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MAP Archaeological Practice



Land off Watermill Gardens  
Penistone  
South Yorkshire

MAP 5.22.23

Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment



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<b>Client</b>	Mulgrave Properties
<b>Work Type</b>	Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment
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<b>County/LPA</b>	South Yorkshire- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
<b>NGR</b>	SE 24462 03912
<b>Project Manager</b>	Charlie Puntorno
<b>Report Team</b>	Charlie Puntorno (Report text & walkover) Max Stubbings (Illustrations) Sophie Coy (Administration)

<b>Version History</b>	Edited/QA by
VA160623	Max Stubbings
VB280723	Kelly Hunter
VC050923	Charlie Puntorno

# Land off Watermill Gardens

## Penistone

### South Yorkshire

05.22.23

## Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment

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## *Non-technical Summary*

*This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Mulgrave Properties to evaluate the archaeological and historical background, and to assess the potential impact of the construction of a residential development north of Watermill Gardens, Penistone.*

*Archaeological activity is not well documented within the vicinity of the site however a leat associated with Nether Mill, which was located to the south-east of the site, is depicted to have run through the southern portion of the site. The remainder of the site has historically remained undeveloped and as such it is possible that hitherto unknown features may be present.*

*A geophysical Survey has been carried out across the site. The results identified no anomalies suggestive of being of archaeological origin however it was pointed out that the dominance of anomalies caused by modern material across the site may mask earlier features, such as the aforementioned leat.*

*At the time of writing the author is leasing with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service regarding proposed Trial Trenching.*

*Three Grade II Listed Buildings are located to the east of the site, within the Nether Mill complex, all of which are of high sensitivity. The development has been planned with these assets and their setting in mind and built form is to be located away from the designated assets. The proposed dwellings are to be in keeping with residential property in the immediate vicinity and will reflect elements of the character of the Nether Mill complex.*

*It is considered that any development within the site boundary would have no impact on the setting and significance of all other nearby heritage assets and Conservation Areas.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeology and Heritage Desk Based Assessment has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., under instruction from Mulgrave Properties, 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, contributors and editors are accredited Members of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (MCI(A)). 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.
  - 1.3 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 (2021).
  - 1.4 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 June 2023. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from [HistoricEngland.org.uk](https://HistoricEngland.org.uk).
  - 1.5 All data contained within this report which is derived from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record is reproduced with permission from South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. All archaeological mapping should be regarded as indicative, not definitive.
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## 2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site is located to the north of Watermill Gardens, north of Barnsley Road and north of Penistone town centre (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 Currently utilised as agricultural land, the site is bounded by mature vegetation, domestic property boundaries and further agricultural land.
- 2.3 Bedrock geology within the site boundary consists deposits of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures, overlain by River Terrace Deposits sand and gravel (BGS. 2023).
- 2.4 The site is allocated in the Barnsley Local Plan as site HS70 (Land to north of Barnsley Road, Penistone). Allocation notes state that development within the site boundary will be expected to *'Respect the setting of the listed complex of buildings at Nether Mill 60m to the West by the use of appropriate site layout, sympathetic design that reflects the setting, scaling, massing, details and materials'*. The notes also state that *'Archaeological remains are known/expected to be present on this site therefore proposals must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including 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.'*

## 3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The Desk Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with best practice guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA. 2020).
- 3.2 An assessment is required that will consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits and the impact on them of the proposal and assess the Setting and significance of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal on them.
- 3.3 The aim of the Desk Based Assessment is to:
- Identify recorded features of historical and archaeological significance within the study area

- Establish the potential for hitherto unrecorded and unknown sites
- Assess the relative importance of the sites
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the sites
- Make recommendations to mitigate any impact of the development on the sites

## 4. Policy Context

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

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

### 4.3 *Local Policy-Barnsley 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:-*
  - *The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system.*
-

- *Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.*
  - *A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire), and Cannon Hall Park.*
  - *The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.*
  - *18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone.*
  - *The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house.*
  - *Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn.*
  - *Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures. The 17th century*
  - *Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire).*
  - *Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.*
  - *The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded by agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone.*
- b. *By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.*

- c. *By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.*
- d. *By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.*
- e. *By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.*
- f. *By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.*

#### 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

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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. <b>It should be noted that further archaeological investigation has the potential to change the significance and therefore the sensitivity of such sites.</b>

## 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 regionally or nationally important archaeological site or historic building. Adequate mitigation measures can be specified. Effect on the setting of sites, buildings and historic landscapes which would diminish the character, appearance and understanding.</p> <p>Beneficial effect</p> <p>The proposals would result in effects that fit very well with the historic landscape character enabling the restoration of valued characteristic features.</p>
Slight	<p>Slight effect: small discernible change from baseline conditions</p> <p>Adverse effect</p> <p>Integrity of regionally and nationally 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 vicinity of the site is scant, with no pre early-medieval activity recorded by the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record within 1km of the site boundary.

6.1.2 Cropmarks of potential late prehistoric enclosures have been identified on land approximately 2.2km to the north-east of the site. The enclosures (HER ID 0576/1) appear to be multi-phase and are likely pastoral in nature

### 6.2 *Historical Background*

6.2.1 The site is located on the eastern edge of the Thurlstone township, which was the largest manor and township in the Penistone parish (Hey. 2002). The name Thurlstone is derived from the Old English 'tun' and the Old Scandinavian personal name 'Thurulf'. At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor was under the control of Ilbert de Lacy and consisted of five ploughlands, and woodland (Opendomesday. 2023).

6.2.2 Penistone is recorded in the Domesday Survey as 'Pangeston' which, at the time of the survey was under the control of Ilbert de Lacy. A single ploughland is recorded however the land is described as 'waste' (Opendomesday. 2023b).

6.2.3 The Church of St John in Penistone is designated as a Grade I listed Building (HNLE 1314709). Masonry located in the nave of the existing building may be of pre-conquest date and may suggest an earlier establishment of a church on the site. The existing church dates to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, with 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century additions and restorations.

6.2.4 Water Hall, located to the south-east of the site of a medieval manor house, owned by the De Penistons family (Hey. 2002). Hey points out that the absence of a mill at the manor of Penistone is unusual but suggests that a mill may have been present on the Nether Mill site during the Medieval period, as the land was owned by the Wordsworth family, who also held Water Hall, although no date no evidence of a medieval mill within the vicinity of Nether Mill has been identified (see 6.2.8). Water Hall bridge (HER ID 00336/01) is also believed to date to the medieval period and was likely to have originally served as a packhorse bridge, which was demolished and replaced by a modern

structure in the mid 1940's. The current Water Hall is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1151029) and dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century restoration.

6.2.5 A complex of three listed buildings are located approximately 60m to the east of the site, at Nether Mill Farm. Nether Mill House (NHLE 1151027) dates to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and is designated a Grade II listed Building. Historic England (2023a) describe the house as:

*'Farmhouse. Dated 1636, with late C18 and late C20 additions. Rendered. Stone slate roof. Two storeys. Two-room baffle/lobby entry plan with two rear wings and C18 single-bay addition to left. Quoins. Central doorway, with chamfered, quoined surround and Tudor-arched lintel inscribed: "TE + 1636 JM" Four-light double-chamfered window to each side with later doorway to left and right. On 1st floor a 7-light double-chamfered window with king mullion. The C18 addition to the left has a 2-light flat-faced mullion window to each floor, and the eaves level, is raised slightly. Central ashlar stack, and gable stack to left. Rear: single-storey outshut to left; central, single-storey gabled wing and a 2-storey later wing with separate roof, to right, mainly altered. C20 addition not of special interest. Interior not inspected'*

Nether Mill Cottage (NHLE 1151028, Grade II Listed), located to the north-east of the aforementioned house, dates to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and is described as:

*'Two houses. Early C18 with C19 alterations and additions. Thinly-coursed rubble, rendered at rear. Stone slate roof. L-plan. Two storeys. Three bays each. The farmhouse has central doorway with quoined surround and deep lintel, a 3-light double-chamfered window to left and right, both floors, except ground floor right which is 2-light. Small chamfered light above door. Drip mould over door and left window. Quoins to right of door indicate that the right bay is an addition, probably C19, using re-set windows. Stone brackets to gutter. Two ashlar ridge stacks and, to right end, a stone stack. Projecting on the left is the cottage with loading doors to each floor of its gable end (that to ground floor now a window) [sic]. The left return (the front of the cottage) has C20 central porch and a 3-light double-chamfered window to left, both floors, and a 2-light window to ground-floor right. Interior not inspected'* (Historic England. 2023b).

A barn located to the east of Nether Mill House is also a Grade II Listed building (NHLE 1315071) and is described as:

*Barn. Cruck frame probably C16, encased in C17 or C18 with C19 restoration and alterations. Coursed-squared rubble of several build. Stone slate roof. Five internal bays, with outshuts to front. Former cart entrance to right part of bay two now extended forward and part-blocked. C19 window openings to outshuts. Opposing, part-blocked, cart-entry to rear with segmental head (C19).*

*Interior: three crook trusses with collars and extended tie-beams. Trusses one and two have the front blades truncated at tie-beam level and are supported on a pier and a wall respectively which was presumably done at the time the outshuts were built. Reverse-curved braces from blades to purlins. Truss three is infilled with a random selection of studs and braces. A fourth truss with deep cambered tie-beam and softwood king post and principal rafters probably indicate that the barn has been extended to the right.*

- 6.2.6 Nether Mill, a water powered corn mill, HER ID 04965, has its origins in at least the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century (although earlier origins are reputed). The land and mill was leased, in 1566 to Robert Peck, and by 1615 to Edward Sotwell. The mill is likely to have been served by a leat, called 'Scout dike' (Nicholson. 2001). By the early 18<sup>th</sup> century permission had been granted to excavate a new leat from the River Don, and it is likely that refurbishment of the mill also took place around this time (Ibid). in 1761 ownership was taken over by the Stahope family, and the mill was milled by the Hudson family, who enlarged and repaired the mill several times until the mill was gutted by fire in 1871. The mill was repaired and was productive by 1879, and it is possible that a building containing a corn drier was constructed as part of the repair works (Wardell Armstrong. 2016). The lease of the mill was taken over, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, by the Hincliff family, who retained the ownership until the business closed in 1958. The mill was then purchased by Penistone Council. The mill building, which contained the waterwheel and associated machinery was demolished in 1961 to facilitate the widening of Barnsley Road.
- 6.2.7 The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for the mill also records the leat, which fed the mill from Scout Dike. Part of the leat is depicted as being located in the south-eastern corner of the site, where it turned south to serve the mill buildings.
- 6.2.8 Archaeological excavation was carried out to the south-east of the site (HER ID ESY1893) in advance of the erection of residential development. The work was undertaken over part of the footprint of the former Nether Corn Mill (see above). Work identified structures relating to all phases of the corn

mill and evidence of a previously unknown substantial water wheel pit and its associated mill race (Wardell Armstrong, 2016). Although the mill is reputed to have its origins in the Medieval period, no evidence of ore 18<sup>th</sup> century milling activity was identified. Evidence of the mill race was also identified during a Watching Brief (HER ID ESY192) to the south-west of the site (ASWYAS, 2005). Although the orientation of the feature could not be ascertained (ibid) the proximity of the Watching Brief site to the river to the south may offer an indication.

6.2.9 The first edition Ordnance Survey map depicts the site as agricultural land with the leat, which fed Nether Mill, running through the south-eastern portion of the site. The mill, and its associated mill dam are depicted to the south-east and south respectively. Nether Mill House, and associated outbuildings were located to the east. Penistone is depicted as a small village, with Thurlstone to the west.

6.2.10 Late 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey mapping depicts land immediately north-west of the site was occupied by the Penistone Union Workhouse (HER ID 04750), which was of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and designed by Lockwood and Mawson architects. Little changed within the immediate vicinity of the site during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Penistone Grammar School had been established to the north-west and, following the closure of the workhouse and the later use of the building as a 'Poor Law Institution' and a 'hostel for the aged', several associated buildings were utilised by the school before their demolition in 2012. Nether Royd, located to the west of the site is first depicted on the 1929 edition map and, by the 1978 National Grid map the mill dam had been removed following the demolition of the mill.

6.2.11 The historical cores of the villages of Penistone and Thurlstone are designated Conservation Areas (see fig. 2). The majority of property within the Penistone Conservation Area are residential although amenities such as the market and library are also located within the towns historical core (AECOM, 2016). The Thurlstone Conservation Area is dominated by buildings associated with the villages former textile industry (ibid).

### 6.3 *Site Walkover*

6.3.1 A walkover was carried out in February 2023 at which time the site consisted of a single agricultural field under a crop of silage, which was being cut at the time of the walkover. An area of material storage was also present immediately north of Watermill Gardens. No archaeological finds, features

or deposits were identified within the site boundary. Listed buildings located to the east, at Nether Mill were visible from within the site boundary and are discussed further in sections 7 and 8.

#### 6.4 *Historic Environment Record Data*

6.4.1 A 1km radius search (HER search ref. E23\_CSY4562) was undertaken for the site on the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) in May 2023.

6.4.2 The data is displayed in tables 3-6 and figures 2-5.

6.4.3 The Historic Environment Record records no Designated or Non-designated Heritage Assets prior to the early-medieval date as being located within 1km of the site boundary.

#### 6.5 *Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval*

6.5.1 An early-medieval cross shaft located within the Church of St John's is recorded by the HER. The shaft has been built into the wall of the aisle.

#### 6.6 *Medieval*

6.6.1 Three Designated Heritage Asset of Medieval date is recorded by the HER as being present within the search area. The Grade II Listed Church of St John (NHLE 1314709) is of 13<sup>th</sup> century build, although may have earlier origins. A cross base and slab located within the church grounds are also Grade II Listed.

6.6.2 Nine medieval Non-designated Heritage Assets are recorded by the HER. These include areas of agricultural ridge and furrow, a bridge and St Mary's well which is thought to be associated with the Church of St John.

#### 6.7 *Post-Medieval to Modern*

6.7.1 Twenty four Grade II Listed Buildings are located within 1km of the proposed development area, including those to the east of the site at Nether Mill. The majority of designated buildings are located within the Penistone Conservation Area and include houses, milestones and a war memorial. Both the Penistone and Thurlstone Conservation areas are also located within the search area.

6.7.2 Seven Post-Medieval or modern Non-designated assets within the search area include a 17<sup>th</sup> century barn, Penistone Grammar School and features associated with milling processes. Features associated with Nether Mill and Scout Dam are recorded as being present within the southern part of the site.

6.7.3 The site falls within Historic Environment Characterisation (HEC) zone HNY6096 which is defined as

*'Water powered corn mill first documented when leased to Robert Peck in 1566. Continued in use as a corn mill till the mid-20th century. There was a major fire in 1871 which destroyed much of the mill buildings. Repairs were made and business resumed. The mill finally closed on the death of its final owner in 1958. The mill buildings remained till 1967 and at some point after this Penistone Council purchased the site to widen the road. The land where the mill building stood is now part of the nearby farm but the Scout Dam still survives with little change. There is no legibility of the earlier landscape.'*

## 6.8 *Potential for Unrecorded Sites*

6.8.1 Given that the leat concerned with the former Nether Mill is depicted to have run through the south-eastern corner of the site, it is possible that features may remain within the site boundary which are concerned with the leat and the wider mill workings. The results of the Geophysical Survey identified areas of made ground in associated areas, which may mask any surviving elements of the leat.

6.8.2 The Geophysical Survey was dominated by anomalies caused by modern material, although a number of anomalies of uncertain origin were identified, no clear patterns or relationships were noted, which would be suggestive of archaeological origin.

6.8.3 The potential for unrecorded archaeology to be present within the site boundary is considered to be low, non the less at the time of writing consolation is taking place with SYAS regarding Trial Trenching at the site.

## 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

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*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 Three Grade II Listed Buildings, all of which are of high sensitivity, are located within the immediate vicinity of the site, all of which are located at the Nether Mill complex, approximately 60m to the east of the site. Nether Mill House (NHLE 1151027, Grade II Listed) dates to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and represents an amalgamation of two cottages which were extended during the 1970's. The house is set back from Barnsley Road and is located behind a low stone wall and gardens. The setting of the Listed building is largely characterised by its association with other buildings within the complex, including Nether Cottage and agricultural buildings, and also the dry-stone walls and landscaped areas, which are prevalent within the immediate vicinity of the farm complex. In recent years the setting of the house has been altered by the construction of Penistone Grammar School and modern residential development to the west.

7.4 Nether Mill Cottage, and a barn located to the east of Nether Mill House are both Grade II listed Buildings. Nether Cottage dated to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century whilst the barn is of 16<sup>th</sup> century origin. Both are located within the agricultural complex and their setting is predominantly defined by their association with other buildings within the complex, and the hardstanding, mostly comprised of cobbles, which is dominant within the complex. Agricultural land is present to the north of the farm complex which allows an association between the buildings, remaining elements of the mill race and Scout Dyke to be maintained.

## 8. Impact of Development

8.1 The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be moderate and of local significance, however any development on the site has the potential to severely compromise or destroy any archaeological deposits which may be present. With the implementation of appropriate

archaeological mitigation, the development could have a slight beneficial effect through the increased knowledge of the archaeological resource.

- 8.2 Without mitigation development within the site boundary has the potential to cause a slight adverse effect on the setting of the aforementioned three Listed Buildings located within the Nether Mill complex, to the east of the site, predominantly through the loss of open land which forms part of their setting. The presence of the listed buildings has been considered during the planning stage of the proposed development and current plans, provided to support this report (drawings 1286.04 & 1286.06) show proposed public open space in the eastern portion of the site, close to the Nether Mill complex. It is also proposed that a hedgerow will separate the public open space from the built form, which will lessen the impact of the development on the listed buildings. The proposed streetscape has been designed in such a way that reflects the architecture and materials of existing buildings within the immediate vicinity of the site
- 8.3 Current development plans show nineteen residential plots, with access off Watermill Gardens, the eastern most of which is to be located adjacent to Watermill Court. The closest proposed built form to Nether Mill House is screened by existing residential properties off Watermill Court and so will not be visible from the designated buildings. The majority of the dwellings are to be served by either private driveway or a parking court, located in the south-western corner of the site with a 'traditional estate road' linking the site to Watermill Gardens. The design of the proposed development is in keeping with that of Watermill Gardens and Watermill Court, to the south and south-east of the site. Proposed planting is depicted along much of the site boundary, with a proposed hedgerow along the eastern boundary separating the built form from the public open space to the east of the site. Proposed boundary treatments include masonry walling, post and rail fence and board fencing, which reflect boundaries present within the immediate vicinity of the site, including within the Nether Mill complex, which is an element of the listed building's setting.
- 8.4 With the above details considered during the planning stage of the development, and the implementation of the proposed plans, in their current form, it is considered that development within the site boundary could have a no impact on the setting and significance of the designated buildings at Nether Mill.
- 8.5 Development within the site would have no impact on the Penistone and Thurlstone Conservation Areas, and all listed buildings which lay outside of the Nether Mill complex as there is no visibility
-

between the site and the designated assets, nor would development within the site boundary alter their setting.

## **9. Conclusions and Recommendations**

- 9.1 The results of the Archaeology and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment have shown that features associated with the former Nether Mill are recorded within the site boundary and are likely to have survived agricultural activity which has taken place on the since the mill ceased production.
- 9.2 The results of the Geophysical Survey identified no anomalies which were suggestive of being of archaeological origin, however it is possible that modern material, which dominates the data may mask earlier features. It is currently not possible to accurately ascertain the survival of the mill leat recorded within the site boundary.
- 9.3 The proposed development has been planned with the setting and significance of the three Grade II listed buildings at Nether Mill. The design is in keeping with the layout and design of residential areas within the immediate vicinity and public open space has been incorporated into the eastern portion of the site which limits visibility between the site and the Listed Buildings. The implementation of boundary treatments such as masonry walls will also reflect those found within the Nether Mill complex, which form a key contribution to the setting of the Listed Buildings.

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**Legend**

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search

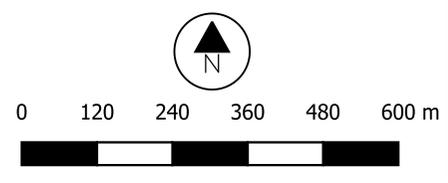
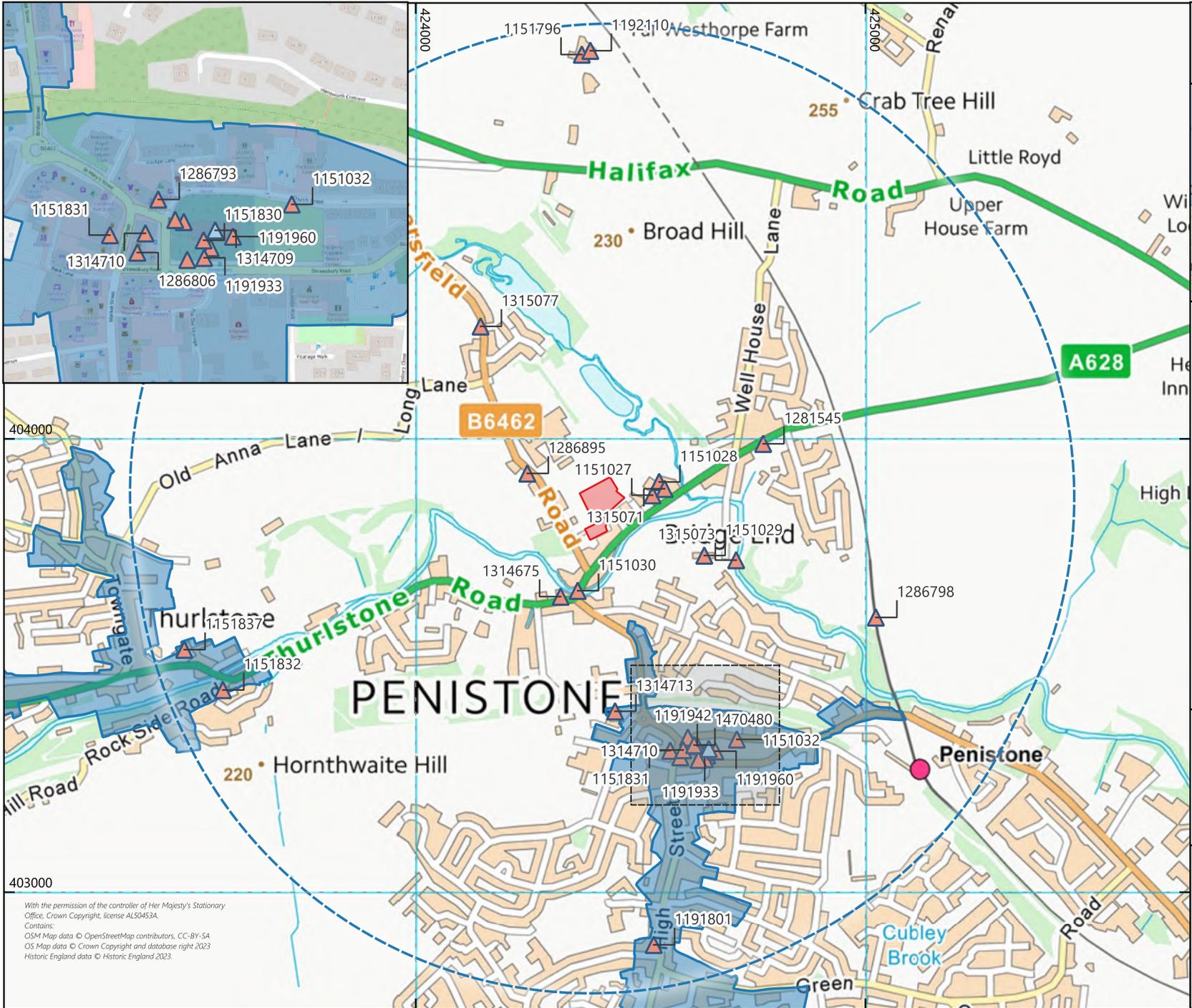


Figure 1  
 Site Location and Search Radius  
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 Version: A060623

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**Legend**

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings by grade
- ▲ I
- ▲ II

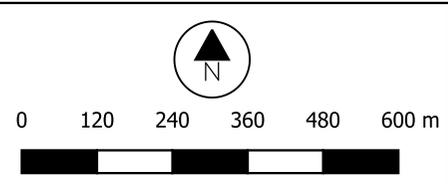


Figure 2  
 Designated Heritage Assets  
 Scale: 1:12,000 @ A4  
 Version: A060623

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**Legend**

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search
- Non-designated Asset
- Non-designated Asset Region

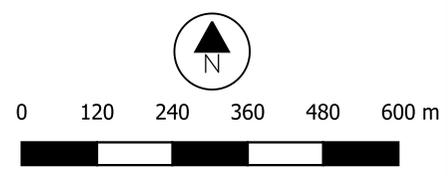
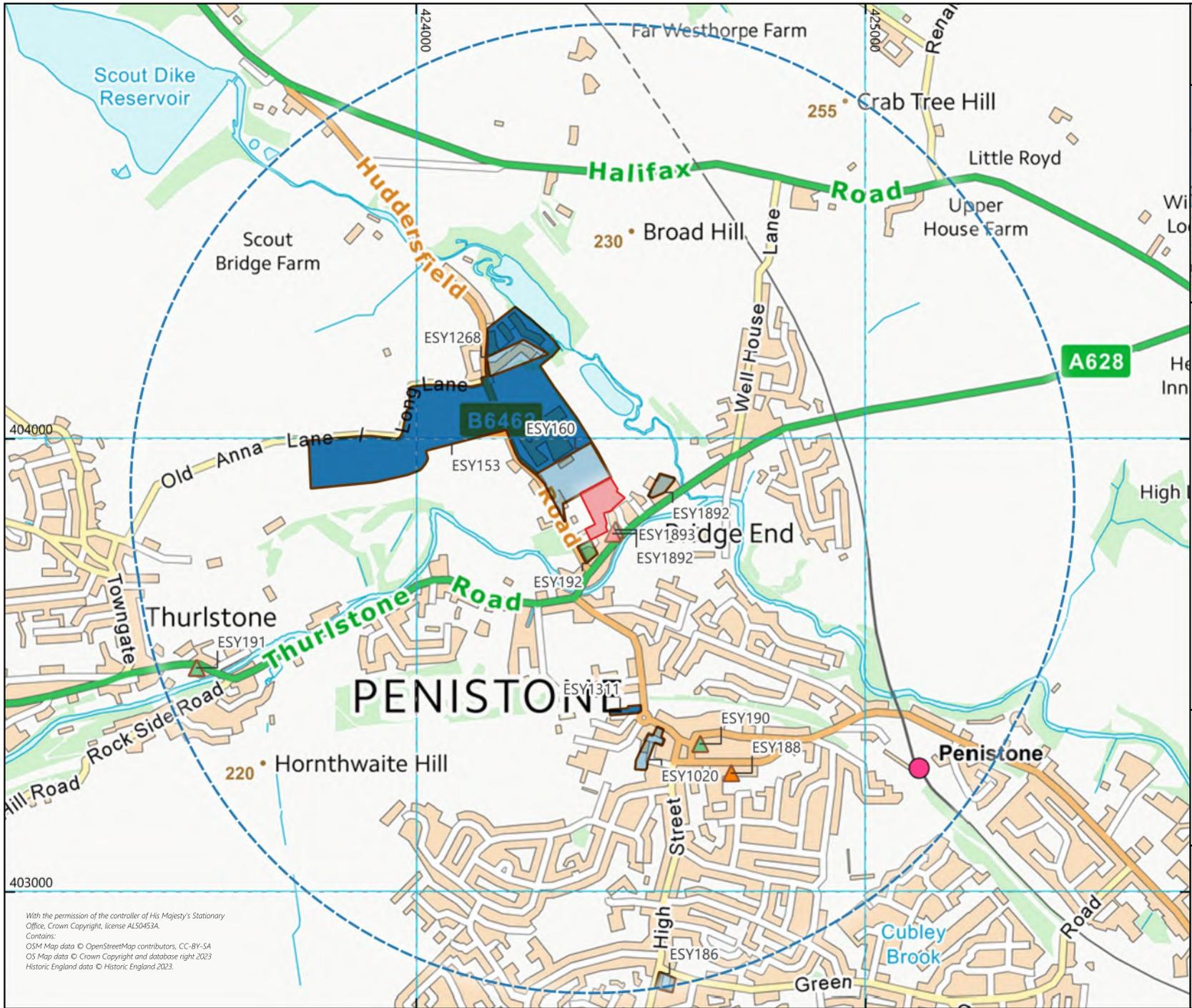


Figure 3  
 Non-designated Heritage Assets  
 Scale: 1:12,000 @ A4  
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### Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- 1km Search
- Events by Type
- Building Recording
- Watching Brief
- Evaluation
- Excavation
- Building Appraisal
- Building Recording
- Watching Brief
- Evaluation
- Excavation

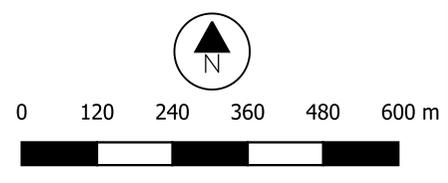
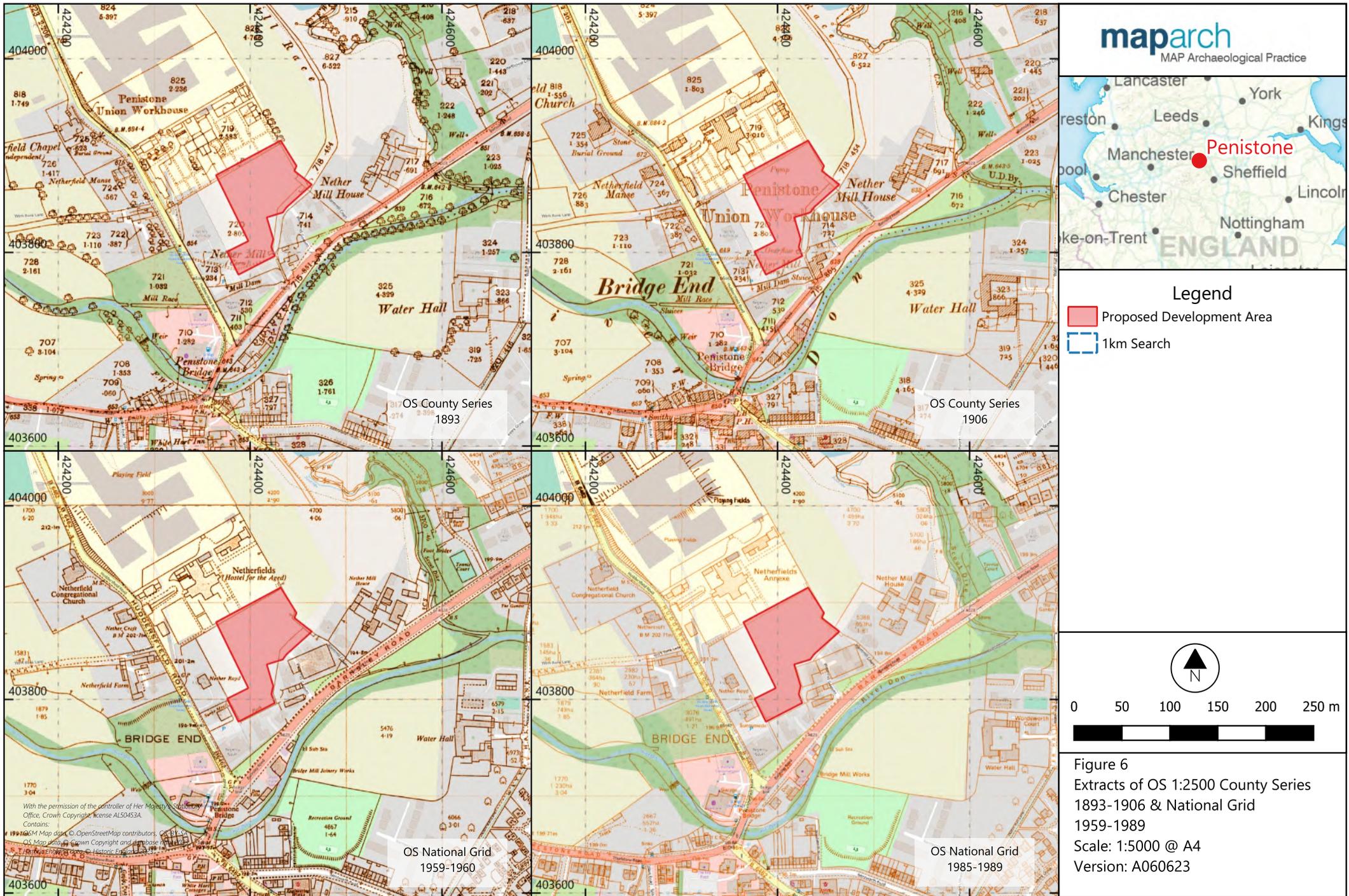
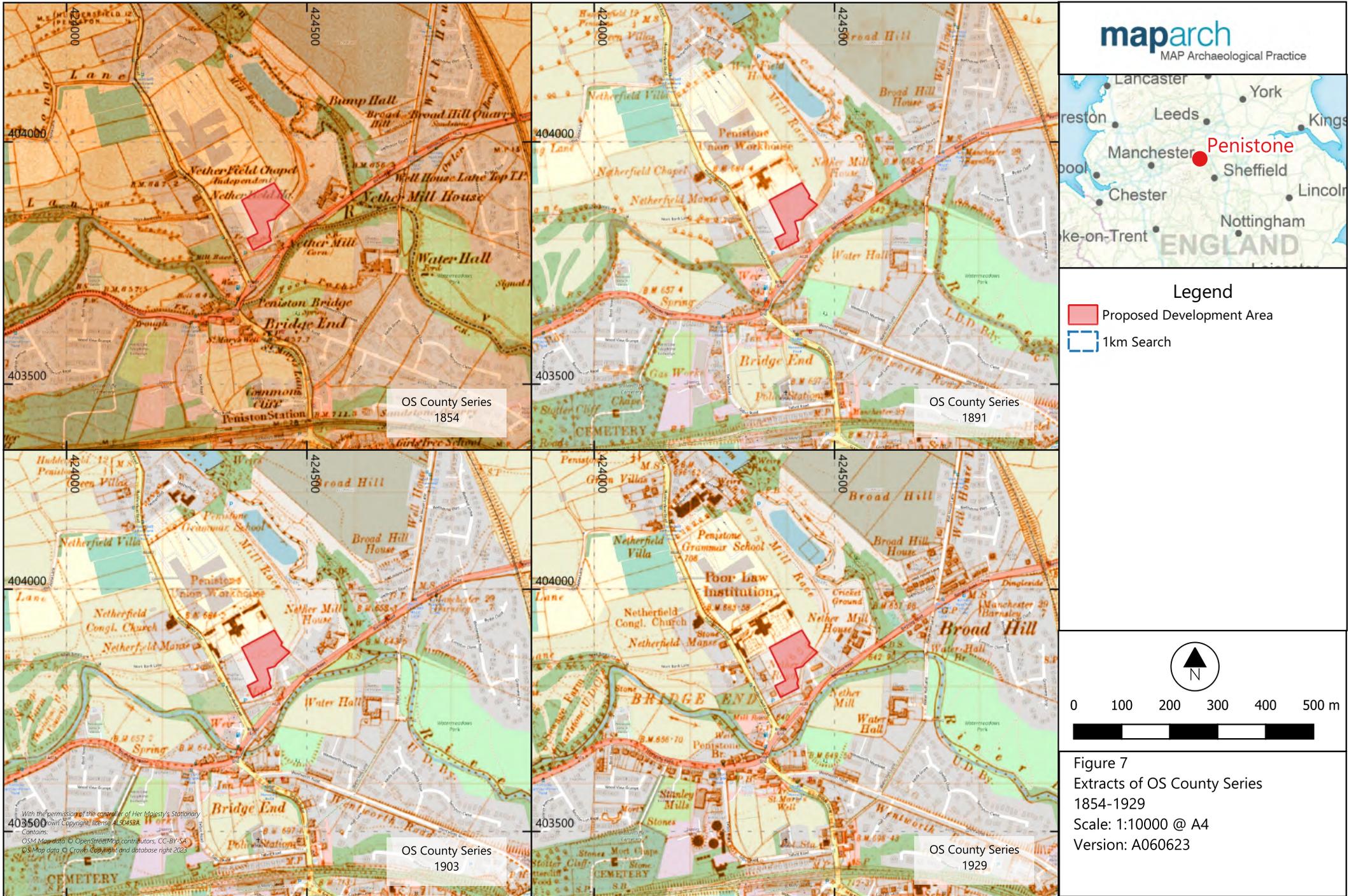


Figure 4  
Archaeological Events  
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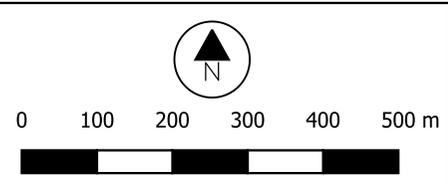
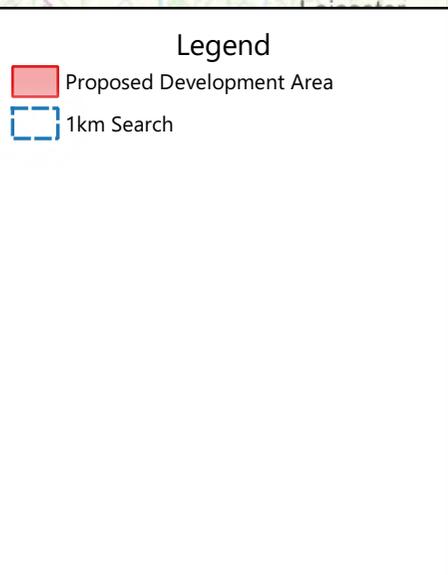
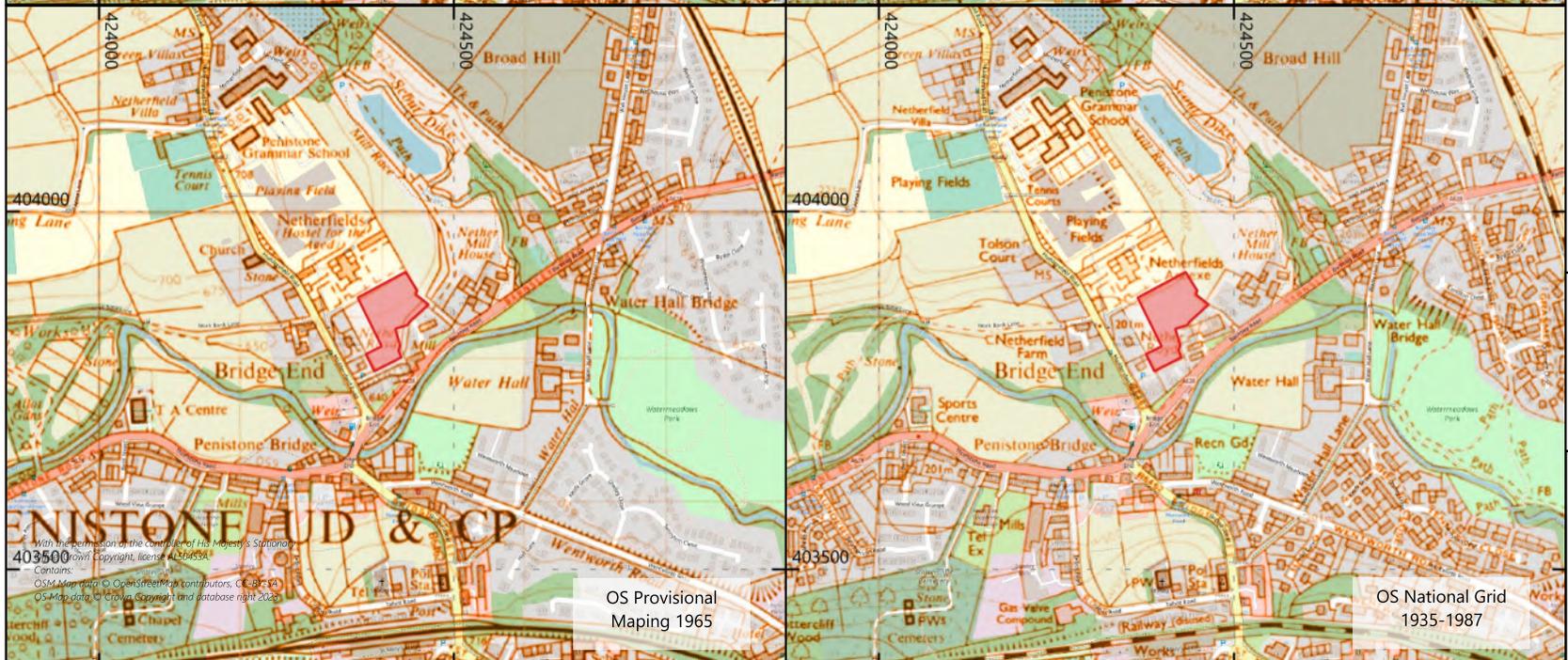


Figure 8  
 Extracts of OS County Series 1938,  
 Provisional Mapping 1951-1965 and  
 National Grid 1983-1989  
 Scale: 1:10000 @ A4  
 Version: A060623

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*Plates*



*Plate 1: Western area of site, facing north*



*Plate 2: Western area of site, facing north-east*



Plate 3: *Western portion of site, facing east*



Plate 4: *Facing north-west from within site boundary*



*Plate 5: Northern boundary of Nether Mill complex from within site boundary*



*Plate 6: Nether Mill complex from Barnsley Road*

## 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
00334/01 1314709	SE 24652 03317	<p><b>Church of St. John</b></p> <p>Church. Masonry in nave, possibly pre-Conquest, arcades C13, chancel c1300, aisles, clerestorey and tower later C14 or C15. Deeply-coursed, squared stone, rubble to chancel. Lead roof. West tower, 6-bay nave with 4-bay north and south aisles and south porch, 2-bay chancel with north and south single-bay chapels and north-east C19 vestry. Tall Perpendicular, three-stage tower with diagonal buttresses. Large west door with two orders of mouldings enriched with stars and masks. 3-light traceried window above. Transomed and traceried bell-chamber openings. Gargoyles, castellated parapets and crocketed pinnacles. Buttressed aisles with three 3-light windows to south and two 2-light windows to north. South porch has C20 roof. Castellated parapets. Five 3-light square-headed clerestorey windows, castellated parapets and crocketed pinnacles. The south chancel chapel is gabled and has a 3-light window with Perpendicular tracery. Pointed chancel door with 2-light window above and a 3-light window with intersecting tracery. Five-light east window (restored) with intersecting tracery. North chancel chapel similar to south.</p>	I	
02195/01 1151029	SE 2464 0375	<p><b>Water Hall</b></p> <p>Former Hall, now two dwellings. C17 with late C19 alterations and C20 restoration. Deeply-coursed, square stoned, thinly-coursed rubble to rear, right side rendered. Stone slate roof. Two storeys and attic. Three-room plan. The front consists of three gabled bays, that to left being slightly lower and breaking forward slightly. Apart from a small double-chamfered window to each of the right two gables, all openings are C19. Doorway to centre bay with slender flanking lights. Tripartite window to left bay, two 4-pane sashes to right bay, 4-pane,sash to each bay at 1st-floor level. Continuous dripmould above to each floor to two right bays. Hollow-chamfered gable copings on moulded kneelers. Two ashlar ridge stacks and one to rear gable of right bays. Rear: three gabled bays that to left breaking forward. Left wing has</p>	II	

		single-storey addition (C20) and a fire-window to 1st floor. The two wings to right have a central doorway (C20 ) with a 3-light double-chamfered window to each side. Round-arched C19 staircase window to left. One 4-light double-chamfered window (with C20 mullions) to right. In the two right gable apexes an octagonal light and a quatrefoil. Single-storey C20 addition to right not of special interest.		
05585 1314713	SE 2447 0339	<b>Coal drops immediately west of bridge under Penistone Woodhead Railway</b>  Coal drops. Mid C19 (date of line 1845). Rock-faced stone, ashlar impost cornice and blocking course. Six segmental-arched openings with raised keystones. Later boarded doors to fifth. Wooden supporting beams for shutes extant across each opening.	II	
1315071	SE 24553 03890	<b>Barn approximately 10 metres east of Nether Mill House</b>  Barn. Cruck frame probably C16, encased in C17 or C18 with C19 restoration and alterations. Coursed-squared rubble of several build. Stone slate roof. Five internal bays, with outshuts to front. Former cart entrance to right part of bay two now extended forward and part-blocked. C19 window openings to outshuts. Opposing, part-blocked, cart-entry to rear with segmental head (C19).  Interior: three crook trusses with collars and extended tie-beams. Trusses one and two have the front blades truncated at tie-beam level and are supported on a pier and a wall respectively which was presumably done at the time the outshuts were built. Reverse-curved braces from blades to purlins. Truss three is infilled with a random selection of studs and braces. A fourth truss with deep cambered tie-bead and softwood king post and principal rafters probably indicate that the barn has been extended to the right.	II	
1151027	SE 24526 03876	<b>Nether Mill House</b>  Farmhouse. Dated 1636, with late C18 and late C20 additions. Rendered. Stone slate roof. Two storeys. Two-room baffle/lobby entry plan with two rear wings and C18 single-bay addition to left. Quoins. Central doorway, with chamfered, quoined surround and Tudor-arched lintel inscribed: "TE + 1636 JM" Four-light double-chamfered window to each side with later doorway to left and right. On 1st floor a 7-light double-chamfered window with king mullion. The C18 addition to the left has a 2-light flat-faced	II	

		mullion window to each floor, and the eaves level, is raised slightly. Central ashlar stack, and gable stack to left. Rear: single-storey outshut to left; central, single-storey gabled wing and a 2-storey later wing with separate roof, to right, mainly altered. C20 addition not of special interest. Interior not inspected.		
1151028	SE 24541 03905	<b>Nether Mill Cottage</b> Two houses. Early C18 with C19 alterations and additions. Thinly-coursed rubble, rendered at rear. Stone slate roof. L-plan. Two storeys. Three bays each. The farmhouse has central doorway with quoined surround and deep lintel, a 3-light double-chamfered window to left and right, both floors, except ground floor right which is 2-light. Small chamfered light above door. Drip mould over door and left window. Quoins to right of door indicate that the right bay is an addition, probably C19, using re-set windows. Stone brackets to gutter. Two ashlar ridge stacks and, to right end, a stone stack. Projecting on the left is the cottage with loading doors to each floor of its gable end (that to ground floor now a window). The left return (the front of the cottage) has C20 central porch and a 3-light double-chamfered window to left, both floors, and a 2-light window to ground-floor right. Interior not inspected.	II	
1281545	SE 24772 03989	<b>Milestone</b> Milestone C18 monolithic pillar with rounded top and flat faces, the front inscribed in serified lettering "BARNESLEY/7/Miles; MANCHESTER/29/Miles."	II	
1315073	SE 24712 03732	<b>River bridge approx. 80 metres east of No 1 Water Hall</b> Bridge over River Don. Later C19, restored. Coursed squared stone, slightly rock-faced. Single-span deep segmental arch. Stone parapets with rock-faced copings. Tarmacadam causeway.	II	
1151030	SE 24360 03665	<b>Penistone Bridge over River Don</b> Road bridge. Rebuilt 1866, widened 1915. Tooled squared stone, ashlar coping. East side: two segmental arches, pilaster buttresses with triangular cutwater to centre only. Flat band at base of coped parapet. The later west side is similar but of rock-faced stone. A plaque on the parapet records the date of widening.	II	
1286895	SE 24248 03924	<b>Milestone built into wall and adjacent to Netherfield Congregational Chapel</b>	II	

		Milestone. Probably early-mid C18 Monolithic. Square-headed pillar, front face inscribed with partly-obliterated serifed lettering: "(LO)NDON/177 MILES/HUDERSFIELD/(1)2/PENISTONE/," Situated on what was formerly the Penistone to Marsden turnpike road in Holmfirth.		
1315077	SE 24144 04248	<b>Milestone approx. 100 metres north of Penistone Grammar School</b>  Milestone. Early to mid C19. Stone post, triangular-sectioned, with rounded top, inscribed: To Penistone Huddersfield 1/2 12 Miles	II	
1151796	SE 24369 04848	<b>Barn approx. 20 metres west of Far Westhorpe Farmhouse</b>  Barn. Early C18, altered. Coursed, squared rubble, part rendered. Asbestos roof. 4 internal bays. Square-headed cart entry to bay 2. Chamfered entrance to right. Two small round-arched lights at high level. similar lights below altered with larger casements. Left bay may be rebuilt. Rear: opposing square-headed cart entry. Interior: 3 principal rafter trusses with queen struts and large-scantling tie-beams. Included for group value.	II	
1192110	SE 24388 04856	<b>Far Westhorpe Farmhouse</b>  Farmhouse. Early C18. Coursed, squared rubble, rendered sides and rear. Concrete tile roof. Two storeys, continuous single-storey rear outshut. Three bays. Quoins. Near-central original door (part-blocked) with chamfered surround and deep, shaped lintel, with one 4-light double-chamfered window to each side, both floors, each with central mullion only remaining. Continuous ground-floor hoodmould over windows and door. Inserted C19 doorway with plain surrounds to left. C19 window, in keeping, above central door. Hollow-chamfered gable copings on moulded kneelers. Rear: outshut has two 2-light double-chamfered windows; C20 single-storey addition not of special interest.	II	
1286798	SE 25023 03606	<b>Penistone Railway Viaduct on Penistone and Denby Dale line</b>  Railway viaduct. 1885. Rock-faced stone. Curved on plan. 28 round arches on 2-stage piers and an additional arch over the road at the south end. String course at base of parapet.	II	
1151837	SE 23485 03535	<b>1-9 Tenter Hill</b>  Row of 5 houses. Late C18, No 3 partly rebuilt. Coursed squared stone. Stone slate roof. Three	II	

		storeys. One bay each. Quoins. Nos 1, 5, 7, and 9 have a ground-floor entrance and a 2-light flat-faced mullion window to ground and 1st floors. No 3 has 2 single lights to ground and 1st floor. No 1 has a 2-light window to 2nd floor, No 3 a 4-light window, Nos 5, 7 and 9 share a continuous 13-light window, with sill band, with 3 blocked lights to No 5 leaving an ordered arrangement. C20 casements with glazing bars and- C19 four-pane sashes. Four ashlar ridge stacks.		
1151832	SE 23571 03446	<b>4 Rock Side</b> Pair of houses, now one residence. Early to mid C19. Coursed squared stone. Stone slate roof. Three storeys, three bays. Two entrances to ground floor with C20 doors. Three 16-pane sashes to ground and 1st floors. Continuous 9-light window to 2nd floor on sills band, with 16-pane fixed windows except to 2nd and 7th lights which have 16-pane sashes. Gable coping to left. Ashlar gable stacks.	II	
1151831	SE 24566 03312	<b>8 Market Street</b> Shop. Early to mid C18. Coursed squared stone. Stone slate roof. Three storeys, one bay (being a remnant of a larger building). Passage entrance to right (with C20 door) has deep lintel. Shop front to left. Bar over door may continue under shop front. Large single sash to 1st floor (C19). Part of a transomed window (blocked) to left. Band over. Two-light (mullion removed) double-chamfered window to 2nd floor. Part of window to left (blocked). Coved eaves cornice. Hollow-chamfered gable copings on moulded kneelers. Good ashlar stack, to right, with plinth and cornice. Later buildings to left and right. Rear: passage entrance has moulded surround. The rest obscured by later addition.	II	
1286793	SE 24605 03341	<b>Midland Bank and Bank Chambers</b> Bank, shop and offices. Late C19. Coursed squared rubble with ashlar dressings. Westmorland slate roof. Two storeys and attic. An ordered but asymmetrical curving facade of 10 bays on a corner site. All door and window openings are elliptical-arched. The central 3 bays, on the corner, are symmetrical with a central door with moulded surround. To each side is a large shop window with elaborate spandrel treatment and joggled lintel. The left 4 bays have a doorway to each side, that to left more elaborate with pilaster jambs, pulvinated frieze and triangular pediment. Between the doors are 2 windows, as before but smaller and plainer. The 3 bays to right are simpler	II	

		with a 3-light window with elliptical-headed lights, and 2 doorways. Two moulded cornices between floors. 1st-floor windows are of two and three lights as before, and a single central light. The left 2 bays are surmounted by a shaped gable with an ashlar stack at apex. The right 2 bays are surmounted by a plainer gable with finial. Curved roof. Three gabled dormers. Several stone stacks with ashlar strings and cornices. An important corner site.		
1151032	SE 24714 03337	<b>Milestone built into north - wall of churchyard</b> Milestone C18 Monolithic pillar with rounded top and flat faces, the front inscribed in serified lettering "SHEFFIELD/13/MILES" and with later bench mark at top.	II	
1151830	SE 24642 03308	<b>Robert Martin graveslab in churchyard approximately 1 metre west of south porch of Church of St John</b> Graveslab. 1-755. Stone. Raised graveslab with well-cut inscription to Robert Martin, son of Thomas Martin of Moor Hall, paper maker, died 1755. Also Mary, wife of Thomas, died 1759. Incised scroll decoration around edge of stone.	II	
1191960	SE 24666 03311	<b>Jane Greaves graveslab, in churchyard, approx 2 metres east of chancel door of Church of St. John</b> Grave slab. c1703, Ornamental stone slab, Well-cut inscription reads, "Here was interred.....Jane, wife of John Greaves of Penistone and daughter to John Priest of Snoddenhill...also.....John Greaves, died 1719". An elaborate centre panel with date and initials J.G. and enriched heart-shaped scroll in centre, all in relief. The border of the stone is carved, in relief, with scrolls and vines.	II	
00329/01 1191933	SE 24642 03294	<b>Cross and shaft, in churchyard approx. 10 metres south of south porch of Church of St. John</b> Cross base and shaft. Probably late medieval. Millstone grit. Square cross base with chamfered corners. Square, slightly chamfered shaft with housing at top, possibly for sundial.	II	
1286806	SE 24588 03298	<b>5 and 7 Market Street</b> House with shops. Mid C18. Coursed squared stone. Stone slate roof, concrete tiles to No 7. Three storeys. Two bays to No 5. No 7 breaks forward and is of one bay. No 5 has a late C19 or early C20 shop front to left, and a quoined entrance to right with adjoining C19 four-pane sash. In front of shop front is re-set stone dated 1726 and initials in circle J J S. 4-pane sashes to 1st and 2nd floor with band between. Traces of altered openings to upper floors including	II	

		blocked doorway to 1st floor right. No 7 has C20 shop front, and a single sash to 1st and 2nd floors with band between continuous with band to No 5. Coved and moulded eaves cornices. Gable copings on moulded kneelers. Two good ashlar stacks and one brick, stack (to No 7). Left return: at ground level a blocked arcade of 3 columns on square bases and a corner pier, all with capitals. Two blocked windows to 1st floor. Two tiny round-arched lights to gable apex. C19 and C20 rebuilding and additions to rear not of special interest.		
1314710	SE 24595 03314	<b>1 and 3 Market Street</b>  Former Cloth Hall, now shops. 1768 by John Platt of Rotherham. Centre part infilled probably C19. Coursed, squared stone, ashlar to front centre bay. Stone slate roof, glass in centre. Two storeys. Formerly a U-plan, now infilled. Four bays. Rusticated quoins. Deep ashlar plinth. The central two C19 bays are set back slightly with C20 shop front to ground floor and two 4-pane sashes to 1st floor under flat arches. Open modillioned pediment above with parapet and plain acroteria. The side bays each have a large archivolted round-arched ground-floor shop window with later glazing and a single sash, as before, to 1st floor. Hipped roof to side bays. Rear: the central bay breaks forward slightly and has open pediment. Central, round-arched ground-floor opening now part-blocked. Side bays have similar blocked openings. Various casements, some C20. Left return: 7 bays. Round-arched windows to ground floor and 4-pane sashes above (some altered) as side bays of front. Right return: similar with ground-floor windows all blocked and some altered 1st-floor windows.	II	
00330/01 1191942	SE 24626 03323	<b>Cross base, in churchyard, approximately 5 metres west of west door of Church of St John</b>  Cross base. Date uncertain, but possibly late medieval. Millstone grit. Large cross base with corner spurs and square socket. Possibly held a market cross.	II	
1470480	SE 24619 03324	<b>Penistone War Memorial</b>  Penistone war memorial was erected and incorporated into the west churchyard wall of the Grade I-listed Church of St John (NHLE: 1314709) as a permanent testament to the sacrifice made by local servicemen who lost their lives. It was designed by leading Northamptonshire architect John Alfred Gotch of Kettering (1852-1942), architect and President of the Royal Institute of	II	

		British Architects (RIBA), and carved by local sculptor E T Moore, at a cost of £600; £500 of which was raised by public subscription. The memorial, dedicated to 48 Penistone men, was unveiled by Alexander Wentworth Macdonald Bosville, sixth Lord Macdonald of the Isles, on Saturday August 9 1924. The ceremony included a united service in which clergy and ministers of all denominations took part. About sixty ex-Servicemen of the district, under Colonel Charles Hodgkinson and Lieutenant Albert Ramshaw, R N formed a guard of honour, and brought with them a wreath of laurels and Flanders poppies, which they laid in the place of honour at the foot of the memorial. After the unveiling a further 15 names of First World War servicemen were added and following the Second World War the memorial was re-dedicated with the addition of 25 names of fallen servicemen.		
1191801	SE 24529 02884	<b>104 and 106 High Street</b> Pair of cottages. Early C19. Coursed, squared stone. Stone slate roofs (bitumen covered to left). Three storeys. One bay each. Each cottage has an entrance to right with quoined surround and deep lintel and a 3-light flat-faced mullion window. Each has a similar 4-light window to 1st and 2nd floors. Rear: paired lights; No 104 has ground-floor addition, not of special interest. The upper storey has exposed bonding stones to left as though for an addition. Gable coping on cut kneeler to right. Two stone stacks.	II	
		<b>Thurlstone Conservation Area</b>		
		<b>Penistone Conservation Area</b>		

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

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
02237/01	SE 2464 0376	<b>17th Century Aisled Barn, Water Hall, Penistone</b> 17th century single aisled barn -'1641' datestone on south gable. Single aisled on west. PR truss roof with re-used crucks (from house? PIN 2195). Foundations of horse gin on west exposed December 1983.	Post-medieval
00335/01	SE 2464 0331	<b>Early Medieval Cross Shaft Fragment, Penistone</b> Built into tier on North side of aisle are fragments of 11th century Anglican cross shaft. Now obscured by church organ.	Early Medieval
00336/01	SE 2469 0385	<b>Water Hall Bridge, Penistone</b> Parkhorse bridge, demolished and replaced by modern structure c.1945	Medieval
03804/01	SE 2507 0365	<b>Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Penistone Viaduct</b> 2 large pasture field showing ridge and furrow either side of Penistone Viaduct. Visible from 2 aerial photographs taken from Derrick Riley	Medieval
04227/01	SE 2440 0359	<b>St Mary's Well, Penistone</b> Roadside well and trough believed to have been associated with St. John's Chapel, which was established during the Medieval period and demolished in 1770. The well was capped during the 19th century. Some refurbishment was carried out during summer 1998	Medieval
04242/01	SE 2372 0352	<b>Post-Medieval to Industrial Period Barn, Penistone</b> Sandstone or gritstone barn. L-shaped plan. 2 storey. North facing elevation. Features a cart entrance, stone slate roof	Post-medieval
04750	SE 2435 0392	<b>Site of former Penistone Workhouse</b> Mid-nineteenth century workhouse at Penistone. The workhouse was designed by Lockwood and Mawson architects. Demolished 2012.	Post-medieval
04820	SE 23519 03492	<b>Site of Old Corn Mill (demolished), Thurlstone</b> Site of a corn mill at least in used by 1850 as shown on the OS 1st Edition map	Post-medieval
04964		<b>Penistone Grammar School and Weirfield House</b> The 19 buildings that comprise Penistone Grammar School date from between 1859 to 2005. The School itself was not established until 1892 and the two earliest buildings, the former Penistone Workhouse and Weirfield House, pre-date this time.  The complex can be divided into four main groups: post 1950s classrooms and administration buildings, early 20th century, purpose-built classrooms; former domestic accommodation subsequently converted to staff rooms and	Post-medieval

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
		<p>offices; and former workhouse buildings, converted into school buildings.</p> <p>The post-1950s classrooms have all been built to accommodate the changing needs of the school and are of a standard layout, with a design comparable with schools throughout England. These structures possess no notable architectural merit.</p> <p>The early 20th century purpose-built school buildings are good examples of educational buildings conforming to the ethos of large classrooms and the separation of boys and girls common in the Victorian and Edwardian periods. Although sub-divided by modern partitions, these buildings retain many of their original features, in the form of exposed roof trusses, cast-iron radiators, skirting boards, staircases, parquet flooring, wainscoting and tiling.</p> <p>Weirfield House, now converted into staff offices, dates to 1892 and was once a large property in a rural location, with terraced gardens to the rear. The building retains the general feeling of a house, although modern alterations have occurred in the form of the insertion of an internal concrete staircase to the rear, male and female toilets, a kitchen, and an extension for a rear doorway. Most of the rooms retain their historic details, in the form of door-cases, doors, fireplaces and high skirting boards. The building also retains an impressive dogleg staircase with a half-landing leading from the main entrance hall to the first floor [Further description - see also workhouse record 04750]. Weirfield house is a typical example of 'country house' architecture for gentry houses in the latter part of the 20th century and retains its original fixtures and fittings. It is worth noting that elements of the former soft landscaping scheme to the front and rear of the property still survives.</p>	
04965	SE 244 040	<p><b>Nether Mill, Scout Dam and associated features, Penistone</b></p> <p>Nether Mill was a water-powered corn mill first documented in 1566 and is possibly the site of Penistone's medieval manorial mill. A major fire in 1871 destroyed many of the buildings. The mill was rebuilt and remained in use as a corn mill until 1958. The late 19th century mill buildings remained until 1967 but were demolished during a road widening scheme.</p>	Post-medieval
06055	SE 2380 0360	<p><b>Oil Mill, Thulstone</b></p> <p>The oil mill below Hornthwaite Corn Mill was erected by the Walton family (owners of the Dye House, PIN 6053] during the 1740s. The oil produced from crushing flax seeds was used in the family dye industry, with the pulp sold as cattle feed. Extended in 1761 and converted to a cloth mill by 1845, a chicken factory by 1962 and a double glazing works by 1982.</p>	Post-medieval

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

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
ESY1311	SE 2446 0340	<b>Appraisal of former railway buildings, St Mary's Street, Penistone</b>  Photographic survey and appraisal of buildings associated with the first railway station Penistone. These consist of a row of coal drops and two buildings - one formerly part of the station and the other a goods shed.	Building recording
ESY160	SE 24350 03905	<b>Building recording of Netherfield Annexe, Penistone grammar school</b>  Detailed building recording commissioned by Barnsley MBC prior to demolition as part of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) project. The annexe consists of a series of Victorian residential, administrative and hospital buildings. These functioned as the Penistone Union Workhouse, which was designed by the Bradford architects Lockwood and Mawson, based on Sampson Kempthorne's "cruciform or square" plan. Some original and subsequent buildings have, during the late 20th century, been demolished but overall the building complex survives relatively unaltered. A few areas were inaccessible or subject to extensive remodelling and will require further recording work.	Building recording
ESY188	SE 24702 03264	<b>Evaluation on the Site of the new Vicarage, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone</b>  In July 2006 an archaeological evaluation was conducted on land near the vicarage and garage that fronts onto Shrewsbury Road. No significant archaeological deposits were uncovered.	Trial trenching
ESY1892	SE 2450 0385	<b>Assessment and Recording of buildings associated with the former Nether Corn Mill</b>  Assessment of buildings associated with the former Nether Mill farm and more detailed recording of a kiln and store. All the buildings were associated with the previously demolished Nether Corn Mill.	Building recording
ESY1893	SE 2443 0379	<b>Excavations at Nether Mill Farm, Penistone</b>  Archaeological excavation was undertaken over three weeks between 3rd May and 20th May 2016. The Archaeological excavation consisted of an area covering approximately 169m <sup>2</sup> . This was located immediately adjacent to the west-south-west end of the extant mill building and toward Barnsley Road. Two of the evaluation trenches had sections of them included in the open area of excavation. Significant archaeological features were recorded within the whole of the defined area of excavation. These consisted of structures all relating to various phases of Nether corn mill.  The most significant information revealed by the excavation was the identification of a previously unknown substantial	Excavation

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		<p>water wheel pit at the north-north-west end of the building along with its associated tail race.</p> <p>Photographic and cartographic evidence of the last phases of the mill show the mill wheel to be at the south-southeast end during the later 19th century /early 20th century. The excavation showed that the site had been used as a watermill over a prolonged period of at least two centuries. Although no structural remains of a medieval mill were uncovered the site does seem to have been used since at least the early 18th century. The archaeologically recognised period of use concurs with documentary evidence regarding the mill.</p> <p>There was a paucity of finds from the archaeological excavation and those that were recovered were mostly ascribed the late 19th century/early 20th centuries, this hampered the dating of the mill's construction phases. A dated structural sequence was derived through a combination of archaeological, cartographic and pictorial evidence.</p> <p>Significant finds consisted of two fragments of millstone along with several fragments of corn drier tile. Also recovered were several red bricks with impressed manufacturer's names. These indicate that alterations to the mill were still taking place to the mill structure well into the 20th century.</p>	
ESY190	SE 24638 03327	<p><b>Watching Brief at St John the Baptist Church, Penistone</b></p> <p>In October 2000 a watching brief was conducted by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services at St John the Baptist Church in Penistone. A number of disarticulated human bones as well as two in situ burials were uncovered but no dating evidence was recovered but it is assumed that they are of post-medieval date. The burials were left in situ.</p>	Watching brief
ESY1020	SE 2452 0331	<p><b>Penistone Market building survey</b></p> <p>Building recording prior to demolition of market stalls, redundant abattoir and cattle market building. Some building predate 20th century market and are likely to have originated as out buildings to the rear of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Rose and Crown and Old Crown Inn.</p>	Building recording
ESY153	SE 24098 04055	<p><b>Desk based assessment and buildings appraisal, Penistone Grammar School</b></p> <p>The desk-based assessment indicates that medieval activity occurred immediately south of the proposal area, with Nether Mill perhaps occupying the site of Penistone's former manorial mill. The proposal area was part of a field system at the time of its enclosure in 1819 and is likely to have been in agricultural use during the postmedieval, and perhaps medieval, periods. No structures were shown within the site prior to the construction of the Penistone Union District Workhouse in 1859. Weirfield House was constructed at the north of the site in the</p>	DBA & Building recording

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Type
		years following the 1851 map and by 1892 had been bought as the new site of Penistone Grammar School. Several of the buildings within the school complex are of architectural and historic interest. Weirfield House is an example of mid- to late 19th-century 'country house' architecture for gentry houses and retains its original fixtures and fittings, along with elements of the former soft landscaping scheme to the front and rear of the property. Two purpose-built, early 20th-century school buildings also retain many of their historic details and fittings. The former workhouse buildings were designed by the renowned 19th-century architects Lockwood & Mawson, and their original layout is almost complete. Recent modifications appear to have had a relatively minor impact on the building's historic fabric. The house, the two purpose-built school blocks, and the workhouse complex may be worthy of recording via an historic buildings survey.	
ESY191	SE 23512 03497	<b>Watching Brief at Thurlstone Bridge, Penistone</b> A watching brief was conducted by NAA in March 2004 on the site of an Old Corn Mill and associated millpond. The results identified 3 walls and 2 conduits under the north side of the present road and 5 more walls with 2 possible walls in the area of the mill. An area of silt is believe to be associated with the millpond	Watching brief
ESY1268	SE 2422 0417	<b>Building Recording at Penistone Grammar School</b> Recording of a Grammar School converted from a Victorian dwelling. The recording concentrated on the historic 18th and 19th century buildings. Many original features relating to polite Victorian architecture have been recorded, and the later school serves largely in its original form.	Building recording
ESY186	SE 24554 02801	<b>Building Survey of Penistone Saw Mill</b> In July 2005 ARCUS conducted an archaeological buildings survey of the Saw Mill at Penistone ahead of redevelopment and partial demolition of the site. The report contains a brief discussion of the historic phased development of the site.	Building recording
ESY192	SE 24380 03750	<b>Archaeological Watching Brief at Sunnymede, Penistone</b> An archaeological watching brief at Sunnymede on Huddersfield Road was conducted by ASWYAS in March 2005 ahead of a new building development. The watching brief verified the map evidence for the existence of a goit leading to Nether Mill is probably correct, although the extent and alignment of this feature could not be determined.	Watching brief

Table 6. Non-designated Heritage Assets – Historic Landscape Characterisation records within 1km of the Proposed Development Area

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
HSY22	SE 2324 0498	<b>Scout Dike Reservoir</b> Modern reservoir, date (1921). Previously piecemeal enclosure of valley below Ingbirchworth with evidence of former strip layout. 1851 and 1891 OS maps show pattern of long thin fields with sinuous boundaries along the valley of the Ingbirchworth Dike. Legibility of enclosures now invisible.	Water Bodies
HSY55	SE 2375 040	<b>Surviving enclosed strips along 'Old Anna' Lane, Thurlstone</b> Enclosed strip field layout which give significant legibility of the medieval fields. Strip layout in South West and North East of this polygon survives well, however, the central fields have undergone amalgamation since 1989. Amalgamation of these fields is current and ongoing. Enclosure may be part of the agreed enclosure of the East Townfield in 1696	Enclosed Land
HSY56	SE 2345 0429	<b>Scout Bridge Prairie fields, Thurlstone</b> Large erratically bounded fields produced by the amalgamation of blocks of much smaller strip fields in the last quarter of the 20th century. Surviving boundaries retain the shape of the strips so legibility of the medieval landscape is fragmentary. Layout shown in 1851 and largely intact on 1987 1:10000 paper maps. More regular pattern to south in 1851 indicates area of surveyed enclosure of common field.	Enclosed Land
HSY222	SE 2356 0520	<b>Hoyland Moor</b> Parliamentary Enclosure of former moorland (date from English 1985). No legibility of moorland type. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period	Enclosed Land
HSY276	SE 2347 0344	<b>Hornthwaite Corn Mill, Spring Mill and associated cottages, Thurlstone</b> These buildings now converted to residential use all have their origin in water powered industries.	Industrial
HSY281	SE 2330 0374	<b>Older houses at top of Towngate Thurlstone</b> Short terraces of vernacular cottages on the fringe of the historic core of Thurlstone. Shown on first edition (1851) map. Almost certainly weavers cottages as early maps show 'Tenters' marked in the open space behind these buildings. This would have been used to stretch and dry the cloth. Possibly were medieval burgage plots previously because of the shape of the plots running perpendicular to the road. Former hedges survive giving partial legibility of this landscape. Now reused as residential properties.	Industrial
HSY282	SE 2339 0361	<b>Handloom weavers cottages along Towngate, Thurlstone</b> These plots are likely to have changed little in their plan form since the first planning of housing along Towngate in the medieval period. The plots are long and narrow and set at	Industrial

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		right angles to Towngate. Therefore legibility is significant. The buildings on the main frontage are largely 18th century weavers cottages with characteristic mullioned windows giving light to weaving rooms. These buildings are now fully converted into housing. Some 20th century buildings behind the street frontage. Burgage plots now ornamental gardens. The field in the south west of the polygon is marked as containing tenters on the 1851 maps. These would have been used for drying and stretching cloth after it returned from the fulling mill.	
HSY296	SE 2380 0360	<b>Oil mill, Thurlstone</b> Nicholson (2001, 99) records the first mill on this site as being built in the 1740s with a ten foot weir (surviving) and a 320 ft tail race (partially surviving). The factory was converted into a mill for the production of linseed oil by crushing flax seeds in the 1770s. Converted to cloth production in 1845 (fulling) and various uses (including battery chicken farming) in the 20th century. It was bought by its current owners, South Yorkshire Home improvements (double glazing). There are no remains of the possible valley floor meadows so legibility is invisible.	Industrial
HSY6026	SE 2392 0354	<b>Milner Avenue</b> Modern semi-detached and detached housing, built after 1967 mapping, on the edge of Penistone. Boundaries of estate follow previous field boundaries therefore providing fragmentary legibility of enclosed land. Date of enclosure from Thurlstone parliamentary enclosure act (English 1985, 145). Probable common land between Penistone and Thurlstone before that.	Residential
HAS6027	SE 2398 0343	<b>Stottercliff Cemetery</b> Cemetery first seen on 1893 maps. Has expanded into Stottercliff woods over the years. Follows former field boundaries giving partial legibility of enclosure. When built there was a Church of England and a Non-conformist chapel but now only the Church of England structure remains. Name Stottercliff refers to an enclosure for breeding horses (Hey 2002, 29) and was probably an early enclosure as the name is from Old English. An old quarry is marked on the 1893 map.	Institutional
HSY6028	SE 2322 0326	<b>Hillside woodland, Thurlstone</b> Woodland that has fluctuated in size since 1851 with strips of cleared, enclosed land, which are now over-grown. The boundaries of parliamentary enclosure partially remain and the woodland covers the area which was part of the enclosure award so legibility is partial. Penistone council waterworks (now disused) was seen on this land from 1893 map.	Woodland
HSY6031	SE 2390 0369	<b>Land south of Work Bank Lane</b>	Enclosed Land

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		Piecemeal enclosure of possible former common land. At beginning of 20th century contained allotments and sewage treatment works which closed some time between 1967 and 1989. Land not used for arable farming and retains trees lining the river banks which would probably have been present pre enclosure therefore landscape retains partial legibility of its former character	
HSY6032	SE 2404 0371	<b>Penistone Leisure Centre</b> Modern sports centre, first mapped in 1989, built on a previous Territorial Army base. Some buildings remain from this use giving partial legibility of the army base. There is, however, poor legibility of enclosed fields.	Leisure Centre
HSY6034	SE 2362 0339	<b>Hornthwaite villas, Thurlstone</b> Modern area of large detached housing which has gradually increased in area. Depicted on 1989 OS maps. Privately constructed. Indicative of the modern high value properties which are constructed around small towns in their post-Industrial period. Follows some former enclosure boundaries providing fragmentary legibility of enclosure.	Residential
HSY6035	SE 2332 0282	<b>Hornthwaite Hill, Thurlstone</b> Pre parliamentary enclosure shown on Thurlstone parliamentary enclosure award of 1816 as already enclosed (date from English 1985). 1851 OS map shows the field boundaries have been straightened and these irregular boundaries may indicate an area of early enclosure. Some irregular field boundaries remain so legibility is fragmentary.	Enclosed Land
HSY6038	SE 2501 0365	<b>Penistone Viaduct</b> Penistone Viaduct built as part of the Penistone to Huddersfield line. This line suffered from a high number of accidents and on 2nd February 1916 part of the viaduct collapsed and a train fell into the valley, no one was injured (Hey 2002, 161-162). The viaduct was rebuilt and still functions as a rail route. The viaduct spans an area of valley floor meadow land which was probably enclosed in the early 18th century. There is significant legibility of this enclosure beneath the viaduct.	Comms.
HSY6043	SE 2397 0295	<b>Schole Hill</b> Enclosure of open fields. Chapel field is mentioned in local deeds (Hey 2002,28). There has been some boundary loss of the enclosed strips but they survive quite well towards New chapel. The enclosure of strip fields gives significant legibility of former open fields	Enclosed Land
HSY6049	SE 2428 0326	<b>Penistone bowling green and recreation ground</b> The bowling green and recreation ground were created at the same time as the new market buildings (HSY6157). This land was part of that purchased to build the new markets which became a recreation ground after it was discovered the	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		land wouldn't be needed for the market. Previously it was enclosed fields part of the previous enclosed strip fields in this area. There is now fragmentary legibility of this enclosed landscape with field boundaries removed.	
HSY6050	SE 2435 0289	<b>St John the Baptist's Church of England Schools</b>  Two schools and playing fields depicted on 1989 maps. Modern construction built to serve the expanding suburbs of Penistone. This land was marked as playing fields on 1967 mapping at a time when the housing estates built up around this area. Prior to this it was enclosed strip fields. The boundaries of the school complex follow previous field boundaries. There is significant legibility of previous playing fields as boundaries remain the same with large playing fields remaining.	Institutional
HSY6051	SE 2419 0274	<b>Social Housing at Chapel Field Lane</b>  Modern social housing built between 1967 and 1989 mapping on the outskirts of Penistone. Short terraces of flats. Fragmentary legibility of the previous enclosed strip fields in the boundaries of the estate but part of the previous Chapel Field Lane continues on the same route. Chapel Field is named as one of the communal townfields in local deeds	Residential
HSY6054	SE 2469 0300	<b>Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational</b>  Allotment gardens. Shown as open ground on 1948 map but fully surrounded by housing so may be in use as allotments by that point. Previously enclosed strip field on the same orientation as the allotments therefore legibility of enclosed landscape is partial.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY6055	SE 2455 0280	<b>Penistone Saw Mill</b>  Saw mill complex reused for flats with the frontage retained. Maps of 1851 show two small cottages on the saw mill site documented as a shop, house and saw pit (Hey 2002). The polygon is filled by the time of the 1893 mapping. The land was part of the village green in the medieval period. Subdivided into smaller plots at the Penistone Enclosure award. The Saw Mill fills a plot of land that respects enclosure boundaries, therefore legibility of the former enclosure landscape is fragmentary.	Industrial
HSY6056	SE 2518 0295	<b>Penistone Foundry</b>  Penistone Foundry opened as the Yorkshire Steel and Iron Works, an extension to the original site to the north of the rail tracks (HSY6057). Shown on 1931 maps. Its use was initially short lived as the site was closed in the 1930s following the Wall Street crash. The site was unused for five years but then bought by David Brown Co. to make steam turbines (Hey 2002, 163-164). Still in use as an industrial site. Previous strip fields subsumed by the industrial complex therefore legibility is invisible.	Industrial

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
HSY6057	SE 2531 0315	<b>Site of former Yorkshire Steel and Iron Works</b> Modern housing built on the site of the former Steel and Iron Works. The Yorkshire Steel and Iron Works was founded in Penistone by Daniel Adamson in 1863. It was a major employer in the area and was one of the factors which led to an increase in the local population. The steel works constructed estates of housing for its workers at Spring Vale and Spring Gardens. The works was expanded in the early 20th century but by 1948 maps this site was empty and all work had transferred across the train lines (see HSY6056). There is no legibility of the previous steel works.	Residential
HSY6058	SE 2503 0306	<b>Penistone recreation ground</b> Sports grounds constructed to serve the expanding housing estates of Penistone. Shown on 1989 maps. Previously enclosed strip fields of which there is no legibility in the current boundary layout.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY6059	SE 2436 0267	<b>Detached housing around Chapel Lane</b> Modern detached housing built between 1967 and 1989 mapping. Previously an area of piecemeal enclosure of the common land surrounding the Penistone Green settlement. May have been part of the commonly farmed open field system. Polygon contains the site of the medieval St John's Chapel which was dissolved in 1547 and the site was cleared in 1771 (Hey 2002, 23-24). Fragmentary legibility of previous enclosed landscape is provided by the ancient Chapel Field Lane and Chapel Lane which have changed little.	Residential
HSY6060	SE 2412 0305	<b>Boggard Lane</b> Housing first shown on 1967 map. Previously enclosed strip fields which would have been part of the medieval commonly farmed Chapel Field. There is fragmentary legibility of these enclosures with a few boundaries remaining in the current street layout and Boggard Lane remaining	Residential
HSY6061	SE 2401 0304	<b>Rud Broom Lane housing</b> Area of predominantly detached compact housing on the outskirts of Penistone. Shown on 1989 maps. Previously area of enclosed strip fields. Outer boundaries of housing correspond with previous field boundaries therefore legibility is fragmentary	Residential
HSY6062	SE 2415 0289	<b>Chapel Field Walk</b> Modern social housing probably built at the same time as adjacent area of council flats (HSY6051), shown on 1989 maps. Previously enclosed strip fields. No legibility of this former type.	Residential
HSY6063	SE 2441 0311	<b>Park Avenue</b> Area of post Second World War housing built by 1948 mapping, expanding Penistone towards Penistone Green. Previously area of piecemeal enclosure of possible open	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		fields. Housing respects several of the earlier boundaries so legibility is partial	
HSY6064	SE 2450 0310	<b>Modern infilling behind High Street</b> Modern housing in filling between post war estates and properties along Penistone High Street. Shown on 1989 maps. Previous an area of piecemeal enclosure possibly of the medieval open fields. The edges of the housing correspond well to the previous enclosed landscape so legibility is significant	Residential
HSY6065	SE 2446 0301	<b>Green Park House</b> Health centre and nursing home shown on 1989 maps. Built on area of surveyed enclosure, probably enclosing open fields around Penistone. Site boundaries mostly follow previous field boundaries giving fragmentary legibility of enclosed land.	Institutional
HSY6066	SE 2435 0298	<b>Undeveloped field north of St John's school</b> Undeveloped field within Penistone suburbs. Little evidence of open fields remain so legibility is invisible	Enclosed Land
HSY6068	SE 2461 0318	<b>Penistone Health Centre</b> Health centre not marked on 1989 mapping. Formerly probably crofts on the edge of the open field. No visibility of previous type therefore legibility is invisible.	Institutional
HSY6080	SE 2526 0336	<b>Lorry depot</b> Storage depot for lorries shown on 1965 maps. Previously an area of enclosed strip fields. There is no legibility of enclosure.	Commercial
HSY6095	SE 2417 0405	<b>Penistone Grammar School</b> Penistone Grammar School was founded in 1392 but only transferred to its current site in 1893 (see HSY6167 for original building). The move was orchestrated by a new Headmaster, Joseph Fulford, who brought about improvements in standards and the admittance of girls to the school in 1907. The school is now a modern comprehensive. The Sixth form college building is the site of the former Penistone Union Workhouse (see HSY6096). Previously an area of enclosed strip fields. Some of the external field boundaries remain but the internal ones have been removed. Legibility of the enclosed landscape is fragmentary.	Institutional
HSY6096	SE 2435 0391	<b>Penistone Union Workhouse</b> Sixth Form College, part of Penistone Grammar School, which took over the site in 1893. The building was built in 1859 as the Penistone Union Workhouse. The Penistone Union was formed on 27th July 1849 as a result of the 1834 amendment to the Poor Laws. This Law amendment was intended to end money or food being given to the unemployed whilst they stayed within their own homes. The workhouse was seen as	Institutional

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		a way to encourage able-bodied men into work. The site continued as a workhouse with gradually improving conditions into the 20th century. In 1930 the running of the site was taken over by West Riding County Council and it continued as a Public Assistance Institution. In 1948 it became an old peoples home which remained till 1974 when it was obtained by the local education authority. There is very good survival of the original institutional buildings. The previous enclosed landscape doesn't survive much but the edges of the institution do respect the earlier enclosure giving fragmentary legibility.	
HSY6097	SE 2417 0426	<b>Green Villas</b> Large detached houses that have been building up gradually along Huddersfield Road between 1894 and 1989 mapping. The first houses date from the move of Penistone Grammar School and increase in number as Penistone grows. There is partial legibility of former strip fields in the house plots.	Residential
HSY6098	SE 2467 0328	<b>St John the Baptist's Church and Vicarage</b> Church with pre-conquest aspects surviving in situ (Ryder 1982, 95). Sited prominently in the centre of Penistone with the town gradually growing up around it. The vicarage is probably of a later date to the church itself and is now reused as a guest house. Origins of the site are uncertain. It is possible that the land was unenclosed moor adjacent to the original farmstead which grew into Penistone. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period	Institutional
HSY6099	SE 2469 0337	<b>St John the Baptist's Community Centre</b> Community centre which opened around 1989 on the site of former Girl's Free School which is marked on 1851 maps. Likely to have become a mixed comprehensive in the 20th century and the school moved to a larger site in the south west of Penistone in the 1980s. The more modern school buildings are utilised as part of the community centre but there is no clear evidence of the early girls school buildings. There is no legibility of the former meadow floor as this area is now a built up part of the centre of Penistone.	Institutional
HSY6100	SE 2502 0327	<b>Penistone train station</b> Train station in Penistone which was opened in 1874 when the previous station became a goods depot. Penistone was the junction between the Sheffield to Manchester line and two branch lines, one to Barnsley, the other to Huddersfield. The train line through Penistone was still an important transport route when this station was built. It carried coal to the Lancashire mills and transported steel from the local Yorkshire Iron and Steel Works and livestock from the market. Previously this land was part of the enclosed strip fields around Penistone. The construction of the railway cut	Comms.

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		through this landscape and there is now no legibility of former strip enclosure.	
HSY6101	SE 2505 0336	<b>Allotments by Penistone train station</b> Allotment gardens infilling between train lines. Shown as an area of unutilised land between train lines and the housing along the turnpike road since 1893 maps but probably became allotments around the time of the second world war. There was a small sandstone quarry on the site in 1851 probably of post-medieval date. Prior to this the area would have been part of the enclosed strip fields. There is no legibility of the quarry in the current landscape and the railway cut through the previous enclosed landscape.	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
HSY6110	SE 2485 0285	<b>Infilling of Penistone suburbs</b> Modern housing infilling gaps in the suburbs of Penistone. Some of the edges of the plots correspond with previous enclosed strip fields giving fragmentary legibility of this enclosed landscape	Residential
HSY6111	SE 2485 0306	<b>Council housing in east Penistone</b> Modern social housing built after the second world war with later additions after 1967. Made a substantial difference to the size of Penistone, housing the expanding work force of local mines and steel works. Built on area of enclosed strip fields. The fragments of the strip field layout which survive are due to the earlier housing along the High street respecting field boundaries and former footpaths.	Residential
HSY6112	SE 2442 0381	<b>Nether Mill</b> Water powered corn mill first documented when leased to Robert Peck in 1566. Continued in use as a corn mill till the mid 20th century. There was a major fire in 1871 which destroyed much of the mill buildings. Repairs were made and business resumed. The mill finally closed on the death of its final owner in 1958. The mill buildings remained till 1967 and at some point after this Penistone Council purchased the site to widen the road. The land where the mill building stood is now part of the nearby farm but the Scout Dam still survives with little change. There is no legibility of the earlier landscape.	Industrial
HSY6113	SE 2486 0386	<b>Windermere Road</b> Modern housing estate on the outskirts of Thurlstone and Penistone shown on 1989 maps. Previously probably an area of valley floor meadows. The straight field boundaries indicate enclosure at a relatively late date. This land is on the very edge of the Thurlstone open field system and may have been unenclosed commons in the medieval period. The housing estate doesn't correspond with the enclosure pattern meaning there is no legibility of this use.	Resid ential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
HSY6114	SE 2477 0359	<b>Modern housing along Wentworth Road</b> Modern detached housing estate shown on 1989 maps and built on area of land probably enclosed in the 18th century. May have been part of the medieval open field system. Housing doesn't follow boundaries of previous enclosure so legibility is invisible.	Residential
HSY6115	SE 2460 0354	<b>Modern semi detached housing near Water Hall</b> Modern housing expanding Penistone to the north of the train line shown on 1989 maps. Built on previously enclosed land which was possibly part of the medieval open field system. There is no legibility of the enclosed landscape in the layout of the modern housing.	Residential
HSY6117	SE 2478 0484	<b>Cat Hill town field</b> Cat Hill towns field probably enclosed by agreement as the shape of the strips remain. There is some loss of field boundaries since 1851 as fields have been opened up for modern arable farming. There is partial legibility of the former open fields as strips remain quite well in places.	Enclosed Land
HSY6118	SE 2484 0417	<b>Well Field Grove</b> Modern housing estate expanding Penistone to the north. Area of former moor land probably enclosed as part of Hoyland Swaine parliamentary award in 1809 (date English 1985). Surveyed enclosure is cut through by the later railway which means that there is only fragmentary legibility of the enclosed land. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period	Residential
HSY6119	SE 2472 0412	<b>Housing along Well House Lane</b> Detached and semi detached housing expanding along Well House Lane shown on 1931 maps. Built on area of former parliamentary enclosure (date English 1985) of Hoyland Moor. The origin of the former moorland landscape is uncertain though this area is likely to be moorland by the Roman period (see Bevan 2003 for discussion of environmental evidence in region). As the buildings string out along the earlier road this gives fragmentary legibility of the enclosure landscape.	Residential
HSY6120	SE 2421 0352	<b>Stanley Mills</b> Stanley Mills is first mapped in 1931 when it was a weaving mill producing rugs and maps. The site has been reused in the production of steel wire from the 1960s. The industrial site has expanded over an area of previous gas works. Land was probably surveyed enclosure of common land as field boundaries were very straight and there is an area known as Common Cliff nearby. There is no legibility of this enclosed landscape in the layout of the mill site no former boundaries are respected.	Industrial

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
HSY6121	SE 2397 0361	<b>Settlement along Thurlstone Road</b> Semi detached housing stringing out along Thurlstone Road, first shown on 1931 maps. On an area of probable surveyed enclosure of common land. There is fragmentary legibility of the field layout preserved in property boundaries. Thurlstone road is also a early right of way.	Residential
HSY6122	SE 2415 0349	<b>Fields near Stottercliff</b> Area of surveyed enclosure which is still largely unutilised although there is a telephone exchange and part of a gas works. There is no legibility of former unenclosed land but this was probably commons or waste between the villages of Penistone and Thurlstone.	Enclosed Land
HSY6123	SE 2440 0338	<b>Site of former Penistone Station</b> Penistone station was built when the Sheffield to Manchester line came through this area in 1845. It was a busy line transporting coal to Lancashire and goods from local industry. A new passenger station was built in 1874 and the old station became a goods depot. After the closure of the Sheffield to Manchester line in 1981 this site was reused as a general storage depot. Several of the original station buildings survive alongside the disused rail line therefore legibility is significant. There is no legibility of the former strip fields however.	Comms
HSY6124	SE 2441 0343	<b>Talbot Road</b> Modern housing built alongside the disused Sheffield to Manchester rail line. Houses built after the closure of the railway. Land may have been previously part of the Penistone town field system but no boundaries are recognised by the housing so there is no legibility of this landscape	Residential
HSY6136	SE 2348 0353	<b>Tenter Hill, Thurlstone</b> Row of early 19th century weavers cottages with characteristic rows of windows to allow maximum available light into the properties. The top floor of these houses was where the weavers worked and was once connected by internal doors. Part of a the cottage industry producing woven cloth which continued after the production of yarn became mechanised in local mills. The name 'Tenter Hill' refers to the tenter frames in the rear gardens of the property which were used to hang cloth to dry and stretch after it returned from the fulling mill.	Industrial
HSY6142	SE 2441 0286	<b>Clarel Street</b> Mix of detached and semi detached housing expanding the south west of Penistone when there wasn't much built out this side of the town. First shown on 1931 maps. The houses sit within the boundaries of an enclosed strip field giving significant legibility of the enclosed landscape.	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
HSY6143	SE 2434 0281	<b>Modern expansion of Clarel Street</b>  Semi-Detached housing built between 1967 and 1989 mapping. Street layout doesn't correspond with pattern of previous enclosure so legibility is invisible.  Previously an area of open fields which was part of the 1826 Penistone enclosure award (date English 1985).	Residential
HSY6144	SE 2448 0275	<b>Green House</b>  Marked on first edition map of the area in 1851. Large courtyard property which has been converted into more residences but which still retains the character of the original buildings. Built on the edge of Penistone Green probably on previous common land. No legibility of previous character type.	Residential
HSY6145	SE 2456 0277	<b>Downing Square</b>  Early housing built at Penistone Green after parts of this common land were enclosed by a parliamentary Act in 1826 (date English 1985). Some of the boundaries of the housing plots correspond with surveyed enclosure boundaries, therefore legibility is fragmentary. 1854 mapping shows a water pump in the court yard of Downing Square.	Residential
HSY6146	SE 2460 0283	<b>Possible scrap yard</b>  Probable scrap yard which may have been related to the nearby saw mill. The east of the polygon previously contained a short terrace of early 19th century housing which has since been demolished. The boundaries of the plot corresponds to the parliamentary enclosure of common land in 1826 (date English 1985). This gives partial legibility of the enclosure.	Industrial
HSY6147	SE 2467 0280	<b>Terraced housing by Penistone Green</b>  Short stretch of terracing around Penistone Green first shown on 1931 maps. Built on parliamentary enclosure land that was previously common. The house plots correspond well with the surveyed enclosure with possible original boundaries surviving in places making legibility of the enclosed landscape significant	Residential
HSY6148	SE 2460 0302	<b>Penistone Library</b>  Modern Library built on open land behind Penistone Wesleyan Methodist Church. Previously an area of enclosed strip fields which remained undeveloped whilst the area around was built up for housing. Some boundaries correspond in part to filed boundaries so legibility is fragmentary.	Institutional
HSY6149	SE 2466 0311	<b>Housing around Pendon House</b>  Social housing in filling between the 1950s estates to the east and the older properties along the High Street. First depicted on 1968 maps. Mix of terracing, semi-detached housing and	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		larger blocks of flats. Pendon House is currently reused as sheltered housing for the elderly.	
HSY6150	SE 2469 0320	<b>Modern infilling of former vicarage grounds</b> Modern detached housing built on the former gardens of Penistone Vicarage. The vicarage gardens expanded between 1851 and 1893 to encompass this area. Previously this was enclosed strip fields. The gardens of the vicarage retained fragments of the enclosed strips till 1907 when maps on longer show them. The modern housing fits within the boundaries of the gardens but retains little of the character therefore legibility is fragmentary.	Residential
HSY6151	SE 2478 0326	<b>Penistone Town Hall and Cinema</b> Polygon contains Penistone Town Hall which was opened in 1914 and Penistone Paramount the local cinema. The cinema first opened as a library in 1913. The building of the library was funded by a Carnegie grant. Andrew Carnegie was a successful business man who funded a large number of Free Libraries across Britain and in America. The opening of the library was part of the civil improvements made by the Urban District Council. This land was previously part of the enclosed strip fields around Penistone. The buildings don't respect any of the previous enclosure boundaries so legibility is invisible.	Institutional
HSY6152	SE 2495 0344	<b>Modern industrial building</b> Modern industrial sheds on the north eastern edge of the Historic parish boundary of Penistone. First depicted on 1989 maps. Built on an area of previously enclosed land which may have been part of the medieval open field system. The works doesn't respect any earlier boundaries so legibility is invisible.	Industrial
HSY6153	SE 2490 0335	<b>Church Street</b> Terraced housing along Church Street which was first depicted on 1893 maps. The layout of the properties don't correspond to the earlier enclosed strip fields but because they run along the road which is probably of an early date legibility is fragmentary.	Residential
HSY6154	SE 2485 0330	<b>Penistone Clinic</b> Former Methodist Chapel first mapped in 1893. The building is still marked as a church up until 1948. The site is now Penistone NHS Clinic. From the position of the building it looks to have been partially altered and reused. The building plot doesn't correspond with previous enclosure so legibility is invisible.	Institutional
HSY6155	SE 2443 0334	<b>Armitage's Buildings, Garside's Buildings and Fearn's Buildings</b> Compact terraced housing built around the former train station after it became a goods yard. The naming of the strips of terrace may indicate the builder or the employer whose workforce could be housed in these homes. Built on former	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		enclosed strip fields with the external boundaries of the housing blocks corresponding with the field boundaries. This mean the legibility is partial.	
HSY6156	SE 2447 0331	<b>Penistone Fire and Ambulance Stations</b> Modern Ambulance and Fire Stations first shown on 1967 maps. Built on an area of medieval crofts. There is fragmentary legibility of the enclosed landscape as the Stations fit within previous boundaries but there has probably been considerable boundary loss since the Medieval period.	Institutional
HSY6157	SE 2448 0326	<b>Cattle Market</b> There has been a market in Penistone since 1699, when it was held in front of the church. In 1903 the Board of Agriculture issued an order prohibiting the sale of livestock in the streets unless they were paved in a way allowing them to be cleaned and disinfected after each sale. The Urban Council believed a purpose built enclosed market was the solution to this but it took several years for a site to be agreed upon and the market built. The market opened on its current site in 1910 and continues to host livestock markets. Previously the site was part of the old crofts. There is little remaining to indicate the croft layout but the market does fit within the field boundaries that remained in the early 19th century, so legibility is fragmentary. The east of the market overlies the site of the former Rose and Crown Public House, where the market was expanded in 1933	Commercial
HSY6158	SE 2462 0339	<b>Fairfield</b> Housing infilling between the town centre and the disused railway first depicted on 1931 maps. Built on former crofts behind the old Grammar school building. Some of the boundaries survive in the present housing layout giving partial legibility of the enclosures.	Residential
HSY6159	SE 2461 0296	<b>Modern expansion round Unwin street</b> Semi detached housing which is first depicted on 1931 maps and expands around earlier terraced housing in the area. A couple of the plots along Unwin Street built by 1906 mapping. Streets follow the shape of the enclosed strip fields so legibility is significant.	Residential
HSY6160	SE 2458 0289	<b>Southern end of the High Street</b> Terraced housing at the southern end of Penistone High Street built along the road which connected Penistone proper to Penistone Green. Shown on 1893 maps. The houses also fit well within the enclosed strip fields giving significant legibility of the medieval landscape.	Residential
HSY6162	SE 2453 0347	<b>Bridge Street</b> Area of industrial buildings of an unknown use. First buildings on the site by 1894 mapping. These are added to over the years and extended so aspects of these earlier buildings	Industrial

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		remain. Built along the road towards Thurlstone on land that was probably part of the Penistone open field system. Aside from the association with the road there is no evidence of the enclosed landscape so legibility is fragmentary.	
HSY6163	SE 2432 0370	<b>Penistone car hire</b>  Modern garage and car hire first shown on 1931 maps. Built on the plot of land surrounded by the River Don and the mill race running towards Nether Mill. Land probably enclosed and used for grazing in the 18th century. Previously may have been common land surrounding the river. The Mill race has now been filled in but the garage still ends at the former boundary so legibility is fragmentary.	Commercial
HSY6164	SE 2442 0373	<b>Bridge Mill Works</b>  Bridge Mill Joinery Works built on a strip of land between Barnsley Road and the River Don. First buildings on this site in 1893. Structures have been gradually extended and new buildings added over the years. Previously a remnant of woodland alongside the river. There is no legibility of this character type in the current landscape.	Industrial
HSY6165	SE 2434 0362	<b>Historic settlement area, Bridge End</b>  The historic character of this area of settlement is drawn from the 18th and 19th century buildings which built up around the point where the turnpiked Sheffield to Halifax Road crossed the river Don (turnpiked in 1777. The Bridge Hotel and The White Hart Inn are both named on 1893 maps and a Smithy is marked at the west of the polygon. Also within the polygon St Mary's Well which dates to the Medieval period. The presence of a well combined with the fact that this is a river crossing at the point Thurlstone and Penistone Parishes meet makes it likely that there was medieval settlement, possibly a farmstead in this area. The Medieval Well and ancient highway (later turnpiked) provide fragmentary legibility of the previous settlement.	Residential
HSY6166	SE 2441 0363	<b>Wentworth road</b>  High density terraced housing expanding the settlement around Bridge End and St Mary's Well. Shown on 1893 maps. Built on an area of possible medieval open fields which may have been enclosed late as the field boundaries don't follow the reverse s shaped strips. There is no legibility of the enclosed landscape and the road which the houses line is a new thoroughfare contemporary with the housing.	Residential
HSY6167	SE 2459 0331	<b>Former site of Penistone market</b>  The cattle market in Penistone took place in the streets around the front of the church up until 1910 when a new purpose built market place was constructed (HSY6157). Now this area of buildings are reused as the commercial shopping centre of Penistone. In 1290 Sir Elias de Midhope, the lord of the manor at Langsett was granted the right to hold a market	Commercial

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		<p>in Penisale (thought to be near Langsett). Long after this fair ceased to exist Godfrey Bosville of Gunthwaite tried to revive the old charter to open a market in Penistone. There were complaints from the markets of Barnsley and Huddersfield so a new charter was applied for and gained. The market opened in 1699. The buildings on this site built up gradually. Penistone Cloth Hall was built in 1763 because of the success of the market. This made Penistone an important centre for trade for the local woollen industry (Hey 2002, 103). Other market buildings and inns built up in the late 18th century. These buildings survive well and are reused as shops. Before 1699 this area was probably a village green in front of the church. The market buildings and roads probably retain the shape of the medieval green giving fragmentary legibility of the previous landscape. It is possible that although there was no charter for a market in Penistone before that date trading occurred in this area. Within the church yard there is the base of a possible medieval market cross.</p>	
HSY6168	SE 2457 0327	<p><b>Penistone High Street</b> Commercial centre of Penistone which built up around the success of Penistone market which opened in 1699. A local assessment of the town in 1697 stated that there were no innkeepers and few tradesmen. Inns and shops grew up around the market place and 19th century maps mark several inns and a post office. There have been modern additions and alterations to the shops but a large number of 19th century buildings remain. This area was the historic core of Penistone. The township of Penistone is mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086) and was probably a small settlement at this time. The settlement would have consisted of burgage plots built along the High Street. There is still significant legibility of the lay out of Penistone along earlier roads and some signs of the narrow house plots remains.</p>	Commercial
HSY6169	SE 2459 0335	<p><b>Former grounds of Penistone Grammar school</b> Part of commercial centre of Penistone which built up around the market square. Built on the grounds of Penistone Grammar School. The school was founded in 1392 near to the church. The early school masters were probably priests. After the abolition of the chantries by Edward VI in 1547 many schools across the country failed. However, in Penistone the lands which had paid for the chantry chapels transferred to the school. The school was rebuilt in 1716 probably due to the success of the new market. This building continued its use as a school until 1911 when it was relocated north of Penistone (see HSY6095). The grounds of the school were gradually built up from around the time of the new market, changing the historic character of the area to a predominantly commercial basis. The school building still remains as a bank giving significant legibility of the former institutional use of the site.</p>	Commercial

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
HSY6170	SE 2461 0308	<b>Housing at south of High Street</b> Terraced housing built along the road which connected Penistone to Penistone Green which is first depicted on 1893 maps. Some of the short terraces in the north of the polygon are earlier and are shown on 1851 maps. As part of the residential development a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel first mapped in 1893 was also built. The housing follows the line of the road and Victoria Street fills the shape of the enclosed strip field so legibility is partial	Residential
HSY6171	SE 2445 0360	<b>Works on Wentworth Road</b> Small industrial site of unknown product, first depicted on 1906 maps. Retains the original building which has latter additions. Built on an area of piecemeal enclosure which may have previously been part of the Penistone open field system. There is no legibility of the enclosed landscape.	Industrial
HSY6172	SE 2450 0352	<b>Bridge Street</b> Late 19th century settlement connecting Penistone to Bridge End. Mix of semi detached properties and short terraces. Polygon also contains the Police station which was built at some point before 1893 mapping. Housing built along the earlier road on an area of probably piecemeal enclosure possibly was part of the medieval open field system. There is fragmentary legibility of the former landscape because the housing respects the earlier road.	Residential
HSY6173	SE 2438 0351	<b>Fragment of enclosed field</b> Fragment of fields remaining within Penistone. Good survival of field boundaries with a reverse s curve indicative of medieval ploughing. This gives significant legibility of the open field system	Enclosed Land
HSY6178	SE 2358 0353	<b>Don Terrace</b> Short post second world war terrace built facing on to the River Don, first shown on 1948 maps. Built on land that was probably part of the medieval crofts. There is fragmentary legibility of this former enclosed land as the northern boundary of the housing corresponds with an earlier boundary.	Residential
HSY6179	SE 2358 0359	<b>Former croft fields</b> The process of removing hedge boundaries of the former croft fields began prior to the 19th century but by 1893 maps this had made a significant change to the landscape with most boundaries removed. There is now fragmentary legibility of the line of the crofts as the eastern boundary of the area remains where the croft fields would have met the common land.	Enclosed Land
HSY6184	SE 2323 0344	<b>19th Century development of Thurlstone</b> Vernacular cottages and terraces predominantly built by 1893. This area of Thurlstone was partially settled by 1816 when the Thurlstone enclosure award map was drawn up and	Residential

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		it is marked as enclosed land at this time. The enclosure is quite regular so is likely to be of a late date. Jefferys map of 1775 indicates that at this time there is practically no settlement along Manchester Road and the land looks not to be enclosed. There is no evidence of medieval settlement on this land with the earlier village finishing at the southern end of Towngate, at Town End Well. This land was probably unenclosed commons prior to the 18th century enclosure. The houses line the earlier roads and largely sit within the earlier enclosed fields so legibility is partial	
HSY6190	SE 2339 0350	<b>Thurlstone School</b> Late Victorian School building which was built as the village of Thurlstone expanded along Manchester Road due to the burgeoning cloth industry. The building was still marked as a school on 1948 maps. It has now been reused. Built at the southern limits of the medieval town on a former burgage plot. There is fragmentary legibility of the former land use as the plot of land runs perpendicular to Towngate.	Institutional
HSY6191	SE 2357 0345	<b>Rock Side Road</b> Vernacular housing built in the mid 19th century on an area of land that was enclosed as part of the Thurlstone parliamentary enclosure award of 1816 (date English 1985). Still retains many of the boundaries of the enclosure award so legibility is significant.	Residential
HSY6294	SE 2464 0376	<b>Water Hall</b> Site of the medieval manor house of the De Penistones. The house is in a low lying position and it may have been moated originally. The earliest documented reference to the site is in around 1300 when a grant was made by 'John ad Aquam of Penistone' (at the water). The buildings now on the site are largely 17th century. There are parts of the building which may have earlier timber framing within their structure (Ryder 1983) but no certain evidence for that so legibility of the earlier elite residence is fragmentary. In the 18th century the Wordsworths became lords of the manor of Penistone and settled at Water Hall. The current building is now named after the Wordsworth's.	Residential
HSY6300	SE 2552 0389	<b>Fields around Shrogg Wood</b> Area of large fields which have seen some boundary loss since 1851. Fields probably used for sheep pasture which was an important part of the economy. The fields are large with fairly straight boundaries but probably predate the parliamentary awards in the area as the land is shown as enclosed on Jefferys 1775 map. There are areas of extant ridge and furrow in the polygon indicating that the land was used for arable in the medieval period but there is no clear area of open fields so legibility is fragmentary. It is uncertain which settlement these open fields would have been associated with. The area is outside of the historic parish	Enclosed Land

HER	Grid Ref.	Description	Broad Type
		boundaries of Penistone and fell within Hoyland Swaine. There are no substantial settlements within Hoyland Swaine nearby	

## 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.

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- 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*
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- 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.

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