

SEWAGE FARM COTTAGE

Wath Road, Elsecar



Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Historic Buildings Appraisal & Impact Assessment

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

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District/Unitary Authority:	Barnsley
Parish:	Nether Hoyland
Elevation:	c. 47 m above Ordnance Datum
Planning Reference(s):	TBC
Designation Status(s):	Site is undesignated The site falls within the Elsecar Heritage Action Zone (HAZ) – Area 8
Fieldwork/site survey by:	Oliver Jessop MCIFA and Dan Slatcher MCIFA
Prepared by:	Oliver Jessop MCIFA and Dan Slatcher MCIFA
Contributions by	Dr Victoria Beauchamp
Reviewed by	Oliver Jessop MCIFA
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	5
2	METHODOLOGY	8
3	SITE DESCRIPTION.....	11
4	UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	14
5	UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL.....	23
6	UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - SIGNIFICANCE	27
7	IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	32
8	DISCUSSION	34
9	SUPPORTING INFORMATION	36
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES.....	44

Appendix 1: Historic Maps and Photographs

Appendix 2: Photographs - The Site and Setting

Appendix 3: Photographs – Sewage Farm Cottage

Appendix 4: South Yorkshire SMR Information

Appendix 5: Listed Building Descriptions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment for a site off Wath Road, Elsecar, South Yorkshire. The ownership boundary comprises of a long linear plot which follows the course of the Dearne and Dove Canal measuring c.80m x 610m, being centred on National Grid Reference SE 3885 0048. The proposals for the redevelopment of the site comprise the demolition of Sewage Farm Cottage and the construction of a single new residential dwelling to the south-west, no works are proposed elsewhere within the land ownership boundary.

The site is partially disused with over 60% covered with scrub and dense vegetation, but has until recently been used as residential accommodation and commercial purposes. The site is currently occupied by the former sewage farm managers house dating to c.1840s, a number of modern outbuildings and hardstanding, is relatively level, and is bounded by a hedgerow and housing to the north-west, open ground to the north-east, woodland and the Dearne and Dove Canal to the south-east and a field to the south-west.

Heritage Assets within the whole ownership boundary site comprise below ground archaeology and the standing fabric of Sewage Farm Cottage. Cartographic evidence suggests that to the east of the site, below ground archaeology is likely to comprise the remains of canal structures associated with the Dearne and Dove Canal, principally the U-shaped canal basin shown on the 1855 OS map, although this was infilled by 1887. The remains of the inclined plane to the west and associated coke ovens and turntable to the south-east. Additional structures linked to the operation of the former coal wharf to the north of Sewage Farm Cottage include the network of sidings and train tracks, the loading staithes and second bank of coke ovens and the site of the former sewage works.

The single potential feature of archaeological interest within the vicinity of the new dwelling is the course of the 19th Century tramway linking the Jump Incline to the U-Shaped basin. This had however, been removed by 1892 and the surrounding land remodelled following the infilling of the U-shaped basin to the west and movement of coal transportation to the northern area and the likelihood of finding undisturbed in-situ stone blocks from this section of the tramway are considered to be low

The siting of the new dwelling has taken account of identified archaeological features within the site and is carefully positioned to avoid any direct or indirect impact upon them, this ensuring that any undisturbed archaeological remains are protected in-situ.

It is considered that the proposed development will result in a degree of harm to undesignated heritage assets of local significance such as Sewage Farm Cottage, although the loss of this building could be mitigated through a scheme of archaeological building recording in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by SYAS and Barnsley MBC.

There will be no harm to designated heritage assets, either in the form of direct physical impacts or in terms of an effect on their settings. Overall it is considered that the scheme is in compliance with relevant policies from the adopted Barnsley Local Plan.

I INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and historic buildings appraisal to provide a statement of heritage significance and an assessment of impact for a site at 214 Wath Road, Elsecar, south Yorkshire centred on National Grid Reference SE 3885 0048 (**Figure 1**).

It has been prepared to inform a planning application for the development of a single new residential dwelling at the site, which will replace a disused house, known as 'Sewage Farm Cottage'.

AIMS

The purpose of this report is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate (after ClfA, 2017):

- an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study;
- an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined;
- an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings; and
- strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings.

SCOPE

This document describes the archaeological and historical context of the site, analyses any heritage significance and its contribution to the significance of other heritage assets, and presents an assessment of the impact of the proposed development.

Following the production of an initial report as agreed with Tony Wiles (Senior Conservation Officer Barnsley MBC), further consultation was made with the Andy Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) who requested that the whole of the ownership boundary (red line) should be assessed to inform the detailed assessment area (green line) where the new development is proposed (see **Figure 2**). In addition, SYAS requested that an appraisal of the former Sewage Farm Cottage was undertaken to assess its heritage significance, if any. This document combines all of the elements requested above by Barnsley MBC and SYAS.

The scope of this report included desk-based research, a site inspection and walkover survey of the surrounding area including the route of the Dove and Dearne Canal to the east and the former Jump Pit incline to the west.

The desk-based research and assessment of setting considered inter alia archaeological records and designated heritage assets within a 500m study area of the site. This was to provide sufficient background information to place the site within its context and to identify heritage assets that may possess settings which could be affected by proposed scheme of works at the site.

The work has been undertaken at a time when governments restrictions with respect to Covid-19 apply and any deviation from relevant guidance has been documented in Section 2 below.

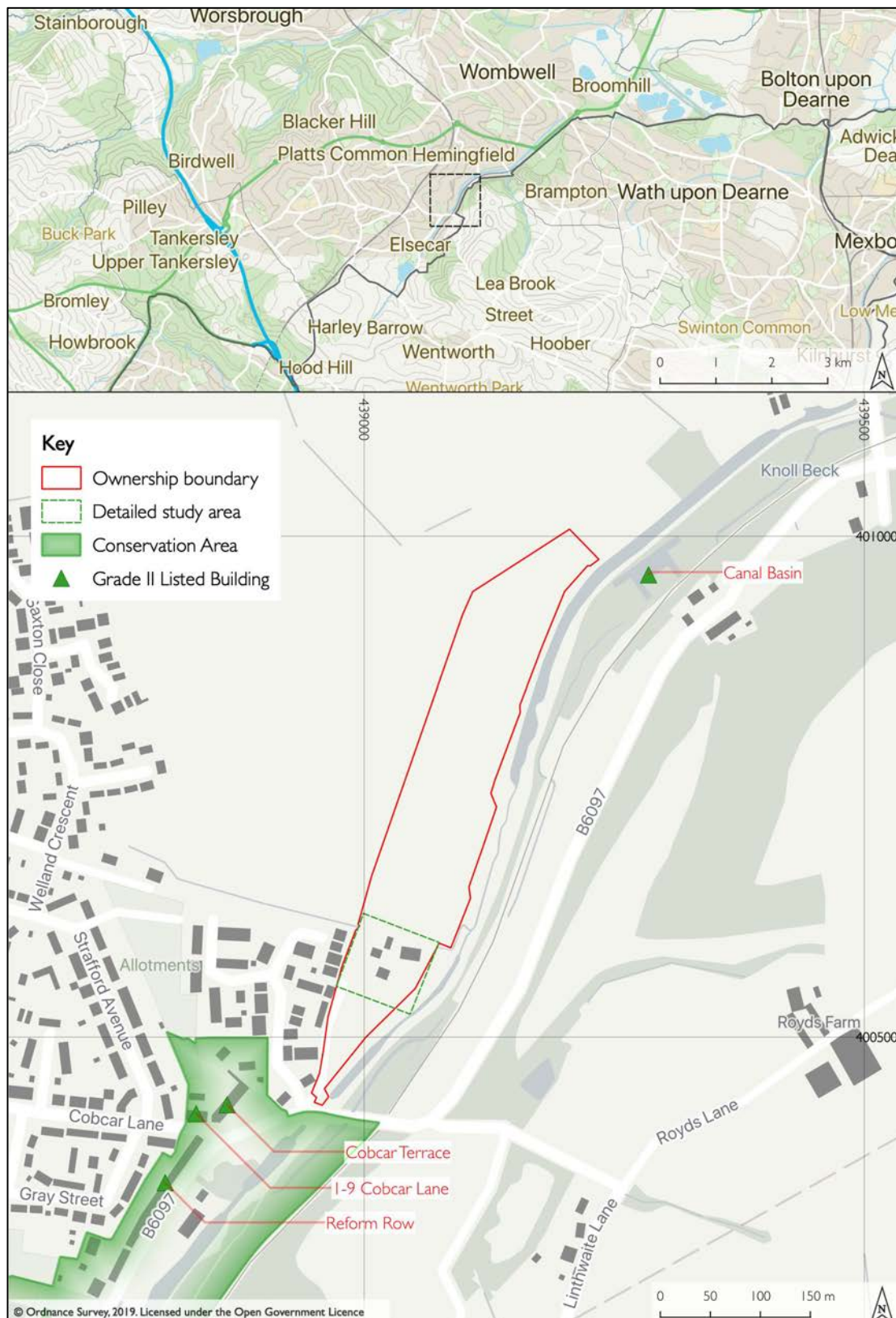


Figure I: Site location map showing heritage designations, ownership boundary and study area

2 METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessments (2020a), and in reference to pertinent legislation, guidance and planning policy as set out in the Bibliography (**Section 11**).

LIMITATIONS

The scope of the report is limited to:

- A walkover survey of the site and study area;
- Review of relevant archive and documentary material;
- Consultation of plans and information provided by the Client and their Architect;
- Relevant published literature and websites.

DESK-BASED RESEARCH

A review of information has been undertaken to establish the historic background of the site and study area. The sources consulted are listed in **Section 10** of this report, and include:

- The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- National Record of the Historic Environment dataset;
- The National Heritage List for England – Historic England;
- Documentary sources, including publications and relevant grey literature reports and surveys where available;
- Geological Mapping;
- Historic mapping including relevant Ordnance Survey Maps;
- Historic and modern aerial photographs available inter alia through Britain from Above and Google Earth; and
- Online sources and relevant publications held by The JESSOP Consultancy.

No visit to any archive has been possible because of government restrictions with respect to Covid-19 and web-based sources have therefore been used wherever possible.

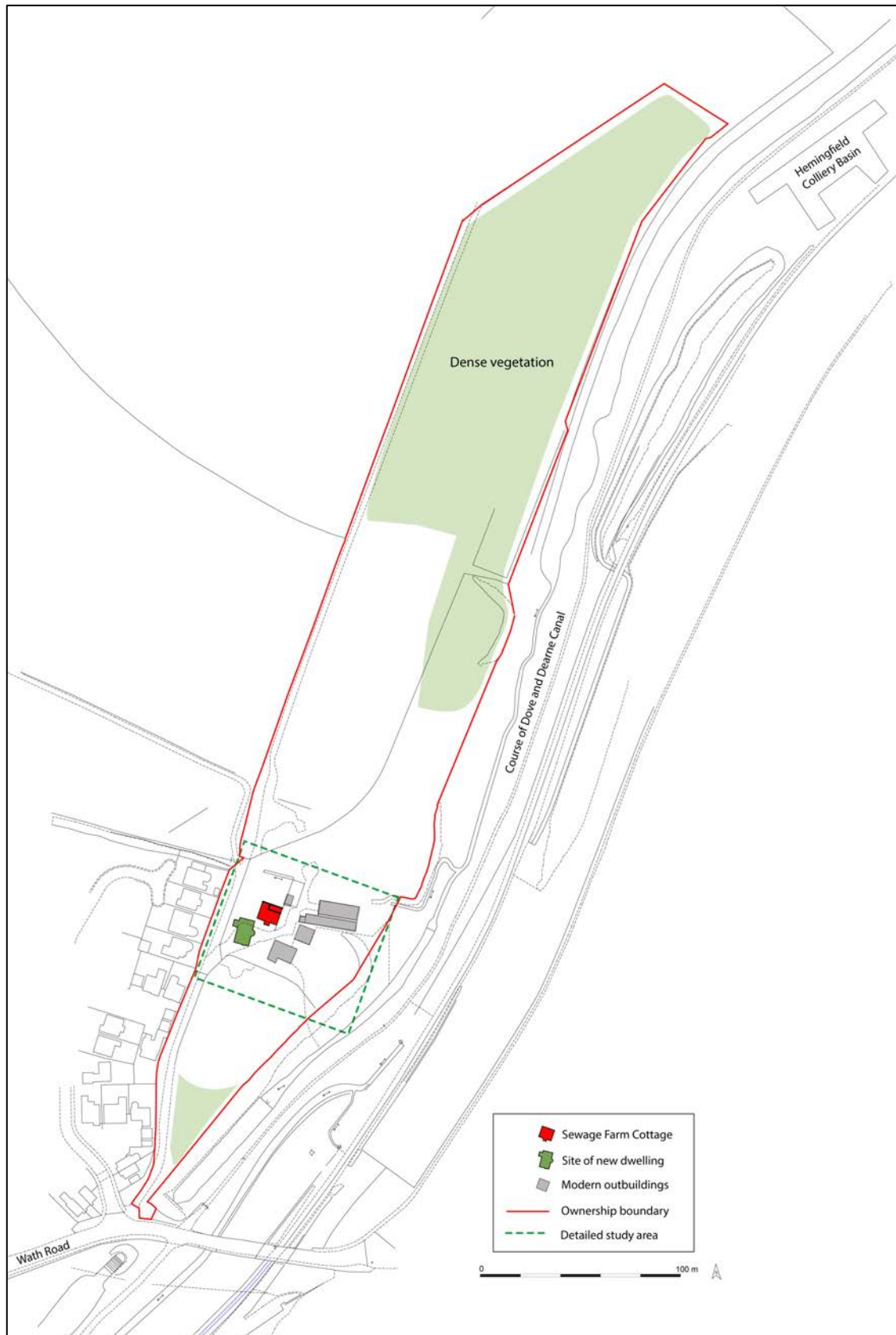


Figure 2: Site layout plan

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SITE APPRAISAL

The site was inspected in May 2020 by Oliver Jessop MCIfA and Dan Slatcher MCIfA in order to assess its character, identify visible heritage assets and identify factors that may affect the survival or condition of known or potential assets and their settings.

A second visit was made in September 2020 by Oliver Jessop to examine the wider setting of the site which was partially restricted due to dense vegetation.

ASSESSMENT

This report provides a discussion of the results of the preceding stages of desk-based research and survey; an assessment of the significance (including a description of their setting) of heritage assets identified at the site and those within the wider area identified to be sensitive to change; an assessment of impact; and recommendations. Details of the methodology and terminology adopted for assessment significance (and setting), sensitivity and impacts is provided in **Section 5**, with consulted guidance listed in the Bibliography.

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

The site is located some 4 km east of Junction 36 of the M1 motorway, 950 m east of Elsecar Railway Station, immediately to the north and west of the B6097 Wath Road and immediately east of Shire Oak Drive – postal address 214 Wath Road (**Figure 1**). The site is centred on National Grid Reference SE 3885 0048.

The site (**Figure 2**) is currently occupied by the former sewage farm managers house, a number of outbuildings and hardstanding, is relatively level, and is bounded by a hedgerow and housing to the northwest, open ground to the northeast, woodland and the Deame and Dove Canal to the south-east and a field to the south-west.

The site is not recorded in the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), although was recognised as having heritage importance by Historic England in their Historic Area Assessment (Rimmer et al, 2019, pp260-261).

The initial focus of this report has been Sewage Farm Cottage and a study area of c.75m x 85m as agreed with Tony Wiles of Barnsley MBC, which is identified as a green dashed line/box on relevant plans and graphics used within this document. A second larger study area representing the ownership boundary measuring c.80m x 610m has also been assessed for its archaeological and heritage potential which is recorded as a red line boundary on relevant graphics.

GEOLOGY

The underlying bedrock geology at the site is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2020).

DESIGNATIONS

The site is undesignated although does fall within **Area 8** of the **Elsecar Heritage Action Zone** (HAZ) established in 2017 *'as part of a national, Government-sponsored programme of targeted support for villages, towns and cities. The Elsecar HAZ is a three-year partnership between Historic England (HE) and Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) involving a range of local stakeholders'* (Rimmer et al, 2019, 6).

It should be noted that in the Historic England survey that *"the Sewage Farm property including the entire area of the former canal basin and staithes, was not accessible during the period of research"* (Rimmer at al, 2019, 261).

There are no Listed buildings within the red line ownership boundary, although there are four designated sites, each listed at Grade II within the vicinity of the site (see **Figure 1**):

- 1-9 Cobcar Lane, located some 100m south-west of the site (**NHLE: 1151088**);
- Cobcar Terrace, located some 100m south-west of the site (**NHLE: 1191318**);
- Reform Row, located some 100m south-west of the site (**NHLE: 1315024**); and
- Canal Basin and Associated Culvert and Canal Lining, located some 20m north-east of the northern edge of the site on the east bank of the canal (**NHLE: 1151022**)

CURRENT APPEARANCE OF THE SITE AND REVIEW OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The land within the existing ownership boundary has undergone numerous changes as detailed in the proceeding sections of this report, however it should be noted that since the decommissioning of the sewage works within during the 1980s (see **Appendix 1.11**) the land can be broadly divided into three zones as illustrated on two Google Earth images from 2002 (**Appendix 1.12**) and 2017 (**Appendix 1.13**).

The northern two-thirds of the site has been cleared of the former structures associated with the sewage works and earlier 19th Century industrial activity associated with the Jump Incline, coal wharf and coke ovens.

The southern third is sub-divided into a relatively level southern section covered with grass and used as pasture which is above a former industrial zone used as coke ovens in the 1850s, with a small area surrounding Sewage farm Cottage where there are areas of hard standing and relatively modern outbuildings and temporary structures. To the east of this is the site of a former canal basin, that appears to have been backfilled in the 1880s.

A site visit, undertaken in May 2020 has indicated that the site has been used for a residential dwelling and storage purposes until recently and there are numerous shipping containers, scrap vehicles etc. remaining from activities undertaken by previous owners on the site have used the area immediately to the north of Sewage Farm Cottage for the storage of rubble and rubbish, which have recently been cleared by the new land owner, enhancing the overall appearance of the site with new security fencing added around the perimeter.

PLANNING BACKGROUND

At the time of writing no planning application has been made with respect to the proposed development. The current proposal is to demolish the existing building (a former Managers house) and construct a single new residential dwelling immediately to the south-west (see **Figure 2**). The new dwelling will be accessed along the existing track from Wath Road (**Appendix 2.1**) and will be constructed within an area of tarmac/hardstanding adjacent to the existing cottage (**Appendix 2.3**).

4 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BASELINE

The following baseline has been prepared in reference to sources outlined in **Section 2** and a figure showing the sites of recorded heritage assets, referred to within the text by **HA** numbers, is reproduced as **Figure 3**, with a full gazetteer of sites is included in **Appendix 4** and listed building descriptions at **Appendix 5**. Additional archaeological features within a direct connection to the land within the ownership boundary are discussed with reference to **Figure 4** and identified (A) to (K). Historic maps and illustrations are included as **Appendix 1**, while relevant photographs are included as **Appendix 2**.

PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN

There is little confirmed recorded evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the wider area, although several sites are suggested from aerial photographic evidence. The site lies well to the north and northeast of the locations of the Templeborough, Rotherham and Doncaster Roman forts and settlements. The Roman roads in South Yorkshire do not pass near Elsecar and there are few records of settlements in the vicinity.

A rectangular double-ditched enclosure located on the northern side of the valley between Skiers Hall Cottages and the Old Vicarage has been recorded from cropmarks. Similar enclosures have been recorded to the south-east within Wentworth Park and Hoover. In 2008 excavations at Roebuck Hill, Jump, to the north of the site, revealed an Iron Age round house superseded by a late Iron Age enclosure, later abandoned during the Roman period. Finds from the enclosure site also identified Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints suggesting the area has long had some form of human habitation (Rimmer et al: 7). Possible late prehistoric to Romano-British ditches, pits, and gullies, are also recorded at Hemingfield (**HA1**).

Given its relatively small area, and later ground disturbance, there is little potential for remains of Prehistoric or Roman date to survive within the site.

MEDIEVAL

There is little, if any evidence for early medieval activity in the wider area. Elsecar is absent from the Domesday Book and was a later creation, established at the edges of the townships of Hoyland, Brampton and Wentworth, in the parish of Wath upon Dearne (Rimmer et al: 9).

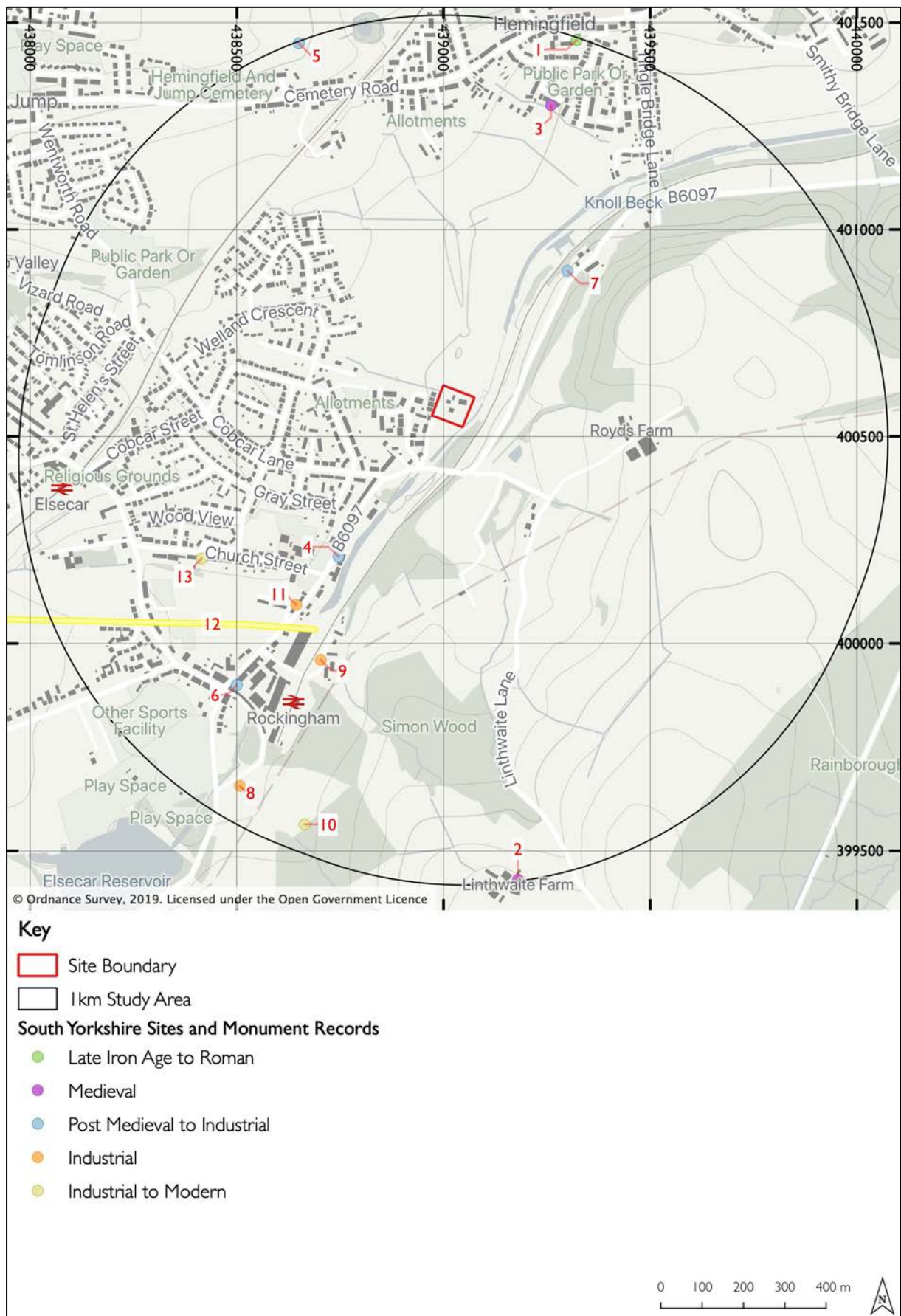


Figure 3: Location of archaeological sites in the South Yorkshire SMR (1km radius of detailed study area)

An area of ridge and furrow, representing medieval ploughing has been recorded off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield (**HA3**), although this has now been built over (Rimmer et al: 9).

There are few recorded medieval remains in the wider area, none within the site and no evidence for medieval settlement activity within the site.

POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

The first documentary record of Elsecar is contained within the Wentworth Court Roll of 1576. The village developed largely as a result of the industries that exploited the local reserves of ironstone and coal in the 18th and 19th Centuries under the patronage of the Fitzwilliam family of Wentworth Woodhouse. Coal mining in particular contributed to the wealth of the Fitzwilliam's considerable wealth and they dictated the development of the village through the provision of housing and control over the management of the collieries and ironworks (May 2017b: summary).

Increasing industrialisation from the 18th century led to improvements in communications including the arrival of the Dearne Dove Canal in 1796 and the railway in 1847, the latter following an Act of Parliament "for making several lines of railway between Penistone, Barnsley, Elsecar and Doncaster to be called The South Yorkshire, Doncaster and Goole railway" (22nd July 1847). This included connections to "*the Elsecar branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal in township of Nether Hoyland*" (Acts 1848, p545-47).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE: CANALS, COLLIERIES AND COKE

On the eastern boundary of the site lies the Dearne and Dove Canal including Cobcar Lock and overflow and an area of wharfing. The canal was granted assent by an Act of Parliament in 1793 and by 1796 construction had reached Cobcar Ing where it was originally intended to end. However, after Earl Fitzwilliam's intervention and investment it was extended to the Elsecar basin by 1799 to serve New Colliery and the Elsecar ironworks (May 2017b: 18).

In 1840 a small colliery was established at Platts Common, to the northwest of the site by William Vizard (Jones 2017), one of the companies leasing rights from the Wentworth estate (Rotherham 2017, 72-73). The concern was named the Hoyland and Elsecar Coal Company and started as a partnership between Vizard, The Earl of Lauderdale and Anthony Maitland which ended just two years later in 1843 (Sheffield Independent 15 April 1843,7). The firm also made Coke (Jones 2017). In order to facilitate the movement of the coal to market a 2km incline (**A**) was established between the colliery and a staithe (**D**) on the Dearne Dove Canal (**J**) that also took in Jump Pit. From here it was taken to Hull "whence the coal is exported to the various posts on the east coast"(1851).

The end of this inclined plane, historically known locally as Vizzard's tramway (Barnsley Chronicle 14 October 1876, 8) falls within the site boundary along with a number of associated sidings (**F**) giving access to the wharf area. Interestingly, the coal wharf appears to have been in its infancy when the 1838 Wombwell Tithe and 1842 Wath upon Dearne Tithe maps were surveyed (see **Appendix I.1**) with the dotted outline of the incline being included, but no structures or features associated with the wharf or coke ovens, although this may be a cartographic omission as the 1841 OS map (**Appendix I.2**) does depict the curved arc of a bank of coke ovens (**C**) in the southern part of the site and the incline extending away to the north-west. None of the land to the north had been developed at this date within Wombwell.

In 1851 the Third report on the Coals suited to the Steam Navy reported that coal from the mine was "very hard, durable, and excellent for steam purposes" and "the present price at the shipping staithe at Elsecar, on the Dearne and Dove canal is 5s 9d per ton" (p25 quoted at hemingfieldcolliery.org).

The 1855 edition of the Ordnance Survey map of 1855 (**Appendix I.3**) depicts Elsecar as a small settlement with a rural hinterland. Local roads shown include Cobcar Lane skirting the south side of Cobcar Wood to the north of the village and west of the site. The reservoir for the Dove and Dearne Canal is located to the south of the village, with the canal shown immediately east of the site (**J**), with a series of canal basins, locks and overflows shown. A tramway (**A**) is shown extending to the west as far as the colliery at Platts Common, with an inclined plane shown leading from Jump Pit to a turn table, not clearly drawn but marked, at the U-shaped canal basin (**B**) which may have been associated with the operation of the Coke Ovens (**C**). An L-shaped building which correlates with the existing Sewage Farm Cottage is also depicted on the 1855 map. It was not until after 1855 that the inclined plane had a direct connection to the main South Yorkshire, Doncaster and Goole railway on the opposite (east) side of the canal.

Newspaper advertisements for merchants such as Rhodes & Smith of the time state that 'Elsecar Soft Coke' was used by the Sheffield File manufacturers and table blade maker (Sheffield Daily Telegraph 25 May 1858, 4). No direct evidence has been found for the types of coke produced on the site, but it seems likely the coke kilns (**C**) to the south of the house were associated with the mining concern and a crucial aspect of the coal wharf and transhipment point with the Dove and Dearne Canal.

After the collapse of the initial Vizzard Partnership a John Woodhouse Day operated the pit until 1864, later sub-letting it to Charles Wells senior. He was later joined by Messrs William Singleton

Birch and John Ryde, mineral merchants from Manchester who persuaded him to sink deeper pits (Hemmingfieldcolliery.org). They were the first to exploit the Silkstone Seam in the area, the new shaft of 20 ft diameter and 106 yard deep opening in January 1876 (Hull Packet 21 January 1876, 3). As the consequence the traffic on the inclined plane was said to be much increased.

Details following an accident on the tramway in 1876 in which two local women, a Mrs Carr and a Mrs Darley, were killed noted:

“The tramway has been regularly used since the pits became the property of the Hoyland Silkstone Colliery Company, with the difference: that company having sunk new shafts, the output and consequently the traffic passing over the line has been considerably increased. Although the public have no right to use the line as a means of communication from Jump and that district to Platts Common, persons have been in the habit of walking along it for years...a train full of corves...are let down by rope or chain from the engine near the pit” (Barnsley Chronicle 14 October 1876, 8). After 1877 the need for the inclined plane decreased as a connection to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway was established to the north of the colliery.

Wells, Birch and Ryde Company Limited changed its name to the Hoyland Silkstone Colliery Company Limited after 1880 but in 1883 went into voluntary liquidation and was taken over by the secretary Fincken and the company eventually became the Hoyland Silkstone Coal and Coke Co. Ltd in 1888 backed by capitalists from Lancashire with Fincken becoming the Agent and Commercial Manager of the pit. (Hemmingfieldcolliery.org). The mine closed in 1928.

An extension to the inclined plane running immediately south of the house over a lift bridge to the railway is illustrated on a drawing from 1887 (**Appendix I.4**), while to the east of the house is Cobcar Lock (**H**). To the south of the house are depicted the range of which are now described ‘Old Coke Ovens’ (**C**). To the north of the house are shown the sidings and ‘colly tips’ (**F**), which represent a complex network of trainlines that are also illustrated on the 1892 OS map (**Appendix I.5**). A wall which surrounds the house on three sides is marked and to the north a further ‘L’ shaped structure of a similar size to the house is on the same side of the wall.

The Parish boundary is also marked as running part way along this wall and marking the division between Elsecar and Wombwell. The U-shaped canal basin shown on the 1855 OS map has been infilled at this date and with one of the trainlines running directly over the top of its former location. The 1892 OS map depicts a new U-shaped bank of coke ovens (**E**) to the north of the site with train lines running up to either side. The 1930 edition of the OS (**Appendix I.7**) shows that the sidings, incline and coke ovens had been removed from the site.

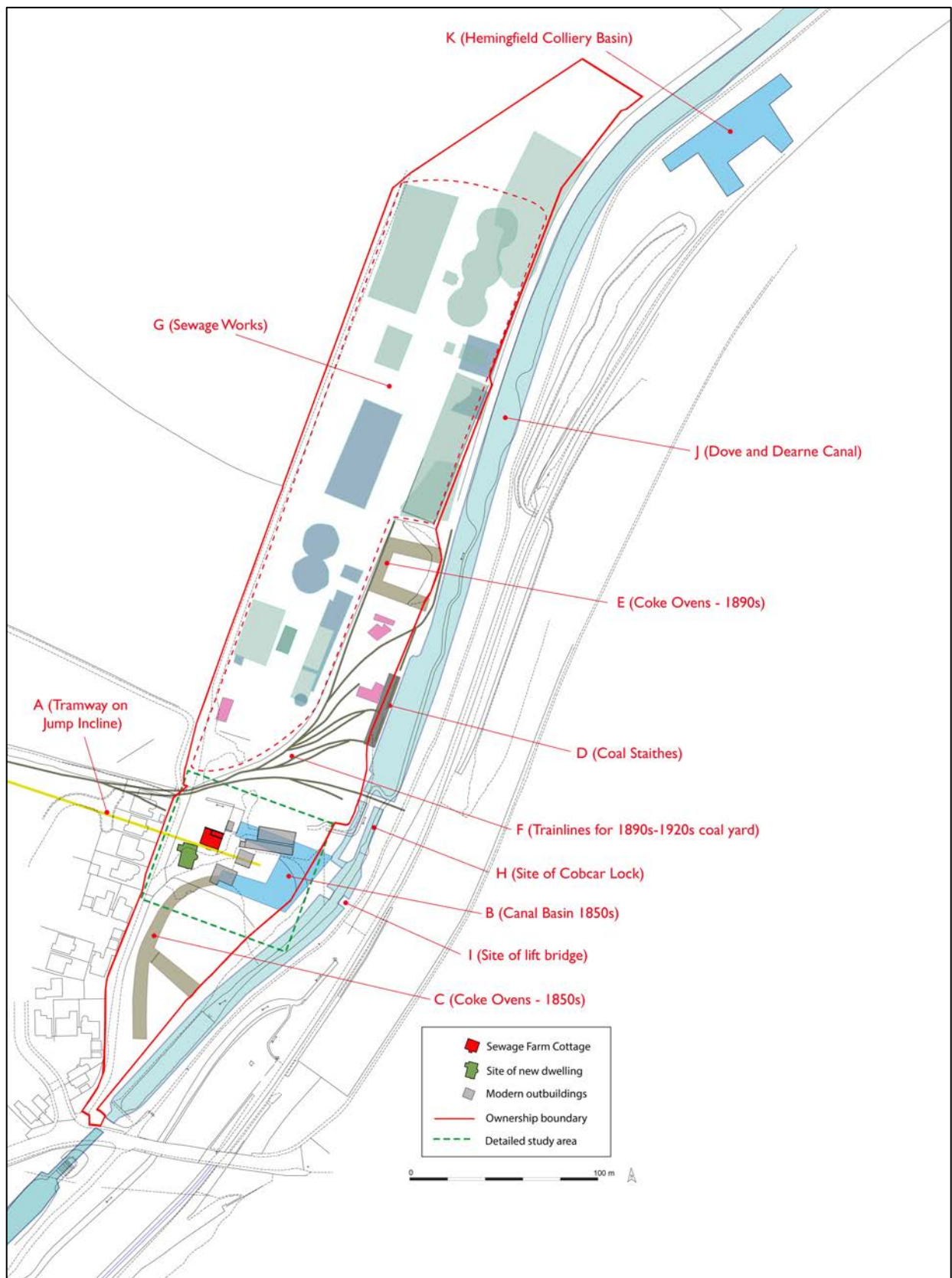


Figure 4: Location of identified archaeological features within proximity of ownership boundary

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THE SEWAGE FARM

Around the time of the reduction in the use of the inclined plane, planning for the Nether Hoyland sewage works had begun. In 1878 the Earl FitzWilliam agreed to let 4 acres of land for the purpose to the rural sanitary authority for Nether Hoyland for the rate of 1d per acre as long as there was no nuisance to the adjoining property (Wakefield and West Riding Herald 04 May 1878, 6). It is unclear where the land was, the area shown on the 1903 OS map showing the sewage works was a little over 6 acres (**Appendix I.6**). However, it was another 18 years before it was announced that on the 13th October 1896 at 3pm in the afternoon the sewage works at Elsecar would be opened (Sheffield Daily Telegraph 1 October 1896, 6). Parliamentary papers suggest they were not fully operational at this time (January 1897, 158). They had been constructed under the supervision of William Farrington, engineer and served a population of 13,000 and area of 2,084 acres.

In 1907 the Hoyland nether Urban Council took the decision to reconstruct their sewage dispersal system at Elsecar. In 1904 a scheme had been sanctioned for two circular filters to be installed which were to be “60ft in diameter, 6ft deep and 1,206 superficial yards of surface area”. The amended scheme was for “two circular filters 50ft in diameter and one rectangular filter 160ft by 60ft giving a total surface area of 1,290 superficial square yards. It was also proposed to use grit tanks (4850 gallon capacity) rather than secondary tanks and septic tanks of 145,000 gallon capacity (Barnsley Chronicle 30 March 1907: 3). It appears this was the format adopted by the council as can be seen on the 1930 edition of the OS (**Appendix I.7**) which clearly identifies the separate parts of the sewage farm. The invitation to tender was placed on the 15th May 1909 in the Sheffield Daily Telegraph for the supply of “percolating filters, valve chambers, effluent drains and appurtenant works” (Sheffield Daily Telegraph 15 May 1909, 1). In 1914 the council borrowed £1,344 from the Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society to further enlarge and improve the sewage works in order to be able to deal with complaints from the West Riding Water Board about effluent passing into the South Yorkshire Canal. The additional works provided for septic tanks and sludge lagoons (Sheffield Daily Telegraph 14 March 1914, 6 & 27 May 1914, 4).

A photograph of the managers house taken during the 1920s appeared in Barnsley Today (May 2018: 41, https://issuu.com/barnsleytoday8/docs/barnsley_today_may_3rd_proof) (**Appendix I.10**).

In 1930 the sewage works was further enlarged, the work carried out by Swift Brothers and Haslam Ltd of Doncaster for the sum of £15,000. The Sheffield Independent (11 March 1930: 9). noted the work was done as “an unemployment relief scheme”. The new section was opened on the 29th

June 1931 (South Yorkshire Times 1 January 1932, 1). It was noted in the South Yorkshire Times that the council proposed to charge the Elsecar Main Collieries £5 per 100 men who used their baths for the treatment of the resulting effluent, although the collieries manager disputed the charge (31 January 1931, 12).

The OS 1:2500 edition of 1983 (**Appendix I.9**) shows the development of several buildings to the east of the house. There are long rectangular structures aligned approximately east-west, with two square buildings one to the south of the house and one to the north. To the south east is shown an L-shaped building that is now marked as Sewage Farm Cottage rather than the original 19th century structure marked as such on earlier maps. The original building may also have been altered.

Later OS mapping, from 1989 until 2003 (not illustrated) shows no further additions to the new structures but by 1993 the sewage works is no longer depicted, suggesting its demolition between 1989 and 1993.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The overall heritage potential of the general setting of the site has previously been discussed by Historic England (Rimmer et al 2019, 260-261), however this includes features on both sides of the canal and further along the Jump Incline. Whilst minimal features survive above ground as extant remains, the nature of subsurface survival is currently unknown (see **Figure 4**).

The Principal feature of the site is that it was once a purpose built coal wharf at the eastern end of the Jump (Hoyland Silkstone) Incline (**A**) which appears to have been fully operational by the 1840s and is likely to have functioned as a tramway and as evidenced by historic mapping (**Appendices I.2-I.3**) and with comparison to the Elsecar-Milton incline in the south-west of the village which still retains stone sleeper blocks from the former railway line (Rimmer et al. 2019, p245). It should be noted that within the vicinity of the site no remains of the Jump Incline survive as surface, or landscape features (see **Appendices 2.22-2.24**), although the route of the pre-1892 route (see **Appendix I.5** by which date it had been removed) would have passed between the site of Sewage Farm Cottage and the proposed new dwelling (**Figure 4**).

The wharf incorporated a large U-shaped canal basin (**B**), which has no extant remains, but according to the cartographic evidence has many similarities to the Grade II Listed basin at Hemingway Colliery (**K**) 420m to the north-east which still holds water and has retaining walls c.1.5-2m in height with sections of iron railings still *in-situ* (see **Appendices 2.19-2.21** and **Appendix 5**). Associated with the functioning of the basin, Dove and Deame Canal (**J**) (**Appendix 2.16**) was

Cobcar Lock (**H**) (**Appendix 2.18**), the stone structure of which appears to survive beyond the ownership boundary to the east of the site and a lift bridge (**I**). To the north of the former basin was a 2m deep drainage channel with stone walls (**Appendix 2.5**) which appeared to bypass the basin (**B**) and allowed a natural water course along the edge of the Jump Incline to be directly linked to the Dove and Dearne Canal (**Appendix 2.6**).

Part of the southern operations of the coal wharf was a curved bank of coke ovens (**C**), with a central connecting spine section (**Appendix 1.3**). No evidence of this structure survives above ground today (**Appendix 2.2**) and it appears to have been totally demolished by 1903 (**Appendix 1.6**). Following the infilling of the basin (**B**) by the 1890s a new coke oven had been constructed to the north (**E**). No remains of this structure survive above ground and historic mapping suggests that it had been removed by the 1930s (**Appendix 1.7**).

The coal wharf effectively functioned as a transhipment depot to enable coal to be moved along the canal to the north, but also to the railway network on the east bank. The method of distributing the coal into waiting barges was along a network of train lines (**F**) via hoppers and storage bunkers, commonly known as staithes (**D**) fronting the canal (see **Appendices 1.3-1.6**). This part of the site is covered with dense vegetation and apart from a stone wall fronting the canal, the precise nature of the form and condition of the former staithes could not be established.

The Nether Hoyland sewage works (**G**) which operated between 1896 and the 1980s dominated the north-western part of the site, which at its height covered c.60% of the ownership boundary (**Figure 4**). The sewage beds, tanks and associated structures have now all been cleared (**Appendix 2.14**) apart from two brick piers (**Appendix 2.13**) along the western boundary which was defined by an iron fence (**Appendix 2.15**).

5 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

INTRODUCTION

The following description relates to the building known as Sewage Farm Cottage, located within the central part of the detailed study area (see **Figure 2**). The building has a rectangular footprint measuring c.9m x 10.4m with a projecting porch to the south (**Figure 5**). At the time the building was inspected it was in an advanced state of decay with limited access at first floor level.

PHASED DEVELOPMENT

The building has developed over four principal phases as detailed below:

Phase 1a: Mid 19 th Century	The building is first clearly depicted on the 1855 OS map (Appendix I.3) with an L-shaped plan
Phase 1b: Late 19 th Century	Historic mapping from 1887 (Appendix I.4) indicates that an outshut had been constructed against the north-east corner forming a U-shaped building, although no evidence of this is currently extant
Phase 2: Late 20 th Century	The former outshut to the north-east appears to have been replaced by a two-storey extension creating the rectangular footprint of the existing building
Phase 3: 21 st Century	A single storey porch with a pitched roof was added to the south elevation

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Sewage Farm Cottage is first depicted with certainty on the 1855 OS map (**Appendix I.3**) and then the 1887 Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Estate Plans (**Appendix I.4**), although its exact date is unclear. Its orientation with the centre of Jump Incline may be significant, and its principal façade would have respected the layout of the U-shaped basin to the east. Its architectural form is typical of double fronted houses from the mid 19th Century, although the mixed use of stone and brick is unusual as the majority of dwellings in Elsecar are built of sandstone and an association

with the function of the Coal Wharf and operation of the Incline is likely as the former tramway originally passed immediately alongside the south elevation (see **Appendix 1.3**).

Before 1901, it has not been possible to identify with certainty the occupants of the building. For example in the 1861 census a property recorded between Cobcar terrace and Meadow Road is located at 'Jump Basin' and occupied by Thomas Lockwood, a stone mason and his wife. In the 1891 census there is a property known as Coke Oven House occupied by a Harriet Steer and her sons close to Lime Kiln Row, Cobcar Terrace and Wath Road House (184 Wath Road), however both of these entries could also refer to a number of other nearby properties in the vicinity.

The cottage is named as the Sewage Farm in the 1901 census, with John Spencer named as caretaker living onsite with his wife and five sons, although he is also listed as living at Canal Basin House near Tingle Bridge in the Wombwell returns. It is unclear if the house is the same recorded under two different names, the enumerator having walked along the canal bank to the parish boundary on which the house lies. In the 1911 census it was only possible to find a census entry for Canal Basin House, Elsecar listed between entries for 182 Wath Road and 9 Cobcar Terrace. The house was

In 1939 the register taken on the eve of war notes that the property was the Sewage Farm Manager's House occupied by Herbert Watkins and his wife Florence as well as retired miner John Stable. After this date no clear ownership, or occupant details have been identified.

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC FABRIC

Sewage Farm Cottage comprises a double fronted house (**Figure 5**), of local stone and brick which has been rendered and a concrete tiled roof (**Appendices 3.1-3.4**). The principal elevation faces south. There is a central entrance door into an inserted porch, with a short hallway behind leading to the stairs. The building is of an L-shaped plan form and has been extended to the rear (north-east).

Cellar

Beneath the south-east half of the house is a vaulted cellar **C1** (**Appendix 3.5**) with a flagstone floor (**Appendix 3.6**). There are blocked windows in the east wall, which would have provided light and ventilation and made use of a change in ground level which falls away in this part of the site. There is a recessed cupboard at the base of the stairs and a central stone table, both typical features from the mid 19th Century essential for keeping foodstuffs (**Appendix 3.6**). The walls and ceiling have been rendered with a thick cement render obscuring the underlying historic fabric so it is unclear whether the vault is constructed from brick or stone.

Ground Floor

The ground floor comprises of four main rooms **G1-G4** with a modern porch **G5** built against the south wall. The layout of the phase I house, comprised of two rooms **G1, G2** on either side of a central staircase (**Appendix 3.10**) with fireplaces against the outer walls and windows facing south. A second smaller window in the east wall of **G1** may be a secondary insertion. Joinery details such as architraves, skirtings and doors have been removed (**Appendix 3.7**).

Attached to the north-west of **G2** was a kitchen, with a chimney breast on the north wall, although this appears to have been remodelled (**Appendix 3.8**). There is a door and window in the west wall, although both show evidence of having been altered. A modern extension **G4** has been built to the rear, apparently replacing an earlier detached outshut although no clear evidence of this was noted in the wall fabric which has all been replastered with gypsum plaster.

First Floor

The first floor mirrors the layout of the ground floor **F1-F5**, with a partial subdivision of the south-west room **F2** to form a bathroom **F3** (**Appendix 3.13**), although this may have originally functioned as a small bedroom. Apart from **F3** the three main bedrooms **F1** (**Appendix 3.11**), **F2** (**Appendix 3.12**) and **F4** (**Appendix 3.14**) all contain hearths with a large window. In the north-east corner is the modern extension **F5** (**Appendix 3.15**) which has a steeply sloping ceiling following the external slope of the monopitch roof.

FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

No fixtures and fittings of historic merit were noted within the building, apart from the stone table within **C1**. Later modifications have removed skirtings, doors and architraves.

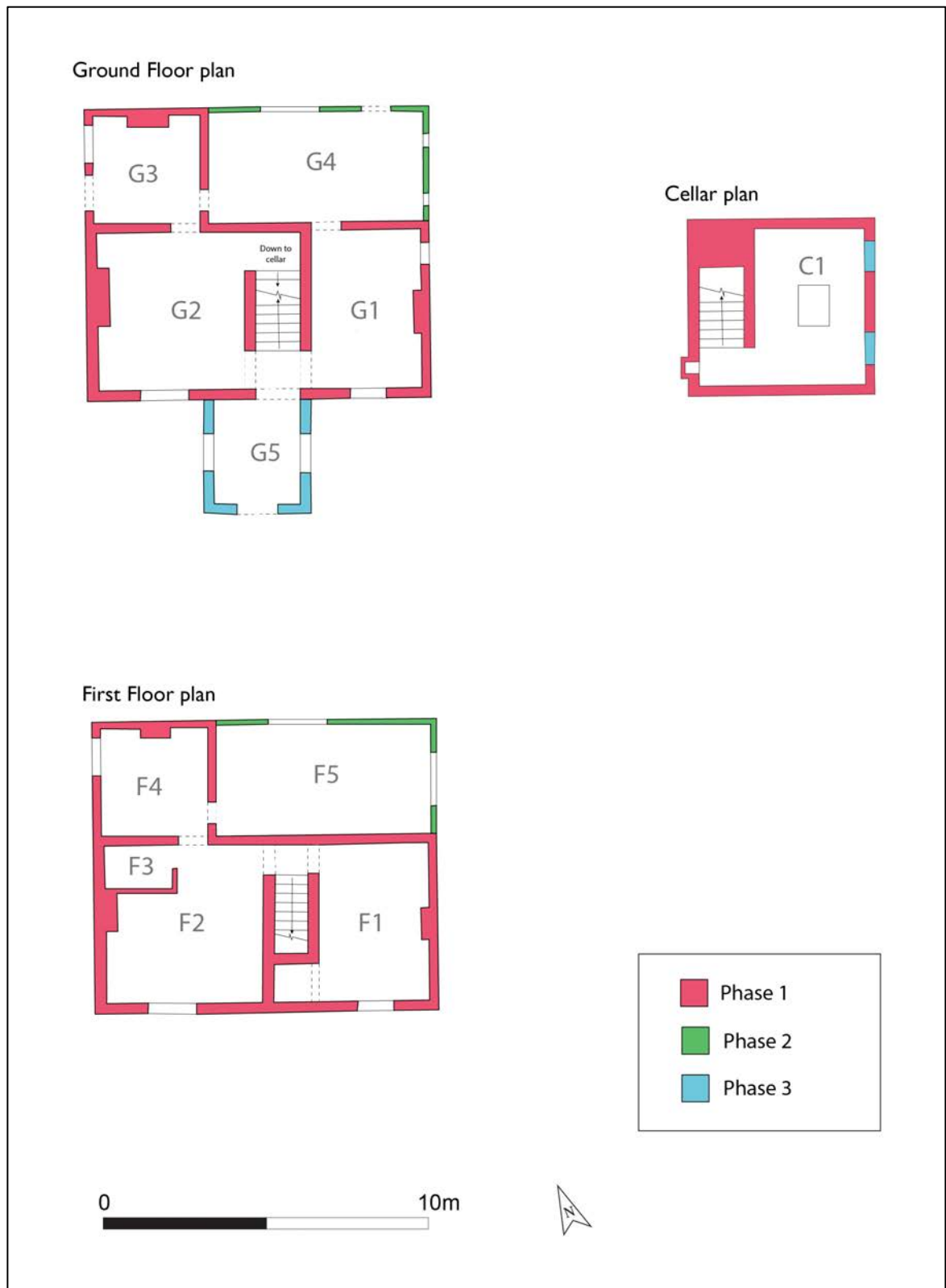


Figure 5: Phased floorplans illustrating the development of Sewage Farm Cottage

6 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - SIGNIFICANCE

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following section presents an assessment of the significance of heritage assets identified as potentially sensitive to the proposed development, including an assessment of the contribution made by the site in relation to their setting (undertaken in accordance with Historic England, 2015b).

The significance of heritage assets is their value to this and future generations because of the archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest embodied in their physical presence and way in which they are experienced (after definitions in NPPF). Establishing what factors contribute to the significance of an asset, and how, is crucial to understand its vulnerability to change and in ensuring appropriate conservation strategies are identified which preserve and enhance that significance.

The value of attributed heritage interests is expressed in this report on a three-point scale of low, medium, and high; and overall heritage significance is expressed on a five-point scale of negligible, local, regional, national and international. The contribution of the site to the significance of assets can either be positive, negative or neutral.

ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE

Description

There is little evidence for settlement activity in the wider area during the prehistoric and Roman periods. In addition, the site was located at the edges of three townships during the medieval period and there is similarly little evidence for settlement activity during this period. Subsequent 19th-20th Century activity on the site is likely to have removed or damaged earlier remains and it is unlikely that coherent remains of earlier periods survive.

Cartographic evidence suggests that within the site, below ground archaeology is likely to comprise the remains of canal structures associated with the Dearne and Dove Canal, principally the U-shaped basin shown on the 1855 OS map (**Appendix I.3**) and infilled by 1887 (**Appendix I.4**). The remains of the inclined plane and associated turntable (the exact location of the latter is uncertain) may survive. The remains of structures associated with the function of the former coal wharf, such as small buildings, track footings or the remains of the staithes may also survive. The partially canalised watercourse (**Appendix 2.5**) located to the north of the house and flowing towards the canal still functions as a drainage culvert.

The Sewage Farm managers house survives as a standing building. The building first appears on the OS edition of 1855 and appears to date to the 1840s on the basis of its layout and external appearance. It has been altered and extended during the 20th and 21st Centuries and a number of features have been lost.

The significance of below ground archaeology within the site can be summarised as follows:

Archaeological interest:

The archaeological interest derives primarily from the remaining fabric of the structures within the site, as well as any surviving deposits of material, used for example to infill the former U-shaped canal basin which appears to have been contemporary with the extant Hemingfield Colliery Basin (Listed Grade II), although does not survive in a comparable condition with the upper sections of walling having been lowered.

The former sewage works which functioned for c.80 years and represented a gradual development of small scale water and sewage purification establishment making use of changing needs of the surrounding population and changes in technological processes. Apart from two brick piers, no extant above ground remains of these structures survives.

The use of the site as a purpose built coal wharf is significant, although no evidence of the network of train tracks, or the earlier layout of the tramway along the Jump Incline remains above ground, which has undergone a degree of earth movement and levelling since the decommissioning of the sewage works.

The two separate banks of coke ovens, to the south and north of Sewage Farm Cottage are important elements of the site and which demonstrate a continuity of this form of industrial activity between the 1840s-1910s, which supplied coke either for industry, or domestic use that was shipped along the adjacent canal out to the wider region. No evidence for either coke oven was noted to survive as above ground archaeological features.

Associated structural evidence related to the operation of the canal, in the form of the physical structure of the canal, associated locks and overflows and loading staithes all contribute to the wider industrial use and development of the site. These remains were not accessible due to dense vegetation. The remaining fabric of the structures within the site is likely to contain evidence of their construction and phasing. The intrinsic archaeological interest of the site is considered to be medium. The Historical value is partly illustrative but there are associations with known persons, including landowners and occupiers of the site.

Architectural and Artistic Interest, with Historic Interest:

Any surviving remains within the site are buried and overall their architectural, artistic and historic interest is assessed as being medium.

Physical Surroundings and Experience:

The setting of the site and buried archaeological remains within it is formed almost entirely by adjacent fields and perhaps more significantly the canal, railway on the opposite bank and former Incline to the west. Overall, resulting from subsequent change of use, abandonment and neglect to the canal and construction of new housing to the west along Shire Oak Drive and Cortworth Place the contribution of setting to the significance of the below ground remains within the site is medium.

Summary of Significance:

Overall the Sewage Farm mangers house is considered to have a local significance as it does not possess any features or design elements of particular architectural merit, and is in a poor state of repair. Any surviving below ground remains located within the site associated with the Incline, Coal Wharf, Coke Ovens and U-shaped basin would as a group potentially be of Regional significance, deriving from the archaeological interest of the structures within it, and their historic interest. Although the degree of loss of surface remains, and an unknown degree of sub-surface truncation may reduce their significance to a local.

The existing setting makes a medium contribution to the significance of below ground remains in that the site retains its links with the adjacent canal, railway and Incline.

LISTED BUILDINGS

Description

The listed buildings located within the vicinity of the site are each listed at Grade II and represent workers housing associated with the Fitzwilliam estate and the former canal basin at Hemingfield Colliery to the north-east. They are all heritage assets regarded as being Nationally significant. The listed buildings are described in detail in **Appendix 5**, and are summarised as follows.

1-9 Cobcar Lane (**NHLE: 1151088**) and Cobcar Terrace (**NHLE: 1191318**), located some 100m to the south-west of the site on the north side of Cobcar Lane and the west side of Wath Road respectively each comprise a mid-19th century planned terrace of houses for the Fitzwilliam estate,

representing late additions to the mining village. The buildings are of two-storeys, of coursed, dressed sandstone, with Welsh slate roofs. There are 20th Century additions to the rear.

Reform Row (**NHLE: 1315024**), located some 200m south-west of the site on the west side of Wath Road, was also constructed for the Fitzwilliam estate and is dated 1837 and represents a notable housing development of the Fitzwilliam mining village. The structure is of rubble sandstone, with Welsh slate roofs. The structure comprises a long, curved, two-storey row. There is a central round-arched passage beneath an oval plaque which is inscribed 'REFORM/ ROW/ 1837.

Canal Basin and Associated Culvert and Canal Lining, (**NHLE: 1151022**), located some 20m north-east of the northern edge of the site on the east bank of the canal is a rare surviving example of a canal basin separated from the main canal intended to house barges for loading/unloading at the Hemingfield Colliery. The walls are formed from substantial blocks of cut sandstone, with remains of iron railings still in-situ, with an associated system of culverts and overflow channels. The basin is partially silted up, but still contains standing water.

The significance of the listed buildings can be summarised as follows:

Archaeological interest:

The archaeological interest derives primarily from the fabric of the buildings and associated structures. It is considered that the Listed houses in the vicinity of the site are of medium historical interest, whilst the remains of the former Hemingfield Canal Basin are considered to be high. The fabric of the historic buildings contains evidence of their construction and phasing and the possibility that earlier remains may be preserved around the historic buildings is considered to be low, although there is a high probability that remains of former barges, or artefacts associated with the functioning of the basin and canal may still be preserved within the silts within the Hemingfield basin. The intrinsic archaeological interest of the listed buildings is considered to be medium. The Historical value is partly illustrative but there are associations with known persons, including landowners and occupiers of the buildings.

Architectural and Artistic Interest, with Historic Interest:

The architectural interest of the listed buildings derives from their design value in terms of their expression of settlement architecture of the 19th Century and later. The historic interest derives from the symbolic value of the Listed houses as part of the local community and the Hemingfield basin as an example of canal architecture purpose built for the former colliery. Overall the architectural, artistic and historic interest of the designated assets are medium-high.

Physical Surroundings and Experience:

The setting of the listed buildings is formed almost entirely by each other and the remaining historic and other buildings, along with the street pattern and course of the Dove and Deame Canal which is now largely silted up and abandoned. The setting of the listed buildings primarily comprises the immediately surrounding townscape and rural landscape. The collieries located on the east side of Wath Road which provided work for the inhabitants of the buildings have been removed, although parts of the former Elsecar Ironworks survive.

Setting makes a relatively low contribution to the significance of the designated assets in that although the listed buildings retain their edge of village setting, the collieries and canal which formed at least part of the reason for their construction have been removed.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT – POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposals for the redevelopment of the site comprise the demolition of Sewage Farm Cottage and the construction of a single new residential dwelling to the south-west (**Figure 2**). Whilst this report has included an archaeological appraisal of buried and standing features within the whole of the ownership boundary (red line), the proposed area for development is considerably smaller and to the south-west of the existing building on an area of tarmac/hardstanding.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Assets Within the Site

Assets within the site comprise below ground archaeology and the standing fabric of Sewage Farm Cottage. Cartographic evidence suggests that to the east of the site, below ground archaeology is likely to comprise the remains of canal structures associated with the Dearne and Dove Canal, principally the U-shaped canal basin shown on the 1855 OS map, although had been infilled by 1887. The remains of the inclined plane to the west and associated coke ovens and turntable to the south-east, **all of which are beyond the site of the proposed new dwelling**. Additional structures linked to the operation of the former coal wharf to the north of Sewage Farm Cottage include the former network of sidings and train tracks, the loading staithes and second bank of coke ovens, **again all of which are beyond the site of the proposed new dwelling**.

The single potential feature of archaeological interest within the vicinity of the new dwelling is the course of the 19th Century tramway linking the Jump Incline to the U-Shaped basin. This had however, been removed by 1892 (**Appendix 1.5**) and the surrounding land remodelled following the infilling of the U-shaped basin to the west and movement of coal transportation to the northern area. **The siting of the new dwelling has taken account of identified archaeological features within the site and is carefully positioned to avoid any direct or indirect impact upon them.**

Impacts on below ground archaeology are likely to derive from the excavation of new footings, services trenches and localised earth moving following the demolition of Sewage Farm Cottage. The demolition of the cottage will result in a total loss of its extant fabric and historic form.

The proposed location of a new dwelling to the south-west of the existing Sewage Farm Cottage is within an area where no previous archaeological remains are understood to survive.

Designated assets

1-9 Cobcar Lane (NHLE: 1151088) and Cobcar Terrace (NHLE: 1191318) are located some 100m to the south-west of the site on the north side of Cobcar Lane and the west side of Wath Road respectively, while Reform Row (NHLE: 1315024) is located some 200m southwest of the site on the west side of Wath Road. These buildings are listed at Grade II and comprise stone built houses dating from the early to mid-19th century. The Hemingfield Colliery Canal basin (**NHLE: 1151022**), located some 20m north-east of the northern edge of the site on the east bank of the canal is an important survival of a relatively intact early 19th Century canal basin.

Setting makes relatively little contribution to the significance of the designated assets in that many of the associated structures been demolished and cleared or redeveloped.

The proposed development would be screened by existing vegetation and would not be visible from the designated assets. The proposed development would have no impacts on the fabric of the listed buildings, with no change in terms of their setting and is considered to result in no impact to their heritage significance.

Impacts On Other Designated Assets

There would be no impacts on any other designated assets.

8 DISCUSSION

The proposals for the redevelopment of the site comprise the demolition of Sewage Farm Cottage and the construction of a single new residential dwelling to the south-west. Whilst this report has included an archaeological appraisal of buried and standing features within the whole of the ownership boundary (red line), the proposed area for development is considerably smaller and to the south-west of the existing building on an area of tarmac/hardstanding.

Heritage Assets within the whole ownership boundary site comprise below ground archaeology and the standing fabric of Sewage Farm Cottage. Cartographic evidence suggests that to the east of the site, below ground archaeology is likely to comprise the remains of canal structures associated with the Deame and Dove Canal, principally the U-shaped canal basin shown on the 1855 OS map, and had been infilled by 1887. The remains of the inclined plane to the west and associated coke ovens and turntable to the south-east. Additional structures linked to the operation of the former coal wharf to the north of Sewage Farm Cottage include the former network of sidings and train tracks, the loading staithes and second bank of coke ovens and the site of the former sewage works.

The single potential feature of archaeological interest within the vicinity of the new dwelling is the course of the 19th Century tramway linking the Jump Incline to the U-Shaped basin. This had however, been removed by 1892 and the surrounding land remodelled following the infilling of the U-shaped basin to the west and movement of coal transportation to the northern area.

The siting of the new dwelling has taken account of identified archaeological features within the site and is carefully positioned to avoid any direct or indirect impact upon them.

The Listed buildings located within the vicinity of the site are each listed at Grade II and represent workers housing and the former canal basin at Hemingfield Colliery. Whilst the listed houses are of regional significance, the deriving from the archaeological interest of the listed buildings, their architectural interest, and their historic interest. Setting makes a relatively low contribution to the significance of these designated assets.

CONCLUSION

The proposed development has the potential to impact upon below ground archaeology immediately adjacent to south-west of Sewage Farm Cottage, but this was a former yard/gardens and any remains are likely to be of negligible significance.

The route of the former tramway runs between the site of the proposed new dwelling and the existing building, although this area has had been relandscaped by 1892 and the likelihood of finding undisturbed in-situ stone blocks from this section of the tramway are considered to be low.

The proposed development would have no impacts on the fabric of any listed buildings and is considered to result in a neutral effect on their heritage significance and setting.

It is considered that the proposed development will result in a degree of harm to undesignated heritage assets of local significance such as Sewage Farm Cottage, although the loss of this building could be mitigated through a scheme of archaeological building recording in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by SYAS and Barnsley MBC.

There will be no harm to designated heritage assets, either in the form of direct physical impacts or in terms of an effect on their settings. Overall it is considered that the scheme is in compliance with relevant policies from the adopted Barnsley Local Plan.

9 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The principal legislation in relation to the protection and management of the historic environment comprises:

Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 – established the register of parks, gardens and battlefield sites of special historic interest. The effect of proposed development on the sites and their settings on the list is a material consideration in planning decisions. Historic England are a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II* Registered Parks and Gardens.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 – affords statutory protection to Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Interest. Consent of the Secretary of State (Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport) is required for works affecting these assets.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 – provides additional planning controls for works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. The Act established that the Local Planning Authority should have special regard to the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings, or its setting, (Section 66); and a general duty to give special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas (Section 72). Historic England is a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II* Listed Buildings.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27th March 2012 and revised in July 2018, with further minor updates in February 2019 – sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied by local planning authorities in plan-making and decision-taking.

Para. 11 – a presumption in favour of sustainable development is placed at the heart of the framework. To achieve this, the NPPF identifies three overarching objectives (economic, social and environmental) that are to be pursued in mutually supportive ways, and which include contributing to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment (para. 8).

Para. 127 – encourages local planning authorities to ensure that developments establish or maintain a strong sense of place and are sympathetic to local character and history, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (also reflected in para. 185).

Para. 130 – recommends that permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area.

Para. 131 – states great weight should be given to outstanding and innovative designs that raise the standard of design in an area whilst fitting with the overall form and layout of their surroundings

Para. 184 – identifies heritage assets as an irreplaceable resource.

Para. 189 – states that local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected to a level proportionate to their importance. Where a site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets of archaeological interest, this should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Para. 194 – when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, NPPF states that local planning authorities should give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset the greater this weight should be. Any harm to, or loss of, significance of a designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification.

Para. 197 – the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining an application, although a balanced judgment will need to be made having regard to the scale of harm, or loss, and the significance of the heritage asset.

Para. 199 – states local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their significance and the impact, and that results should be made publicly available. It goes on to state that the ability to record evidence should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss is justified.

Para. 200 – recommends that local authorities should treat favourably those proposals that preserve elements of a heritage asset's setting that make a positive contribution to its significance.

LOCAL PLAN

The development plan for the site comprises the Barnsley Local Plan (adopted in January 2019) The Barnsley Local Plan contains the following policies relevant to heritage:

Policy HE1 The Historic Environment We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk

This will be achieved by:-

- a. Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place.

These elements and assets include:-

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

significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.

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

Policy HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures Proposals that are likely to affect known heritage assets or sites where it comes to light there is potential for the discovery of unrecorded heritage assets will be expected to include a description of the heritage significance of the site and its setting.

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

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

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

Policy HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings Proposals involving additions or alterations to listed buildings or buildings of evident historic significance such as locally listed buildings (or their setting) should seek to conserve and where appropriate enhance that building's significance. In such circumstances proposals will be expected to:

Respect historic precedents of scale, form, massing, architectural detail and the use of appropriate materials that contribute to the special interest of a building.

Capitalise on opportunities to better reveal the significance of a building where elements exist that detract from its special interest.

Policy HE5 the Demolition of Historic Buildings The demolition of listed buildings, buildings that make a positive contribution to a conservation area, buildings in registered parks and gardens, or other buildings (including locally listed buildings) with evident historic significance will not be approved unless:

The building is structurally unsound and dangerous and cannot be viably repaired, where it is shown that every effort has been made to secure, repair, or re-use the building, and where no opportunities for grant funding, charitable ownership, sale or lease are available.

It can be demonstrated that the retention of the building is not justifiable in terms of the overarching public benefit that would outweigh the historic value of the asset.

Demolition involves partial demolition where that element can be shown not to contribute positively to the area or the heritage significance of the asset.

Where permission is granted for the demolition of a building within a conservation area or a registered park and garden, a condition will be attached to ensure that the demolition only goes

ahead when full planning permission has been granted for redeveloping the site and the developer can demonstrate that the redevelopment will go-ahead within a specific timescale.

Policy HE6 Archaeology Applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following:

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

- Where preservations of the remains are not justified, permission will be conditional upon:-
- Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed), whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building;
- Analysis of the information gathered;
- Interpretation of the results gained;
- Public dissemination of the results; and
- Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of heritage assets is their value to this and future generations because of the archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest embodied in their physical presence and way in which they are experienced (after definitions in National Planning Policy Framework). The Planning Practice Guidance (MHCLG, 2018) defines these heritage interests as:

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

Establishing what factors contribute to the significance of an asset, and how, is crucial to understand its vulnerability to change and in ensuring appropriate conservation strategies are identified which preserve and enhance that significance. Overall significance is assessed as follows:

Heritage Significance		
International	Heritage assets of outstanding universal value which fulfil the criteria for inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage List.	1
High National	Heritage assets of exceptional interest, and of particular or national importance that fulfil the criteria for listing at a high grade (i.e. as a Scheduled Monument, or Grade I or II* Listed Building / Registered Park and Garden).	2
National	Heritage assets of special interest that fulfil the criteria for listing (i.e. as a Conservation Area, Grade II Listed Building / Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Protected Wreck Site).	3
Regional	Heritage assets of moderate interest that fulfil the criteria for local listing (as set out by local authority guidance or Historic England's advice note on Local Listing). Broadly defined, such assets possess architectural or historical interest that notably contributes to local distinctiveness or possesses archaeological interest that greatly contributes towards the objectives of a regional research agenda.	4
Local / Negligible	Heritage asset of limited interest that fails to fulfil the criteria for local listing or only slightly contribute to the objectives of a regional research agenda, typically due to poor preservation, survival or restricted contextual associations.	5

Assessment of Sensitivity

Elements of a heritage asset, including elements of their setting, may not contribute equally to its significance, reflecting the varying degree of heritage interest embodied in its fabric, where there is capacity for an asset to support change without loss of significance, and where there are opportunities for significance to be enhanced. The assessment of setting is to follow the approach set out by Historic England (2015). Sensitivity is expressed in line with the following scale:

Sensitivity (contribution to significance)		
High	Element is fundamental to the key heritage interest/s that define the significance of the asset.	H
Medium	Element makes an important contribution to the significance of the asset, either as embodying a secondary aspect of the asset's heritage interest or comprising an aspect of the asset's key heritage interest that has been affected by moderate (under 50%) loss such that its contribution to significance is reduced.	M
Low	Element makes a slight contribution to the significance of the asset, either as embodying that complements an aspect of the asset's heritage interest or comprising an aspect of the asset's key heritage interest that has been affected by substantial (over 50%) such that its contribution to significance is greatly reduced.	L
Neutral	Element does not contribute to the significance of the asset.	N
Negative	Element represents an unsympathetic change which detracts from the significance of the asset.	Neg
Uncertain	Sensitivity uncertain: more information required.	?

Assessment of Effect

An assessment of the effect of the proposed works considers the contribution made by the affected element to the significance of a heritage assets, and the nature of any effect (both negative and positive) to that contribution. The scale of effect adopted is set out in the following table:

Effect of Proposal		
Very Positive	Proposals will greatly reveal or enhance the contribution the effected element makes to the significance of the heritage asset, and/or substantially contribute towards the conservation of the asset.	++
Positive	Proposals will better reveal or enhance the contribution the effected element makes to the significance of the heritage asset and/or contribute towards the conservation the asset.	+
Neutral	Proposals will preserve the contribution the effected element makes to the significance of the heritage asset.	o
Negative	Proposals will result in the partial loss of the positive contribution the effected element makes to the significance of the heritage asset and/or will have a detrimental effect on the conservation of the asset.	-
Very Negative	Proposals will result in the total loss of the positive contribution the effected element makes to the significance of the heritage asset and/or will have a significant detrimental effect on the conservation of the asset.	--
Uncertain	Effect uncertain: more information required.	?

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MD8878 2005/15 The 1887 Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Estate Plans Sheffield Archives

NBC 417R Extract from the Hoyland Township Plan of 1818 Bamsley Archives and Local Studies

MD6920/30 Elsecar 1851 [Yorkshire, West Riding], Earl Fitzwilliam's branch line, showing the various occupiers, land usage, and areas of holdings, including houses and coke ovens taken down in Brampton and Wombwell

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Barnsley Today May 2018 ISSUU online

Hull Packet 21 January 1876

Sheffield Daily Telegraph 25 May 1858, 01 October 1896, 14 March 1914, 27 May 1914

Sheffield Independent 15 April 1843, 11 March 1930

South Yorkshire Times 31 January 1931, 1 January 1932

Wakefield and West Riding Herald 4 May 1878

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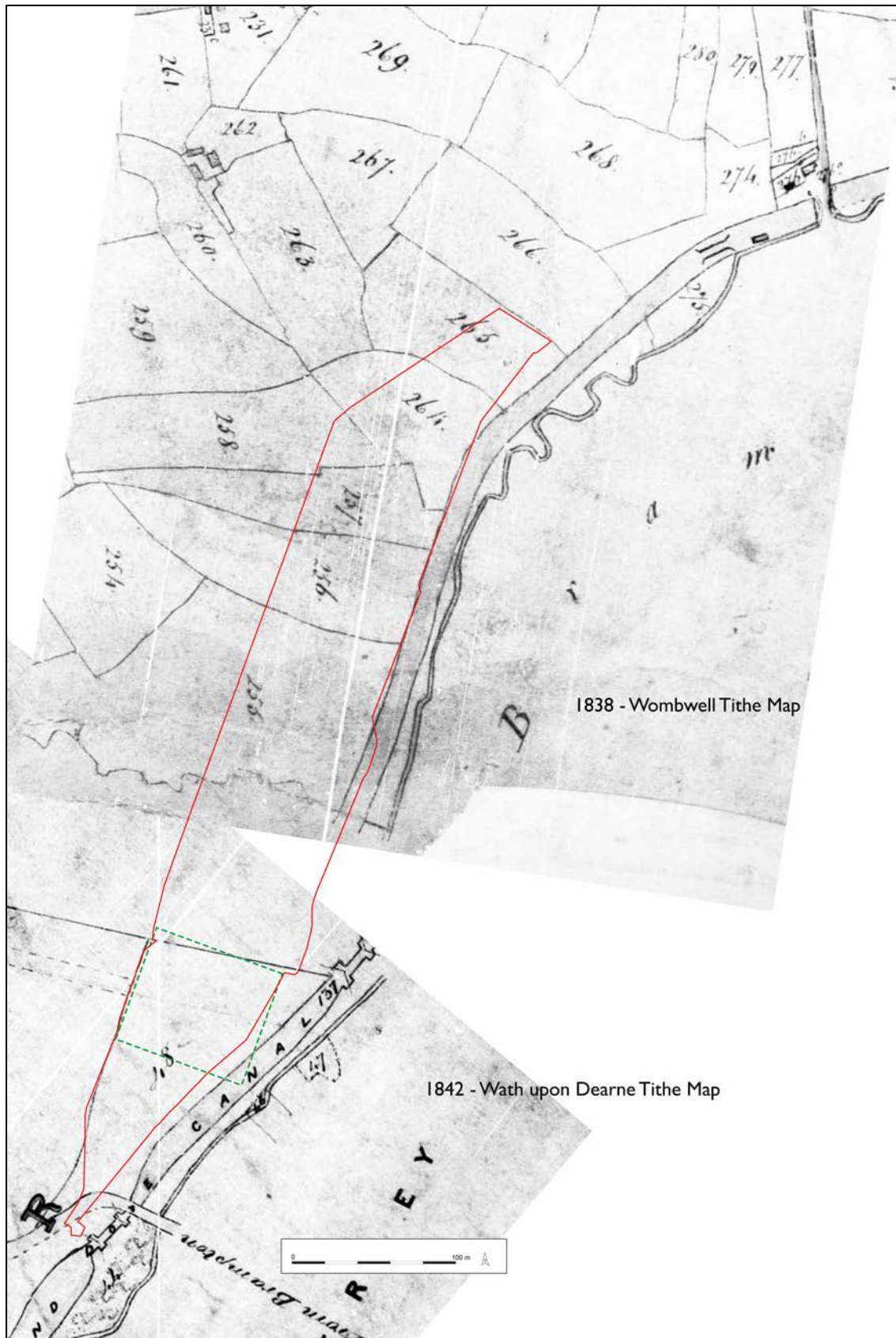
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In addition, the following archaeological databases and archive repositories were consulted online:

- Archaeological Data Service (ADS);
- Documentary sources, including archaeological publications and relevant grey literature reports and surveys where available;
- Geological Mapping;
- Heritage Gateway;
- Historic mapping including relevant Ordnance Survey Maps;
- Historic and modern aerial photographs available through Britain from Above, National Collection of Aerial Photography, Cambridge Air Photos and Google Earth.
- National Record of the Historic Environment;
- The National Heritage List for England – Historic England.

APPENDIX I:

HISTORIC MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

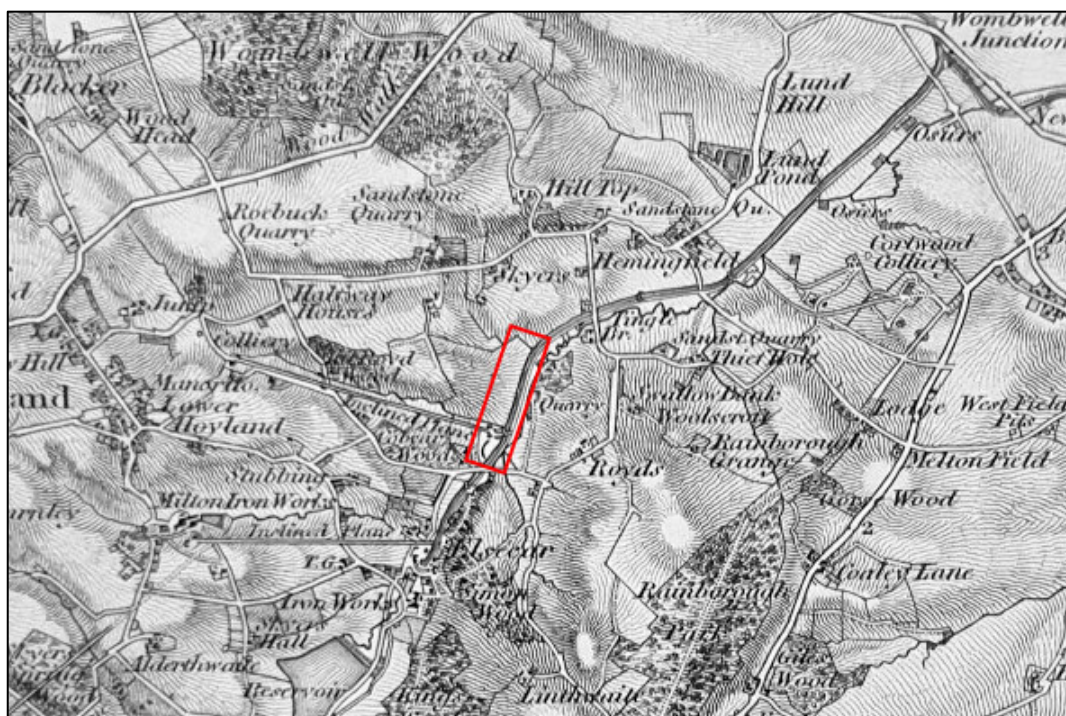


Appendix I.I: Overlay plan of 1838 Wombwell Tithe and 1842 Wath upon Dearne Tithe maps

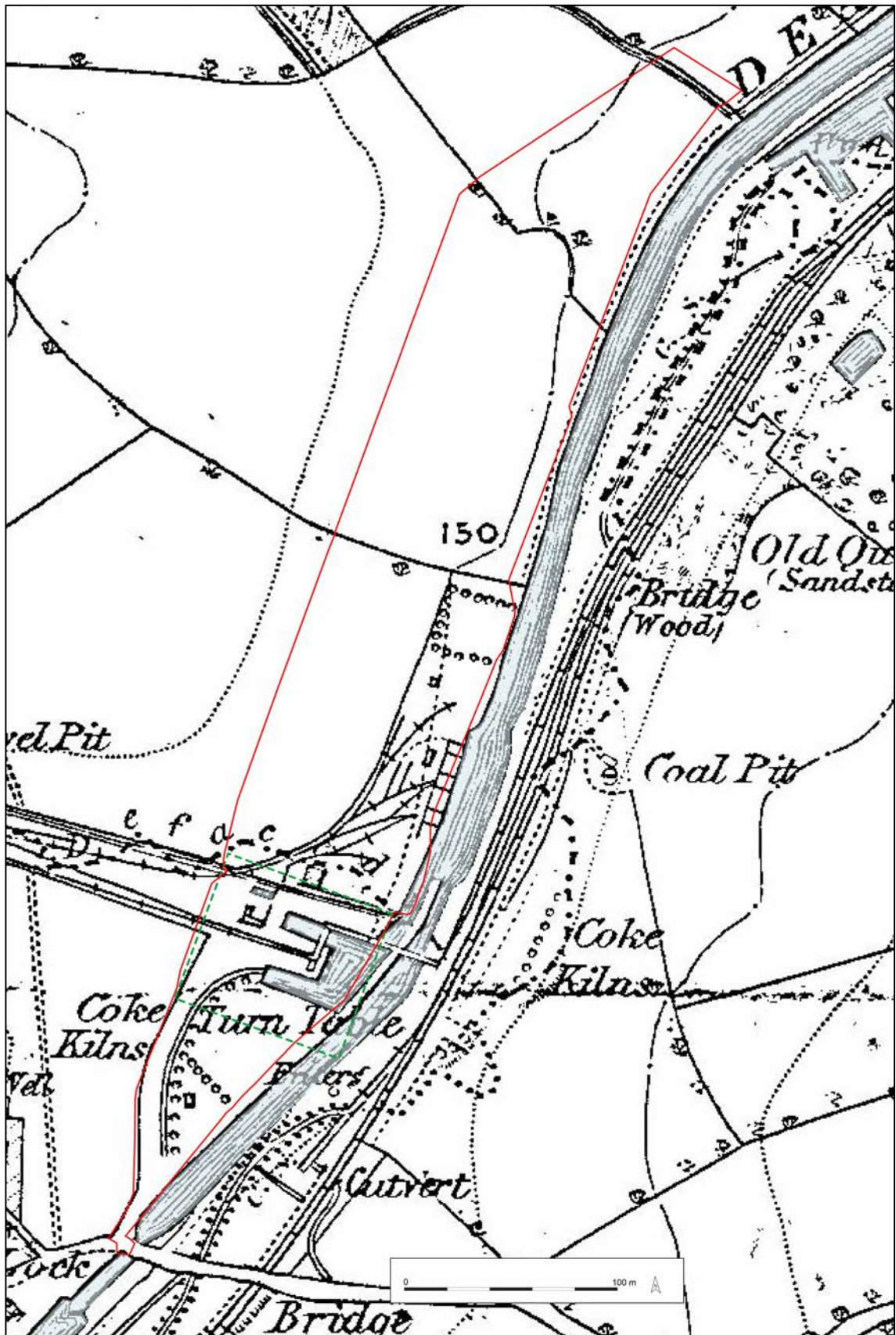
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Desk Based Assessment, Buildings Appraisal & Impact Assessment - Report 2020.94

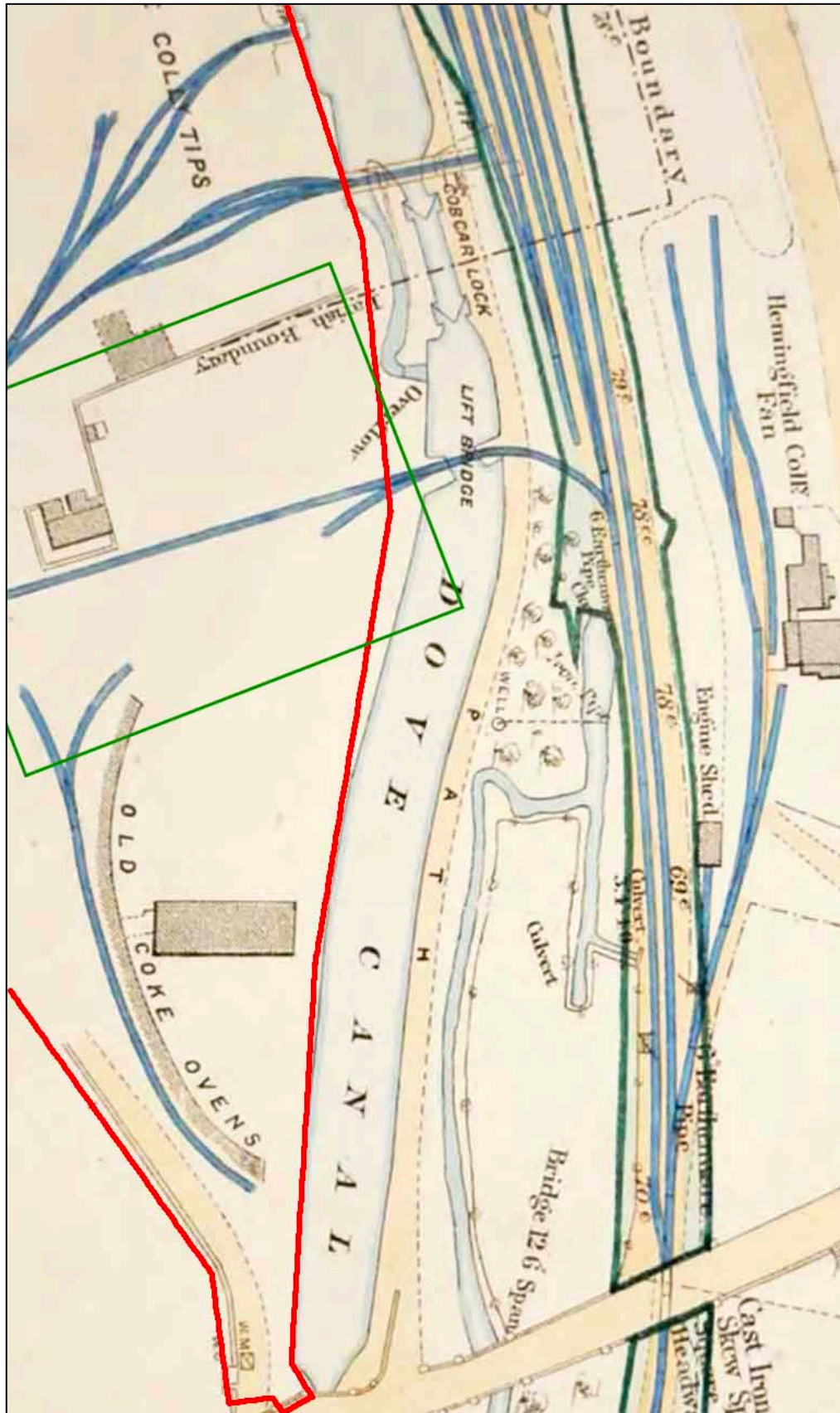
Desk Based Assessment, Buildings Appraisal & Impact Assessment - Report 2020.94



Appendix 1.2: 1841 Ordnance Survey map

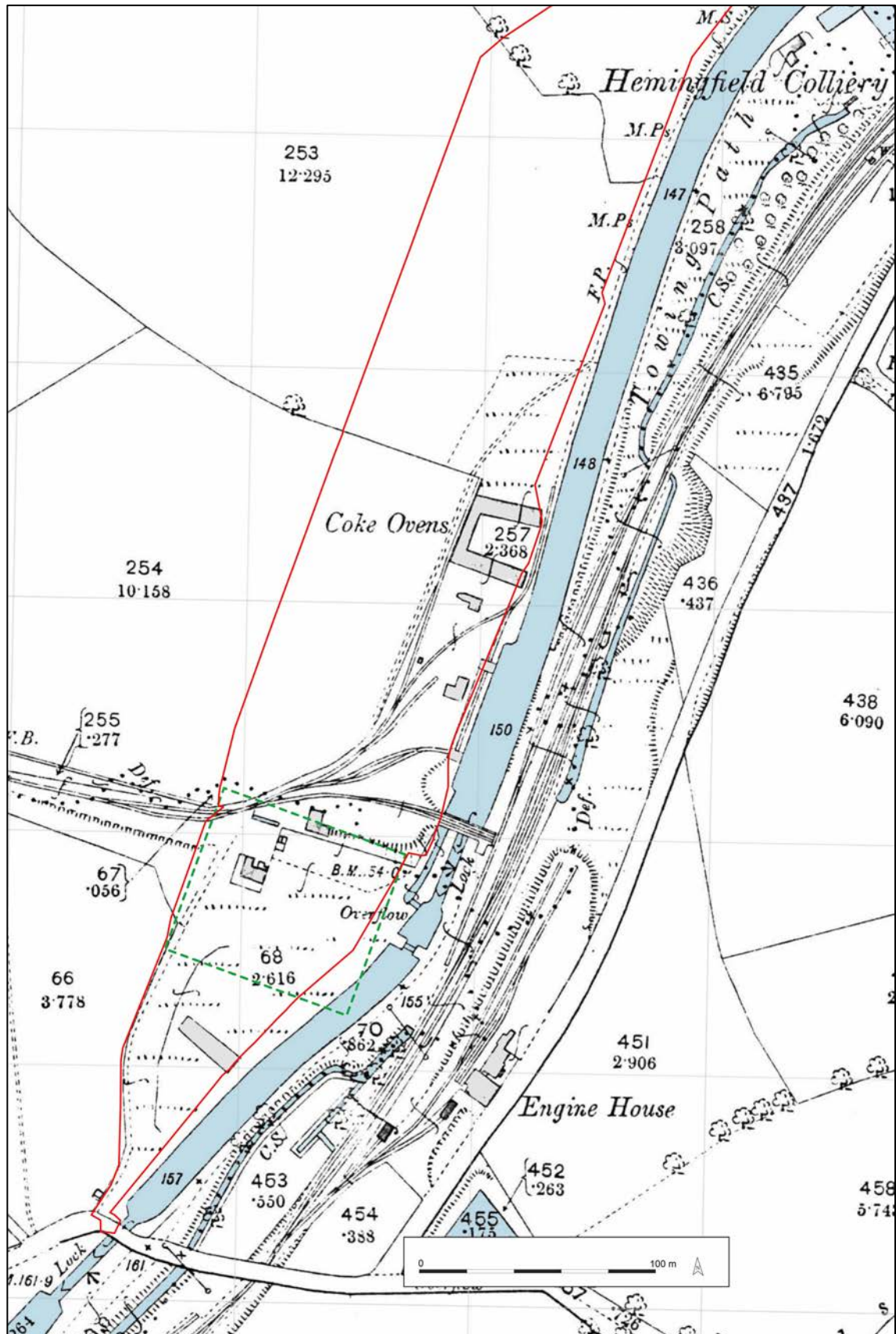


Appendix I.3: 1855 Ordnance Survey map 6' to the mile

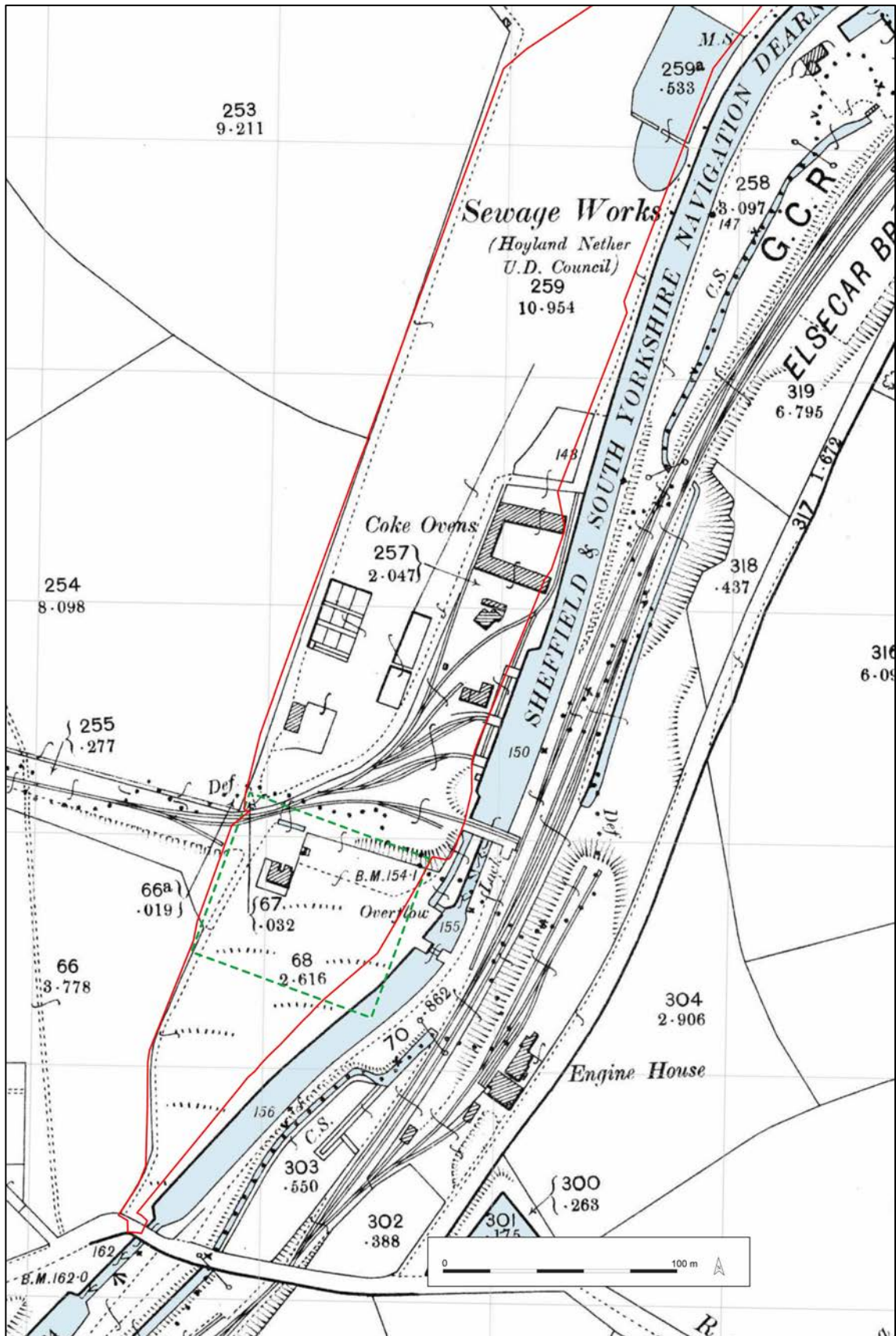


Appendix I.4: 1887 Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Estate Plans

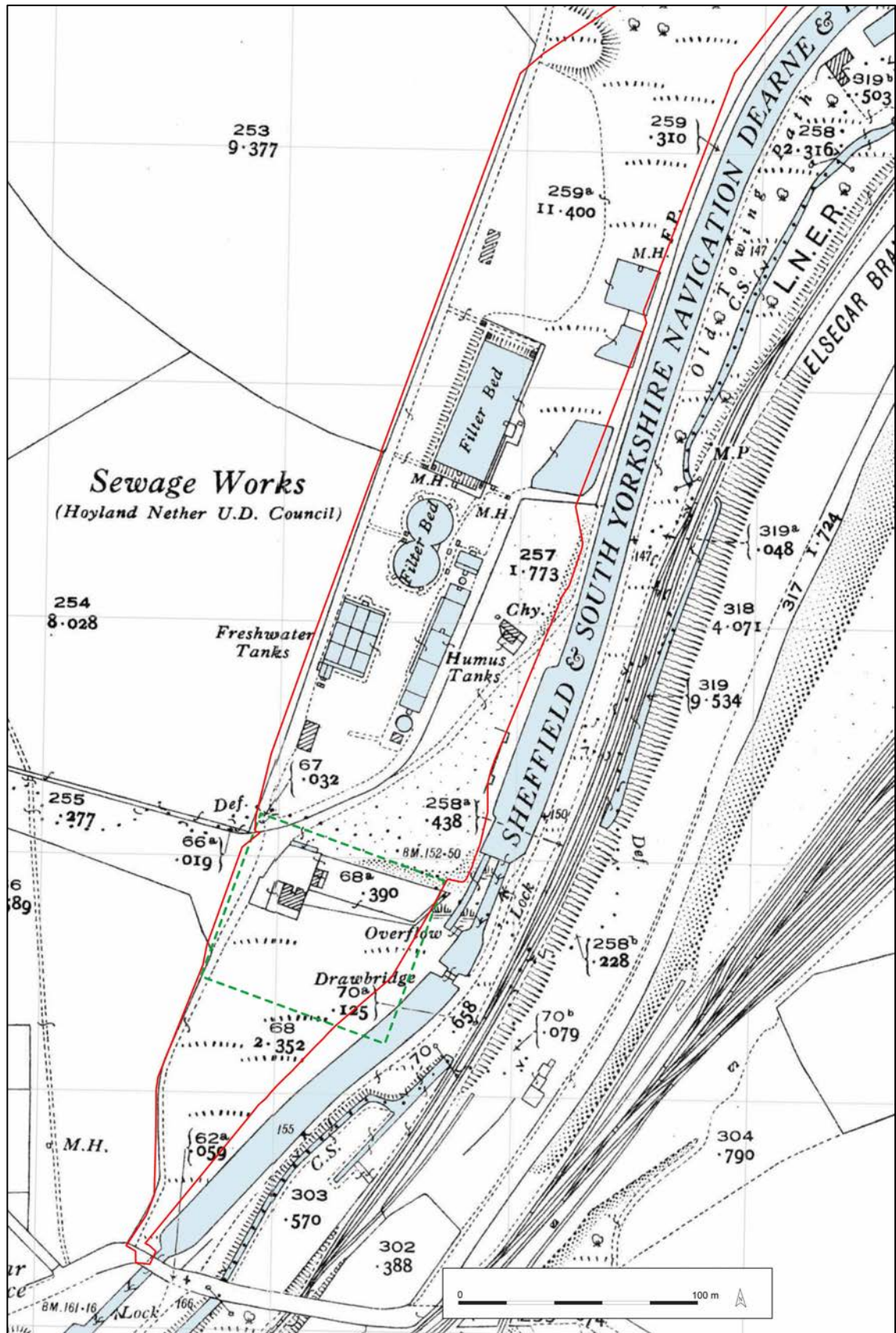
(MD8878 2005/15 Sheffield Archives)



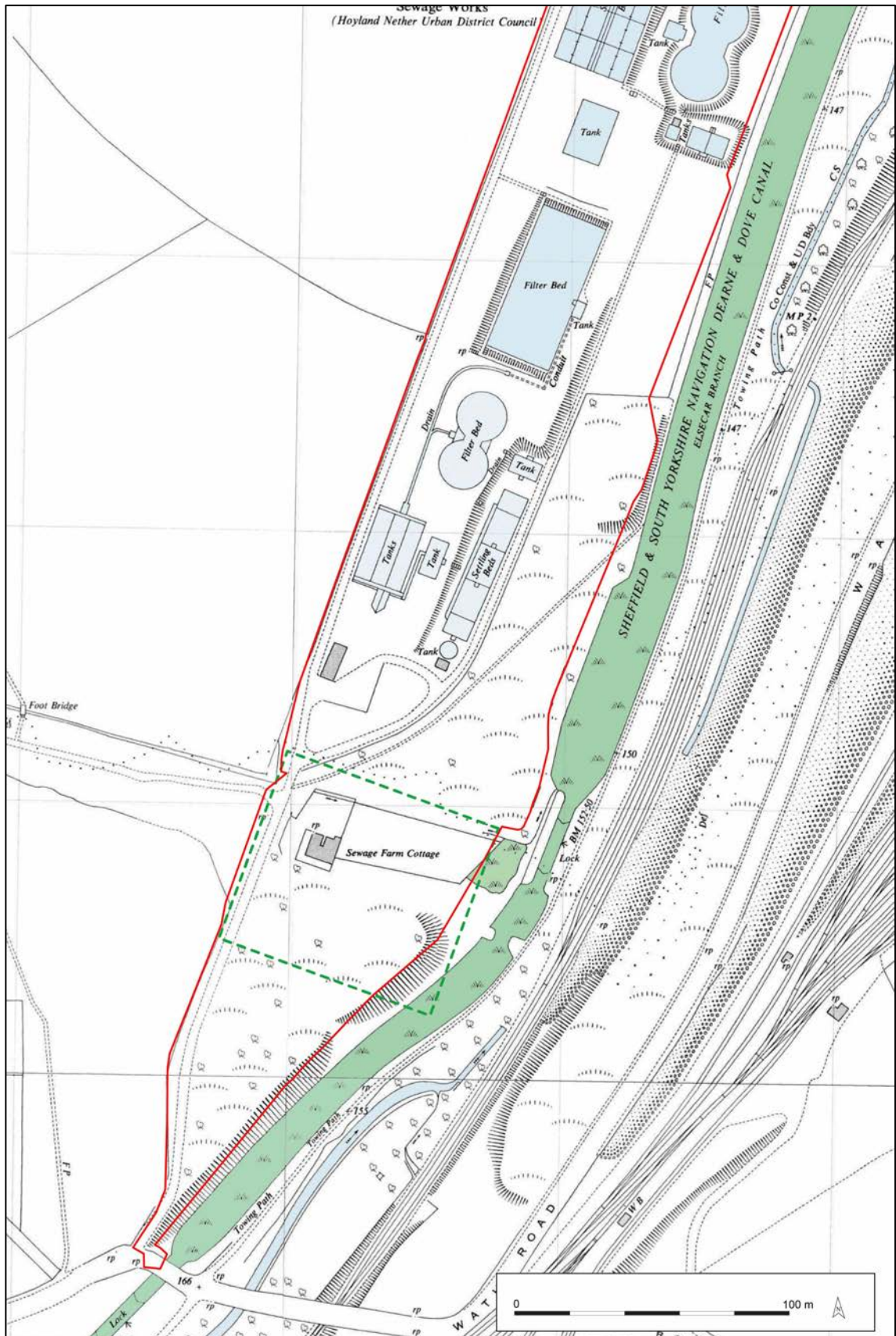
Appendix I.5: 1892 Ordnance Survey map 25'' to the mile



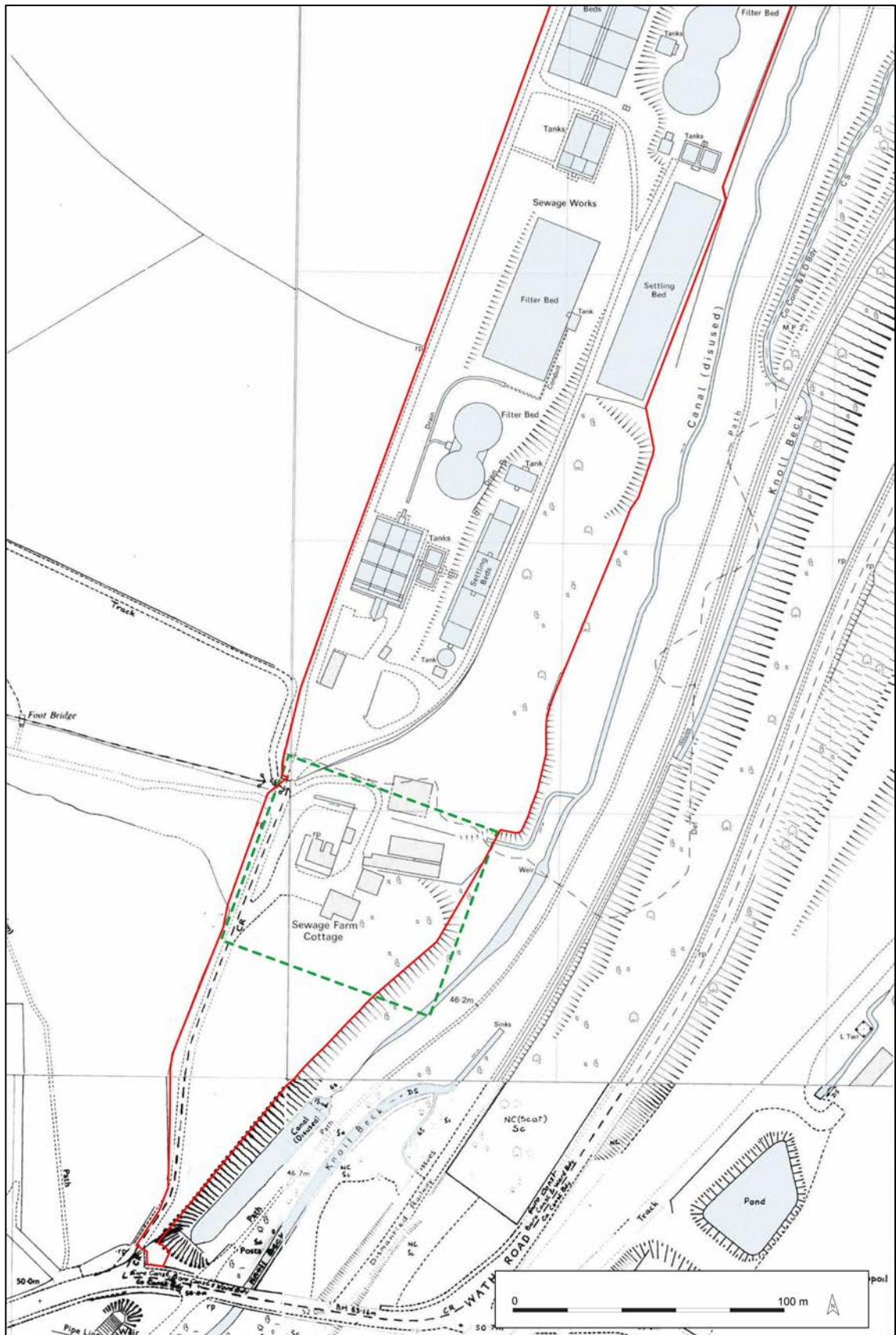
Appendix I.6: 1903 Ordnance Survey map



Appendix I.7: 1930 Ordnance Survey map



Appendix I.8: 1955 Ordnance Survey map



Appendix I.9: 1983 Ordnance Survey I-2500 map



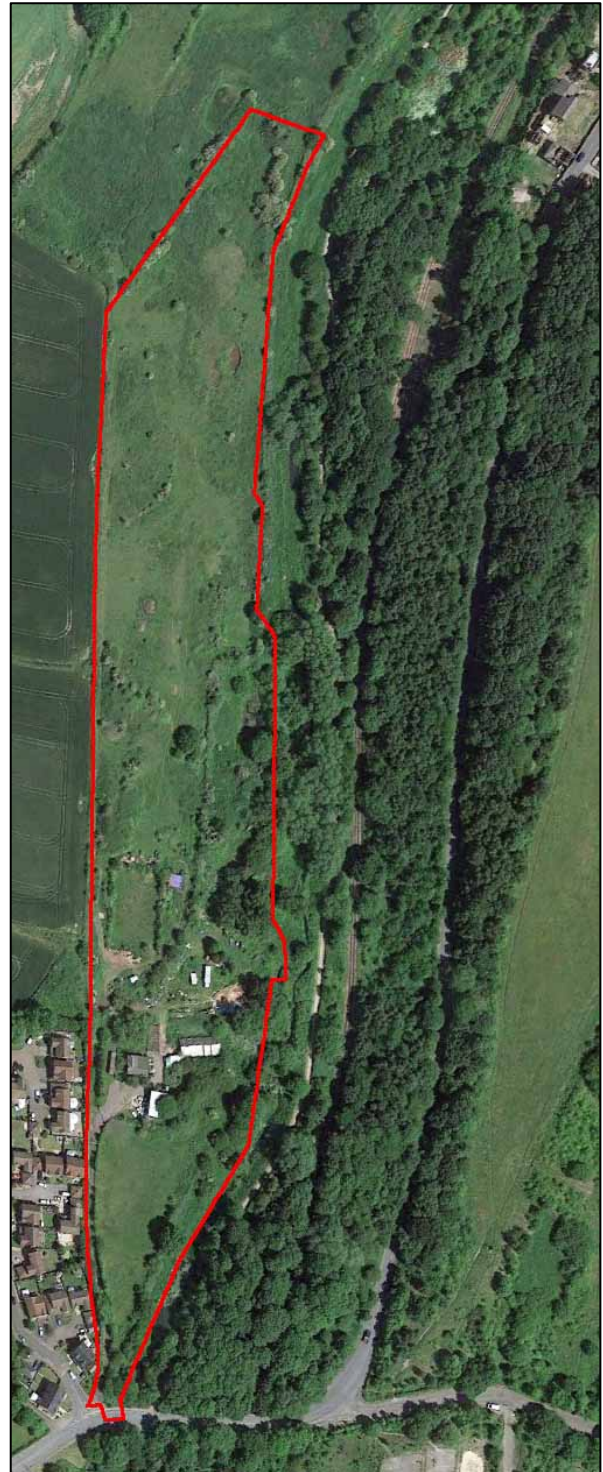
Appendix I.10: c.1920s Photograph of Sewage Farm Cottage (the Managers House)



Appendix I.11: c.1980s Aerial Photograph



Appendix I.12: © Google 2002



Appendix I.13: © Google 2017

APPENDIX 2:

PHOTOGRAPHS – THE SITE AND SETTING

Appendix 2.1:
View looking south-
west along entrance
track to thte site.



Appendix 2.2:
General view looking
south across paddock;
Note: although this
was the site of a
c.1850 Coke Oven
there are no surviving
above ground
remains



Appendix 2.3:
General view looking
north towards
Sewage Farm
Cottage.



Appendix 2.4:
General view looking
south-west towards
outbuildings.



Appendix 2.5:
Detail of circular drain
and stone lined
channel, looking west.



Appendix 2.6:
Detail of drain and
outflow culvert
looking west.



Appendix 2.7:
General view of site
looking south.



Appendix 2.8:
General view across
central part of site,
looking east.



Appendix 2.9:
General view across
central part of site,
looking north-east.



Appendix 2.10:
General view across
eastern part of site,
looking north-east.



Appendix 2.11:
Detail of watercourse
looking north-east.



Appendix 2.12:
General view of
eastern part of site
looking north.



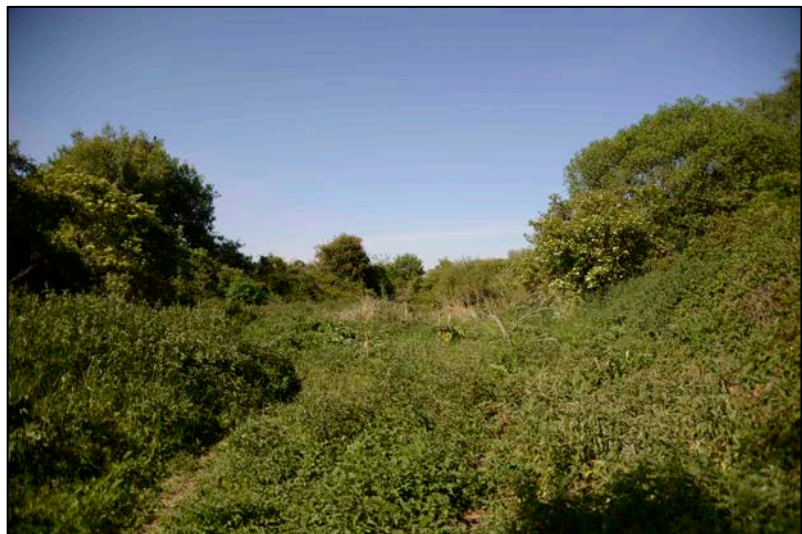
Appendix 2.13:

View looking north
across site of former
sewage works; note
remaining brick piers.



Appendix 2.14:

View looking north
across site of former
sewage works.



Appendix 2.15:

Detail of iron railings
surrounding former
sewage works,
looking north-west.



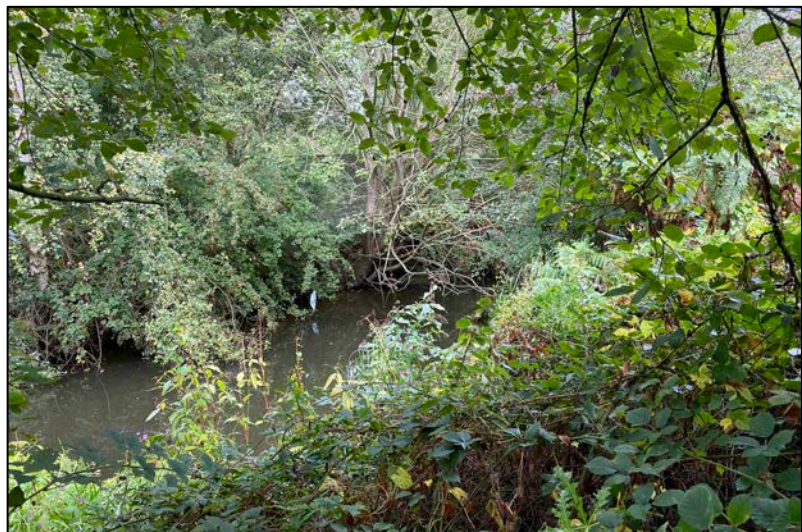
Appendix 2.16:
General view looking
north-east along
route of former canal.



Appendix 2.17:
Detail of overgrown
canal to the east of
the site; note green
boundary fencing to
the rear.



Appendix 2.18:
General view looking
into former lock to
the east of the site.



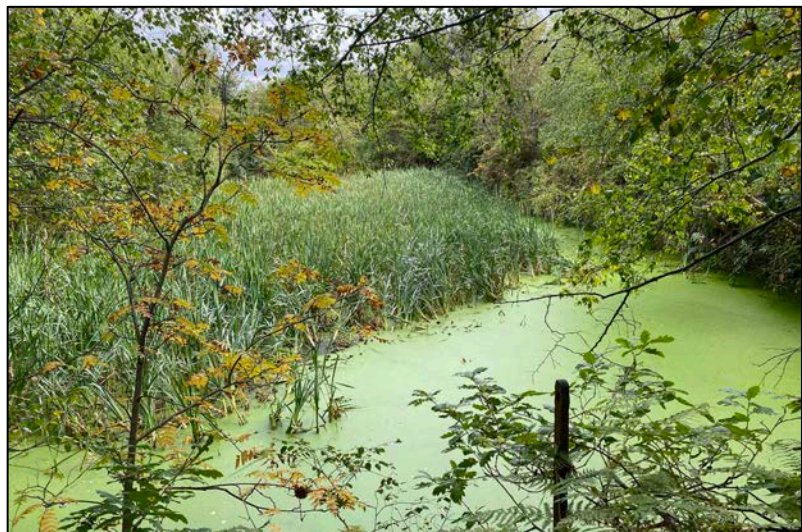
Appendix 2.19:
Detail of Grade II
Listed canal basin at
Hemingfield Colliery,
looking north.



Appendix 2.20:
Detail of Grade II
Listed canal basin at
Hemingfield Colliery,
looking east.



Appendix 2.21:
View of central pond
at Grade II Listed
canal basin at
Hemingfield Colliery.



Appendix 2.22:

General view looking south-east towards the site along edge of former Jump Incline.



Appendix 2.23:

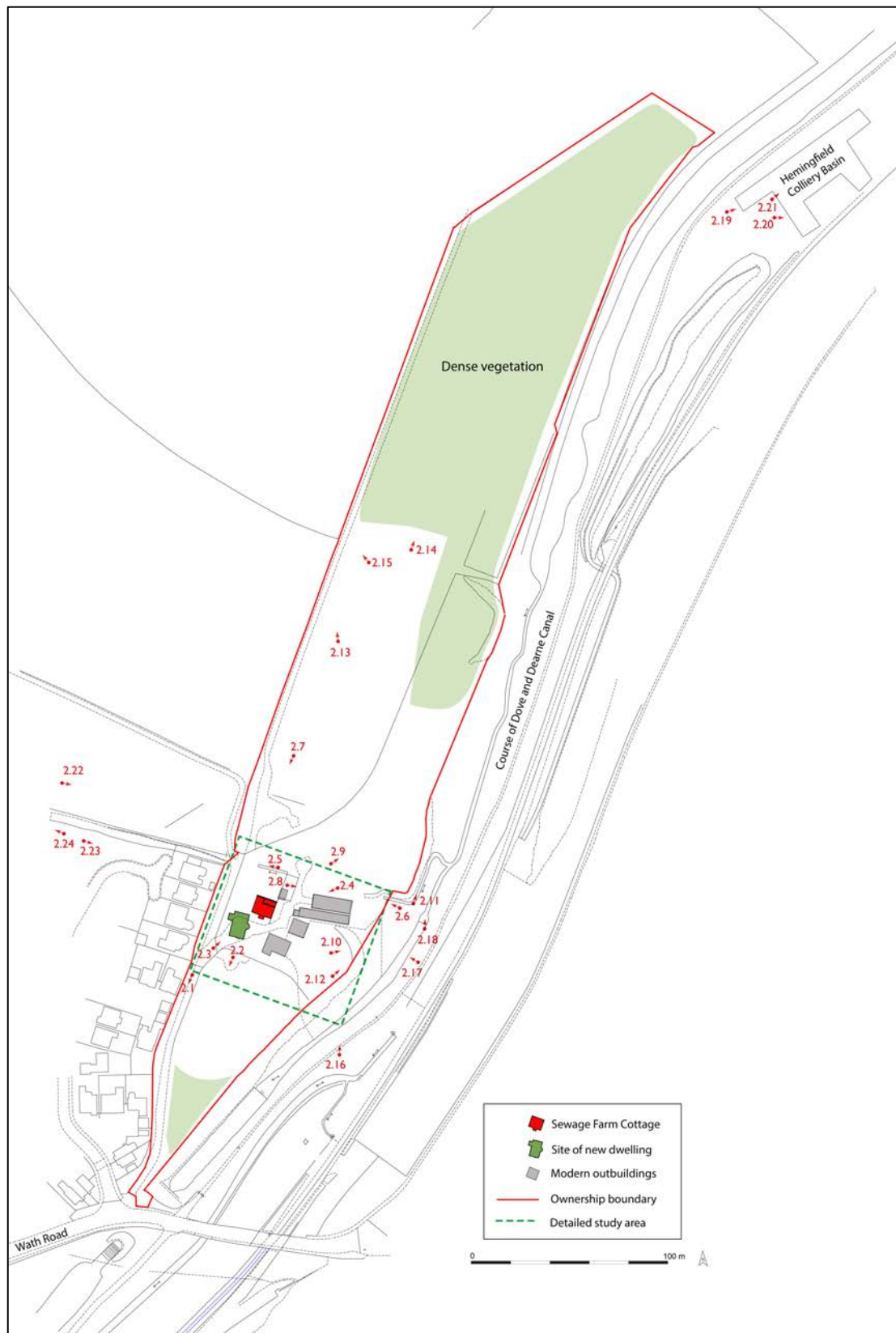
General view looking east towards the site; note 1990s houses built onto of the former Jump Incline.



Appendix 2.24:

General view looking west along route of the former Jump Incline, 200m to the west of the site.





Viewpoint plan of photographs in **Appendix 2** of the site and setting

APPENDIX 3:

PHOTOGRAPHS – SEWAGE FARM COTTAGE

Appendix 3.1:
General view of the
front façade of
Sewage Farm Cottage
looking north-east.



Appendix 3.2:
General view of
exterior of Sewage
Farm Cottage looking
south-east.



Appendix 3.3:
General view of
exterior of Sewage
Farm Cottage looking
south.



Appendix 3.4:
General view of
exterior of Sewage
Farm Cottage looking
north-west.



Appendix 3.5:
General view of CI,
looking west towards
staircase.



Appendix 3.6:
General view of CI,
looking east; note
stone table.



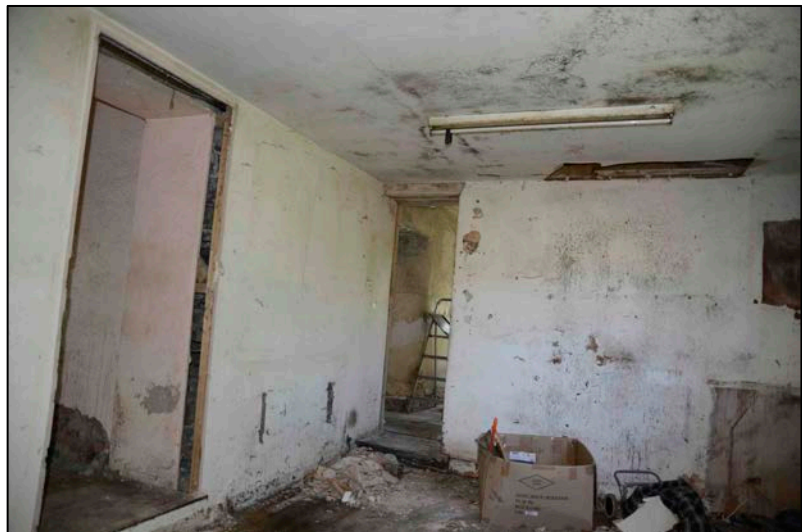
Appendix 3.7:
General view of **G2**,
looking north-east.



Appendix 3.8:
General view of **G3**,
looking north.



Appendix 3.9:
General view of **G4**,
looking north-west.



Appendix 3.10:
General view looking
down staircase
between ground and
1st floors.



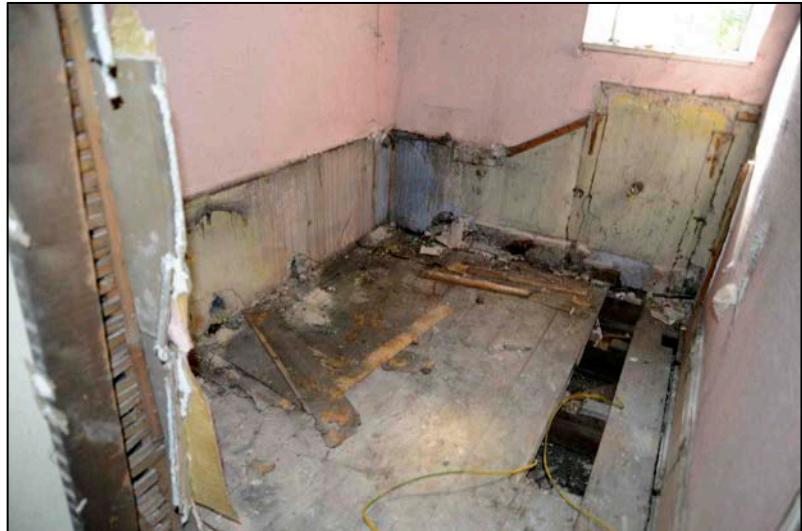
Appendix 3.11:
General view of F1,
looking south-east.



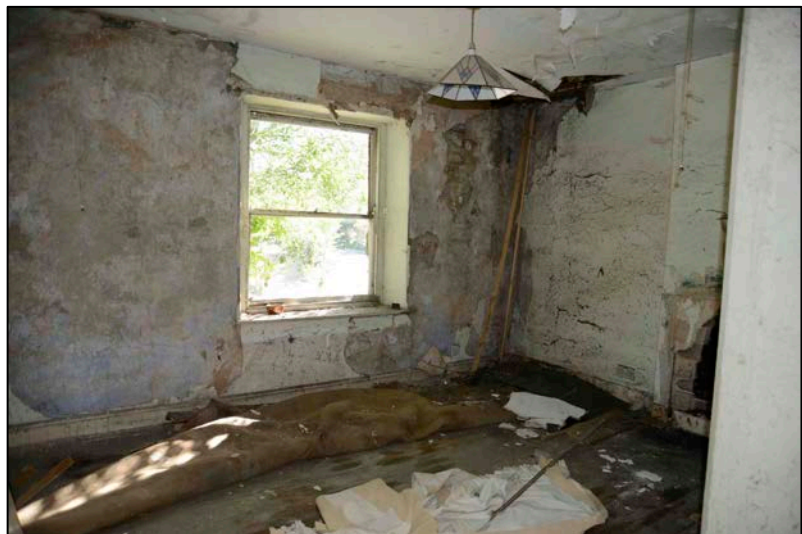
Appendix 3.12:
General view of F2,
looking west.



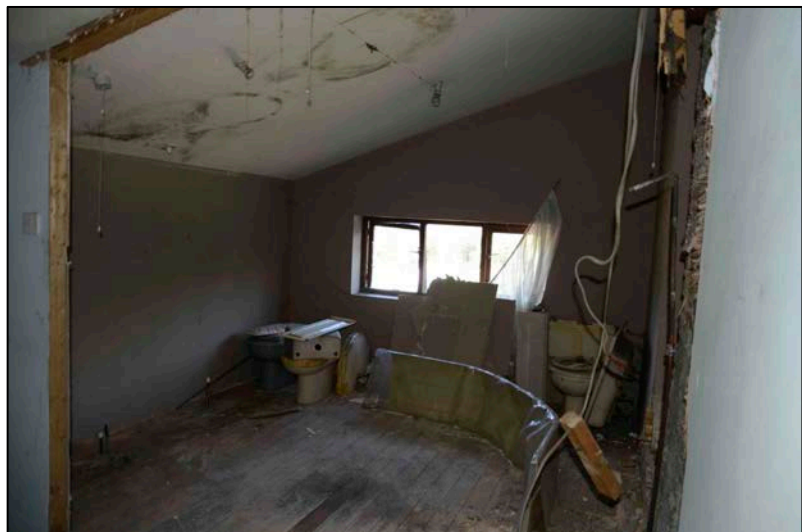
Appendix 3.13:
General view of **F3**,
looking west.



Appendix 3.14:
General view of **F4**,
looking north-west.



Appendix 3.15:
General view of **F5**,
looking east.





Viewpoint plan of photographs in **Appendix 3** of Sewage Farm Cottage

APPENDIX 4:

SOUTH YORKSHIRE SMR INFORMATION

HA	Period	Name	Monument Type(s)	HER no
1	Late Iron Age to Roman	Possible late prehistoric to Romano-British ditches, pits, and gullies, Hemingfield	DITCH, PIT	5675
2	Medieval	Medieval Timber Framed House, Linthwaite, Brampton Bierlow	HOUSE	02174/01
3	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow off Cemetery Road, Hemingfield	RIDGE AND FURROW	04533/01
4	Post Medieval to Industrial	Elsecar Corn Mill, Hoyland Nether	CORN MILL	03540/01
5	Post Medieval to Industrial	Bee Boles at Hemingfield, Wombwell	BEE BOLE	03940/01
6	Post Medieval to Industrial	Elsecar Workshops, Hoyland Nether	ENGINEERING WORKSHOP	04418/01
7	Post Medieval to Industrial	Hemingfield Colliery, Hoyland Nether	COLLIERY	04397/01
8	Industrial	Footrill Mine Entrance, Hoyland Nether	COLLIERY	04416/01
10	Industrial to Modern	Elsecar Footrill (?air shaft), Hoyland Nether	VENTILATION SHAFT, COLLIERY	02851/01
9	Industrial	Elsecar Colliery Newcomen-type Engine, Hoyland Nether	BEAM ENGINE, MINE PUMPING WORKS, ATMOSPHERIC ENGINE HOUSE	02807/01
11	Industrial	Late 18th Century Worker's Cottages, Hoyland Nether	WORKERS COTTAGE	04428/01
12	Industrial to Modern	Route of Thorncliffe to Elsecar tram/rail way and inclined plane	TRAMWAY, INCLINED PLANE	4949
13	Industrial to Modern	The Wesleyan Reform Church (Demolished), Church Street, Elsecar	WESLEYAN REFORM UNION CHAPEL	4821

APPENDIX 5:

LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

I-9 COBCAR LANE

OVERVIEW

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1151088

Date first listed: 23-Apr-1974

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

National Grid Reference: SE 38832 00423

DETAILS

Planned terrace. Mid C19 for the Fitzwilliam estate, C20 additions to rear. Coursed, dressed sandstone, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 2 : 2 : 2 windows to first floor. Near-symmetrical front elevation with central gabled projection having door on right of window, flanking dwellings each have door to outside of single window. Boarded doors under overlights with crossed glazing; 16-pane sashes. Openings with segmental-arched lintels tooled as voussoirs. Ground-floor windows have sunken aprons; first-floor band. Stone gutter brackets continue beneath copings of central gable, glazed oculus. Heavy kneelers, ashlar gable copings. Four stone ridge stacks. Substantial late addition to the Fitzwilliam mining village.

COBCAR TERRACE

OVERVIEW

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1191318

Date first listed: 23-Apr-1974

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

National Grid Reference: SE 38863 00432

DETAILS

Planned terrace. Mid C19 for the Fitzwilliam estate, C20 additions to rear. Coursed, dressed sandstone, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 2 : 2 : 5 : 2 : 2 bays with gabled projections flanking central part. Symmetrical front elevation with paired central doors having fanlights with radial glazing bars and linked, peaked hoods. Adjacent dwellings have door to inside of windows, otherwise doors set to outer side. Boarded doors under overlights with crossed glazing bars; 16-pane sashes; openings with segmental-arched lintels tooled as voussoirs. Ground-floor windows have sunken aprons. 1st floor: band; blind window to centre of range. Stone gutter brackets continue beneath copings of each gable; gable oculi with crossed glazing bars. Heavy kneelers, ashlar gable copings. 8 stone ridge stacks. Substantial late addition to the Fitzwilliam mining village.

REFORM ROW

OVERVIEW

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1315024

Date first listed: 23-Apr-1974

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

National Grid Reference: SE 38801 00354

DETAILS

Planned terrace. Dated 1837, for the Fitzwilliam estate. Rubble sandstone, Welsh slate roof. Long, curved, 2-storey row with a total of 31 windows to 1st floor. Central round-arched passage beneath oval plaque inscribed 'REFORM / ROW / 1837'; 2 other through passages. Paired doorways mostly with boarded doors and horizontally-tooled lintels. Each dwelling has a 3-light casement with glazing bars to each floor, recessed central lights, projecting sills, concrete lintels. Additional window above each passage. End gables have kneelers, copings and brick stacks; 13 brick ridge stacks now capped. Notable housing development of the Fitzwilliam mining village.

CANAL BASIN AND ASSOCIATED CULVERT AND CANAL LINING AT SE3930 0095, ELSECAR CANAL

OVERVIEW

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1151022

Date first listed: 13-Nov-1987

LOCATION

District: Barnsley (Metropolitan Authority)

National Grid Reference: SE 39284 00961

DETAILS

Canal basin and associated culvert and canal lining c1798 for the Dearne and Dove Canal Company. Tooled coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings and large, round-edged coping stones; some brick to culvert; later iron railings around basin survive only in part. The rectangular basin lies parallel to the canal on its south-east side; leading off from its north-west and north-east corners (and parallel to the canal) are arms in which barges could wait; leading off from its south-west and south-east corners and at right-angles to the canal are cuts in which barges could stand while being loaded and in the ends of which are paired overflow channels set below the coping and rectangular sluices (gates and winding gear removed) at a lower level; the overflow channels and sluices emptied into the culvert which runs along this side of the basin. The culvert is stone-lined and segmental-arched and bottomed; at its south-west end (the entrance) is a small segmental archway below brick retaining wall, water being channelled into this by later stone-coped retaining walls; at its north end (the exit) is a large, skewed, segmental archway with rock-faced voussoirs and spandrels and stone retaining wall above the parapet rebuilt. The basin was formerly linked to the canal by a narrow channel spanned by a tow path bridge: the channel has been infilled and the bridge removed, but there remain the curved corners of the channel surmounted by monolithic coping stones, and a short stretch of stone lining along the adjacent canal bank. The Elsecar branch of the Dearne and Dove Canal, on which the basin is situated, was the first part of the Dearne and Dove Canal to be opened. It was funded by a loan from Lord Fitz-william (who had extensive interests in Elsecar) and opened to traffic in December 1798. The basin is now empty and silted up (September 1987).

Listing NGR: SE 39300 00950