

7 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Introduction

- 7.1 This chapter of the ES assesses the likely significant effects of the Development on the environment in respect of built heritage and archaeology.
- 7.2 This chapter has been prepared by RPS Consulting Ltd (see Appendix 1.2 Statement of Expertise).
- 7.3 This chapter should be read in conjunction with the following appendices and figures, which have been used to inform the assessment:
- Appendix 7.1 Built Heritage Statement;
 - Appendix 7.2 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment;
 - Appendix 7.3 Geophysical Survey;
 - Appendix 7.4 Assessment of Aerial Photography and Satellite Imagery;
 - Figure 7.1 Designated Heritage Assets; and
 - Figure 7.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets and Fieldwork.

Policy Context

- 7.4 The relevant legislation and national and local planning policy are presented in detail in Appendices 7.1 and 7.2 and summarised here.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹

- 7.5 Section 16: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the NPPF relates to the conservation of heritage assets in the production of local plans and decision taking. It emphasises that heritage assets are “*an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance*”.
- 7.6 For proposals that have the potential to affect the significance of a heritage asset, paragraph 194 requires applicants to identify and describe the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail provided should be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected. This is supported by paragraph 195, which requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to take this assessment into account when considering applications.
- 7.7 Under the title “*Considering potential impacts*” the NPPF emphasises that “*great weight*” should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets, irrespective of whether any potential impact equates to total loss, substantial harm or less than substantial harm to the significance of the heritage assets.
- 7.8 Paragraph 201 states that where a development will result in substantial harm to, or total loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, permission should be refused, unless this harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits, or a number of criteria are met. Where less than substantial harm is identified, paragraph 202 requires this harm to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposed development.
- 7.9 Paragraph 203 states that where an application will affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, a balanced judgement is required, having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Planning Practice Guidance

7.10 Relevant planning practice guidance is provided in:

- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning (GPA) 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (March 2015)ⁱⁱ;
- GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition; December 2017)ⁱⁱⁱ; and
- Historic England Advice Note (HEAN) 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (October 2019)^{iv}.

Local Planning Policy

7.11 The following policies contained in the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) Local Plan^v (adopted January 2019) are relevant to this chapter:

- Policy ES10 – Land south of Dearne Valley Parkway
- This requires that development within the Site should “safeguard the setting of the Billingley Conservation Area.”
- 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 or 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:-

[...]

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.

[...]

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 wester 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 only 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 element 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 protecting 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 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 HE6 - Archaeology

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.*

Legislative Context

- 7.12 The relevant legislation in this case extends from Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990^{vi}, which states that special regard must be given by the decision maker, in the exercise of planning functions, to the desirability of preserving or enhancing listed buildings and their setting.
- 7.13 The meaning and effect of these duties have been considered by the courts in recent cases, including the Court of Appeal's decision in relation to Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northamptonshire District Council [2014] EWCA Civ 137.
- 7.14 The Court agreed within the High Court's judgement that Parliament's intention in enacting section 66(1) was that decision makers should give "**considerable importance and weight**" to the desirability of preserving (i.e. keeping from harm) the setting of listed buildings.

Assessment Methodology

Consultation

- 7.15 The EIA scoping exercise undertaken is summarised in Chapter 2 EIA Methodology of the ES. This chapter has been prepared based on the EIA Scoping Opinion and Pre-Application Advice received from BMBC (refer to Appendix 2.2), in accordance with the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the 'EIA Regulations')^{vii}. Consultation responses relating to cultural heritage are summarised in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Consultation Responses

Consultee	Comment	How and Where Addressed
BMBC Design & Conservation (Letter dated 2nd December 2022)	The Development "may be visible from the southern margins of the Billingley Conservation area. As such, [...] the EIA must take this into consideration and must assess the degree of visual impact and harm (if it exists) to the setting of the Billingley Conservation area given the potential for visibility	The impact upon Billingley Conservation Area has been assessed in this chapter (paragraphs 7.63-7.65 & 7.71-7.73). The assessment is supported by visualisations (LVIA Figures 8.24-8.59).
	Archaeological remains are known/expected to be present on this site therefore proposals must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation 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.	This chapter is informed by the results of an archaeological DBA (Appendix 7.2), geophysical survey (Appendix 7.3) and aerial photography assessment (Appendix 7.4). The significance of the remains is considered in this chapter and an assessment of how they will be affected is presented in paragraph 7.53 and following paragraphs.
South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) (Letter dated 23rd November 2022)	The Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) should comply with guidance provided in SYAS Standards & Guidance. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments & Building Appraisals ^{viii}	The DBA has been undertaken in line with the guidance (Appendix 7.2).
	A rectified plot of cropmarks should be provided to support the EIA.	An assessment of aerial photographs and satellite imagery has been undertaken, including transcription of cropmarks in and adjacent to the Site. The results are provided in full in Appendix 7.4.
	A geophysical survey followed by trial trenching will be necessary.	A geophysical survey has been undertaken and the results are presented in full in Appendix 7.3. Trial trenching has at the time of writing not been undertaken. However, a trenching plan has been agreed with SYAS and the results of trenching will be made available prior to determination. SYAS has confirmed that this approach is acceptable (BMBC Pre-Application Advice dated 22nd February 2023).
	The Environmental Statement should begin the process of exploring how public benefits will be delivered to the local community.	Delivery of public benefits is included in the proposed mitigation (paragraph 7.76).
	The DBA should identify the area that has been subject to open cast mining.	The DBA (Appendix 7.2) has defined as far as reasonably practicable the extents of the open cast mining.
	A visit should be made to Barnsley Archives & Local Studies Library and, where required, Sheffield Archives (some former South Yorkshire county material) and Wakefield (some former West Riding material)	These archives were consulted in the preparation of the DBA (Appendix 7.2).

Baseline Studies

- 7.16 The baseline studies have gathered data for the Site and a Study Area extending 1km from it. This Study Area is generally considered proportionate for archaeological DBAs in rural areas as it is sufficient to set the Site into a context of previous work and known archaeology, without drawing in large amounts of extraneous data that have no direct bearing upon the archaeological interest of the Site itself. The 1km Study Area was considered proportionate to identify heritage assets in the surrounding area that might be adversely affected by the Development, taking into account their existing setting, its contribution to their cultural significance and intervisibility with the Site. It should be noted that the Study Area has been applied with a degree of professional judgement and not as an absolute cut off.
- 7.17 The following data sources have been used:
- Historic England GIS downloads and National Heritage List for England (NHLE) – designated heritage assets^{ix};
 - South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
 - Aerial photographs;
 - Satellite imagery;
 - Barnsley Archives & Local Studies Library, Sheffield and Wakefield Archives;
 - Environment Agency Lidar Data; and
 - British Geological Survey.
- 7.18 The above desk-based work has been augmented and verified through site visits (see Appendices 7.1 and 7.2) and a geophysical survey (see Appendix 7.3). Cropmarks and similar have been transcribed from aerial photographs and satellite imagery (Appendix 7.4).

Assessment of Effects

- 7.19 No specific EIA methodology exists for the assessment of likely significant archaeological and built heritage effects. However, assessment methodology has been guided by various published documents, including Historic England's Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance^x, GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets and the Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK^{xi}. Effects of moderate or greater significance are classed as significant effects for the purposes of this assessment; these may be adverse or beneficial. The assessment in this chapter is a qualitative one and the evaluation of significance is ultimately a matter of professional judgement.
- 7.20 Significance of effect reflects the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the impact upon it. Presented below are guidelines for determining these and assessing the significance of the effect.
- 7.21 The sensitivity of heritage receptors reflects their relative importance, which will depend on factors such as condition, rarity, potential as a data source, associations with events or people, architectural or historic interest. Importance, and hence sensitivity, has been defined here with reference to designation, where applicable, and professional judgement. Table 7.2 sets out the guideline criteria for assessing sensitivity.

Table 7.2 Factors for assessing the sensitivity of archaeological and built heritage receptors

Sensitivity of Receptor	Type of Asset
Very High	World Heritage Sites Other designated heritage assets of international importance.
High	Archaeological monuments/sites that are scheduled and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) ^{xii} , those suitable for

	scheduling, or considered to be of national importance but not covered by the Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling. Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens.
Medium	Archaeological sites listed in the HER or other sources, which are of a reasonably well-defined extent, nature and date and significant examples in the regional/county context. Grade II Listed Buildings. Conservation Areas. Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens.
Low	Archaeological sites listed in the HER or other sources, which are of less well-defined extent, nature and date, and significant examples in the local context. Locally Listed Buildings. Historic (non-listed) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historic association.

- 7.22 Magnitude of impact has been considered in terms of change in the cultural significance (as defined in NPPF) of the heritage receptor. Such change may be beneficial or adverse. Beneficial impacts may occur where, for example, a proposal arrests on-going loss of physical fabric, thereby preventing the loss of cultural significance, or removes elements of the receptor's setting that hinder the appreciation of its cultural significance. Adverse impacts may occur where a proposal results in the loss of physical fabric and hence cultural significance or introduces features to the receptor's setting that detract from the appreciation of its cultural significance. As different elements of a heritage asset or its setting will make differing contributions to its cultural significance, the level of contribution and whether this is positive, negative or neutral is taken into account when determining magnitude. For this reason, a relatively small change in a given receptor's fabric might result in a high magnitude impact, whilst a large change in its setting might result in a negligible impact, or vice versa. Furthermore, as elements of an asset's setting may make a neutral contribution to its cultural significance, it is possible for even relatively large changes in setting to have no impact upon its cultural significance, resulting in a neutral change. Guideline criteria for assessment of magnitude are provided in Table 7.3.
- 7.23 Impacts relating to both physical fabric and setting may be direct or indirect. Examples of the former are where a proposal involves the removal of historic fabric from a building or the appearance of the development in the setting. Indirect impacts occur through more complex pathways. Examples of these include piling affecting the water table leading to the desiccation of waterlogged archaeological deposits, or changes in traffic flow removing intrusive elements in the setting of a designed landscape.

Table 7.3 Criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact on heritage receptors

Magnitude of Impact	Nature of Impact	Guideline Definition
High	Beneficial	Proposal would provide for the long term conservation/survival of the heritage receptor where this is otherwise threatened or would remove elements of its setting that substantively detract from the receptor's cultural significance or prevent its appreciation.
	Adverse	Proposal would result in total or substantial destruction of the heritage receptor or change in its setting, and the complete or near complete loss of its cultural significance or the ability to appreciate it.
Medium	Beneficial	Proposals would reduce rate of current degradation thereby preserving the receptor's cultural significance or remove elements of its fabric or setting that detract from its cultural significance or the ability to appreciate it.
	Adverse	Proposal would result in change in setting or loss of fabric resulting in partial loss of the receptor's cultural significance.
Low	Beneficial	Proposal would result in changes in the receptor's fabric or setting that slightly increase its cultural significance.

Magnitude of Impact	Nature of Impact	Guideline Definition
	Adverse	Proposal would result in change in setting or loss of fabric leading to very slight and almost imperceptible loss of the receptor's cultural significance.
Negligible	Neutral	Change to a heritage receptor or its setting that does not affect their cultural significance.

- 7.24 The sensitivity of the heritage receptor, together with the magnitude of impact, defines the significance of the effect (Table 7.4). The impacts could potentially be adverse, neutral or beneficial. The matrix (Table 7.4) is not intended to mechanise judgement of the significance of effect, but to act as a check to ensure that judgements regarding sensitivity, magnitude of impact and significance of effect are reasonable and balanced and hence aid professional judgement. In some cases, the matrix allows a choice of significance of effect when a magnitude of impact and a value are combined. In these cases, the individual attributes of a specific asset, along with any relevant Site-specific factors and consideration of other influencing elements, have been taken into account when considering which is the most appropriate significance of effect to apply.

Table 7.4 Significance Matrix (shading indicates significance ratings deemed to be 'significant' effects.)

Magnitude of Impact	Sensitivity of Receptor			
	Very High	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Major	Major	Moderate
Medium	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor to Moderate
Low	Major to Moderate	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor
Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Substantial Harm

- 7.25 Section 16, Paragraph 199-202, of the NPPF sets out considerations in respect of substantial harm to or total loss of designated heritage assets. The identification of substantial harm is parallel to the consideration of significant effects. The consideration of harm, as discussed in these paragraphs, is presented in the Built Heritage Statement (Appendix 7.2).

Limitations and Assumptions

- 7.26 The assessment is based on the assumption that most cultural heritage assets are stable and are unlikely to be substantially degraded either by natural processes or agricultural or other human activity.
- 7.27 A geophysical survey (Appendix 7.3) formed part of the work undertaken to establish baseline conditions for assessment, but no intrusive archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken to confirm the results of the geophysical survey. It may, however, be noted that fieldwork on the adjacent land to the east of the Site (ESY1317, Figure 7.2) found a very strong correlation between the results of geophysical survey and archaeological features. Given that the geology and agricultural regime are identical, it is reasonable to assume that the correlation between archaeology and geophysical anomalies is similar in the Site. In some areas the survey has been hampered owing to magnetic debris and disturbance. The debris has generated 'noise' in the survey data that may have masked any archaeological anomalies that might otherwise have been recorded. These areas correlate with a known history of surface mining in that part of the Site to the north of the Carr Dike. It has been agreed with SYAS that a programme of trial trenching will be undertaken prior to determination to verify and augment the results of the non-intrusive studies. Given the close correlation between the results of geophysical survey and intrusive works on the adjacent land, with identical geological and agricultural conditions, it is considered that the results of the geophysical survey are sufficient to allow the

identification and assessment of likely significant effects and the identification of appropriate outline mitigation measures. In the event that the trial trenching identifies archaeology that is inconsistent with the results of the geophysical survey, the assessment will be revised accordingly.

7.28 No issues were encountered relating to access to published or archive material.

7.29 The above are not considered to adversely affect the validity of the assessment.

Baseline Conditions

7.30 The following section provides a summary of the baseline conditions and identifies the heritage assets that may be affected by the Development and hence have been carried through to assessment. The information presented here is summarised from the Built Heritage Statement, DBA, Geophysical Survey and Aerial Photography Assessment (Appendices 7.1-4 respectively).

Designated Heritage Assets

7.31 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

7.32 Within the Study Area, there are seven Listed Buildings (all Grade II) and one Conservation Area (locations shown on Figure 7.1). The formerly Grade II listed Barn 50m south of Cross Dagers Public House (NHLE: 1315020) was delisted on 8th March 2022. Immediately outside the south-eastern limit of the study area is the Grade I-listed Church of St Andrew. Adopting a precautionary approach, this too has been considered.

7.33 The Billingley Conservation Area (designated 1974, amended 2007) is located 485m to the north of the Site. It is situated on top of a ridge, near its southern end. The modern village developed in a linear form around two main farms and a hamlet of workers' cottages and farmhouses. Whilst the village has clear Medieval origins, the majority of the present buildings date to the 18th/19th century. For the most part these are built in sandstone, with some in brick, and are of a simple vernacular style with one or two storeys. The exceptions are Billingley Hall (NHLE: 1293499) and Beech House, which are of a more formal style and have three storeys.

7.34 In the 20th century, the farmsteads were converted to residential use and new farm-buildings erected at the northern and southern ends of the village. The 20th century also saw small-scale infill development in the village. The village did not, however, undergo the extensive development that neighbouring settlements did in the 20th century. As such, housing is at a relatively low density, with many houses located in large plots, and the historic core is not surrounded by modern development. The architecture and materials of most of the modern buildings reflect those of the historic buildings and are in keeping with the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. However, there are exceptions identified by the Conservation Area Appraisal^{xiii} as making a negative contribution to the Conservation Area. These are located on the southern fringes of the Conservation Area: at the junction of Flat Lane and High Street; on Flat Lane and on the south side of Chapel Lane, in the western part of the Conservation Area.

7.35 As noted above, the village is located on the top of a ridge. Owing to the built form and numerous trees, outward views from the Conservation Area are restricted to its fringes, but where available these are extensive because of the elevated location. The Conservation Area Appraisal^{xiv} states:

spectacular views are available in almost every direction out of the village. Those of note include the view to the south-west from the junction of High Street and Flat Lane, views across the fields to the east of Back Lane and those to the north-west from the north end of High Street

7.36 The view from the junction of Flat Lane and High Street is relevant in the current context. The foreground comprises a large arable field, with a modern house at its eastern limit. Beyond the field, parts of the Site may be glimpsed in the middle distance. However, the greater part of the Site is hidden from view by the topography. Beyond the Site and Low Valley, the ground rises and the extensive settlements of Brampton and Wath upon Dearne are clearly visible on the slopes. The skyline is formed by the wooded hills above the towns.

- 7.37 The view contributes to the Conservation Area's cultural significance as the largely rural foreground and open nature complement Billingley's agricultural origins and slightly isolated character. Given that this is a single view, glimpsed between trees and experienced in succession with houses that are identified as making a negative contribution to the Conservation Area, its contribution to the Conservation Area's cultural significance is slight.
- 7.38 No views of the Conservation Area from the surrounding landscape have been identified as contributing to its cultural significance.
- 7.39 The Site forms part of the identified view south-west from the fringe of the Conservation Area. As such, there is the potential for the Development to affect the cultural significance of the Conservation Area through changes within its setting.
- 7.40 There are three Listed Buildings (all Grade II) located within the Billingley Conservation Area:
- Billingley Hall (NHLE: 1293499), approximately 520m from the Site;
 - Manor House (NHLE: 1151201) approximately 570m from the Site; and
 - Poplar Farmhouse (NHLE: 1151200) approximately 630m from the Site.
- 7.41 Billingley Hall (NHLE: 1293499) is a late 18th century house located on the southern fringe of the village. Trees in its garden and to the south filter and seasonally curtail views to the landscape to the south. They likewise result in there being no views of the house from the surrounding landscape. Its setting is therefore defined as its immediate surroundings within the Conservation Area.
- 7.42 Manor House (NHLE: 1151201) is an early 19th century farmhouse with a late 16th or early 17th century rear wing. It is located in the centre of Billingley and the built form curtails outward views and prevents the house being seen from outside the village. Its setting is therefore defined as its immediate surroundings in the Conservation Area.
- 7.43 Poplar Farmhouse (NHLE: 1151200) is an 18th century farmhouse. It sits within an enclosed garden in the centre of Billingley. The surrounding trees and built form curtail both views of and out from the house. Its setting is therefore defined as its garden.
- 7.44 These are not inter-visible with the Site due to the intervening vegetation, built form and changes in the topography between the Listed Buildings and the Site. Their location within the built settlement of Billingley means the distinctive character and appearance of the Conservation Area forms the settings within which the Listed Buildings are principally experienced. The Site does not therefore form part of their setting and it is considered that there is no potential for the Development to affect their cultural significance.
- 7.45 Located within and adjacent to the south-eastern part of the Study Area is a grouping of Listed Buildings within the settlement of Bolton upon Dearne. These comprise:
- Church of St Andrew (Grade I, NHLE: 1191492), approximately 1.04km from the Site;
 - Bolton upon Dearne War Memorial (Grade II, NHLE: 1419031), approximately 0.9km from the Site;
 - Grange Farmhouse and attached farm buildings to east (Grade II, NHLE: 1109942), approximately 0.8km from the Site;
 - Animal Shelter with hayloft and attached stables to south-east of Number 67 (Grange Farmhouse) (Grade II, NHLE: 1109943), approximately 0.82km from the Site; and
 - Barn and Cartshed to south of Number 67 (Grange Farmhouse) (Grade II, NHLE: 1109948), approximately 0.8km from the Site.
- 7.46 The Church of St Andrew (NHLE: 1191492) comprises Saxon, Medieval and later elements. It has a three-stage tower and is located in the centre of Bolton upon Dearne. It is surrounded by largely modern

housing that curtails outward views. The tower, when visible from the surrounding landscape, is seen in the context of the surrounding roofscape. The setting of the church is therefore restricted to the surrounding townscape. There is no potential for it to be affected by the Development.

- 7.47 Bolton upon Dearne War Memorial (NHLE: 1419031) is a First World War memorial. It is located in a small garden surrounded by terraced housing in the centre of Bolton upon Dearne. There are no views to the surrounding landscape and it may only be seen from its immediate surroundings. The surrounding townscape forms its setting. There is no potential for it to be affected by the Development.
- 7.48 Grange Farmhouse and the associated farm buildings (NHLE: 1109942, 1109943 & 1109948), date to the 18th century and later. They are located on Bolton upon Dearne High Street in the centre of town and surrounded by modern housing. There are no views to the surrounding landscape and they may only be seen from their immediate surroundings. The surrounding townscape forms its setting. There is no potential for the buildings' setting to be affected by the Development.
- 7.49 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields in the Study Area.
- 7.50 Following the above, Billingley Conservation Area has been taken through to assessment. There is no potential for any impacts in respect of the remaining designated heritage assets in the study area. These are listed in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Designated Heritage Assets in the Study Area Not Taken to Assessment

Reference	Name	Status
1293499	Billingley Hall (NHLE:),	Grade II Listed Building
1151201	Manor House (NHLE:)	Grade II Listed Building
1151200	Poplar Farmhouse (NHLE:)	Grade II Listed Building
1191492	Church of St Andrew (NHLE:),	Grade I Listed Building
1419031	Bolton upon Dearne War Memorial (, NHLE:),	Grade II Listed Building
1109942	Grange Farmhouse and attached farm buildings to east (, NHLE:),	Grade II Listed Building
1109943	Animal Shelter with hayloft and attached stables to south-east of Number 67 (Grange Farmhouse) (, NHLE:),	Grade II Listed Building
1109948	Barn and Cartshed to south of Number 67 (Grange Farmhouse) (, NHLE:),	Grade II Listed Building

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.51 The HER contains two entries for the Site relating to cropmarks (Figure 7.2). These relate to elements of an extensive coaxial field system (HER 02687/01 and 00085/01). Just outside the Site's north-western boundary a "small semi-circle of ditch" (HER 00079/01), thought to be associated with the field system, has been recorded. These have not been subject to intrusive works. However, intrusive works have been undertaken in advance of developments immediately outside the Site's eastern boundary (HER ESY210 & ESY1317) and close to its north-eastern boundary (HER ESY207). These works established that the field system (HER 04634 in this location) was laid out in the Iron Age or very early Roman period, probably in a single phase, and that the ditches remained open into the post-Roman period. The excavation to the east of the Site also found that amongst the larger fields were smaller enclosures, recording a circular enclosure in the corner of one field. The field system may have remained in use in some form into the Early Medieval period, as the excavation immediately to the east recorded two corn-drying ovens each located in the corner of a field.
- 7.52 The geophysical survey (Appendix 7.1) has established that the ditches excavated immediately to the east of the Site extend into the Site's south-eastern fields, confirming the cropmarks recorded previously (HER 00085/01) and adding greater detail. The area in which the second entry relating to the

field system (HER 02687/1) was recorded could not be surveyed. However, it is evident that ditches identified by the survey extend westwards into this area. The area in which the semi-circular cropmark (HER 00079/1) had been recorded could not be surveyed.

- 7.53 The field-system identified within the Site is part of a more extensive system, elements of which have been excavated previously in the surrounding area (see above). Generally, such field-systems in themselves yield little archaeological data, but there is potential for features to be associated with them that would inform an understanding of their use during and after the Roman period.
- 7.54 In addition to the above, the geophysical survey has recorded anomalies interpreted as:
- Post-Medieval field boundaries;
 - Undated field-boundaries;
 - Sub-surface traces of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation; and
 - Drains and utilities.
- 7.55 The above are considered to have no archaeological interest.

Archaeological Potential

- 7.56 There is potential for previously unrecorded archaeology to be present in the Site, in particular to the south of the Carr Dike. The importance and hence sensitivity of hitherto unrecorded archaeology cannot be established with certainty. Notwithstanding this, the potential for previously unrecorded archaeology to be present is discussed below with an indication of the likely sensitivity of the archaeology most likely to be present.
- 7.57 Excavation immediately to the east of the Site recorded a pit, containing Mesolithic flint, and a second pit thought to be of similar date, and a cairn or barrow containing at least two cremation burials, a possible barrow and a number of pits, one of which contained a cremation burial^{xv}. All of these latter features all dated to the Bronze Age. Palaeoenvironmental evidence indicates that these funerary features were located in a cleared landscape. The presence of these features demonstrate that the area was seeing relatively intensive activity through Early Prehistory, possibly focussed upon the Carr Dike and the surrounding alder carr. The features typical of Early Prehistoric activity are not readily identified by geophysical survey and given the evidence of activity in the area in this period, and the size of the Site, it is considered that there is high potential for previously unrecorded archaeology of this period to be present.
- 7.58 Given the typical character of Iron Age and Roman period settlement, it would be expected that settlement of this period, if present, would have manifested either as cropmarks or geophysical anomalies; there is some potential that a settlement associated with the field system has been identified to the north-east of the Site, but this identification and relationship remains hypothetical^{xvi}. Furthermore, a settlement has been identified from cropmarks in the course of the current baseline studies, approximately 140m to the south of the Site (Appendix 7.4). Consequently, it is considered that the Site has low potential for non-agricultural remains of this period to be present. The potential for features relating to the field system is, however, high.
- 7.59 Evidence from the neighbouring excavations demonstrates that during the Early Medieval period agricultural activity, marked by the presence of corn drying ovens, continued in the field system. It is considered that there is high potential for such features to be present within the Site.
- 7.60 The results of the baseline studies (Appendix 7.2-4) indicate that the Site lay in agricultural land during the Medieval period; widespread sub-surface traces of ridge and furrow have been recorded by the geophysical survey (Appendix 7.3) and from aerial photographs (Appendix 7.4). There is therefore high potential for agricultural features to be present, but these would have negligible archaeological interest and are not considered to represent heritage assets.

- 7.61 The Site has largely been given over to agricultural use during the Post-Medieval and Modern periods, the exception being that part to the north of the Carr Dike, where there was opencast coal mining in the early 20th century. There is high potential for agricultural features of these periods to be present, but these would have negligible archaeological interest and are not considered to represent heritage assets.
- 7.62 The northern part of the Site has been subject to extensive ground disturbance as a result of opencast mine workings in the 20th century. The precise extents of this disturbance has not been recorded. However, the results of the DBA (Appendix 7.2), geophysical survey (Appendix 7.3) and aerial photography assessment (Appendix 7.4) indicate that much of the area to the north of the Carr Dike was subject to some level of disturbance. It is not clear whether this disturbance was such that any archaeological features present would have been removed completely and some archaeology may have survived. The potential for archaeology to be present in this area is lower as is the likely sensitivity, owing to this disturbance.

Other Features

- 7.63 Four hedgerows within the Site meet the criteria to be considered important historic in the terms of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997^{xvii} as they appear on the tithe maps dating to 1837 and 1839.

Future Baseline

- 7.64 In the absence of the Development, the baseline is likely to remain substantively unchanged. The designated heritage assets and their settings within the study area would remain as they are currently. Archaeological features within the Site would continue to be located within arable fields and would remain at risk of being slowly eroded and degraded by ploughing and other agricultural activity.

Likely Significant Effects

Introduction

- 7.65 The following assessment takes account of mitigation measures embedded in the design, in particular heights, material and finishes, and best practice construction methods, such as dust suppression. For details of embedded mitigation measures refer to Chapter 3: Site and Development Description and for construction methods refer to the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Framework.

Construction Phase

Billingley Conservation Area

- 7.66 Construction activity in Zones 3 and 4 (see Figure 3.1), in particular cranes and the upper parts of the buildings under construction, will be visible from the southern part of the Conservation Area in the vicinity of the junction of High Street and Flat Lane and to its west (Figure 8.39 – Viewpoint 12). These zones lie approximately 1.2km to the south of the Conservation Area. Construction activity in Zones 1 and 2 is likely to be largely screened from view by topography.
- 7.67 The foreground of the view will remain unchanged. The Development and associated construction activities will be seen in the middle distance, primarily at a minimum distance of approximately 1.2km, and in the context of the widespread development to the south of the Site. The Development will not break the skyline, consequently the view will retain its open character. The construction phase will, however, introduce new and potentially prominent, moving elements into the view, slightly eroding its rural character. The view is considered to make a slight contribution to the Conservation Area's cultural significance, and this is therefore considered to represent an adverse impact of low magnitude.
- 7.68 As a Conservation Area, Billingley is considered to be of regional importance and medium sensitivity. Given the low level of impact, it is considered that this will represent a **minor adverse** effect. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Archaeology

- 7.69 The construction phase will involve groundworks across the entire Site. The resultant ground disturbance will remove any archaeology that is present. This will result in the complete loss of its archaeological interest and hence cultural significance. It will therefore represent an adverse impact of high magnitude.
- 7.70 Known archaeology within the Site comprises an Iron Age/Romano-British field system (HER 02687/01 and 00085/01) and an undated curvilinear feature (HER 00079/01) that may be of similar date. Such field systems are relatively common and in general have limited archaeological interest in themselves, but associated features may have greater archaeological interest, yielding information regarding the use of the fields and their development over time. This was the case when elements of the field system and associated features were excavated on the adjacent land. It is concluded the field system and associated features are likely to have archaeological interest at a regional level. They are therefore considered to be of medium sensitivity. In the absence of mitigation, the removal of the above remains will represent a **major adverse** effect. This is significant in the terms of the EIA Regulations.
- 7.71 There is high potential for as yet unrecorded archaeology of Early Prehistoric and Early Medieval date to be present. This potential relates to relatively small-scale features that are most likely to be of regional or local importance and hence medium or low sensitivity. In the absence of mitigation, the removal of such assets, should they be present, will result in a **major** or **moderate** adverse effect. Such effects are significant in the terms of the EIA Regulations.

Historic Hedges

- 7.72 Four hedges meeting the criteria for historic hedges will be removed during the construction phase. These are isolated survivors of the field system depicted on the tithe maps, most of the hedgerows were removed during the 19th and 20th centuries. Their cultural significance resides in their illustrative value as remnants of the pre-Modern field-system. Such hedges are common and the loss of most of the field system results in their remaining illustrative value being very slight. They are considered to be of local importance and low sensitivity.
- 7.73 The boundaries will be completely removed constituting an impact of high magnitude representing a **moderate** adverse effect. This is significant in the terms of the EIA Regulations.

Operational Phase

Billingley Conservation Area

- 7.74 Units occupying Zones 3 and 4 will be visible from the southern part of the Conservation Area in the vicinity of the junction of High Street and Flat Lane and to its west (Figure 8.39 – Viewpoint 12). These zones lie approximately 1.2km to the south of the Conservation Area. Units occupying in Zones 1 and 2 will be screened from view by topography.
- 7.75 The foreground of the view will remain unchanged. The Development will be seen in the middle distance, at a minimum distance of approximately 1.2km, and in the context of the widespread development to the south of the Site. The Development will not break the skyline, consequently the view will retain its open character. The Development will, however, introduce new elements into the view, slightly eroding its rural character. The view is considered to make a slight contribution to the Conservation Area's cultural significance, and this is therefore considered to represent an adverse impact of low magnitude.
- 7.76 As a Conservation Area, Billingley is considered to be of regional importance and medium sensitivity. Given the low level of impact, it is considered that this will represent a **minor adverse** effect. This is not significant in the terms of the EIA Regulations.

Mitigation Measures

- 7.77 This section identifies mitigation measures that are additional to those that are embedded in the design or provided by established best practice.

Construction Phase*Billingley Conservation Area*

- 7.78 No additional mitigation measures are proposed in respect of Billingley Conservation Area.

Archaeology

- 7.79 The physical loss of archaeological assets within the Site will be offset through a programme of archaeological works. This will allow for the excavation and recording of the archaeology present, and the subsequent analysis and the dissemination of the results at an appropriate level. The programme of works will include an outreach programme to involve local schools and colleges, potentially comprising site visits, work experience opportunities and presentations and similar activities. The scope of the above work will be agreed with the BMBC's archaeological advisers and secured by a planning condition.

Historic Hedges

- 7.80 No additional mitigation is proposed in respect of the historic hedges as no appropriate or meaningful mitigation is possible.

Operational Phase*Billingley Conservation Area*

- 7.81 No additional mitigation measures are proposed in respect of Billingley Conservation Area.

Residual Effects**Construction Phase***Billingley Conservation Area*

- 7.82 No additional mitigation measures are proposed in respect of Billingley Conservation Area. The construction phase will accordingly have a **minor adverse** effect upon the Conservation Area. This is not significant in the terms of the EIA Regulations.

Archaeology

- 7.83 The programme of archaeological works will offset the physical loss of the archaeological remains by realising their archaeological interest. This cannot however, completely offset their physical removal as some data may still be lost. It is concluded that following mitigation the impact will be of minor magnitude. The residual effect will therefore be of **minor adverse** significance. This is not significant in the terms of the EIA Regulations.

Historic Hedges

- 7.84 No additional mitigation measures are proposed in respect of the historic hedges. The construction phase will accordingly have a **moderate adverse** effect upon them. This is significant in the terms of the EIA Regulations.

*Operational Phase**Billingley Conservation Area*

- 7.85 No additional mitigation measures are proposed in respect of Billingley Conservation Area. The operational phase will accordingly have a **minor adverse** effect upon the Conservation Area. This is not significant in the terms of the EIA Regulations.

Cumulative Effects

7.86 Cumulative effects may arise in respect of cultural heritage assets where a development in combination with one or more committed developments results in greater or additional change in their fabric or setting. The developments to be considered by the cumulative assessments across all disciplines have been agreed with BMBC. No potential for cumulative effects in respect of cultural heritage assets has been identified during either the construction or operation phases. The reasons for this are presented below.

Table 7.6 Consideration of Potential for Cumulative Effects

Site Address and Application Reference Number	Description	Distance from the Site	Reasoning
Fields End Business Park, Portwest, Colliery Lane, Thurnscoe, Rotherham, S63 0JF (2021/0012)	Erection of extension to existing storage and distribution warehouse (Approved in February 2022 subject to legal agreement)	1.3km north-east	No potential for physical impact owing to distance from the Site. No intervisibility between the development and Billingley Conservation Area.
Former Goldthorpe Primary School, High Street, Goldthorpe, S63 9NQ (2022/0056)	Erection of a 1,979 sq.m (gross) retail unit (Use Class E) with vehicular and pedestrian accesses; parking; hard and soft landscaping; boundary treatments; trolley bay; electricity substation and associated works (Approved in July 2022 subject to legal agreement)	1.4km east	No potential for physical impact owing to distance from the Site. No intervisibility between the development and Billingley Conservation Area.
Land off Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9NT (2015/1198)	Erection of 61 dwellings with garages and/or parking spaces together with the provision of open space and associated roads and sewers. (Approved June 2016, under construction)	1.8km east	No potential for physical impact owing to distance from the Site. No intervisibility between the development and Billingley Conservation Area.
Land at Kingsmark Way, Goldthorpe, Rotherham (2019/1274)	Residential development of 116 dwellings and associated works (Reserved Matters for approval of details relating to layout, scale, design, external appearance and landscaping in relation to application 2018/0103). (Amended Plan) (Approved in January 2021 subject to legal agreement)	1.9km east	No potential for physical impact owing to distance from the Site. No intervisibility between the development and Billingley Conservation Area.
Land BMBC Asset ID E00546, Land off Willow Road, Thurnscoe, Rotherham, S63 0PG (2017/1051)	Erection of 129 dwellings (Phase 2), associated infrastructure and public open space (Full Consent). Residential Development (Phase 3) and associated infrastructure (Outline) - Hybrid Application. (Approved in 2017, under construction)	2.2km north	No potential for physical impact owing to distance from the Site. No intervisibility between the development and Billingley Conservation Area.
Land at Everill Gate Lane, Wombwell, Barnsley (2018/1353)	Development of the site for employment uses within use classes B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Storage and Distribution) and associated access, parking and circulation areas, and infrastructure. (Approved in April 2019 with conditions)	2.6km south-west	No potential for physical impact owing to distance from the Site. No intervisibility between the development and Billingley Conservation Area.
58 Lundhill Road, Wombwell, Barnsley, S73 0RJ	Demolition of existing bungalow and the development of 235 no. dwellings with formation of new access, car parking,	3.4km south-west	No potential for physical impact owing to distance from the Site.

Site Address and Application Reference Number	Description	Distance from the Site	Reasoning
(2019/0089)	landscaping and public open space (Amended plans and description). (S73 application approved in April 2020)		No intervisibility between the development and Billingley Conservation Area.
The Symphony Group, Park Spring Road, Grimethorpe, Barnsley, S72 7EZ (2020/1032)	Erection of a new factory/warehouse (Use Class B2 General Industrial & Use Class B8 Storage & Distribution) with installation of up to a 1 MW biomass boiler, associated parking and circulation space (Approved in January 2021 subject to legal agreement)	5.4km north-west	No potential for physical impact owing to distance from the Site. No intervisibility between the development and Billingley Conservation Area.
Lockwood Road, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9JY (2021/1171)	Erection of 137 2, 3 and 4 bed dwellings with associated access and landscaping (Approved in October 2023 subject to legal conditions)	1.7km east	No potential for physical impact owing to distance from the Site.
Land Bmbc Asset Id E00061, Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9FL (2020/1439)	Erection of 68no. 2,3, and 4 bed dwellings with associated access and landscaping (Amended Plans and Description) (Approved in March 2023 subject to legal conditions)	1.7km east	No intervisibility between the development and Billingley Conservation Area.
Land at Houghton Main, Park Spring Road, Little Houghton, Barnsley, S72 0HR (2021/1282)	Outline planning permission for the erection of c. 19,147m ² (206,100 sq ft) flexible employment space (Class E, B2 and B8) including ancillary car parking and landscaping. All matters reserved with the exception of access (Approved in July 2023 subject to legal conditions)	2.3km north-west	No potential for physical impact owing to distance from the Site.

Summary

- 7.87 The likely significant effects of the construction and operation of the Development upon Cultural Heritage have been assessed in line with current guidance from Historic England, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and others. The assessment has been informed by baseline studies comprising an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Built Heritage Statement, Geophysical Survey and Assessment of Aerial Photographs (Appendix 7.1-7.4). In addition, the results of trial trenching will be provided prior to determination. This approach has been agreed with relevant consultees.
- 7.88 There are no designated heritage assets in or adjacent to the Site. The assessment has considered the potential for impacts relating to change in the setting of designated heritage assets within 1km of the Site. These comprise Billingley Conservation Area and seven Grade II Listed Buildings. The construction and operation phases of the Development will have minor adverse effects upon Billingley Conservation Area as a result of visual change in its setting. This is not significant in the terms of the EIA Regulations and equates to less than substantial harm in the terms of the NPPF. No mitigation beyond that incorporated in the design is proposed. No effects are predicted in respect of any other designated heritage assets.
- 7.89 The baseline studies have recorded elements of an extensive Iron Age/Romano-British field system and associated features within the Site. In addition, there is high potential for as yet unrecorded archaeology of Early Prehistoric or Early Medieval date to be present. Archaeological remains within the Site will be

removed in the course of construction. This will be offset through a programme of archaeological works that will allow for the excavation and recording of the remains present and the appropriate dissemination of the results. The programme of works will incorporate public engagement elements. Following the implementation of the archaeological mitigation it is considered that the residual effects will be of minor significance in the terms of the EIA Regulations.

- 7.90 Four hedges within the Site meet the criteria for consideration as historic hedges under the Hedgerow Regulations. These will be removed resulting in an adverse effect of moderate significance. This is significant in the terms of the EIA Regulations. No mitigation is possible in respect of this.
- 7.91 No cumulative effects in respect of either the construction or operational phase have been identified.
- 7.92 Table 7.7 contains a summary of the likely significant effects of the Development.

Table 7.7: Table of Significance – Cultural Heritage

Potential Effect	Nature of Effect (Permanent/ Temporary)	Significance (Major/Moderate/Minor) (Beneficial/Adverse/Negligible)	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Geographical Importance*							Residual Effects (Major/Moderate/Minor) (Beneficial/Adverse/Negligible)
				I	UK	E	R	C	B	L	
Construction											
Change in the setting of Billingley Conservation Area	Temporary	Minor Adverse	No additional mitigation proposed				x				Minor Adverse
Removal of archaeology within Site	Permanent	Moderate Adverse	Programme of archaeological works to be secured by planning condition.				x				Minor Adverse
Removal of historic hedges	Permanent	Moderate Adverse	No additional mitigation proposed							x	Moderate Adverse
Completed Development											
Change in the setting of Billingley Conservation Area	Permanent	Minor Adverse	No additional mitigation proposed				x				Minor Adverse
Cumulative Effects											
<i>Construction</i>											
N/A											
<i>Completed Development</i>											
N/A											

* Geographical Level of Importance

I = International; UK = United Kingdom; E = England; R = Regional; C = County; B = Borough; L = Local

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- ⁱⁱ Historic England (2015) GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/>)
- ⁱⁱⁱ Historic England (2017) GPA 3 (Second Edition) The Setting of Heritage Assets (Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>)
- ^{iv} Historic England (2019) HEAN12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/>)
- ^v Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (2019) Barnsley Local Plan (Available at: <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/17249/local-plan-adopted.pdf>)
- ^{vi} Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>)
- ^{vii} Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 SI 2017/571, as amended by SI 2018/695
- ^{viii} SYAS (2022) Standards and Guidance: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments and Building Appraisals (Available at: https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/sites/default/files/docs/planning-and-development/archaeology/SYAS_Standards_DBA_Building_Appraisals.pdf)
- ^{ix} <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/open-data-hub/>
- ^x Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>)
- ^{xi} IEMA (2021) Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (Available at: <https://www.iema.net/articles/principles-of-cultural-heritage-impact-assessment>).
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- ^{xvii} Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made>)