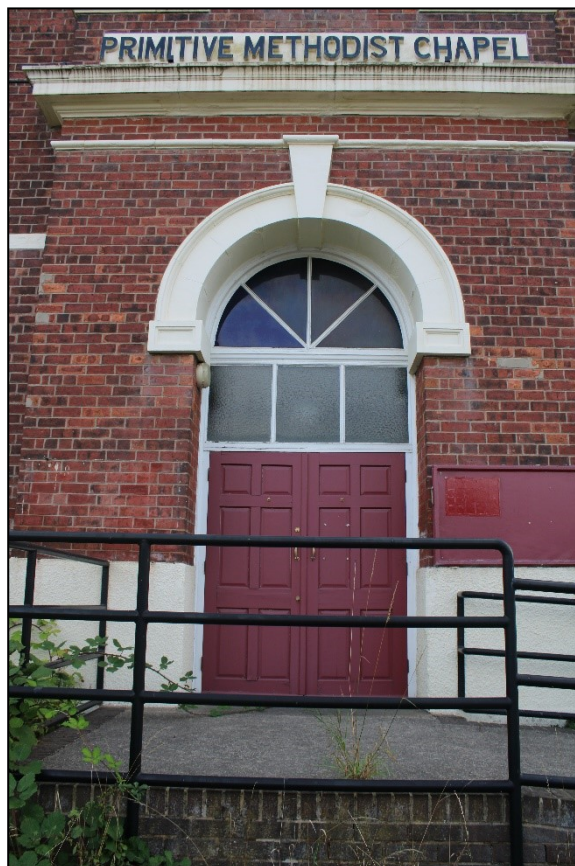


Plate 2: Detail of entrance to the Methodist Chapel.



Plate 3: South facing elevation of the Barugh Methodist Chapel.



Plate 4: View of south facing elevation, and 1970s extension to the rear of the Chapel.



Plate 5: Detail of 1970s extension.



Plate 6: View of room G1 including porch.



Plate 7: Detail of porch.



Plate 8: Detail of chapel pews.



Plate 9: General View of Room G1, towards inserted wall and stage.



Plate 10: General view of Room G2.

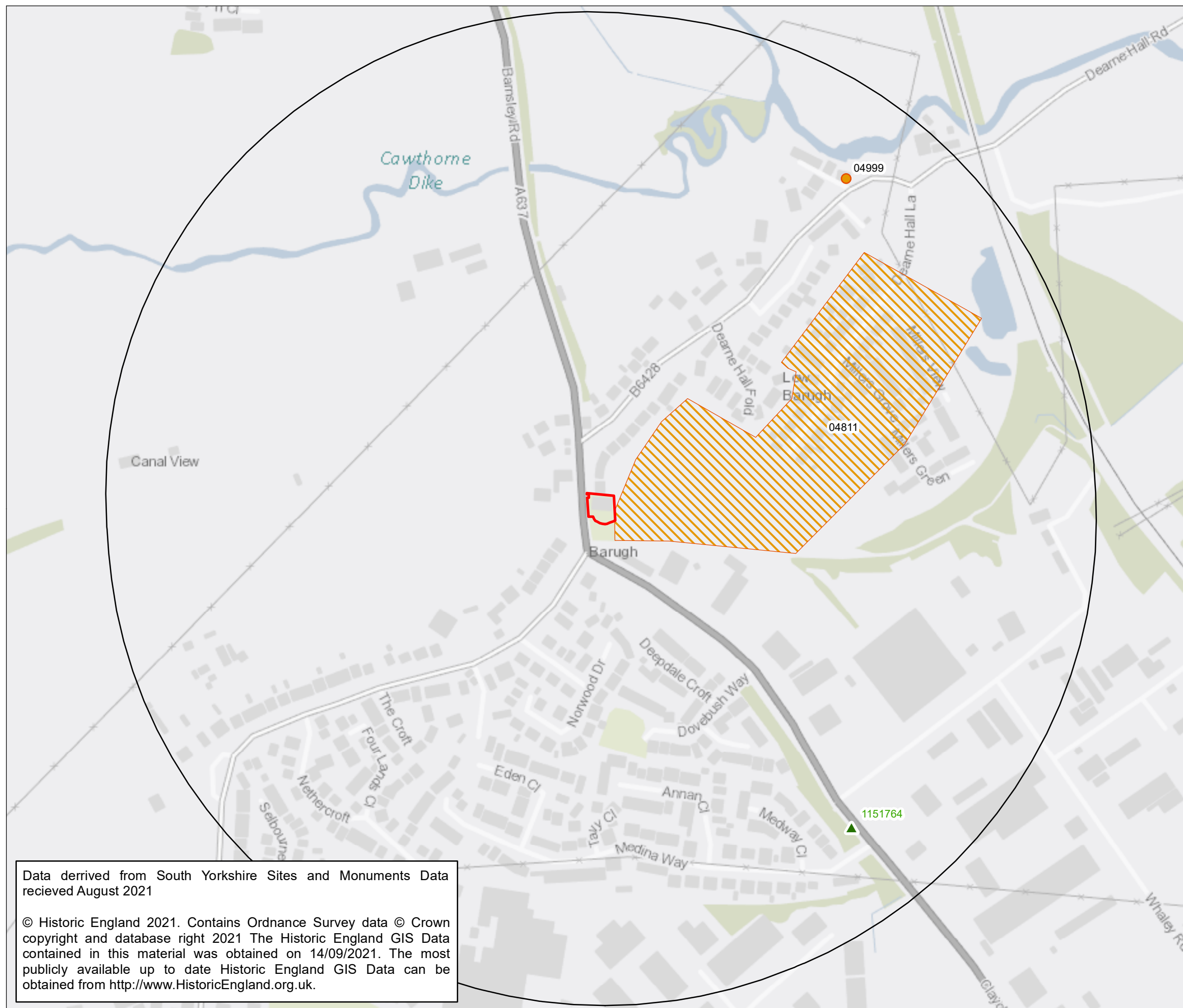


Plate 11: Detail of steps down to external door.



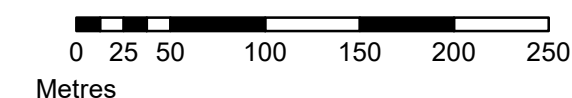
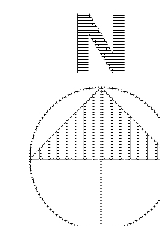
Plate 12: View under hatch in Room G2.

8. Figures



KEY

- Site Boundary
- 500m study area
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- South Yorkshire SMR Point
- South Yorkshire SMR Polygon



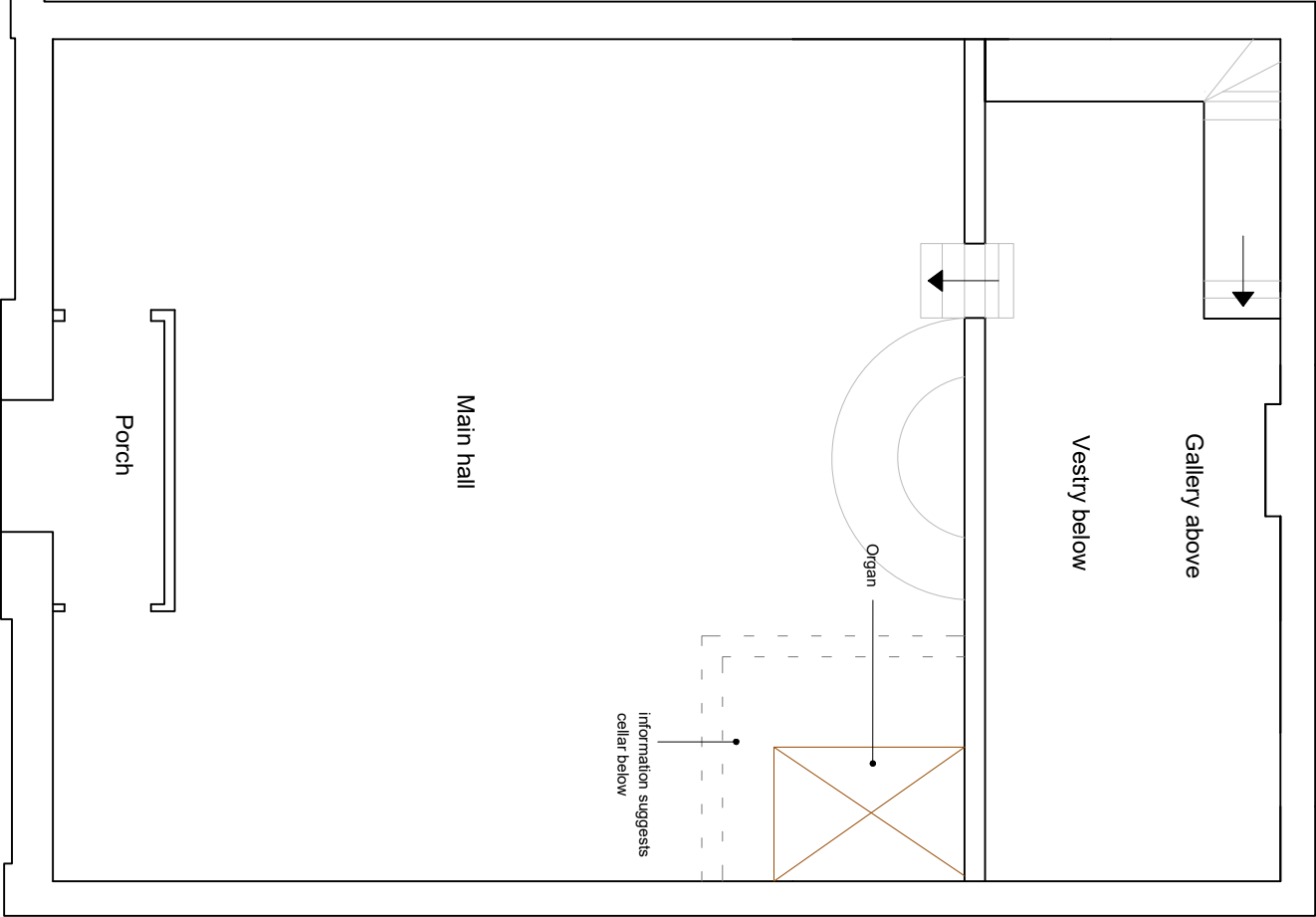
Barnsley Methodist Church Barugh Methodist Chapel - Heritage Statement

Figure 1: Site Location and Sites and Monuments Record Data

Head Office Brook Holt 3 Blackburn Road
Sheffield S61 2DW T: 0114 2669292

Data derived from South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Data
recieved August 2021

© Historic England 2021. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown
copyright and database right 2021 The Historic England GIS Data
contained in this material was obtained on 14/09/2021. The most
publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be
obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.



Barnsley Methodist Church
Barugh Methodist Chapel - Heritage
Statement

**Figure 2: Sketch plan of Barugh
Methodist Chapel including Vestry and
Gallery, excluding later extension.
Derived from archive drawings held at
Barnsley Archives and Local Studies**

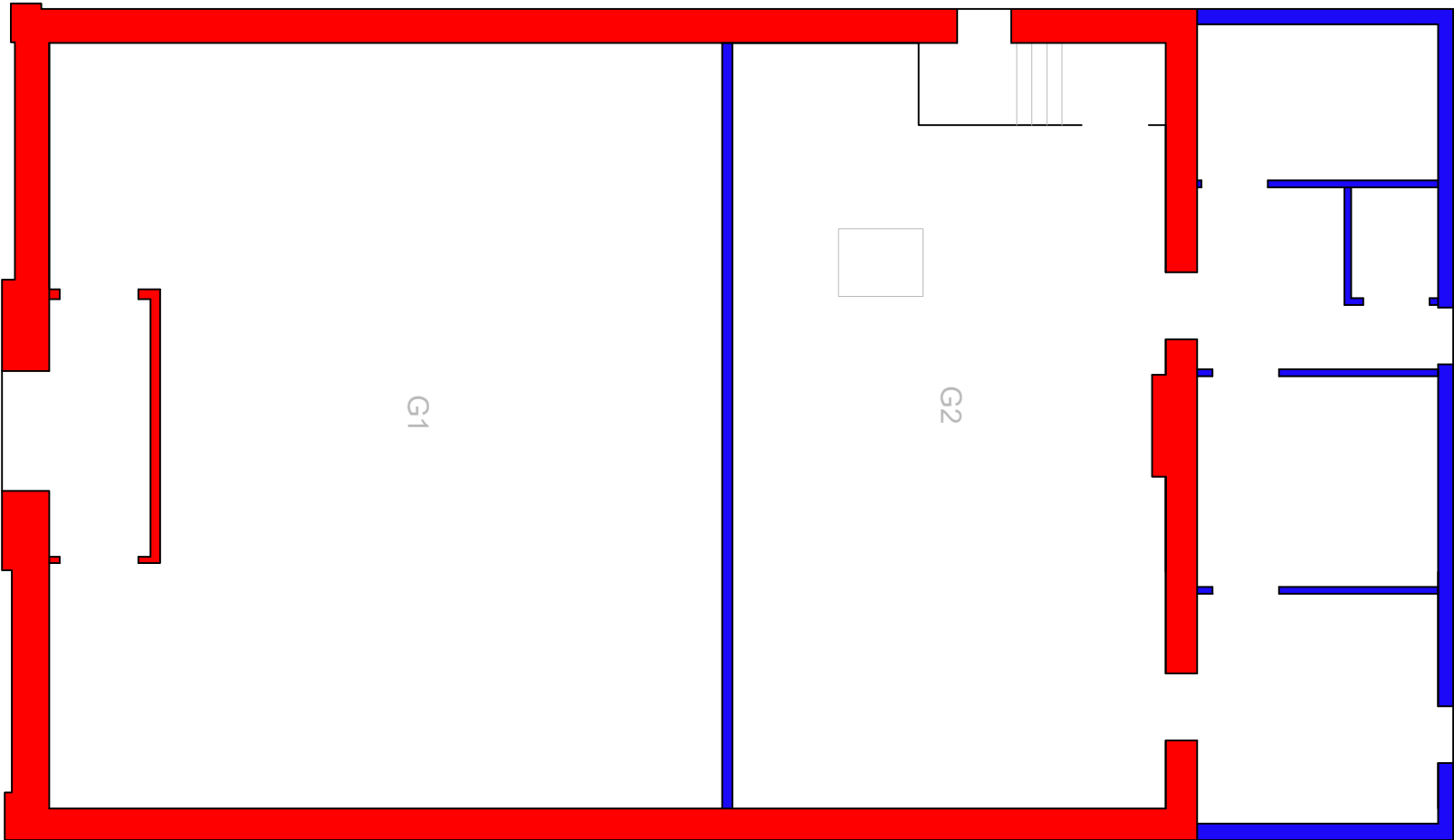
Head Office ■ Brook Holt ■ Blackburn Road ■ Sheffield ■ S61 2DW
■ tel: 0114 266 9292 ■ www.ecustld.co.uk

Key

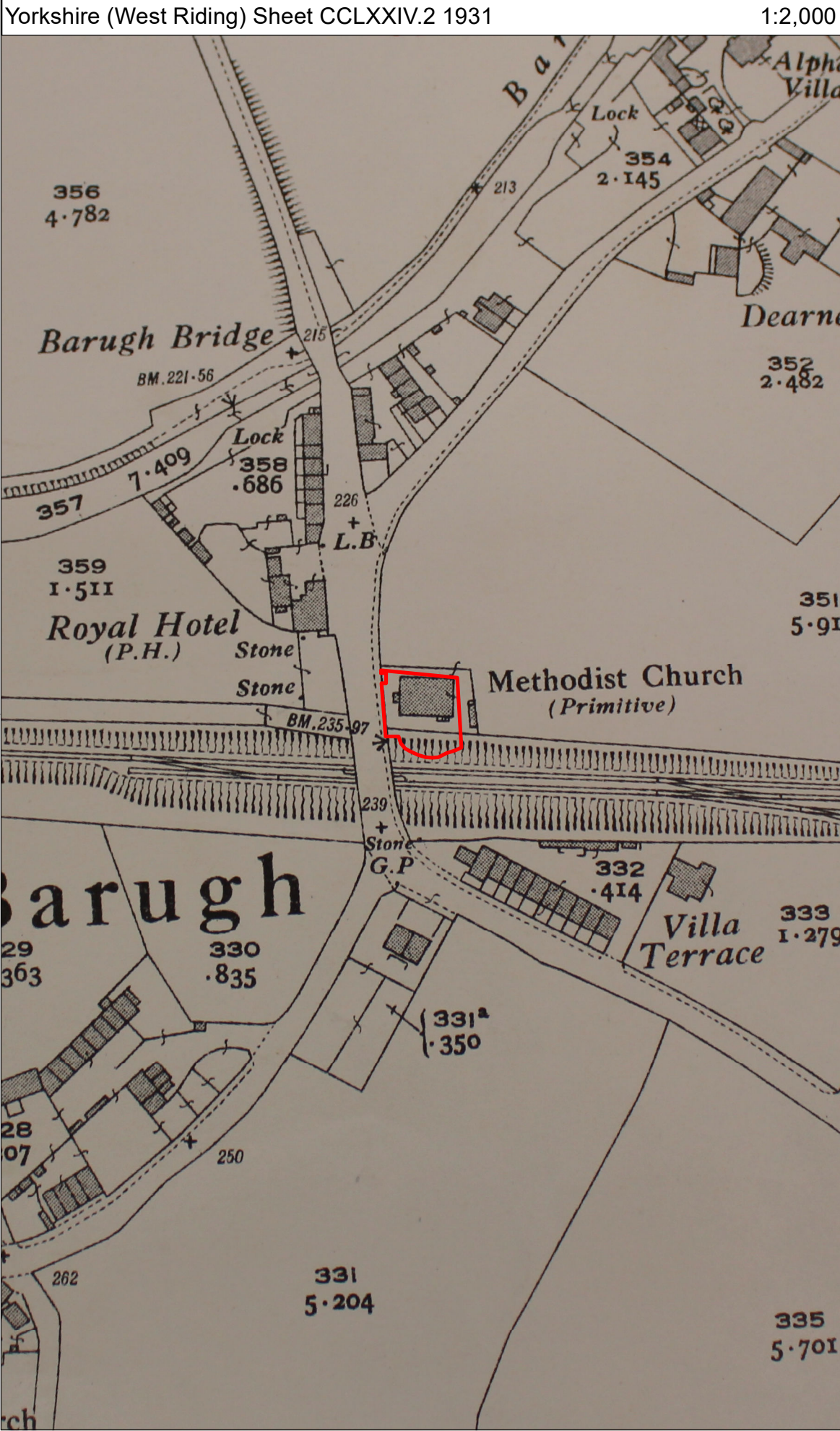
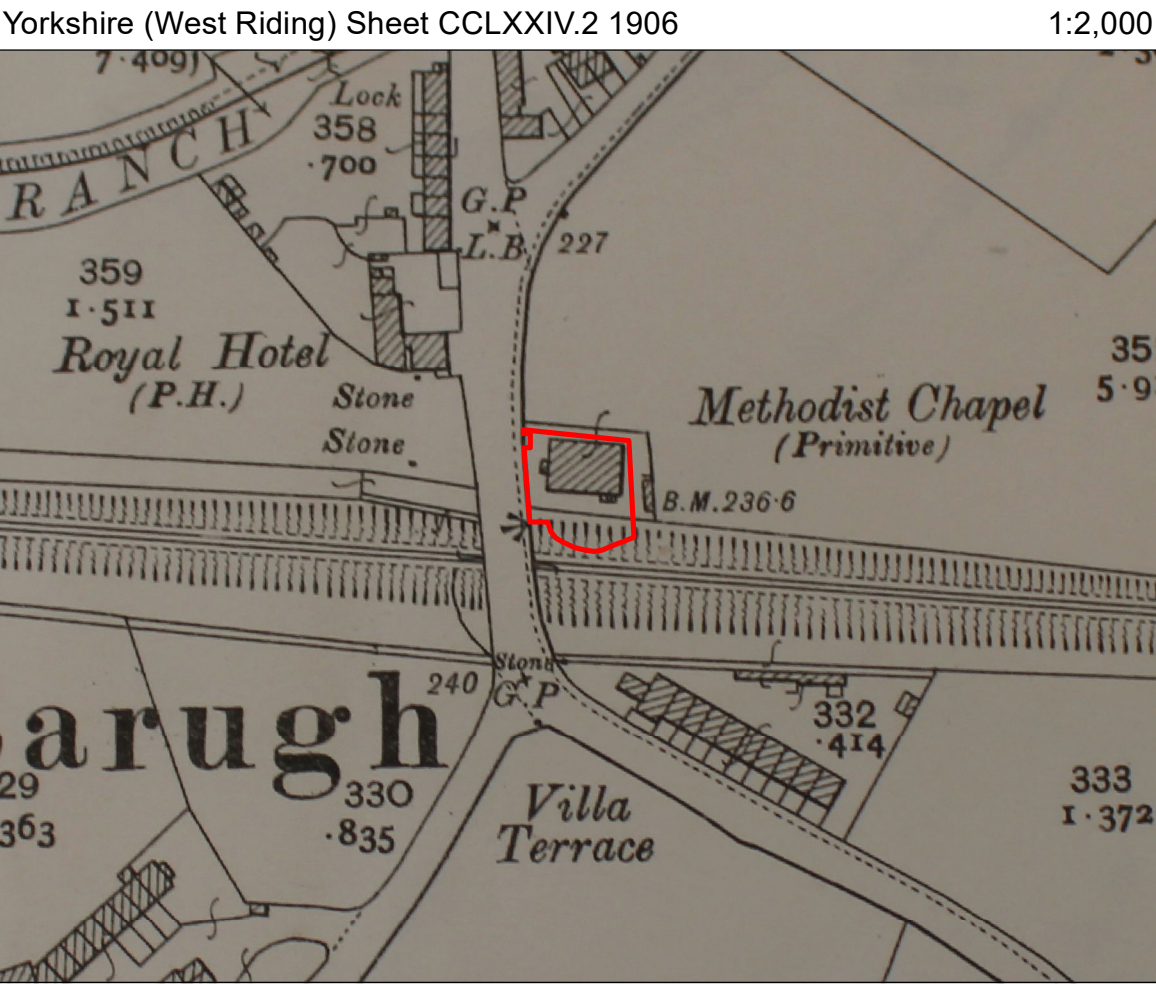
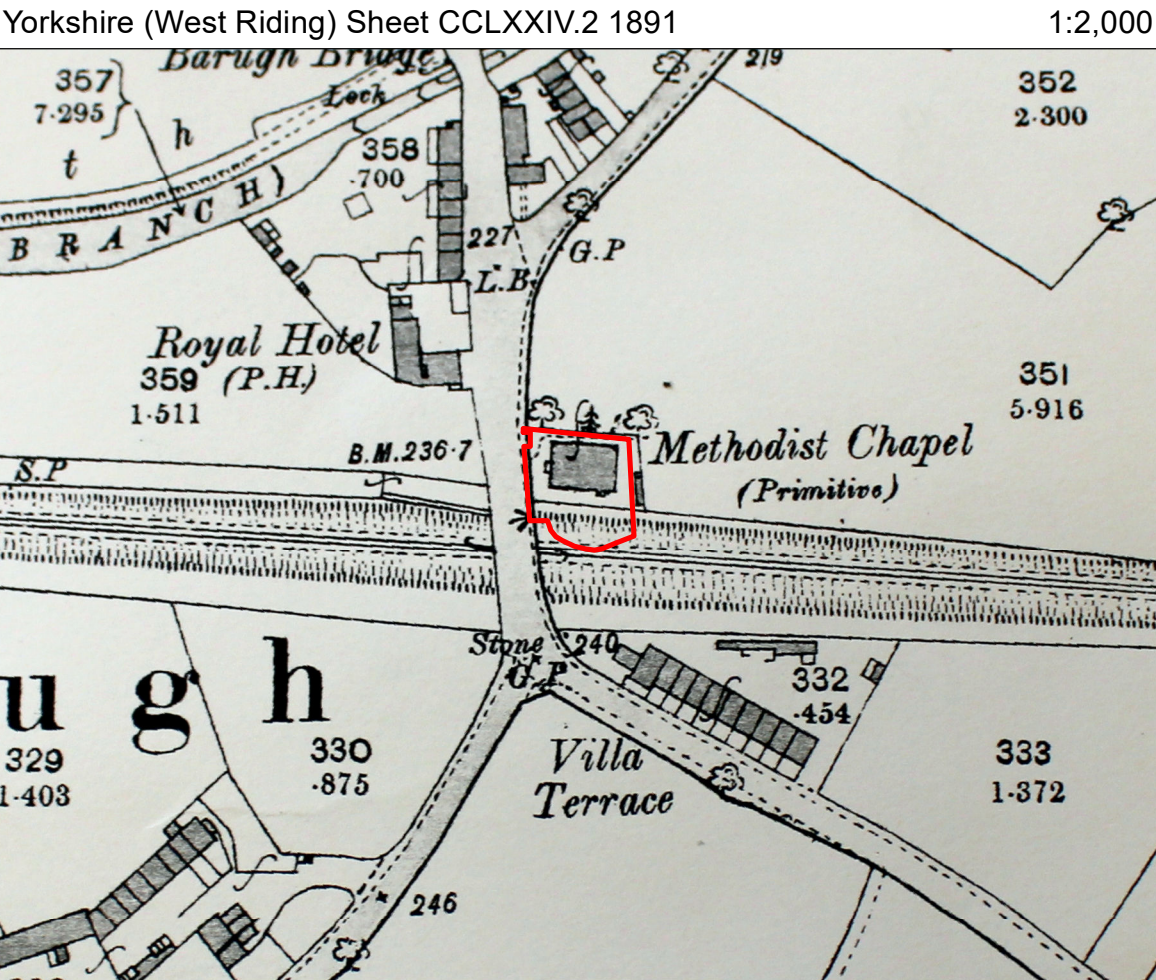
Phase 1 (Nineteenth century)

Phase 2 (1970s/1980s)

G5Room number

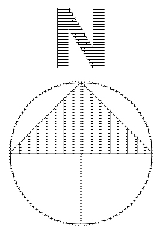


Barnsley Methodist Church
Barugh Methodist Chapel - Heritage
Statement
**Figure 3: Ground floor sketch plan of
Barugh Methodist Chapel**



KEY

 Site Boundary



Barnsley Methodist Church
Barugh Methodist Chapel - Heritage Statement

Figure 4: Historic OS Maps 1891, 1906, and 1931

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Appendix 1: Regulatory and Policy Context

Introduction

There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and 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. The following policies are considered to be of relevance to the Site and the proposed scheme.

Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953

Historic England is enabled by the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 (as amended by the National Heritage Act 1983) to maintain a register of parks, gardens and battlefield sites which appear to Historic England to be of special historic interest. Registration in this way makes the effect of proposed development on the sites and their settings a material consideration. Historic England are a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II* Registered Parks and Gardens.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Works affecting Listed Buildings or structures and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by LPAs under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. In considering development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the LPA shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (Section 66). In considering Conservation Areas the planning authority has a general duty to give special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area (Section 72).

The statutory criteria for listing are the special architectural or historic interest of a building. Buildings on the list are graded to reflect their relative architectural and historic interest (DCMS, 2010a, para 7, page 4):

- Grade I: Buildings of exceptional interest;
- Grade II*: Particularly important buildings of more than special interest;
- Grade II: Buildings of special interest which warrant every effort being made to preserve them.

Historic England is a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II* Listed Buildings.

National Planning Policy Framework

Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's current planning policy in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment. The key requirements are summarised below.

Applicants are required to provide proportionate information on the significance of designated and non-designated 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 (NPPF, 189).

LPAs are required to take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place (NPPF, 185/192).

In determining planning applications, great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets - World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings,

Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation (NPPF, 193/194).

In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset (NPPF, 197).

LPAs should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their significance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible and any archives deposited with a local museum or other public depository (NPPF, 199).

Local Plan

The Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Local Plan was adopted in full by the Council in January 2019. The following historic environment policies are considered to be relevant to the proposed scheme.

Policy HE1 The Historic Environment

We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk This will be achieved by:-

- a. Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place. These elements and assets include:-
 - * The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system. Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.
 - * 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.
 - * The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.
 - * 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.
 - * The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house. Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn. Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures.
 - * The 17th century Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire).
 - * Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.
 - * 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.

Policy HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures

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

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

Applications made in outline form will not be accepted for proposals which will which affect a conservation area, a listed building or any other designated heritage asset. In such cases, sufficiently detailed plans and drawings to enable an assessment to be made of the likely impact of the development upon the significance of any heritage assets affected will be required.

Policy HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings

Proposals involving additions or alterations to listed buildings or buildings of evident historic significance such as locally listed buildings (or their setting) should seek to conserve and where appropriate enhance that building's significance. In such circumstances proposals will be expected to: Respect historic precedents of scale, form, massing, architectural detail and the use of appropriate materials that contribute to the special interest of a building. Capitalise on opportunities to better reveal the significance of a building where elements exist that detract from its special interest.

Policy HE5 the Demolition of Historic Buildings

The demolition of listed buildings, buildings that make a positive contribution to a conservation area, buildings in registered parks and gardens, or other buildings (including locally listed buildings) with evident historic significance will not be approved unless: The building is structurally unsound and dangerous and cannot be viably repaired, where it is shown that every effort has been made to secure, repair, or re-use the building, and where no opportunities for grant funding, charitable ownership, sale or lease are available. It can be demonstrated that the retention of the building is not justifiable in terms of the overarching public benefit that would outweigh the historic value of

the asset. Demolition involves partial demolition where that element can be shown not to contribute positively to the area or the heritage significance of the asset. Where permission is granted for the demolition of a building within a conservation area or a registered park and garden, a condition will be attached to ensure that the demolition only goes ahead when full planning permission has been granted for redeveloping the site and the developer can demonstrate that the redevelopment will go-ahead within a specific timescale.