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Land south of Barugh Green Road
Barugh Green
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

MAP 5.40.24

Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment



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Client	Avant Homes
Work Type	Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment
Address	Land at Barugh Green Road, Barugh, Barnsley
County/LPA	South Yorkshire
NGR	SE 31819 07831
Site Code	5-40-24
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Version History	Edited/QA by
VA201224	Max Stubbings

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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 south of Barugh Green Road, Barugh Green, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

This site is part of Barnsley West Masterplan Framework – Land proposed for mixed use development, Ref. MU1.

The Historic Landscape Characterisation has stated the site was formerly Open Cast Coal mine and a former Bleachcroft, with the fields associated with the linen works and bleachworks in Redbrook. The former open cast coal extraction could have been between 0m and 45m in depth, then backfilled to reinstate ground level.

There are three Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the site (Grade II Listed Buildings) The Development would have a negligible impact on the setting and significance of all other Designated Heritage Assets within the vicinity of the site.

There are twelve non-designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the site, including eight monuments and four events. These include medieval and post-medieval activity.

As former opencast, the site is likely to be devoid of archaeology.

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 erection of a residential development at the site.
- 1.2 The author and editor are accredited Members of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (ACIfA & MCIfA respectively). MAP is a ClfA 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 (2024).
- 1.5 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 2024. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from [HistoricEngland.org.uk](https://www.historicengland.org.uk).
- 1.6 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 is located to the immediate south of Barugh Green, to the south of Barugh in the Barnsley district, and is centred at SE 31819 07831 (Fig. 1).

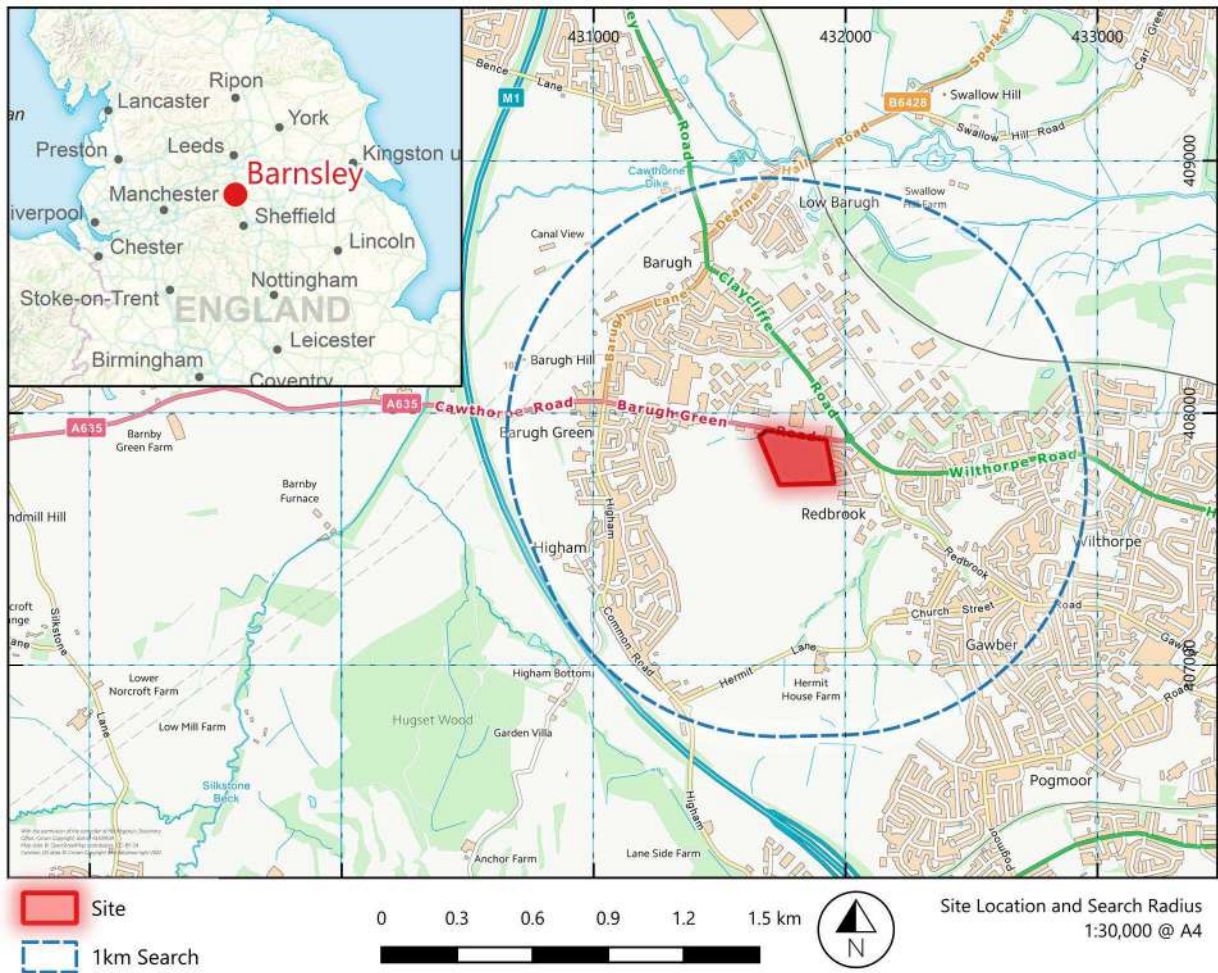


Figure 1. Site Location

- 2.2 Currently utilised as agricultural land, which is bounded to the north by Barugh Green Road to the east by Claycliffe Avenue and residential properties on Claycliffe Avenue and Mawfield Road, to the west by properties on Barugh Green Road and a pasture field, and to the south by an arable field.
- 2.3 The Development Area is allocated as part of Barnsley West Masterplan Framework – Land proposed for mixed use development, Ref. MU1 (Barnsley Council 2019).
- 2.4 Bedrock geology across much of the site consists deposits of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures - mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (BGS. 2023). No superficial geology is recorded by BGS. Soils (2023) records 'Soilscape 17 - 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 (ClfA 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 2024.

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.

4.4 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
- 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>

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment
	<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 Recognised archaeological activity within the immediate vicinity of the site is scant and largely restricted to the identification of cropmarks which may represent late prehistoric or Romano-British activity.
- 6.1.2 The Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Development Area (HSY7305) states the site was formerly Open Cast Coal mine and a former Bleachcroft, with the fields associated with the linen works and bleachworks in Redbrook.

6.2 *Historical Background*

- 6.2.1 Barugh and Barugh Green, in the Medieval period, were within the Ancient Parish of Darton, in the Wapentake of Staincross, Liberty of Pontefract, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The place-name of Barugh is first recorded in the Domesday Survey as 'Berg', at which time the land was under the Land of Ilbert de Lacey. The entry 9W72 (Faull & Stinson 1986) states:

In BARUGH, Arnbjorn had 3 carucates of land taxable where 2 ploughs are possible. Now the same man has (it) from Ilbert. He (has) there ½ plough; and 3 villagers and 2 smallholders with 2 ploughs. Value before 1066, 20s; now 10s.

- 6.2.2 The place-name derives from the Norse 'beorg' meaning 'the hill' (Smith 1961, 316).

6.2.3 The small rural settlement expanded in the 19th century with the construction of the Barnsley Canal in 1802. The 1841 census notes a mix of famers, linen workers, miners and canal workers (South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project Barnsley Character zone Descriptions).

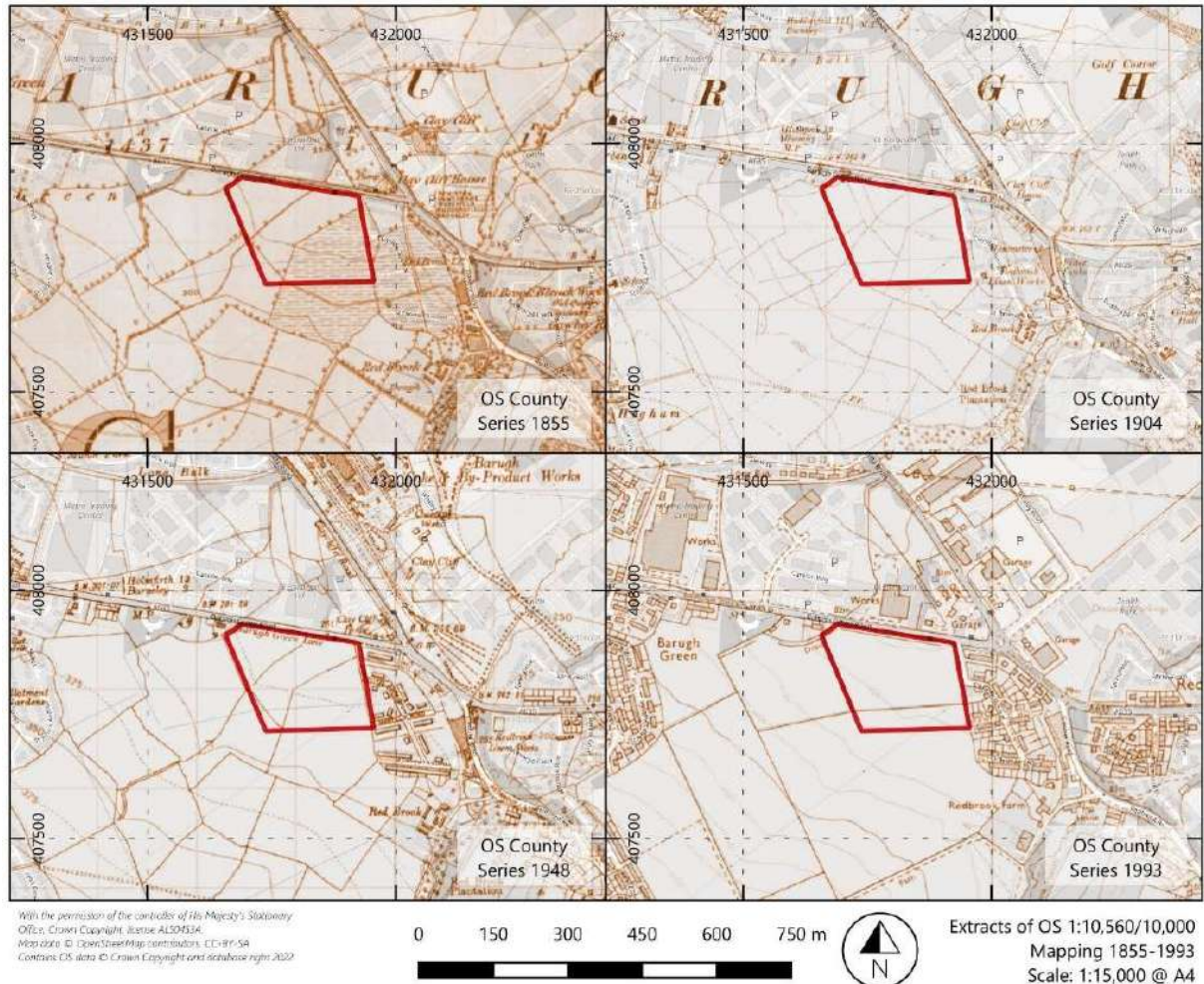


Figure 2. Ordnance Survey Maps 1855-1993.

6.2.4 The 1855 to 1948 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.2) and the 1893 & 1906 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3) extract depict the area as part of two fields. The 1961 map depicts the area as part of Open Cast Workings although by 1973, the field have been reinstated with their current boundaries completely different to the pre-open cast enclosure.

6.2.5 The Historic Landscape Characterisation makes note of the area as previously open cast and now enclosed fields.

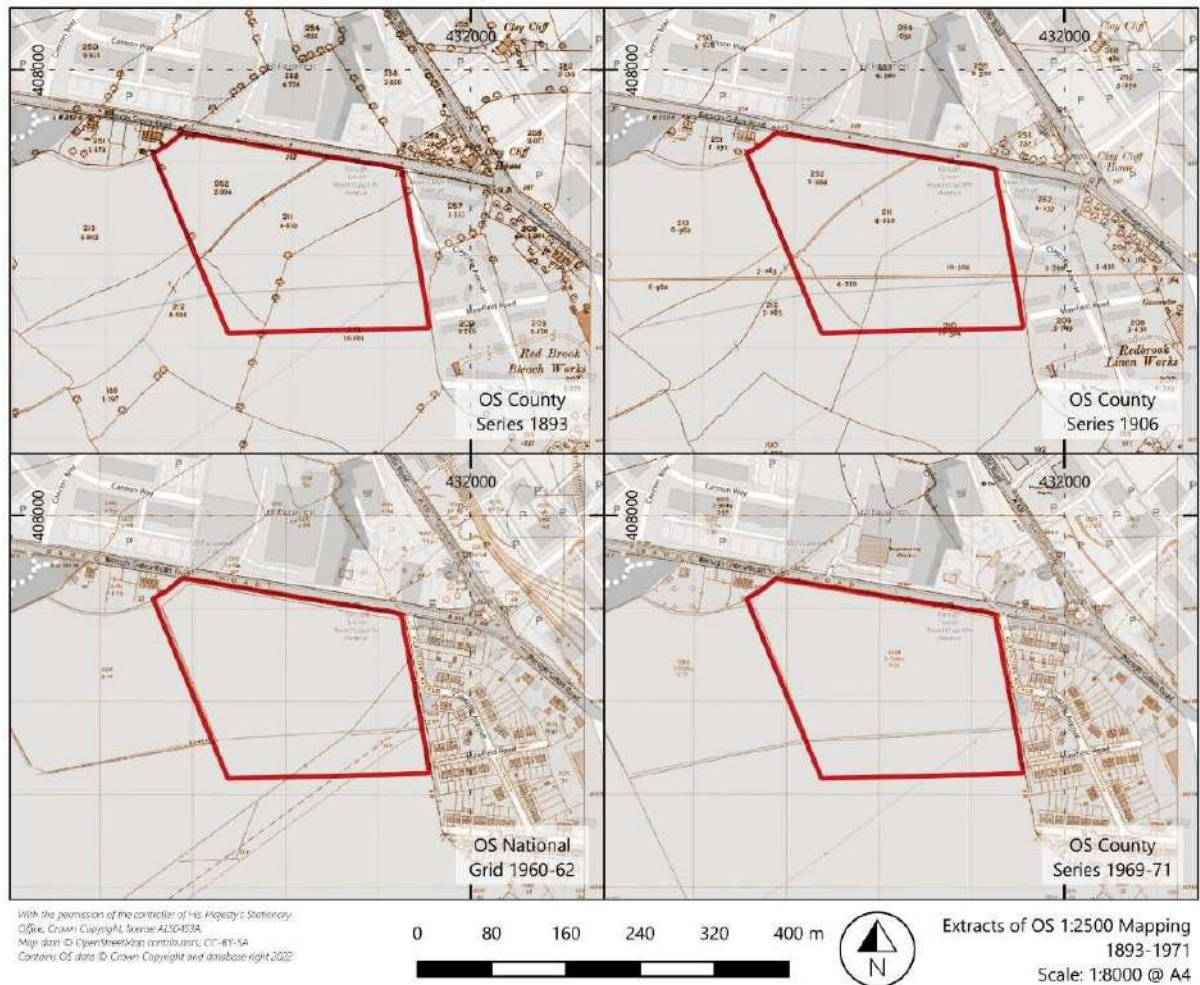


Figure 3. Ordnance Survey Map Extracts 1893-1971.

6.3 Site Walkover

6.3.1 During the time of the walkover the site was under pasture with ongoing highway works being carried out to the north-west of the site. No archaeological features were noted within the site boundary and a roundabout was being constructed at the location of a Grade II Listed milestone and as such this could not be accessed.

6.4 Historic Environment Record Data

6.4.1 A 1km radius search was undertaken for the site on the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) in September 2024.

6.4.2 A synopsis of the results is outlined below, with all data displayed in tables 3-6 and figures 2-5. All additional NHLE data is also displayed in table 3.

6.4.3 There are no Designated Heritage Assets nor Non-designated Heritage Assets within the Development Area.

6.5 *Prehistoric and Roman*

6.5.1 One non-designated heritage assets relating to Iron Age and Roman Non-designated Heritage Assets are located within 1km of the Development Area (Appendix 1 Table 4). An aerial photographic cropmark and Geophysical survey identified and interpreted as possible enclosures and field systems of a probable Iron Age or Roman period (HER Refs. 04811).

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 Barugh was first documents as established prior to 1066 in the Domesday Book.

6.7 *Medieval*

6.7.1 There is one Non-designated Historic Asset dating to the Medieval Period (Appendix 1 Table 4) within the search area. A craved stone head was found during the open cast mining.

6.8 *Post-medieval*

6.8.1 There are three Designated Historic Asset dating to the Post-medieval Period (Appendix 1 Table 3): all are Grade II Listed Buildings, including 16th century barn and two 19th century mile posts.

6.8.2 There are six Non-designated Heritage Assets are recorded by the HER relating to the post-medieval (Appendix 1 Tables 4) and include the barn (Grade II Listed Building), the site of Gawber Hall, a glassworks, a slag heap, the Canal and a bleachworks.

6.9 *Modern*

6.9.1 The events relate to archaeological work including three evaluations and a watching brief (Appendix 1: Table 5)

6.9.2 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) of the Development Area is formerly open cast coal extraction, now reinstated enclosed fields (Appendix 1 Table 6).

6.10 *Potential for Unrecorded Sites*

6.10.1 Given the 20th century use of the site for opencast mining, it is highly unlikely that any archaeological features will survive within the site boundary.

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 2019, Annex 2 Glossary).

7.3 The Grade II Listed Buildings in Barugh Houghton are all located outside of the development area. The closest is a mile post of Barugh Green Road 150m to the west although this could not be located during the walkover due to highway works and as such it is currently unclear whether this asset remains in place.

8. Impact of Development

8.1 The archaeological potential of the Proposed Development Area is considered to be negligible, Archaeological evaluation is not recommended..

8.2 The development would have a neutral effect on the three Grade II Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the site.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 9.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation has stated were formerly open cast coal mining, and this is corroborated by cartographic sources. Due to the extraction it is highly unlikely that archaeological finds, features or deposits will be present within the site boundary.
- 9.2 The Development should have a neutral impact on the three Grade II Listed Buildings in the vicinity.

10. Bibliography

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Plates



Plate 1: General view of site



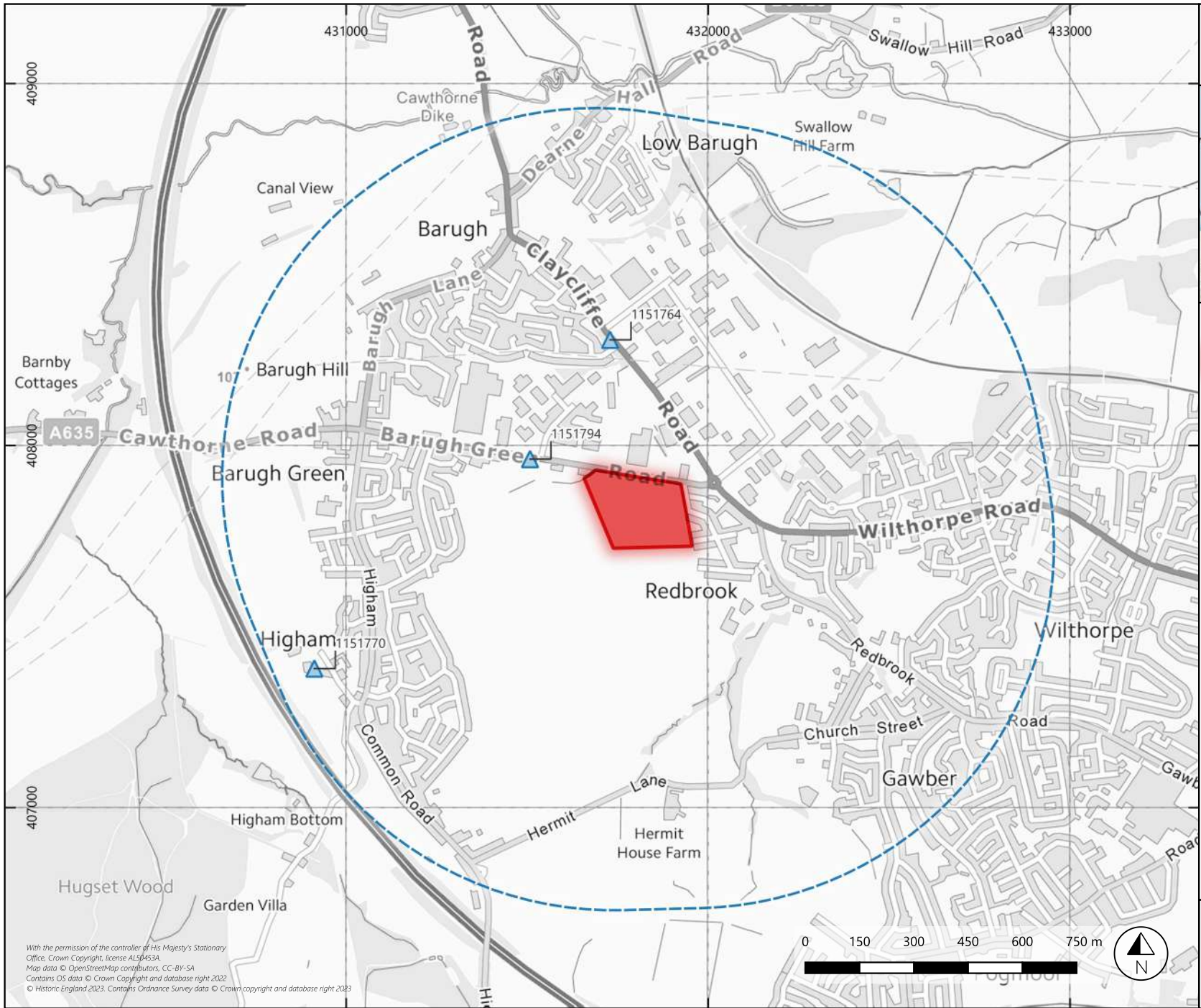
Plate 2: General view of site



Plate 3: General view of site



Plate 4: General view of site

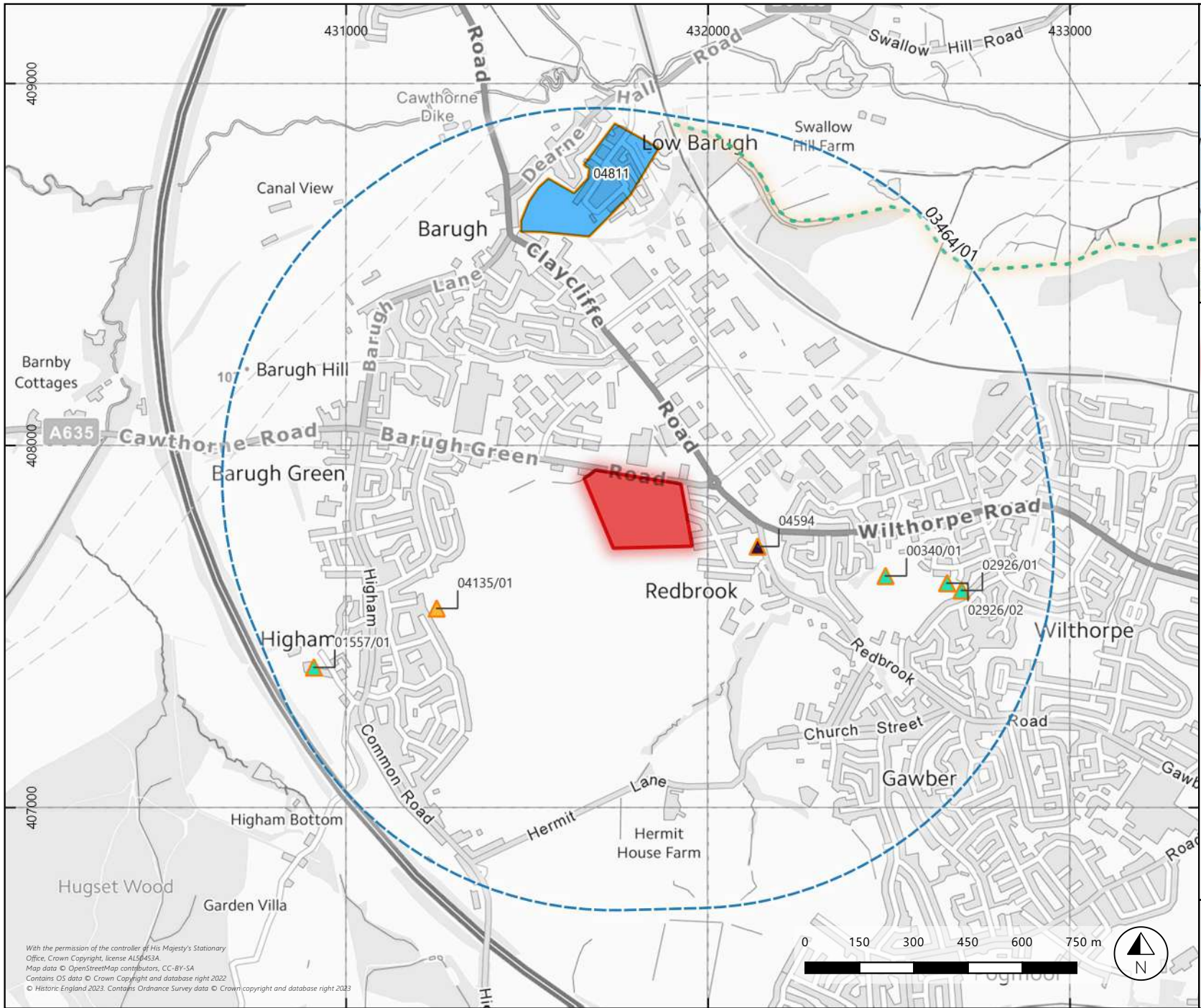


Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius
- Listed Buildings

Figure 4
Designated Heritage Assets
1:15,000 @ A4

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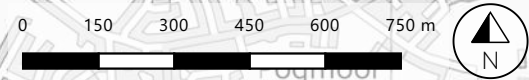


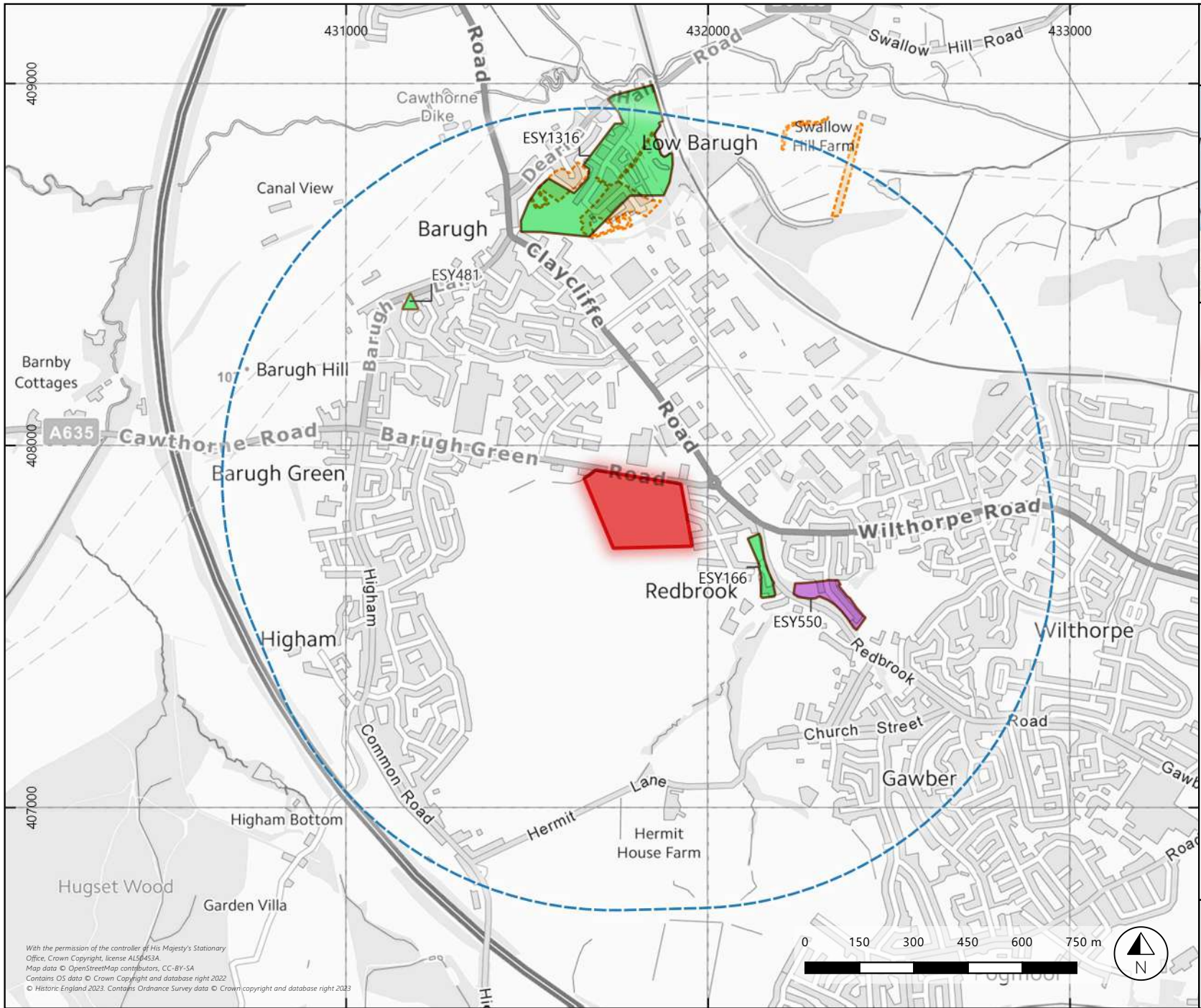
Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius
- Monuments by Period
- Industrial
- Post-Medieval
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- Iron Age/Romano-British

Figure 5
Non-designated Heritage Assets
1:15,000 @ A4

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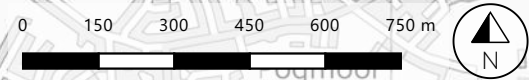


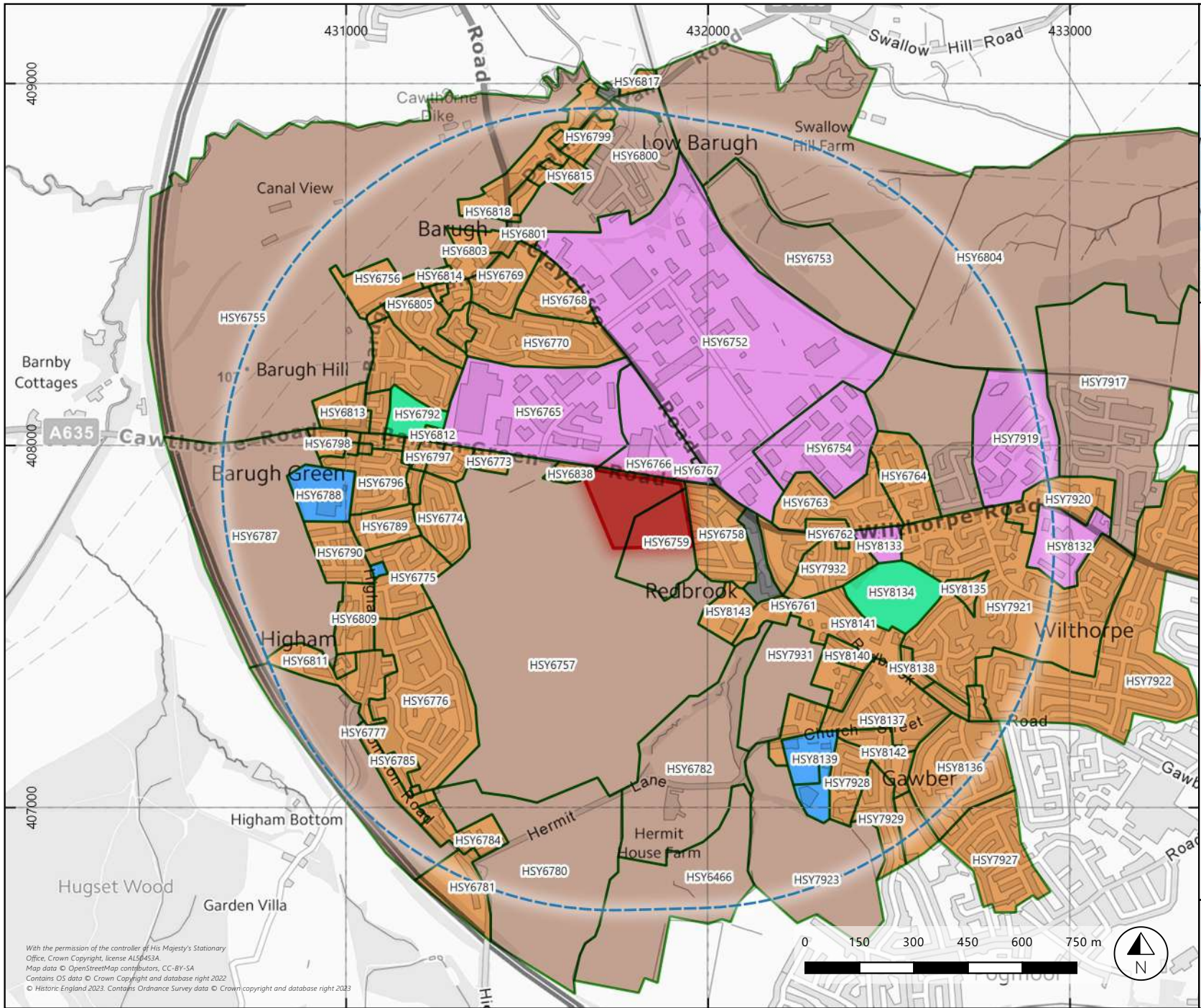
Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius
- Iron Age/Romano-British Cropmarks
- Events by Type
- Evaluation
- Evaluation
- Watching Brief

Figure 6
Archaeological Events
1:15,000 @ A4

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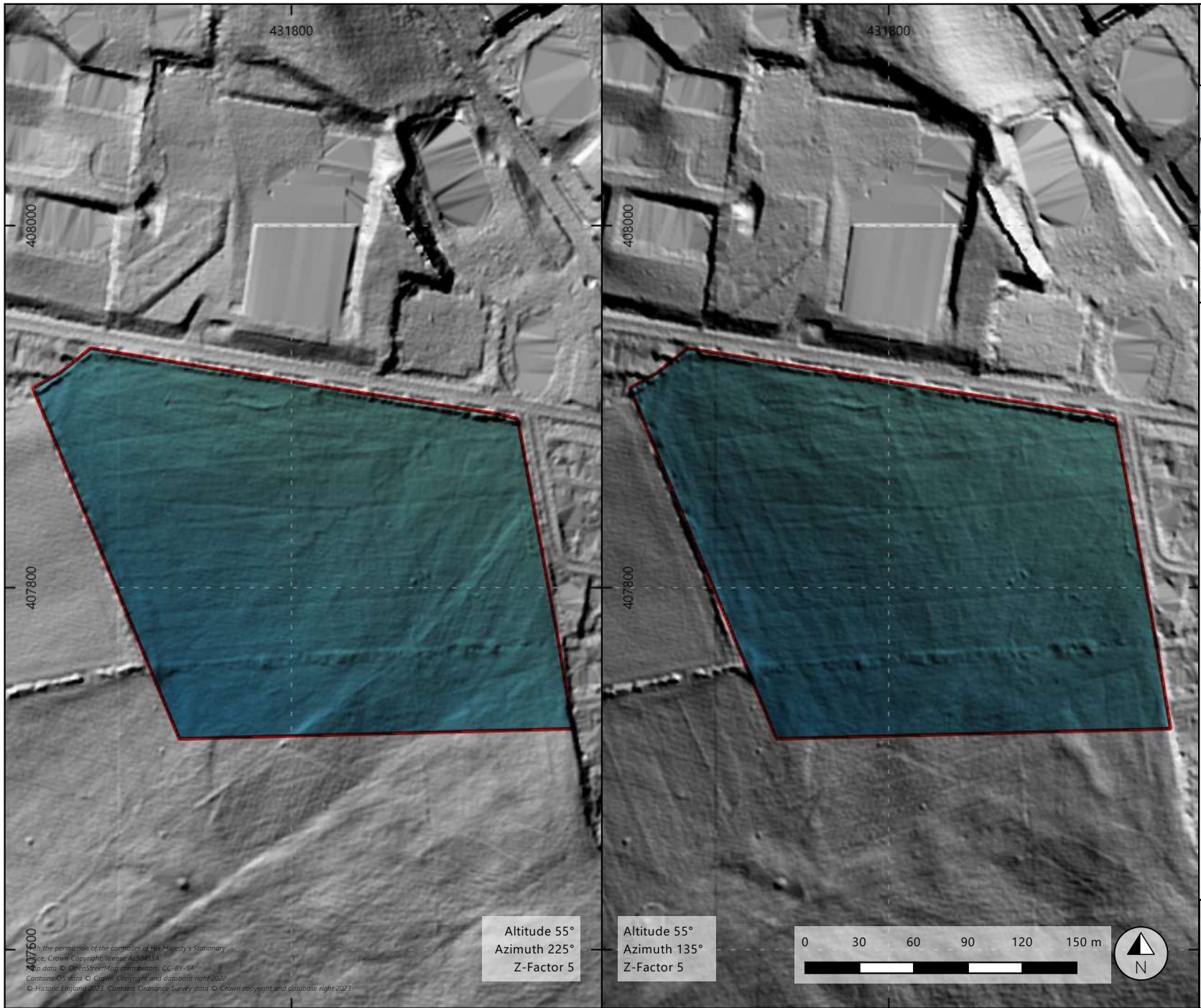


Legend

- Site
- 1km Search Radius
- HEC Data by Broad Type
- Communication
- Commercial
- Enclosure
- Horticultural
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Open Parks & Recreation
- Settlement
- Water

Figure 7
Historic Environment Characterisation
1:15,000 @ A4

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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Elevation
- 90m AOD
- 70m AOD
- 50m AOD
- 30m AOD

Altitude 55°
Azimuth 225°
Z-Factor 5

Altitude 55°
Azimuth 135°
Z-Factor 5

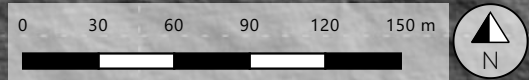


Figure 8
Extracts of LiDAR DTM (1m) Data
1:3000 @ A4

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
DSY2882 1151770 334248	SE 30912 07384	Barn attached to north side of Royd Hill Farmhouse, Darton Royd Lane, Higham Barn. Timber framing of C16 or C17 in two phases, cladding C17 or C18, altered. Coursed squared rubble. Stone slate roof. 4½ internal bays, the half bay being in the centre. Square-headed cart entrance to bay 3. Later doorway to left. Attached farmhouse to right not of special interest. Rear: Projecting gabled porch with opposing cart entrance with cambered head. Interior: Four frames with king-post trusses. Jewelled posts arched-braced to tie-beams. Some braces from posts to arcade plate are visible in front wall. Trusses 2 and 3 are very close together and suggest two phases of building.	II	Neutral (negligible)
1151794 334206	SE 31509 07962	Milestone approx 500 metres west of junction with Claycliffe Road, Darton Barugh Green Lane, Barugh Green Milepost. Mid to late C19. Stone post. Cast iron triangular front with rounded top. Raised letters read: BARNLEY & SHEPLEY LANE HEAD ROAD BARAUGH CAWTHDRNE BARNLEY 2 RILES 2 MILES DENBY DALE 6½ MILES HOLMFIRTH 12 MILES	II	Neutral (negligible)
1151764 334230	SE 31729 08292	Milepost approx 500 metres north of junction with Barugh Green Lane, Darton Claycliffe Road, Barugh Milepost, Mid to late c19. Stone post. Cast-iron triangular front with rounded top. Raised letters read: BARNLEY & GRANGEMOOR ROAD BARAUGH HUDDERSFIELD BARNLEY 10¼ MILES 2 MILES BRETTON 4½ MILES	II	Neutral (negligible)

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

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
00340/01	SE 3249 0764	Site of Gawber Hall, post-medieval timber framed house, Barnsley A post-medieval timber-frame house in Barnsley, demolished in 1937. A hall with cross wings plan, with a two storied porch in the angle of the south hall wall and the eastern cross-wing, the porch having cusped bargeboards on its gable. A series of photographs were taken during demolition in 1937. There were a number of decorative features rare in the area. Gawber Hall was a timber-framed building with date-stones of 1567 and 1619. It was demolished October-November 1937. Nothing remains of the house but overgrown building debris.	Post-medieval
01557/01 DSY2882	SE 3091 0738	Timber framed barn, Royd Hill Farm, Darton Post-medieval Timber framed barn with king post roof Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
02926/01	SE 3270 0760	Site of Gawber Glasshouse Site of 18th century glass cone and 17th century coal-fired glasshouse. Site of a glassworks operating from late 17th century - 1821. There are large dumps of glass furnace slag on site, but no structures remain above ground. The buildings were demolished in 1885. The site was excavated by D. Ashurst in 1964. The 17th century phase is of the coal-fired, pre-cone industry, with an 18th century glass conesubsequently constructed. Now built over.	Post-medieval
02926/02	SE 3266 0762	Gawber Glasshouse Slag Heap, Barnsley Glass slag heap associated with Gawber Glasshouse (02926/01)	Post-medieval
03464/01	SE 3373 0831	Barnsley Canal (disused) Barnsley section of the canal as shown on the OS 6" 2 nd edition map dated 1894	Post-medieval
04135/01	SE 3125 0755	Medieval Carved Stone Head found at Craven Open Cast coal site, Barnsley Medieval Celtic Head. Stone head, male. Found 1 July 1962 on Craven opencast coal site. Information	Medieval
04594	SE 3213 0772	Redbrook Bleach Works and later Linen Mill (site of) The site of an Industrial period bleach works, or bleachery, where cloth was bleached, and later linen mill; production ceased in 1957. A John Pickering was operating a bleach works here in the latter part of the 18th century. During the nineteenth century, if not	Post-medieval

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
		<p>earlier, water was stored in a series of ponds along the brook and its small tributary. The bleachcroft was located in two fields now occupied by the Clayfield council estate. Subsequently the works began weaving linen as well as carrying out bleaching. In 1937 the works were taken over by the firm of Hickson, Lloyd and King, who rebuilt the main premises in about 1950.</p> <p>In January 2005 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ARCUS at the site of former Redbrook Mill. A number of structures were uncovered including the remains of walls and construction backfill of the bleachery, backfilled cellars and a coal chute, machine bases and cobbed flooring and extensive remains of wheel pits. Most of the pottery recovered was 19th century tablewares and utilitarian ware. The evaluation concluded that the site has well preserved below ground deposits relating to the industrial period.</p> <p>A desk-based assessment was also prepared for the site.</p> <p>ESY166</p>	
04811	SE 3152 0865	<p>Probable Iron Age to Romano-British enclosures and field system, Low Barugh, Barnsley</p> <p>Enclosures, field boundaries and magnetic anomalies identified by aerial photography and geophysical survey.</p> <p>A D-shaped enclosure, possibly of late prehistoric date, identified from aerial photographs to the north-east of Barugh.</p> <p>Magnetometry survey in 2012 established that the above D-shaped enclosure forms part of a complex of enclosures and field boundaries. Some magnetic anomalies could represent industrial activity on the site. Surveyed features are most densely situated in the southern part of the site, and almost certainly extended beyond the surveyed area.</p>	Prehistoric/ Roman

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

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
ESY116	SE 32148 07668	<p>Archaeological Evaluations at Redbrook Mill 1995 ARCUS</p> <p>In January 2005 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ARCUS at the site of former Redbrook Mill. A number of structures were uncovered including the remains of walls and construction backfill of the bleachery, backfilled cellars and a coal chute, machine bases and cobbed flooring and extensive remains of wheel pits. Most of the pottery recovered was 19th century tablewares and utilitarian ware. The evaluation concluded that the site has</p>	Evaluative Technique

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		well preserved below ground deposits relating to the industrial period.	
ESY481	SE 31172 08406	Archaeological Evaluation of land off Barugh Lane 1998 Archaeological Services – WYAS In September 1998 a programme of trial trenching was undertaken on land off Barugh Lane. The results revealed a trackway and yard area, which was probably associated with a 17th century farm known to have occupied the site. The trackway provided access to an extant 17th century barn, which was recorded.	Evaluative Technique
ESY550	SE 32373 07563	Archaeological Watching Brief at Wilbrook Rise 2004-2005 Archaeological Services – WYAS November 2004 and September 2005 a watching brief was conducted at Wilbrook Rise. No archaeological remains were identified within the area.	Watching Brief
ESY1316	SE 317 088	Geophysical Magnetometry survey at Dearne Hall Road, Low Barugh, Barnsley 2012 - GSB Prospection Magnetometry survey identified a number of enclosures and boundaries of probable prehistoric/Romano-British date. Anomalies within enclosures and ditches could suggest small scale industrial processing.	Evaluative Technique

Table 5: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) within the Development Area

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
HSY6757	SE 3164 0741	Former opencast site, Barugh, Barnsley Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) Area of regular enclosure which is first shown on OS maps in 1973. Prior to this the area is characterised by irregular assarts and two small woodlands. This change of pattern is very likely to be due to opencast mining on the land in the period past World War II. There is no legibility of the mine workings. Previous Type: Extractive – Open cast coal mine 1942-1959 51.788 Ha	Enclosed Land
HSY6759	SE 3185 0772	Former bleachcroft, Barugh, Barnsley Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) Fields which were associated with a linen works and bleachery at Redbrook. These fields would have been used to lay out the linen between chemical treatments. The bleachworks was in operation from about 1790, leased by John Pickering a linen manufacturer. By 1871 linen weaving was also carried out on the site and by 1912	Enclosed Land

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		<p>some dying was also taking place. Bleaching had probably stopped by 1929 and textile manufacturing by 1957. (Taylor 1993,53-4).</p> <p>There is no legibility of the former industrial site or the former assarted woodland. Between 1938 and 1973 the layout of the field boundaries in this area changed probably due to opencast coal mining.</p> <p>Previous Type: Extractive – Open cast coal mine 1942-1959</p> <p>4.256 Ha.</p>	

Table 5: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) within 1km of the Development Area

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
HSY6466	SE 3183 0667	<p>Drury Spring and Hermit Wood, Barnsley</p> <p>Piecemeal Enclosure</p> <p>Area of former spring wood (from place name evidence) which is still marked on OS maps up to 1938. There is opencast mining around Higham Common after this time and it is likely to be the cause of the removal of the woodland. By 1954 the opencast works were restored to agricultural use (NAA 2004,140). There is fragmentary legibility of the woodland as the restored field boundaries follow the outline of the ancient woodland.</p> <p>12.190 Ha.</p>	Enclosed Land
HSY6752	SE 3204 0830	<p>Redbrook Industrial Estate, Barugh, Barnsley</p> <p>Warehousing</p> <p>Industrial Estate built on the site of the former Barugh Coke and By-product Works. The coke ovens and chemical works were opened in 1913 by the Old Silkstone Collieries company. Coke from this site was shipped to the large iron and steelworks in the North and the Midlands via the adjacent railway. A number of products were produced from the by-products of the coke. A Coalite (low temperature) works was also built in 1929 to produce smokeless fuel oil from coal. The chemical plants remained working until 1961. (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989).</p> <p>Prior to the industrial site this was an area of assarted enclosures.</p> <p>37.970 Ha.</p>	Commercial
HSY6753	SE 3227 0852	<p>Former Coalite Works, Barugh, Barnsley</p> <p>Valley Floor Meadows</p> <p>In 1929 the Smokeless Fuel Company, which owned a large chemical works with coke ovens south west of this polygon, built a Coalite (low temperature) works on this site. This carbonised coal at a low temperature to produce smokeless fuel oil. The site was worked until 1961 but</p>	Enclosed Land

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		structures remained until 1983. (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989). The current wet meadows provide no legibility of the industrial site but there is partial legibility of the pre industrial assarted fields. The north edge of the polygon runs along a remaining segment of the Barnsley Canal which closed in 1953 (Glister 1996, 219). 11.498 Ha.	
HSY6754	SE 3229 0801	Zenith Park, Barugh, Barnsley Business Park Business Park built on former spoil heaps associated with the Barugh Coke and By-product Works. The coke ovens and chemical works were opened in 1913 by the Old Silkstone Collieries company. Coke from this site was shipped to the large iron and steelworks in the North and the Midlands via the adjacent railway. A number of products were produced from the by-products of the coke. A Coalite (low temperature) works was also built in 1929 to produce smokeless fuel oil from coal. The chemical plants remained working until 1961. (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989). Prior to the industrial site this was an area of assarted enclosures. There is no legibility of the landscapes prior to the construction of the business park. 6.321 Ha.	Commercial
HSY6755	SE 3094 0849	Westfield, Barugh, Barnsley Agglomerated fields Historic maps show this as an area of strip fields which have suffered from extensive boundary loss in the later half of the 20th century. These strips were enclosed from a medieval open field associated with the medieval settlement at Barugh (Domesday Book). The open field was not enclosed into strips until a relatively late date. The land is still unenclosed on a map from 1697 (ASWYAS 2002a). There is fragmentary legibility of the former strip fields as fragments of field boundaries remain. Preserved within the current field boundaries are the routes of the Barnsley canal and the Silkstone Branch Railway line. This section of the canal was opened in 1799 and continued in operation until 1953 (Glister 1996, 219). The canal is now filled in along this section. The railway line also fell out of use and had been dismantled by 1973. 63.417 Ha.	Enclosed Land
HSY6756	SE 3108 0843	Barugh Lane, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Semi detached houses which historic maps show as an area of strip fields. These strips were enclosed from a medieval open field associated with the medieval settlement at Barugh (Domesday Book). The open field was not enclosed into strips until a relatively late date. The land is still unenclosed on a map from 1697 (ASWYAS 2002a). There is no legibility of the former strip fields.	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		2.608 Ha.	
HSY6758	SE 3203 0775	<p>Clayfields Council Estate, Barugh, Barnsley Planned Estate (Social Housing) Semi detached housing estate built in a period when the chemical works at Barugh was still in operation. Built on fields which were associated with a linen works and bleachery at Redbrook. These fields would have been used to lay out the linen between chemical treatments. The bleachworks was in operation from about 1790, leased by John Pickering a linen manufacturer. By 1871 linen weaving was also carried out on the site and by 1912 some dyeing was also taking place. Bleaching had probably stopped by 1929 and textile manufacturing by 1957. (Taylor 1993, 52-4). There is no legibility of the former industrial site but there is fragmentary legibility of the earlier assarted woodland as the housing estate sites within the former field boundaries. 3.913 Ha.</p>	Residential
HSY6760	SE 3215 0763	<p>Redbrook Bleachworks, Barugh, Barnsley Textile Trade The bleachworks was in operation from about 1790, leased by John Pickering a linen manufacturer. By 1871 linen weaving was also carried out on the site and by 1912 some dyeing was also taking place. Bleaching had probably stopped by 1929 (Taylor 1993, 52-4). After this point the site concentrated on linen manufacturing although during the Second World War the mill was converted to manufacture denim and canvas (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989). Textile manufacturing ceased by 1957 and the site is now reused as a depot. There is no legibility of the former assarted woodland. 1.221 Ha.</p>	Industrial
HSY6761	SE 3215 0751	<p>Millhouses, Barugh, Barnsley Villas/ Detached Housing Large modern house built on land that was part of Redbrook bleachworks. Historic maps show a series of ponds which collected water for the bleaching process within this polygon. These have now been filled in. The bleachworks was in operation from about 1790, leased by John Pickering a linen manufacturer. By 1871 linen weaving was also carried out on the site and by 1912 some dyeing was also taking place. Bleaching had probably stopped by 1929 (Taylor 1993, 52-4). After this point the site concentrated on linen manufacturing although during the Second World War the mill was converted to manufacture denim and canvas (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989). Textile manufacturing ceased by 1957 and the site is now reused as a depot. There is fragmentary legibility of the former assarted woodland as this area is partially wooded. 0.971 Ha.</p>	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
HSY6762	SE 3233 0775	Housing along the turnpike road, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Semi detached houses built along the Barnsley and Grange Moor Turnpike. This land was formerly an area of irregular assarts which predate the turnpike. There is no legibility of the enclosed landscape. 0.631 Ha.	Residential
HSY6763	SE 3227 0787	Springfields, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Modern housing estate of detached properties built on land that was formerly an area of irregular assarts. There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosed landscape as the estate fits within former field boundaries 3.995 Ha.	Residential
HSY6764	SE 3254 0791	Former Day House Wood, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Modern housing estate of detached properties built on land that was formerly a small wood within an area of assarts. There is fragmentary legibility of the woodland as the estate fits within former field boundaries. 3.114 Ha.	Residential
HSY6765	SE 3152 080	Claycliffe Business Park, Barugh, Barnsley Business Park Business park built on former enclosed strip fields. These were not enclosed in strips until after 1697 (ASWYAS 2002a). There is fragmentary legibility of this pattern of fields as the external boundaries to the open field survive in part. 11.950 Ha.	Commercial
HSY6766	SE 3183 0806	Business park along Claycliffe Road, Barugh, Barnsley Business Park Business park built on former assarts. There is no legibility of these former fields as the roads all cut through the enclosures. 4.198 Ha.	Commercial
HSY6767	SE 3196 0792	Site of Clay Cliffe House, Barugh, Barnsley Business Park Site of Clay Cliffe House which was an isolated building at the junction of the turnpike and Barugh Green Road. This was probably built on assarted woodland. There is no legibility of the former buildings or the enclosed landscape beneath the modern business park. 0.400 Ha.	Commercial
HSY6768	SE 3158 0843	Dove Bush Way, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Modern detached housing estate built within the boundaries of a former field giving partial legibility of the earlier landscape. The date of enclosure is uncertain but the land was probably enclosed in the medieval period as this is quite close to the historic core of the settlement which was mentioned in the Domesday Book. 2.389 Ha.	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
HSY6769	SE 3144 0845	Norwood Drive, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Modern semi detached housing estate built within the boundaries of a former field giving partial legibility of the earlier landscape. The date of enclosure is uncertain but the land was probably enclosed in the medieval period as this is quite close to the historic core of the settlement which was mentioned in the Domesday Book. 2.303 Ha.	Residential
HSY6770	SE 3141 0824	Estates around Barugh, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Modern housing estates of predominantly detached houses, built within the boundaries of former fields but overwriting internal divisions so legibility is fragmentary. The date of enclosure is uncertain but the land was probably enclosed in the medieval period as this is quite close to the historic core of the settlement which was mentioned in the Domesday Book. 9.694 Ha.	Residential
HSY6772	SE 3128 0795	Sheltered housing, Barugh, Barnsley Planned Estate (Social Housing) Bungalows built as council run sheltered housing for the elderly. Previously this land was characterised by fairly irregular enclosures which were enclosed from a medieval open field. These fields were not enclosed in until after 1697 (ASWYAS 2002a). There is fragmentary legibility of this pattern of fields as the some boundaries of the fields survive. 0.936 Ha.	Residential
HSY6773	SE 3141 0795	Housing on Barugh Green Lane, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Semi detached houses at Barugh Green. Previously this land was characterised by fairly irregular enclosures which were enclosed from a medieval open field. These fields were not enclosed in until after 1697 (ASWYAS 2002a). There is no legibility of this pattern of fields. 0.586 Ha.	Residential
HSY6774	SE 3126 0779	Longley Street, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Mix of detached and semi detached properties built on an area of former allotment gardens. The Allotments had fitted exactly within the boundaries of the assarts which had previously characterised this area. The boundaries of the housing to the NE follow these early field boundaries but the estate continued over them to the west so legibility is fragmentary. 2.605 Ha.	Residential
HSY6775	SE 3116 0763	Byrne Close and Stevenson Drive, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Mix of detached and semi detached housing built on an area of assarts. There is partial legibility of these former	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		fields as several property boundaries respect the former hedges. 3.395 Ha.	
HSY6776	SE 3122 0729	Expansion of Higham, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Semi detached and detached properties which are built within the boundaries of former assarts. There is fragmentary legibility of these enclosures as the housing estates overwrite internal field boundaries. 10.177 Ha.	Residential
HSY6777	SE 3111 0709	Higham Common Road, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Semi detached houses built along what would have been the main road through this area before the construction of the motorway. Historic maps show very regular enclosures on this land. This was probably part of the Darton and Barugh Parliamentary enclosure award of 1823 (date from English 1985). The area was still unenclosed common in 1775 (Jefferys 1775). There is fragmentary legibility of the former landscape as the housing follows the earlier road. 1.362 Ha.	Residential
HSY6780	SE 3102 0709	Higham common north of the M1, Barugh, Barnsley Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) Area of very regular enclosures which have been truncated by the construction of the motorway in the 1960s. This was probably part of the Darton and Barugh Parliamentary enclosure award of 1823 (date from English 1985). The area was still unenclosed common in 1775 (Jefferys 1775). 26.653 Ha.	Enclosed Land
HSY6781	SE 3129 0675	Hermit Terrace, Barugh, Barnsley Terraced Housing Terraced houses built along what would have been the main road through this area before the construction of the motorway. There was a shorter terrace behind the surviving houses which was still extant in 1983. There was also a school within the current gardens of these properties. These houses would have been occupied by miners at the nearby Higham Colliery (HSY6420) which was later amalgamated with Dodworth Colliery. Historic maps show very regular enclosures on this land. This was probably part of the Darton and Barugh Parliamentary enclosure award of 1823 (date from English 1985). The area was still unenclosed common in 1775 (Jefferys 1775). There is fragmentary legibility of the former landscape as the housing follows the earlier road. 2.612 Ha.	Residential
HSY6782	SE 3196 0717	Hermit House, Barugh, Barnsley Assarts Irregular assarts probably of an early date. There is significant legibility of the former woodland as there are a	Enclosed Land

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		number of heavily wooded field boundaries and sinuous field boundaries. The date of origin of the former woodland is uncertain. 12.742 Ha.	
HSY6784	SE 3125 0694	Hermit Lane, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Mix of properties built piecemeal on an area which contained late 19th century settlement up until the 1970s. There are some older properties surviving within this polygon giving fragmentary legibility. Prior to this historic maps show very regular enclosures on this land. This was probably part of the Darton and Barugh Parliamentary enclosure award of 1823 (date from English 1985). The area was still unenclosed common in 1775 (Jefferys 1775). 1.790 Ha.	Residential
HSY6785	SE 3112 0713	Former terraces, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Semi detached and detached properties which over 19th century terraces which would have been built for mining families in the area. These were built on former assarts. There is no legibility of these enclosures or the earlier housing. 0.150 Ha.	Residential
HSY6786	SE 3116 0707	Terraces in Higham, Barugh, Barnsley Terraced Housing Terraced housing probably built for local miners. This was formerly an area of assarts. There is no legibility of the enclosures in the current landscape. 0.318 Ha.	Residential
HSY6787	SE 3074 0771	Land west of Barugh Green, Barugh, Barnsley Piecemeal Enclosure Early enclosure at Barugh Green. It is uncertain whether this land could have been part of the open field system at Barugh. It was, however, probably moorland prior to cultivation as it is adjacent to Higham Common and there was a small remnant of common at Barugh Green in 1775 (Jefferys 1775). The date of origin of this moorland is unknown. 19.228 Ha.	Enclosed Land
HSY6788	SE 3093 0786	Barugh Green Primary School, Barugh, Barnsley School School built on early enclosure at Barugh Green. It is uncertain whether this land could have been part of the open field system at Barugh. It was, however, probably moorland prior to cultivation as it is adjacent to Higham Common and there was a small remnant of common at Barugh Green in 1775 (Jefferys 1775). The date of origin of this moorland is unknown. There is fragmentary legibility of the former enclosures as some hedges are maintained in the school boundaries. 2.343 Ha.	Institutional

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
HSY6789	SE 3110 0777	Nicholson Avenue, Barugh, Barnsley Terraced Housing Terraced housing built on an area of assarts. There is no legibility of these former fields. 1.691 Ha.	Residential
HSY6790	SE 3098 0770	Cross Street, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Semi detached housing built on early enclosure at Barugh Green. It is uncertain whether this land could have been part of the open field system at Barugh. It was, however, probably moorland prior to cultivation as it is adjacent to Higham Common and there was a small remnant of common at Barugh Green in 1775 (Jefferys 1775). The date of origin of this moorland is unknown. There is no legibility of the former enclosures. 2.241 Ha.	Residential
HSY6791	SE 3109 0765	Reused school, Barugh, Barnsley School Old school building which is currently reused as warehousing. It was built on an area of assarts. There is no legibility of these former fields. 0.136 Ha.	Institutional
HSY6792	SE 3119 0809	Miners welfare recreation ground, Barugh, Barnsley Playing Fields/ Recreation ground Recreation grounds built on former piecemeal enclosure, legibility is fragmentary. The date of enclosure is uncertain but the land was probably enclosed in the medieval period as this is quite close to the historic core of the settlement which was mentioned in the Domesday Book. 1.476 Ha.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY6795	SE 3118 0793	Former common, Barugh, Barnsley Terraced Housing Terraced housing which would have housed the rapidly expanding population of miners in the Barugh Green area. Jefferys' 1775 map shows a small common in this area which was later enclosed. It is uncertain whether this enclosure was part of the Barugh parliamentary award of 1823 (date from English 1985). There is partial legibility of the former fields as the layout of the housing follows field patterns. 0.759 Ha.	Residential
HSY6796	SE 3109 0790	St Austell Drive, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Semi detached estate including an associated working men's club, built by 1973 maps. Jefferys' 1775 map shows a small common in this area which was later enclosed. It is uncertain whether this enclosure was part of the Barugh parliamentary award of 1823 (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the former fields as the layout of the housing fits within field patterns. 2.734 Ha.	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
HSY6797	SE 3121 0798	Barugh Green terraces, Barugh, Barnsley Terraced Housing Terraced housing, built by 1931 mapping, which would have housed the expanding population of miners in the Barugh Green area. Jefferys' 1775 map shows a small common in this area which was later enclosed. It is uncertain whether this enclosure was part of the Barugh parliamentary award of 1823 (date from English 1985). There is partial legibility of the former fields as the layout of the housing follows field patterns. 0.725 Ha.	Residential
HSY6798	SE 3094 0800	Villa housing, Barugh, Barnsley Villas/ Detached Housing Villa housing with large private gardens some have been built more recently than 1973. Jefferys' 1775 map shows a small common in this area which was later enclosed. It is uncertain whether this enclosure was part of the Barugh parliamentary award of 1823 (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the former fields. 0.688 Ha.	Residential
HSY6799	SE 3166 0884	Housing set back from Dearne Hall Road, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Houses built by 1983 maps on an area of possible assarts. Part of this polygon overlies the path of the Barnsley canal which closed in 1953 (Glister 1996, 219). There is no legibility of the former landscape. 0.950 Ha.	Residential
HSY6800	SE 3168 0879	Field at Low Barugh, Barugh, Barnsley Assarts Fields which have suffered considerable boundary loss which means there is no legibility of the former woodland. These fields are bounded by the route of the former Silkstone Branch railway and the extant railway line to the east. 8.954 Ha.	Enclosed Land
HSY6801	SE 3149 0856	Villa Terrace, Barugh, Barnsley Terraced Housing Terraced housing built within the boundaries of a former field giving fragmentary legibility of the earlier landscape. The date of enclosure is uncertain but the land was probably enclosed in the medieval period as this is quite close to the historic core of the settlement which was mentioned in the Domesday Book. The population of Barugh rose rapidly between the 1841 and 1871 census with a change from a predominantly farming economy to one where the majority of the population was involved in mining (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989, 11-13). These houses would have been built for the incoming miners. 0.218 Ha.	Residential
HSY6802	SE 3149 0868	Settlement along Dearne Hall Road, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		Houses built by 1938 mapping on an area of possible assarts. There is no legibility of the former landscape. 0.462 Ha.	
HSY6803	SE 3130 0832	Former historic farmsteads, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Modern housing estates of predominantly detached houses built on the site of the early farms at Barugh. The date of origin of these structures is uncertain but they are likely to have been in the vicinity of the medieval occupation of the area. Barugh is first mentioned in the Domesday Book. There were two manor houses in the area. Dearne Hall was situated further north at Low Barugh (see HSY6821). Barugh Hall was probably close to this polygon as one of the earlier structures was known as Manor Farm. There is fragmentary legibility of the earlier occupation of this site as some property boundaries around the farms remain within the modern housing and The Rose and Crown public house remains. The 1841 census shows the occupants of Barugh were a mix of farmers, linen workers, canal workers and miners (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989, 12). 2.376 Ha.	Residential
HSY6804	SE 3328 0841	Meadows along the Dearne, Barugh, Barnsley Valley Floor Meadows Waterlogged meadows along the course of the river Dearne. This area has probably been meadows since the medieval period. The land is likely to have been too wet for continuous arable farming although ridge and furrow has been identified by geophysics in the western end of the polygon (ASWYAS 2002b). The route of the Barnsley Canal runs through the area. The canal opened in 1799 and closed in 1953 and was later infilled over much of this area (Glister 1996, 219). 147.161 Ha.	Enclosed Land
HSY6805	SE 3122 0833	Part of historic core, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Modern housing estates of predominantly detached houses, built on the site of the Lockwood engineering works and Barnsley MBC depot. This in turn, was built over part of the historic core of Barugh. A small farmstead is shown on first edition OS maps. Parts of these buildings were dated to the 17th century with timbers incorporated from 1507 AD (ASWYAS 1999). It is possible that the former Manor House, Barugh Hall, would have been within this area. The date of enclosure is uncertain but the land was probably enclosed in the medieval period as this is quite close to the historic core of the settlement which was mentioned in the Domesday Book. 2.355 Ha.	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
HSY6806	SE 3107 0801	Modern rebuilding of Barugh Green, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Modern housing which has replaced 19th century terraces which would have housed the rapidly expanding population of miners in the Barugh Green area. Jefferys' 1775 map shows a small common in this area which was later enclosed. It is uncertain whether this enclosure was part of the Barugh parliamentary award of 1823 (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the former fields as the layout of the housing follows field patterns. 0.237 Ha.	Residential
HSY6807	SE 3101 0799	Infilling, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Modern semi detached houses infilling at Barugh Green. Jefferys' 1775 map shows a small common in this area which was later enclosed. It is uncertain whether this enclosure was part of the Barugh parliamentary award of 1823 (date from English 1985). There is fragmentary legibility of the former fields as the layout of the housing follows some field patterns. 0.119 Ha.	Residential
HSY6808	SE 3108 0809	Site of former school, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Modern housing estates of predominantly detached houses, built on the site of an infants and junior school which opened in 1902 (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989, 34). This land was formerly an area of piecemeal enclosure. The date of enclosure is uncertain but the land may have been enclosed in the medieval period. There is no legibility of the school or earlier enclosures. 0.666 Ha.	Residential
HSY6809	SE 3102 0752	Dispersed housing in Higham, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Low density semi detached and detached housing built along Higham Common Road and within some former field boundaries giving partial legibility of the earlier landscape. It is uncertain whether this land was part of the open field system of Barugh but it was probably enclosed early as the hamlet of Higham is known from 1271 (Smith 1961,316). The proximity to Higham Common makes it likely that this area was moorland prior to cultivation. The date of origin of this moorland is unknown. 1.904 Ha.	Residential
HSY6810	SE 3099 0739	Villa housing, Barugh, Barnsley Villas/ Detached Housing Very modern settlement on the edge of the historic core of Higham. Built on land that was probably enclosed early as the hamlet of Higham is known from 1271 (Smith 1961, 316). The proximity to Higham Common makes it likely that this area was moorland prior to cultivation. The date	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		of origin of this moorland is unknown. There is no legibility of the enclosures within the settlement pattern. 0.341 Ha.	
HSY6811	SE 3103 0734	Historic core of Higham, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Higham is known from 1271 (Smith 1961, 316). At this time it is likely that there was a small cluster of farmsteads. Between the 1841 and 1871 census the population of Higham rose from 199 to 580. Most of the workers were miners (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989, 11-13). 1893 maps show the short terraces which would have housed the population. These structures mostly survived until 1983 maps which show modern houses overwriting the historic core. There are some surviving 19th century buildings and older farm buildings within the polygon which give partial legibility of the former townscape. 3.008 Ha.	Residential
HSY6812	SE 3123 0803	Houses on the edge of miners welfare, Barugh, Barnsley Villas/ Detached Housing Modern replacements of former terraces which were first mapped in 1893. Built on an area of former piecemeal enclosure of which there is no legibility in the current landscape. 0.202 Ha.	Residential
HSY6813	SE 3098 0810	Barugh Green, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing The terrace along Barugh Green Road was first shown on 1893 maps. These houses were more extensive but have been partially replaced by modern buildings. There is a small shopping parade within the polygon and a public house. The settlement was built on the edge of the strip enclosures which would have been part of the medieval open field associated with the medieval settlement at Barugh (Domesday Book). The open field was not enclosed into strips until a relatively late date. The land is still unenclosed on a map from 1697 (ASWYAS 2002a) There is no legibility of the former landscape. 1.580 Ha.	Residential
HSY6814	SE 3125 0846	Detached houses, Baugh, Barnsley Villas/ Detached Housing Detached houses, built by 1973 mapping, on land which historic maps show as an area of strip fields. These strips were enclosed from a medieval open field associated with the medieval settlement at Barugh (Domesday Book). The open field was not enclosed into strips until a relatively late date. The land is still unenclosed on a map from 1697 (ASWYAS 2002a). There is no legibility of the former strip fields. 0.425 Ha.	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
HSY6815	SE 3161 0874	Dearne Hall Fold, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Modern detached houses built after 1983 mapping on an area of former assarts. There is no legibility of this enclosed landscape. 0.623 Ha.	Residential
HSY6816	SE 3172 0895	Barugh Corn Mill, Barugh, Barnsley Water Powered Site There is evidence from the 13th century for a mill at Barugh. By 1931 the mill is no longer named on maps indicating it has fallen out of use. Parts of the mill were later demolished. The weir that remains on site was built for the Barnsley Canal in 1871 rather than the mill. (Umpleby 2000, 122-3). The canal closed in 1953 and has been filled in along this stretch (Glister 1996, 219). There is no legibility of the use of the site prior to the construction of the mill. 0.279 Ha.	Industrial
HSY6817	SE 3171 0890	Low Barugh, Barnsley Terraced Housing Surviving 19th century terraced housing at Low Barugh. This housing may have been associated with the Barnsley Canal as there was a set of locks nearby. There is no legibility of the former enclosed landscape. 0.749 Ha.	Residential
HSY6818	SE 3151 0881	Former area of Barugh Locks, Barugh, Barnsley Villas/ Detached Housing Area of predominantly modern character which gradually built up in its current form after the closure and infilling of the Barnsley Canal which once ran along the north west edge of this polygon. This section of the Canal was opened in 1799 and closed in 1953 (Glister 1996, 219). The growth of housing which is marked on historic maps is likely to have been stimulated by the canal as this was the location of the canal locks. This land would have been on the edge of Barughs medieval open field system. The land is still unenclosed on a map from 1697 (ASWYAS 2002a). There is no legibility of the former enclosures but there is fragmentary legibility of the earlier settlement as the church and pubs survive. 3.299 Ha.	Residential
HSY6819	SE 3153 0874	Modern houses, Barugh, Barnsley Villas/ Detached Housing Houses first depicted on 1973 maps, built on an area of possible assarts. There is no legibility of the former landscape. 0.231 Ha.	Residential
HSY6820	SE 3159 0884	Alpha Villa, Barugh, Barnsley Villas/ Detached Housing Large property first mapped in 1893. It has been extended since its original construction and now consists of more	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		than one property. Built on an area of former assarts of which there is no legibility. 0.188 Ha.	
HSY6821	SE 3156 0877	Dearne Hall, Barugh, Barnsley Elite Residence One of the manor houses (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989, 6) in the Barugh area which was used 0.119 Ha.	Residential
HSY6838	SE 3161 0792	Short terraces, Barugh, Barnsley Terraced Housing Small terraces first mapped in 1893. Built on former enclosed strip fields. These were not enclosed in strips until after 1697 (ASWYAS 2002a). There is partial legibility of these fields as the boundaries around the housing follow the path of the strips 0.541 Ha.	Residential
HSY7917	SE 3305 0807	Day House, Barugh, Barnsley Agglomerated fields Area of former small irregular enclosures that were probably enclosed from woodland in the medieval period. There has been significant boundary loss in the late 20th century so legibility of this pattern is fragmentary. 32.693 Ha.	Enclosed Land
HSY7919	SE 3285 0802	Redbrook Business Park, Barugh, Barnsley Business Park Business park on the site of Redbrook Colliery. The mine was in operation between 1901 and 1987 (Gill 2007b). Prior to this it was an area of former small irregular enclosures that were probably enclosed from woodland in the medieval period. There is no legibility of the past landscape 7.428 Ha.	Commercial
HSY7920	SE 3297 0783	The Crescent, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Housing built by 1938 maps on an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is no legibility of the past landscape. 2.771 Ha.	Residential
HSY7921	SE 3285 0756	Ripley Grove, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Private housing built after 1983 maps on an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is no legibility of the past landscape. 19.353 Ha.	Residential
HSY7922	SE 3317 0742	Wilthorpe, Barnsley Planned Estate (Social Housing) Large planned estates mostly built by 1931 maps. Built on an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date.	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is fragmentary legibility of the former enclosure patterns in the layout of the housing. 24.465 Ha.	
HSY7923	SE 3229 0690	Pog Moor, Barnsley Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private) Former moorland that was enclosed as part of the 1779 (date from English 1985) Barnsley enclosure award. The enclosures are marked on the 1777 copy of the enclosure award. There is no legibility of the past landscape. 12.062 Ha.	Enclosed Land
HSY7927	SE 3267 0688	Intake Lane, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Semi detached housing built by 1973 maps. Built on an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is partial legibility of the past field pattern. 6.595 Ha.	Residential
HSY7928	SE 3239 0707	Gawber former miners welfare, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Detached housing built by 1983 maps. Built on former miners welfare recreation ground that was established within an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is fragmentary legibility of the past field pattern. 1.919 Ha.	Residential
HSY7929	SE 3247 0696	Colster Close, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Detached housing built by 1983 maps. Built on an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is fragmentary legibility of the past field pattern. 2.190 Ha.	Residential
HSY7930	SE 3229 0704	Gawber junior and infant school, Barugh, Barnsley School School built by 1983 maps. Built on an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is fragmentary legibility of the past field pattern. 1.035 Ha.	Insitutional
HSY7931	SE 3221 0734	Gawber enclosure, Barugh, Barnsley Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private)	Enclosed Land

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		Surveyed enclosure that was probably part of the 1823 Barugh parliamentary award (date from English 1985). There is no legibility of the former commons. 5.259 Ha.	
HSY7932	SE 3233 0766	Wilbrook, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Private housing built by 1973 mapping. Built within former assarts so there is partial legibility of the past landscape. 2.512 Ha.	Residential
HSY7933	SE 3224 0769	Redthorpe Crest, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Private housing built by 1983 mapping on site of a small industrial works. Built within former assarts so there is partial legibility of the past landscape. 1.807 Ha.	Residential
HSY8132	SE 3299 0772	Barnsley Business and Innovation centre, Barugh, Barnsley Business Park Business centre built by 1987 on an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is fragmentary legibility of the past landscape. 3.153 Ha.	Commercial
HSY8133	SE 3246 0772	Wilthorpe Road Garage, Barugh, Barnsley Commercial Core-Suburban Car sales garage on the site of a small colliery shaft. This is marked from 1931 mapping. Prior to this the land was probably assarted woodland. There is no legibility of the past landscape. 1.009 Ha.	Commercial
HSY8134	SE 3251 0758	Gawber Hall, Barugh, Barnsley Playing Fields/ Recreation ground Site of Gawber Hall which was the home of the Dodworth family in the 13th century (Hunter 1831, 378). The building was demolished in 1937 (SMR PIN340) and no trace of the house remains in the playing fields that were established on the site. 3.647 Ha.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY8135	SE 3271 0759	Gawber glasshouse, Barugh, Barnsley Private Housing Estate Private housing built after 1983 maps. This was the site of Gawber glassworks. The first glassworks on the site dated to around 1700 and produced lead glass (Ashurst 1992, 25). This was replaced in 1734 with a brick cone furnace works producing bottle and window glass. The cone was demolished in 1834 (ibid, 125). Prior to the industry this was probably an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is no legibility of the past landscape.	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		0.583 Ha.	
HSY8136	SE 3269 0708	The Limes, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Semi detached housing built by 1973 maps. Built on a small area of private 19th century parkland that was developed around an earlier farmstead. Prior to this that land was an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is partial legibility of the past field pattern. 6.489 Ha.	Residential
HSY8137	SE 3249 0728	Gawber historic core, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Area of former commons probably settled with weavers cottages (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989, 16) after the 1823 parliamentary enclosure award (date from English 1985). Most of the current housing dates from the 1930s onwards as the small houses have been demolished and replaced. The inn and some buildings at Hill top Lane are the only surviving examples of this phase of settlement so legibility is fragmentary. 5.022 Ha.	Residential
HSY8138	SE 3255 0738	Redbrook Road, Barugh, Barnsley Terraced Housing Terraced housing built by 1906 maps on an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is no legibility of the past landscape. 0.459 Ha.	Residential
HSY8139	SE 3228 0713	St Thomas's Church, Barugh, Barnsley Religious (Worship) Church built in 1846 (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989, 38) with later additions of the vicarage and church hall. Built on an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is fragmentary legibility of the past field pattern. 1.523 Ha.	Institutional
HSY8140	SE 3238 0742	Semi detached housing, Barugh, Barnsley Semi-Detached Housing Semi detached housing built by 1938 maps on an area of probably surveyed enclosure that was part of the 1823 Barugh parliamentary award (English 1985). There is no legibility of the former commons. 0.693 Ha.	Residential
HSY8141	SE 3235 0736	Gawber villa housing, Barugh, Barnsley Villas/ Detached Housing	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		Detached housing built by 1973 maps on an area of probably surveyed enclosure that was part of the 1822 Barugh parliamentary award (English 1985). There is no legibility of the former commons. 5.822 Ha.	
HSY8142	SE 3246 0712	Wharfedale Road, Barugh, Barnsley Villas/ Detached Housing Detached housing built by 1973 maps on an area of former allotment gardens. These were established on an area of former piecemeal enclosure of uncertain date. There were substantial commons in this area in the medieval period (Elliot 2002, 36) and it is likely that this land was enclosed from them. There is fragmentary legibility of the past field pattern. 1.696 Ha.	Residential
HSY8143	SE 3205 0753	Redbrook House, Barugh, Barnsley Farm Complex Farm complex that was owned by one of the partners at Redbrook mill (Barugh Green and District Local History Group 1989, 27). The house and farm buildings have alter considerably in the late 20th century. There is no legibility of the previous assarts 4.520 Ha.	Residential

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.