

Cudworth Parkway – Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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Contents

Executive Summary	4
1. Introduction	5
1.1 Project Background	5
1.2 Aims and Objectives.....	5
1.3 Regulatory and Policy Context	5
2. Methodology	7
2.1 Standards	7
2.2 Scope of Assessment	7
2.3 Setting	10
2.4 Archaeological Potential	11
3. Historic Environment Baseline	12
3.1 Introduction	12
3.2 The Site.....	12
3.3 Previous Archaeological Interventions	14
3.4 Historic and Archaeological Baseline	14
4. Statement of Significance	17
4.2 Known Heritage Assets.....	17
4.3 Archaeological Potential	17
5. Statement of Impact.....	18
5.1 Introduction	18
5.2 Scheme Proposal.....	18
5.3 Assessment of proposal	18
5.4 Recommendations.....	19
6. Conclusion	20
7. References.....	21
Figures	23
Appendix 1: Regulatory and Policy Context	24
Introduction.....	24
Hedgerow Regulations 1997	24
National Planning Policy Framework.....	24

National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)	25
Local Planning	26
Appendix 2: Gazetteers	28

Tables

Table 1: Criteria for determining the significance of heritage assets.	9
Table 3: Gazetteer of monuments recorded by SYHER	28
Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological interventions recorded by SYHER.....	28
Table 4: Gazetteer of designated heritage assets	29

Plates

Plate 1: View across the central portion of the Site	13
Plate 2: View across the western portion of the Site	13

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2:

Executive Summary

Cura Terrae was commissioned by Fenwood Estates Ltd in August 2025 to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) to inform a planning application the proposed redevelopment of land at Cudworth Parkway, Cudworth, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

The scheme is for a residential development with a mix of detached, semi-detached, terrace and bungalow style dwellings, associated services, drainage including soakaways, landscaping and areas for carparking. Access will be afforded from the Cudworth Parkway roundabout.

This assessment has utilised a range of sources, in line with industry guidance, to identify known and potential assets of heritage significance within the Site or the wider Study Area which could be affected by the proposed scheme. Any effects of this development upon the significance of the historic environment will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application.

A total of two listed buildings are located within the study area. These both represent milestones which will not be harmed physically or through changes to their setting. The potential for archaeology to be present within the Site has been affected by later disturbance including post-medieval quarrying, the construction and demolition of previous structures from the post-medieval period, and the construction of the Cudworth Parkway. On this basis, not further works are proposed and the development is considered to comply with national and local planning guidance.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Cura Terrae was commissioned by Fenwood Estates Ltd in August 2025 to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) to inform a planning application the proposed redevelopment of land at Cudworth Parkway, Cudworth, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (hereafter the Site). The Site is centred on National Grid Co-ordinate (NGR) 439023, 410330 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The Site comprises open grassland with informal walking tracks and is overgrown with mature shrub and grasses. It is situated on the northern outskirts of Cudworth, south of Cudworth Parkway (A628) and Shafton, and c. 5.5 km to the north east of Barnsley. The Site forms part of a cluster of rural agricultural fields interspersed with residential developments.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this HEDBA is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records and observations, an understanding of the historic environment resource within and surrounding the Site to formulate:
- An understanding of the Site within its historical and archaeological context;
 - An assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study;
 - An assessment of significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
 - Recommendations to inform the development proposals;
 - Strategies for further evaluation where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined; and
 - An assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on the known and unknown heritage resources within the context of national and local planning policy.

1.3 Regulatory and Policy Context

- 1.3.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and development on, or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 1.3.2 Of specific relevance to this report is the National Planning Practice Framework (NPPF). Section 16 of the NPPF sets out the Government's current planning policy in relation to conserving and

enhancing the historic environment. The NPPF establishes the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development proposal, in order to understand the level of harm, if any, caused by a development. Where a site on which development is proposed has the potential to include heritage assets, the NPPF includes a requirement for local planning authorities to request an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. The level of detail provided should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (paragraph 207).

1.3.3 National policy is reflected in local planning policy presented in Barnsley Local Plan, specifically Policies;

- Policy D1 High Quality Design and Place Making Design Principles
- Policy HE1 The Historic Environment
- Policy HE6 Archaeology

1.3.4 Further detail of the relevant, legislation, policy and guidance is provided in Appendix 1.

2. Methodology

2.1 Standards

2.1.1 This assessment is undertaken in accordance with:

- Historic England’s Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes:
- The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015a);
- Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015b); and
- The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017).
- Historic England Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage (2019);
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised 2021); and
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ Code of Conduct (revised 2022); and
- Barnsley Local Plan (Adopted 2019)

2.2 Scope of Assessment

Study Area

2.2.1 The spatial scope of the assessment was defined by a 1 km study area around the Site. The study area has been defined so as to identify designated and non-designated assets, their setting and geographical extent, and to inform the context of and potential survival of archaeological remains within the Site and its immediate surrounding area. The study area has been agreed with SYHER.

Data Sources

2.2.2 The following sources were consulted to inform the presence of heritage assets within the study area, and to form a baseline for the assessment of their significance:

- National heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE); England’s Places, PastScape, Viewfinder, National Record for Historic Environment Excavation Index, Parks and Gardens UK
- The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find-spots, and archaeological events within the county;
- Historic manuscripts and maps held online at the National Library of Scotland and The Genealogist;
- Relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations; and
- A site visit.

- 2.2.3 All of the spatial data held by SYHER for the study area was requested, assessed and analysed as part of this assessment. All SYHER data is illustrated on the accompanying Figures 2 and 3, listed in Appendix 2 and referred to, where relevant, in Section 3.
- 2.2.4 A Site visit was undertaken during September in order to assess the general character of the Site and to identify heritage assets not identified through desk-based review.
- 2.2.5 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

Assumptions and Limitations

- 2.2.6 This report is compiled using secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some have been directly examined. The assumption is made that this data as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. In addition, the records held by SYHER represent a record of a wide range of information derived from historical sources and previous archaeological discoveries and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
- 2.2.7 Archival material relating to the Site and study area was not consulted in person at Sheffield City Archive. While there may be other material held in private collections, local repositories and the National Archives, it was not possible to view these as part of the assessment.
- 2.2.8 LiDAR imagery available from the Environment Agency was reviewed and analysed as part of this assessment but no new information was provided by the data, so it was not reproduced for this assessment.
- 2.2.9 A Site visit was undertaken as part of this assessment to identify any potential archaeological remains. Despite sufficient access being afforded to the Site, observations are limited since there is the potential for archaeological remains to survive below-ground with no surface indications. It is possible that unknown archaeological remains may be present, and the presence of dense vegetation, scrub and crop may have inhibited their identification.

Assessment of Significance

- 2.2.10 The National Planning Policy Framework recommends that, in determining applications, local planning authorities should require applicants to describe the¹ significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting (NPPF, 207).
- 2.2.11 Significance is often established by statutory designations such as Listed Buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas. More particular advice as to what makes up significance is provided by the NPPF which defines significance in terms of an asset's value to this and future generations because of their heritage interest. This derives not only from their physical presence, but also from their setting.

2.2.12 This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (NPPF, Annex 2). The Planning Practice Guidance which accompanies the NPPF provides further detail on how this significance is interpreted:

- **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 (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).

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

2.2.14 An assessment of the significance of assets and their setting is undertaken in consideration of guidance and good practice issued by Historic England. A methodology for the assessment of significance of heritage assets is outlined in Advice Note 12 (Historic England 2019) whilst Historic England GPA3 (2017) provides the basis of a methodology for the assessment of setting.

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

Table 1: Criteria for determining the significance of heritage assets.

Heritage Significance	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites and the individual attributes that convey their Outstanding Universal Value, or designated heritage assets of demonstrable international heritage interest.

Heritage Significance	Criteria
High	Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (Grade I, II*), Conservation Areas which contain a significant number of highly graded assets, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Grade I, II*), Registered Battlefields, Protect Wreck Site, or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable national importance due to their heritage interest.
Medium	Listed Buildings (Grade II), Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Grade I, II*), or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable regional importance due to their heritage interest.
Low	Locally Listed Buildings and Landscapes or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably limited heritage interest.
Negligible	Non-designated heritage asset of very limited heritage interest, typically due to poor preservation, survival or restricted contextual associations.

2.3 Setting

- 2.3.1 Consideration of an asset's setting is enshrined in both legislation and national guidance. The NPPF definition of significance includes consideration of both an asset's physical presence and any contribution made by its setting, noting that elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (NPPF Annex 2).
- 2.3.2 The setting of the heritage asset is also of importance and an assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which the proposed change enhances or detracts from that significance and the ability to appreciate it. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which an asset is experienced in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places.
- 2.3.3 Historic England (GPA3, 2017) identifies a staged approach to the assessment of setting, comprising:
- Stage 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;

- Stage 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views contribute to the significance of the heritage asset or allow significance to be appreciated;
- Stage 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
- Stage 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
- Stage 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcome.

2.3.4 In assessing whether or not the setting of an asset contributes to its significance, and in assessing the effect of development, Historic England GPA3 provides a checklist of attributes that may affect setting and significance under five broad categories comprising:

- the location and siting of the development
- the form and appearance of development
- additional effects (change to skyline etc)
- permanence and
- consequential effects.

2.4 Archaeological Potential

2.4.1 Assessment of the archaeological resources draws on three factors:

- An assessment of the potential survival of any known or unknown archaeological deposits to remain extant within the Site based on a review of information on previous ground disturbance
- An assessment for the potential for archaeological deposits to exist within the Site based on the results of the baseline study and
- An assessment of the significance of known and potential archaeological assets within the Site, as well as within the defined study area.

2.4.2 The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains is rated 'high', 'moderate', 'low', 'negligible', or 'unknown'. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and its national, regional and local context. This includes the number, proximity and significance of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or find spots within the Site and its surrounding Study Area.

3. Historic Environment Baseline

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following section identifies known heritage assets that may have the potential to receive effects from the proposed development, compiled from sources listed in Section 2.
- 3.1.2 In accordance with Step 1 of Historic England's GPA3 (July 2017) an outline assessment of the historic and archaeological baseline was undertaken to identify the archaeological potential of the Site and assess which heritage assets could be affected the proposed development. The details of this assessment are documented in Section 3.2 and 3.3 of this report.
- 3.1.3 The following section should be read in conjunction with figures:
- Figure 2: SYHER monument data. The SYHER records are assigned an ID number within the text and
 - Figure 3: SYHER event data. The event records are referenced by their SYHER reference number in the text.
 - Figure 4: Designated Heritage Assets. Designated assets are referenced by their NHLE entry number in the text

3.2 The Site

- 3.2.1 The Site currently comprises open grassland with informal walking tracks and, to the east, is overgrown with mature shrubs and grasses (Plates 1-2). It measures c. 5.5 ha in size and is largely flat, falling from c. 82 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the east and c. 74 m in the west of the Site. The Site is bounded by a road to the north, Cudworth Parkway to the west and a residential development to the south. Three Nooks Lane runs north-south through the Site.
- 3.2.2 The underlying geology of the Site is Mexborough Rock which is formed of sandstone, and a small area in the north of the Site which is made up of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation. There is no recorded overlying superficial geology within the Site (British Geological Survey 2025).



Plate 1: View across the central portion of the Site



Plate 2: View across the western portion of the Site

3.3 Previous Archaeological Interventions

- 3.3.1 The SYHER records a total of six previous archaeological investigations within the study area. Of these recorded archaeological investigations one geophysical survey (ESY203) was undertaken within the Site and a programme of archaeological evaluation (ESY1611) and excavation (ESY1614) was undertaken immediately to the west of the Site for the construction of Cudworth Parkway. The findings of these works, as well as others within the study area, are discussed in more detail where relevant below.

3.4 Historic and Archaeological Baseline

- 3.4.1 The following baseline brings together evidence collated from the data sources listed above, alongside the results of any fieldwork within the area.
- 3.4.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British There are no records of prehistoric activity within the Site recorded on the SYHER.
- 3.4.3 Evidence of prehistoric activity around the area of Cudworth suggests there was agricultural settlement activity represented by an enclosure feature (1) c. 540 m to the northeast of the Site, and ditches dating to the Iron Age which possibly indicate a field system (2, 3) recorded in the archaeological evaluation (ESY1611) and excavation (ESY1614), c. 45 m to the west of the Site, and 860 m to the southwest of the Site. The area is likely to have remained an agricultural settlement throughout the Roman period. There is evidence of Roman field systems and enclosures immediately bordering the north of the Site (4) that were identified in aerial photography and geophysical survey (ESY203).
- 3.4.4 The archaeological excavation (ESY1614) and evaluation (ESY1611) undertaken west of the Site recorded several undated ditches which could relate to Iron Age and Roman field systems. None were recorded within the Site.
- 3.4.5 There is record of a settlement or farm at Shafton, c. 700 m to the north of the Site, dating to the Roman period, suggested by the presence of a D-shaped enclosure with internal features, pottery dating mostly to the second century, small quantities of hammer scale and slag and the remains of hearths (Allen et al.).

Early Medieval and Medieval

- 3.4.6 There are no records of early medieval activity within the Site or study area on the SYHER.
- 3.4.7 Cudworth itself is not documented in the Domesday Book; however, Shafton to the northeast is recorded as having six households in the hundred of Staincross and the county of Yorkshire with the tenant-in-chief in 1086 recorded as Ilbert of Lacy (also spelled '*Lasci*'). It is probable that the Site formed part of the agricultural lands of the settlement at Shafton.

- 3.4.8 The SYHER records windmill foundations (5) c. 420 m to the northwest of the Site that possibly date to the later medieval period.
- 3.4.9 The geophysical survey (ESY203) undertaken within the Site, and archaeological evaluation (ESY1611) and excavation (ESY1614) undertaken to the west of the Site, did not record any archaeological activity dating to the early Medieval or Medieval periods.

Post-medieval, Twentieth Century and Modern

- 3.4.10 There are no records of post-medieval activity within the Site or Study area on the SYHER and the geophysical survey (ESY203) undertaken within the Site, and archaeological evaluation (ESY1611) and excavation (ESY1614) undertaken to the west of the Site, did not record any archaeological activity dating to the Post-medieval period, or twentieth century.
- 3.4.11 Cudworth remained as a small settlement on the road between Barnsley and Pontefract throughout the early post-medieval period. The industrial revolution boosted the population when the Midland Bleach Works was moved to Cudworth from Barnsley, and the Carlton Colliery was established to the east, and Grimethorpe Colliery to the west. The Midland Railway and Hull, Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway made Cudworth more accessible. Historic mapping from c. 1767 documents '*Over Cudworth*', '*Nether Cudworth*' and '*Shafton*'. The Site is depicted as rural land.
- 3.4.12 The two grade II listed buildings Guide Stoop at NGR SE 3837 0942 (NHLE: 1255291) and the Milepost Approximately 100 Metres West of Junction with Engine Lane (NHLE: 1151129) date to the post-medieval period and suggest that Cudworth and Shafton were on main routes between Barnsley, Wakefield and Pontefract.
- 3.4.13 The 1844 Plan of the Township of Cudworth in the parish of Roystone tithe map records the Site as part of three fields owned and occupied by three separate owners, the eastern field listed as 'grass' owned by Timothy Sykes, the central field owned by Samuel Stocks, and the western field owned by William Bamforth, both listed as arable.
- 3.4.14 Mapping from the nineteenth century shows that there was a quarry within the Site and a brickyard to the north of the Site as well as a brickyard to the east. There are also dwellings marked as '*Weet Shaw Houses*' within the Site on the Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from the mid nineteenth century. The road which forms the northern boundary of the Site is labelled as Weet Shaw Road, and the road/track within the Site is labelled as Three Nooks Lane. There is also an unnamed road/track depicted within the eastern extent of the Site.
- 3.4.15 In the early twentieth century, the 'Old quarry' continues to be depicted on OS mapping, and the majority of the remainder of the Site is shown as allotment gardens. Residential housing is constructed to the south of the Site.

3.4.16 During the early twenty-first century, the northwestern extent of the Site was used as a compound for the construction of Cudworth Parkway, which was opened in 2010.

4. Statement of Significance

- 4.1.1 The assessment undertaken above has identified the following heritage assets that could be directly affected, or their heritage significance harmed by the proposed redevelopment.

4.2 Known Heritage Assets

- 4.2.1 The two listed buildings within the study area are both mileposts. The first is the Grade II Listed Building Guide Stoop at NGR SE 3837 0942 (NHLE: 1255291), an eighteenth century milepost located c. 870 m to the south west of the Site. The milepost is rectangular with chamfered edges, constructed with stone inscribed with 'Wakfield 6m 1738' on its north side, 'Penisto(n) Road 8m' on its west side and '(Po)n(tefract) Road (7m)' on its east side. The second is the Grade II Listed Building Milepost Approximately 100 Metres West of Junction with Engine Lane (NHLE: 1151129), a mid- to late nineteenth century milepost located c. 400 m to the north east of the Site. The milepost is stone with a cast iron front, with a triangular front and rounded top. It is inscribed with *Barnsley & Pontefract Road, Shafton, Barnsley 5 Miles, Pontefract 9 Miles*.
- 4.2.2 Both are of medium heritage significance due to their historical interest as markers of historical routes and crossroads. Their setting is defined by the roadside location which makes an important contribution to their significance. However, this setting is geographical limited and only understood within its immediate context.

4.3 Archaeological Potential

- 4.3.1 Based on the historic environment baseline presented above, the potential for archaeological remains is low. While there is evidence for Roman activity in close proximity to the Site, the Site itself has been subject to extensive disturbance including post-medieval quarrying, the construction and demolition of previous structures from the post-medieval period, and the construction of the Cudworth Parkway, including the compound. Based on this, and the low significance of any potential surviving archaeology, the archaeological potential of the Site is considered to be low.

5. Statement of Impact

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section sets out a brief description of the scheme and provides an assessment of impact with regard to historic environment constraints. Impacts can be adverse, resulting in the loss, or reduction, of significance, or beneficial, resulting from the enhancement of an asset whether through physical changes or improvements to setting which enable a better appreciation of an asset.

5.2 Scheme Proposal

- 5.2.1 The current proposed scheme is for a residential development with a mix of detached, semi-detached, terrace and bungalow style dwellings, associated services, drainage including soakaways, landscaping and areas for carparking. Access will be afforded from the Cudworth Parkway roundabout.

5.3 Assessment of proposal

Physical impacts

- 5.3.1 Any physical impact to heritage assets within the Site, where present, would primarily result from groundworks and demolitions associated with construction. On-site activities which could affect the heritage resource could comprise the following:
- Pre-construction impacts associated with ground investigation works
 - Construction ground works, including stripping and excavation associated with the foundations
 - Ground reduction and/ or landscaping
 - Excavation of new service trenches and drainage (including soakaways), as required
- 5.3.2 These works could result in the total or partial loss of significance of the identified assets. The extent of the impact on archaeology would be dependent on the type and depth of the proposed excavations, and on the level of survival of archaeological deposits. Any physical effects on buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible in nature. The extent of impact on upstanding heritage remains, including historic buildings, would be dependent on the significance of the elements being removed and does not necessarily equate to the amount of material removed.
- 5.3.3 The Site has been subject to disturbance from substantial quarrying in the southern extent during the post-medieval period which will have truncated remains from earlier periods. There are also

post-medieval buildings on the northern boundary of the Site, marked on mapping until the mid-twentieth century which are no longer extant. The construction and demolition of these buildings would likely have impacted remains in this area.

- 5.3.4 Satellite and street photography available on Google shows that the northwestern extent of the Site was used as a compound for the construction of the Cudworth Parkway which could have impacted remains in this area. The areas within the Site that have not been impacted by previous disturbances (the eastern most and south western extents) are limited.

Impacts Resulting from Changes to Setting

- 5.3.5 A heritage asset can be impacted by changes within its setting which alter the ability to appreciate its significance. This change does not have to be visible within the setting of an asset, but can cause an impact to contextual relationships.
- 5.3.6 The two designated assets within the study area comprise mileposts. The significance of these structures is dependent on their location and relationship with the road. This relationship will not be affected by the proposal and no harm caused.

5.4 Recommendations

- 5.4.1 As stated above any archaeological features present within the Site are considered unlikely to comprise remains of the highest significance (i.e. equivalent to Scheduled Monuments) and any remains are also likely to have been impacted by previous disturbance. It is therefore considered that the potential archaeological resource within the Site would not require preservation in situ. Due to the substantial disturbance within the Site, further works are not considered necessary.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1.1 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Policy HE 6 of the Barnsley Local Plan. It has utilised a range of sources, in line with industry guidance, to identify known and potential assets of heritage significance within the Site or the wider Study Area which could be affected by the proposed scheme. Any effects of this development upon the significance of the historic environment will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application.
- 6.1.2 The potential for prehistoric and Romano-British remains is considered low. Any remains of this period are likely to represent features related to field systems and agricultural settlement, similar to features recorded to the north and west of the Site. The potential for early medieval and medieval remains is considered negligible due to the limited evidence of activity within the study area. The potential for post-medieval and twentieth century remains is considered low. Any remains of this period are likely to represent previous quarrying within the site and foundations of buildings within the Site. Remains would be of low significance. Later disturbance including post-medieval quarrying, the construction and demolition of previous structures from the post-medieval period, and the construction of the Cudworth Parkway, including the compound, would have impacted any surviving remains.
- 6.1.3 Following an assessment of the significance of the designated heritage assets within the study area in accordance with the NPPF, the proposed development will cause no harm.
- 6.1.4 The information presented within this document is considered to be proportionate and sufficient to enable an informed conclusion on the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains and their associated significance. Based on the information above, no further archaeological investigation is considered necessary.

7. References

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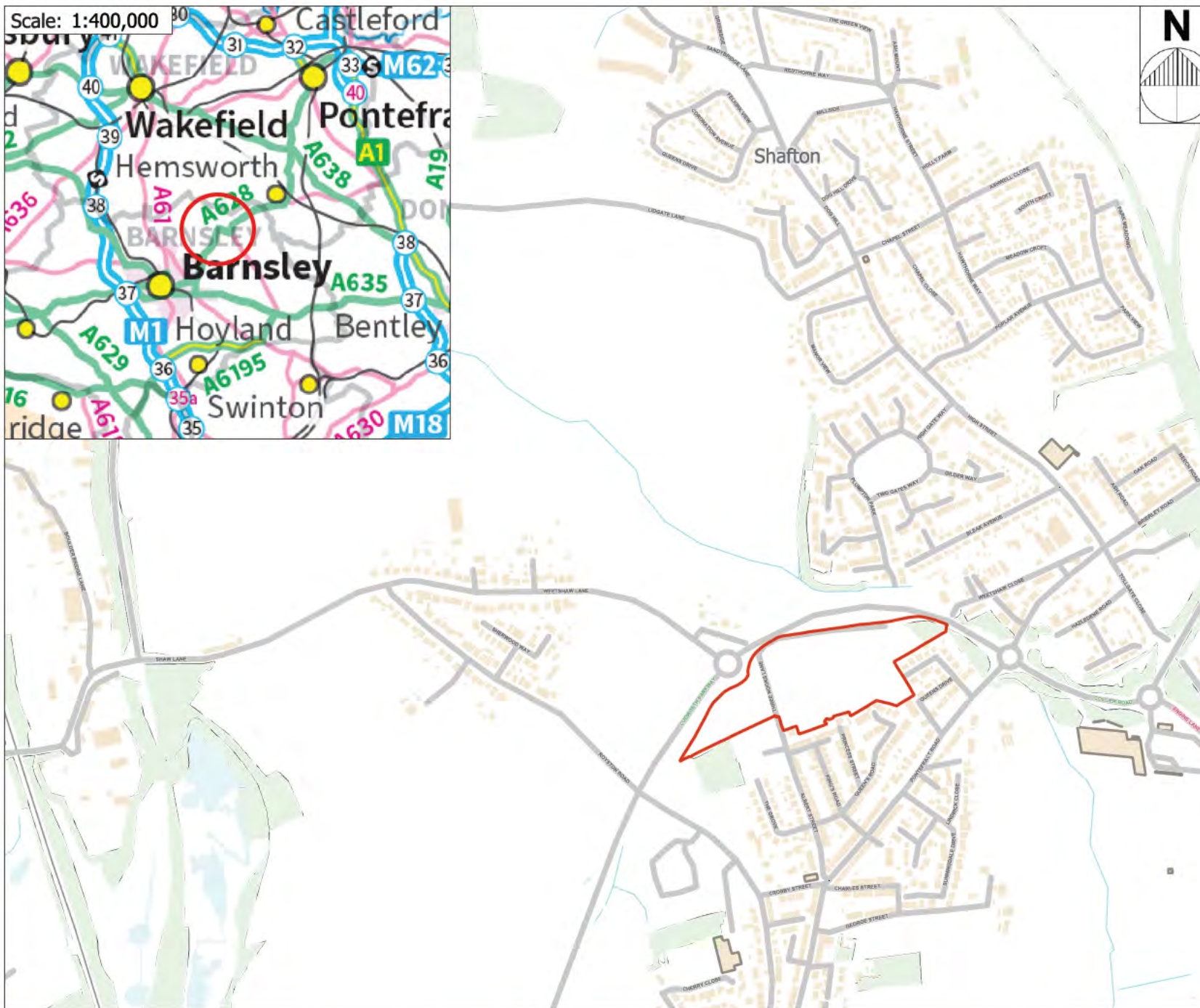
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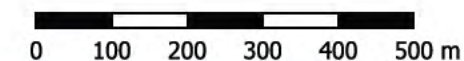
Plan of the Township of Cudworth in the parish of Roystone (1844)

Figures



Key

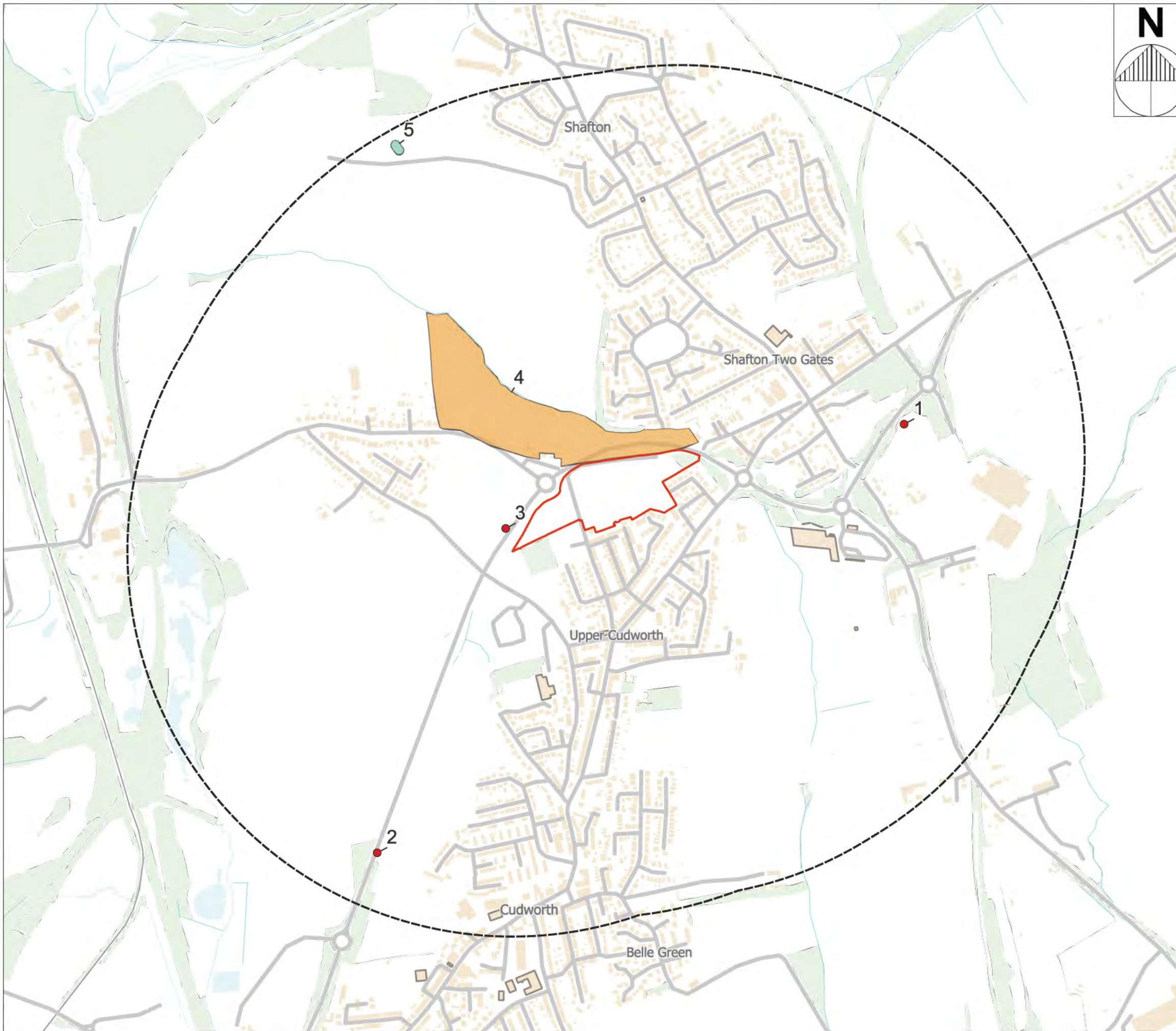
Site



Fenwood Estates Ltd.
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Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Figure 1
Site Location

A	29.08.25	PFP	-
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 39012 10334	



Key

Site

1km Study Area

Monuments recorded on the SYHER:

Prehistoric to Romano-British

Romano-British

Medieval to Post-Medieval

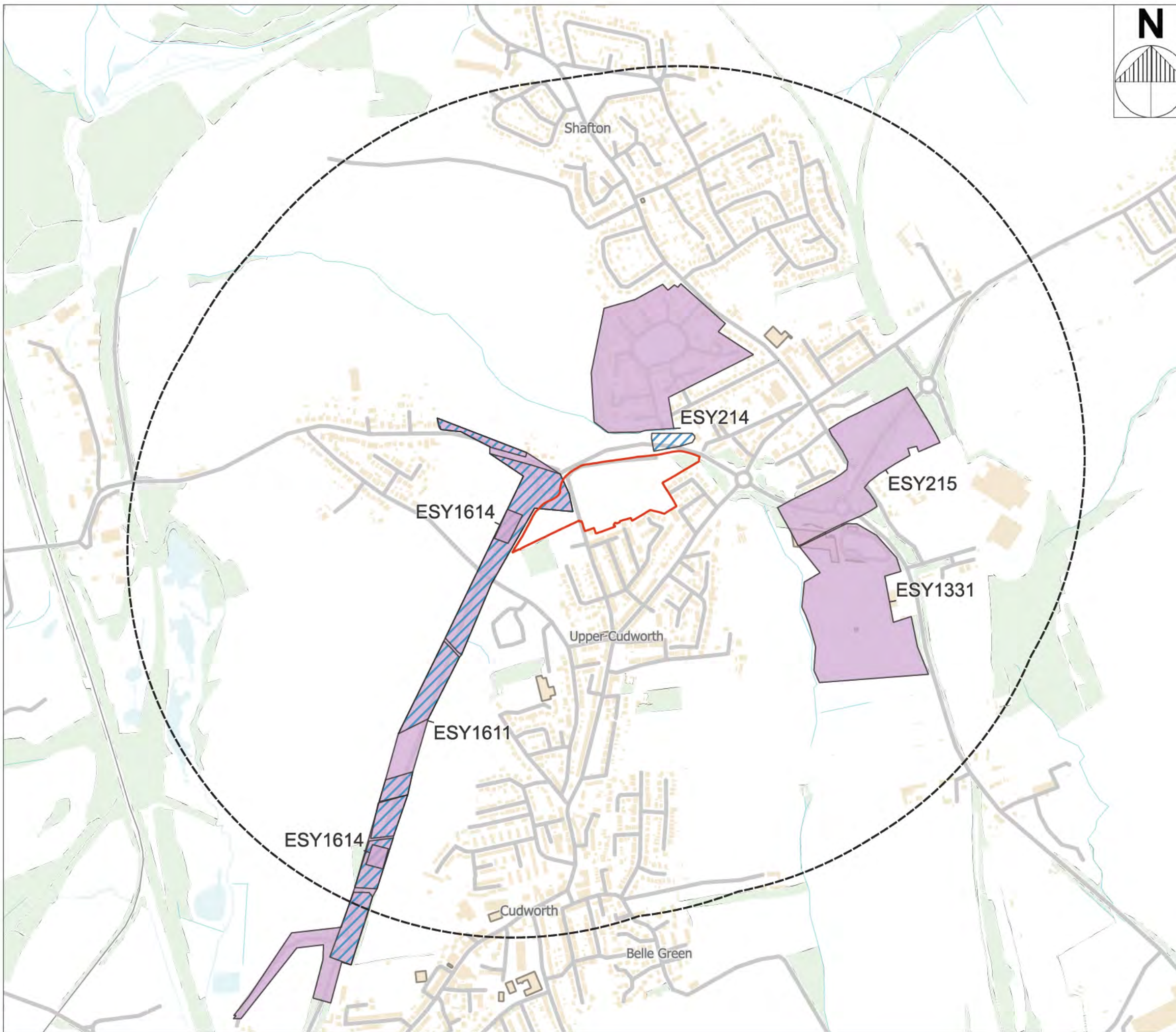
Data received from South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record in August 2025

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Fenwood Estates Ltd.
Cudworth Parkway Historic Environment
Desk-Based Assessment

Figure 2
Monuments recorded on the South Yorkshire
Historic Environment Record

A	29.08.25	PFP	-
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 39012 10334	



Key

Site

1km Study Area

Events recorded on the SYHER:

ESY203

All other events

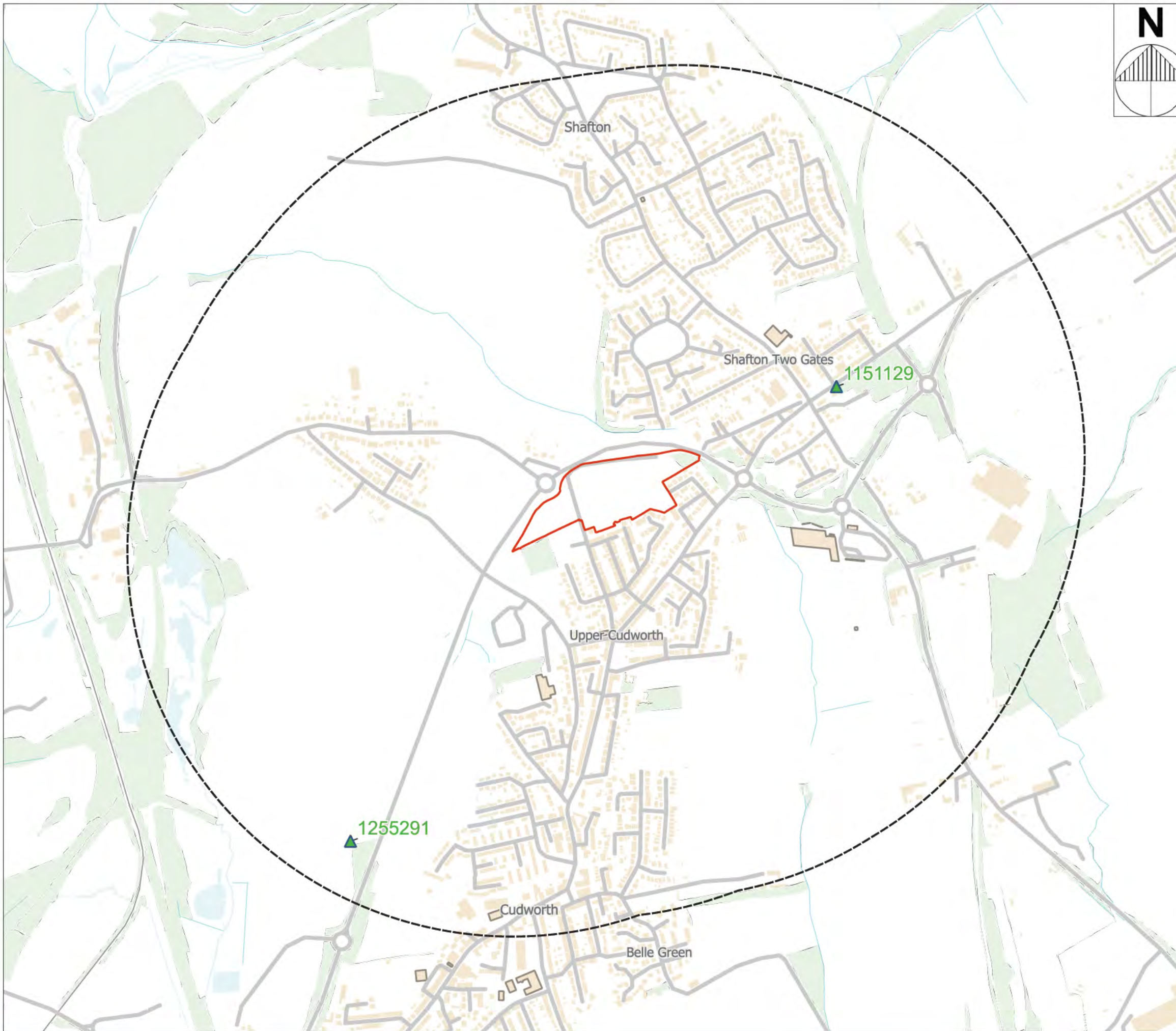
Data received from South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record in August 2025

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Fenwood Estates Ltd.
Cudworth Parkway Historic Environment
Desk-Based Assessment

Figure 3
Events recorded on the South Yorkshire
Historic Environment Record

A	29.08.25	PFP	-
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 39012 10334	



Key

Site

1km Study Area

▲ Grade II Listed Building

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0 100 200 300 400 500 m

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Desk-Based Assessment

Figure 4
Designated Heritage Assets within 1km

A	29.08.25	PFP	-
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 39012 10334	

Appendix 1: Regulatory and Policy Context

Introduction

There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and development on, or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system. The following policies are considered to be of relevance to the Site and the proposed scheme.

Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, hedgerows are deemed to be historically Important if they are over 30 years old and either: incorporate, or are associated with, a scheduled archaeological feature or site; marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record; or form an integral part of a pre-1845 field system.

Para 5a may determine that a hedgerow is important regardless of the current completeness of the historic field system. A hedgerow so recorded would still be important if it is now the only remaining part of the pre-1845 field system.

National Planning Policy Framework

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF requires plans, both strategic and non-strategic, to make provision for the conservation and enhancement of the built and historic environment (Paragraphs 20d and 28). Section 16 of the NPPF sets out a series of policies that are a material consideration to be taken into account in development management decisions in relation to the heritage consent regimes established in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

The NPPF sets out the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development proposal. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (paragraph 207). Similarly, there is a requirement on local planning authorities to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal; and that they should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset (paragraph 208).

In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the following three points:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 210).

Paragraphs 212 to 216 of the NPPF introduce the concept that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration, destruction or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. With regard to designated assets, paragraph 206 states that great weight should be placed on its conservation, irrespective of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial. The paragraph goes further to say that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. In paragraph 213, a distinction is made in respect of those assets of the highest significance (e.g. scheduled monuments, grade I and grade II* listed buildings) where substantial harm to or loss should be wholly exceptional.

In instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (paragraph 214). In instances where development would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal by the decision taker to provide a balanced judgement (paragraph 215).

With regard to non-designated assets, paragraph 216 states that the effect of the application on the significance of the asset should be taken into account in determining the application. A balanced judgement by the decision taker will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Guidance on the application of heritage policy within the NPPF is provided by on-line Planning Practice Guidance and best practice advice is provided by a series of Historic England Advice notes.

National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019) provides further advice and expands on the guidance and policy outlined in the NPPF.

The significance of heritage assets and its importance in decision taking is explored in Paragraph 009 (Paragraph: 009 Reference ID: 18a-009-20190723 Revision date: 23 07 2019) of the PPG which states that heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the

contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals.

The PPG discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact of the significance of the heritage asset. Ultimately, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the decision taker. However, it acknowledges that substantial harm is a high test so may not arise in many cases. A key consideration when assessing whether there is an adverse impact on a listed building is whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed (Paragraph 017: 017 Reference ID: 18a-017-20190723 Revision date: 23 07 2019).

Local Planning

The Site lies within the administrative boundaries of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, which formally adopted the Barnsley Local Plan in January 2019. Relevant policies include:

Policy D1 High Quality Design and Place Making Design Principles

- *Development is expected to be of high quality design and will be expected to respect, take advantage of and reinforce the distinctive, local character and features of Barnsley, including:*
 - o *Landscape character, topography, green infrastructure assets, important habitats, woodlands and other natural features;*
 - o *Views and vistas to key buildings, landmarks, skylines and gateways; and Heritage and townscape character including the scale, layout, building styles and materials of the built form in the locality.*

Through its layout and design development should:

- *Complement and enhance the character and setting of distinctive places, including Barnsley Town Centre, Penistone, rural villages and Conservation Areas;*

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.*

- 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.*
- 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.*

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.*

Appendix 2: Gazetteers

Table 2: Gazetteer of monuments recorded by SYHER

ID	Period	Name	XHER Ref.	Easting	Northing
1	Prehistoric	Enclosure east of Shafon Two Gates	MSY6947	439800	410500
2	Prehistoric	Probable Iron Age to Romano-British ditches, Cudworth	MSY13279	438431	409387
3	Prehistoric	Iron Age to Romano-British ditches, Cudworth	MSY13280	438765	410229
4	Romano-British	Romano-British Field System and Enclosures, Cudworth	MSY12379	438808	410536
5	Medieval	Windmill foundations of medieval or post-medieval date, Gander Hill, Shafon	MSY13703	438483	411218

Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological interventions recorded by SYHER

XHER Ref.	Name	Type	Easting	Northing
ESY203	Geophysical Survey of Cudworth Bypass and West Green Link	Geophysical Survey	439194	410460
ESY214	Gradiometer Survey, Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation on the Land off High Street, Shafon	Evaluation	439153	410675

XHER Ref.	Name	Type	Easting	Northing
ESY215	Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Shafton By-Pass/Engine Lane Improvement, Shafton	Evaluation	439687	410398
ESY1331	Trial trenching, Engine Lane, Shafton, Barnsley	Evaluation	439676	410020
ESY1614	Excavations ahead of the construction of the Cudworth and West Green Bypass	Excavation	438431	409379
ESY1611	Evaluation trenches for Cudworth Bypass	Evaluation	438551	409736

Table 4: Gazetteer of designated heritage assets

NHLE Ref.	Name	Designation and Grade	Easting	Northing
1255291	Guide Stoop at NGR SE 3837 0942	Grade II Listed Building	438361	409417
1151129	Milepost Approximately 100 Metres West of Junction with Engine Lane	Grade II Listed Building	439624	410598