



prospect archaeology

# Land at Church Lane, Hoylandswaine, South Yorkshire

## Heritage Assessment

Client: Barratt & David Wilson Homes Yorkshire West

**Local Planning Authority:** Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

**Date of Report:** January 2014

**Author:** Naomi Field

**Report No:** LPA-47

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## PLANNING SUMMARY

|  |   |                                     |                |                                     |   |                          |  |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| <b>LPA</b>                                 | <b>Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council</b>      |                                     |                |                                     |   |                          |  |
| <b>Relevant Policies</b>                   | NPPF Paragraphs                                   | 17                                  | 126-141        | 169                                 |   |                          |  |
| <b>Curator</b>                             | Barnsley<br>Andy Lines S.Yorkshire County Council |                                     |                |                                     |   |                          |  |
| <b>Curator consulted</b>                   | Yes   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No             | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <b>Date</b>                                 |                          |  |
| <b>Work undertaken to date</b>             | DBA   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Geophys survey | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Eval  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| <b>Known Heritage Assets</b>               | National  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Regional       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Local                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Potential Heritage Assets</b>           | National  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Regional       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Local                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | None <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| <b>Potential impact on heritage assets</b> | High  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Medium         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Low   | <input type="checkbox"/> | None <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| <b>Further information required</b>        | Yes   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No             | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Geophysical survey, trial trench evaluation |                          |  |
| <b>Condition required</b>                  | Yes   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   |                          |  |

*Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of reporting and appropriateness of recommendations. This report is based on information available at the time of writing, from the sources cited. It does not preclude the potential for future discoveries to be made, or for other unidentified sources of information to exist that alter the potential for archaeological impact. Any opinions expressed within this document reflect the honest opinion of Prospect Archaeology. However, the final decision on the need for further work rests with the relevant planning authority.*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Barratt & David Wilson Homes Yorkshire West are making a planning application for residential development of a site to the north of the village of Hoylandswaine. This report has been prepared to consider the archaeological and historical implications of the proposed development in support of the planning application.

Hoylandswaine is a small village situated on the A628, east of Penistone and west of the M1. It lies 8 miles (13 km) west of Barnsley. It is now within Barnsley Metropolitan Borough, South Yorkshire but was formerly in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The settlement would have started out as a small cluster of farmsteads around a road junction, a pattern that probably changed only slightly in the 18th and 19th centuries. The modern village has extended north from the junction and mainly comprises mid-20th century housing estates.

A map regression exercise and documentary search have provided background information about the history of the site. In addition a site visit was made to assess existing ground conditions and archaeological potential. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the proposed development site. However, there are several Listed Buildings within the study area, which have been discussed in more detail in the Heritage Assessment which accompanies the planning application. The site does not lie within the Conservation Area.

There is no evidence for archaeological activity within the limits of the site, although it lies in an area of suspected Iron Age field systems and enclosures, identified as a cropmarks on aerial photographs. The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) have requested a programme of geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in order to better understand the archaeological potential of the site.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1.1.1 A full planning application is to be made by Barratt & David Wilson Homes Yorkshire West for residential development. The Site is currently agricultural land and covers an area of approximately 3.6 hectares.

1.1.2 Prospect Archaeology Ltd has been appointed by Barratt & David Wilson Homes Yorkshire West to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development. This report will be used to support the planning application for development. It considers the known or suspected archaeological remains lying within and adjacent to the proposed Development Site.

## **2.0 STATUTORY AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT**

### **2.1 NATIONAL POLICY**

2.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27 March 2012, coming into immediate effect and replacing all previous Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). Set out below is a summary of the relevant NPPF guidance in Section 12 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.

2.1.2 Section 12 provides guidance on the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process. Whilst it is recognised that important remains should be retained, the benefits of development may be considered to outweigh the benefit of retention, especially where remains of less than national importance are concerned. Early consideration of the potential for 'heritage assets' is advised.

2.1.3 Paragraph 129 states: 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..... As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

2.1.4 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- 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.

2.1.5 Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

2.1.6 Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also 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 importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

## 2.2 LOCAL POLICY

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2.2.1 The Site lies outside, and north of, the Hoylandswaine Conservation Area.

2.2.2 The Barnsley Local Plan is still in preparation and final adoption is not anticipated until the end of 2015. Until such time the policies of the Unitary Development Plan adopted 2000 saved under a direction from the Secretary of State in September 2007 remain in force.

### CSP 30 THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

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*We will positively encourage the management, conservation and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment and make the most of the heritage assets which define Barnsley's local distinctiveness.*

### POLICY BE4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

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*Where the authority decides that the physical preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not justified, and that development which would destroy the remains should*

*proceed, the authority will ensure, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains*

Explanation

*On some archaeological sites it may be possible to modify the design to preserve part or all of the archaeological remains. In other cases it may not be appropriate to preserve the remains in situ but it is important to carry out excavation works and record the remains before they are destroyed.*

*The Authority will expect developers to enter into an agreement with the County Archaeologist and the Authority to provide for excavation and recording work before development commences, to work to an agreed project brief, and subsequently to publish the results of the excavation.*

## **3.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA**

### **3.1 BUILT HERITAGE**

3.1.1 Built heritage includes listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and many scheduled monuments. It also includes non-listed buildings of local architectural or historic interest which are included in the Historic Environment Record. All statutorily protected built heritage assets are of national importance.

3.1.2 The Built Heritage is the subject of a separate Heritage Assessment prepared by Johnson Brook. It will not be considered in detail in this report.

### **3.2 BURIED HERITAGE**

3.2.1 The heritage assets of the site have been considered through desk-based assessment and a site visit. A full list of referenced sources is provided and references are given. The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record provided information on sites and monuments in the area, and advised on recent fieldwork projects that might be relevant to the current study area. Staff at the Barnsley Record Office assisted in providing material relevant to the historic development of the Site. Additional sources consulted included:

- information available on a variety of internet sites including Access to Archives ([www.a2a.org.uk](http://www.a2a.org.uk)) and the Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>); the Heritage Gateway ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)) and the National Heritage List for

England ([list.english-heritage.org.uk](http://list.english-heritage.org.uk)). A full list of sites accessed can be found in the Bibliography section

- cartographic sources held by the Ordnance Survey
- A site visit was made by Naomi Field on December 16th 2013.

3.2.2 The historical development of the site has been established through reference to these sources and is described in the Baseline Conditions section of this report. This has been used to identify areas of potential archaeological interest. Each area of archaeological potential has been assessed for its archaeological significance in geographical terms, although it should be noted that despite the national policy guidance's reliance on geographical significance, there is no statutory definition for these classifications :

- International – cultural properties in the World Heritage List, as defined in the operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
- National – sites or monuments of sufficient archaeological/historical merit to be designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Other sites or monuments may also be considered of national importance but not appropriate for scheduling due to current use(s) or because they have not yet been fully assessed;
- Regional – sites and monuments of archaeological or historical merit that are well preserved or good examples of regional types or that have an increased value due to their group associations, regional rarity or historical associations.
- Local – sites and monuments of archaeological or historical interest but that are truncated or isolated from their original context and are of limited use in furthering archaeological or historical knowledge.
- Negligible – areas of extremely limited or no archaeological or historic interest. These commonly include areas of major modern disturbance such as quarries, deep basements etc.

3.2.3 The concluding chapter of this document summarises the findings, and provides an opinion on the potential for archaeological remains to be identified, the likely importance of such remains should they exist and the likely impact of the proposed development. Recommendations for further work are provided.

3.2.4 The concluding chapter of this document summarises the findings, and provides an opinion on the potential for archaeological remains to be identified, the likely importance of such remains should they exist and the likely impact of the proposed development. Recommendations for further work are provided.

## 4.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 4.1.1 The assessment of existing conditions has been based on a 'study area' extending 750m around the perimeter of the area of proposed development. This enables the significance of existing and potential archaeological features to be considered in their local, regional and national contexts.

### 4.2 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

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- 4.2.1 There are no designated assets within the proposed development site but the Study Area contains 5 Grade II Listed Buildings and the church of St John the Evangelist which lies immediately adjacent to and east of the Site, which is listed Grade II\*. These are discussed in more detail in the companion report on the built heritage. There are no locally listed buildings within the search area.
- 4.2.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the search area.

### 4.3 UNDESIGNATED ASSETS

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- 4.3.1 The study area contains just eight recorded sites and finds, but there are none within the Site boundary (see Appendix 1 and Fig. 3).

#### PREHISTORIC (10,000BC-AD43)

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- 4.3.2 There is very little recorded evidence of occupation in this area but aerial photographs show cropmarks of two enclosures, thought to be Iron Age in date to the north-west of the Site (00576/01).

#### ROMAN PERIOD (AD43-AD410)

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- 4.3.3 There are no known Roman finds from within the study area, nor in the wider surrounding area.

#### EARLY MEDIEVAL –MEDIEVAL (AD410-AD1543)

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- 4.3.4 At the time of the Domesday survey Ilbert de Lacy held the manor of Hoylandswaine which comprised waste woodland and pasture valued at just 8/-. He also held the manor of Cawthorne which included land in Hoylandswaine Clacton and Silkstone. De Lacy was in the second rank of Norman lords with lands in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire who was granted the Honour of Pontefract and was a forbear of the Earls of Lincoln. It is unlikely that the settlement was ever

more than a few dispersed farmsteads. Timber-framed buildings and barns within the study area attest to the medieval layout of the settlement.

- 4.3.5 These buildings comprise the majority of recorded monuments within the study area and include a barn at New Hall (01556/01) to the east of the site, on the outskirts of the modern village. There is a cruck barn in Pinfold Lane, Penistone (01449/0) slightly closer to the Site, and another timber framed barn at Kidfield House (01563/01) west of the Site. The house itself is also timber-framed (01562/01) South of Kidstone House is the findspot of a lead seal (03024/01). The packhorse road from Gunthwaite Bridge to Cathill in Penistone runs through the western periphery of the study area (04286/1). It was known as the Causey and continued in use into the 19th century.

#### POST-MEDIEVAL & MODERN (AD 1543-PRESENT)

- 4.3.6 The building of a turnpike road immediately south of the village probably ensured the survival of the settlement in later post-medieval period with the development of a small industrial community producing nails and other ironmongery. The nail forge is situated close to New Hall and three buildings with forges survive (05075). It is preserved as a museum and heritage centre.
- 4.3.7 Historic Building Survey and Recording at Elmhirst Farm north-east of the Site, prior to demolition, failed to identify any archaeological remains (ESY235)

#### 4.4 MAP REGRESSION

##### ENCLOSURE MAP (FIG. 4)

- 4.4.1 The enclosure map of 1809 shows that parts of Hoylandswaine were already enclosed by this time. However the Site lies in a zone to the north of the village which comprises mainly rectangular fields with straight boundaries. High Common Road (now called Cross Lane) was probably an enclosure road. The site extends over plot 29 (Field 2) that is bounded to the south by Beets Road (now a track) and extends north into part of plot 30 (Field 1) that originally extending east to the Cawthorne Road (now called Haigh Lane). Ordnance Survey 1851 1:10,560 (Fig. 5).
- 4.4.2 The field boundaries are similar to those on the Enclosure map except that Field 1 has been divided into two. A few buildings are shown along Haigh Lane, described as Lower Haigh, and a few more lie to the south-east at Haigh Head. The school is also shown at the corner of Haigh Lane and Cross Lane.

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#### ORDNANCE SURVEY 1893 1:2,500 (FIG. 6).

- 4.4.3 This map shows St John's church (built in 1867) with a tree lined path along its southern site boundary and the vicarage to the north. These occupy the eastern part of the field that was formerly part of Field 1.

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#### ORDNANCE SURVEY 1906 1:2500 (FIG. 7)

- 4.4.4 The same as 1894.

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#### ORDNANCE SURVEY 1931 1:2500 (FIG. 8)

- 4.4.5 The same as 1893

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#### ORDNANCE SURVEY 1960 1:2500 (FIG. 9)

- 4.4.6 The same as 1893

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#### ORDNANCE SURVEY 1984-89 1:10,000 (FIG. 10)

- 4.4.7 A large housing estate is now shown to the east of Hunger Hill and south-east of the site.

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#### RECENT CHANGES

- 4.4.8 Since 1989 the field boundary in the northern part of the site has been removed creating a single field west of the church and vicarage. A paddock has been created in the south-east corner of the field with a caravan and sheds at the north end of the paddock.

## **5.0 ASSESSMENT**

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### **5.1 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (FIG. 2)**

- 5.1.1 The proposals are for residential development of around 58 houses with access to the development from Church Lane. There is a central green space included within the scheme which incorporated the mature trees along the ancient field boundary that separates Fields 1 and 2.

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### **5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

- 5.2.1 It is not possible to arrive at an informed conclusion regarding the archaeological potential of the site as there has been no archaeological work in the area. The potential for medieval occupation is considered to be very low as the focus of the settlement has probably always been in the vicinity of the junction with the A628. However the potential for prehistoric and Roman occupation in Hoylandswaine is less certain. The possible Iron Age enclosures to the

north-west of the site indicate the possibility of more widespread activity. There is currently no evidence to suggest that there are remains on the Site which would be of sufficient importance to prevent development.

### 5.3 IMPACT ON DESIGNATED ASSETS

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5.3.1 There are no scheduled ancient monuments or Listed Buildings within the Site although there is one Listed Building (the church) in the immediate vicinity of the Site. The impact on the setting of these buildings is considered in the parallel report on the built heritage.

### 5.4 IMPACT ON NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS

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5.4.1 The nature of the proposed development will involve below ground trenching for services, drainage, some landscaping, road construction and building foundations. All of these activities will impact on below-ground archaeological remains if they are present.

## 6.0 MITIGATION

6.1.1 The South Yorkshire Council Archaeologist has recommended that archaeological evaluation will be required prior to determination of the planning application, comprising geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. The results of this evaluation work will inform the scale and focus of any further archaeological investigations and, potentially, the development of design solutions where appropriate.

## 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### 7.1 DIGITAL SOURCES

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Lines, A., Marchant, J. and Ratcliffe, D. 2008 *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation* South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Sheffield and English Heritage, London. Database version date 16/12/2013

### 7.2 INTERNET SOURCES

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<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/index.jsp>

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

[www.a2a.org.uk](http://www.a2a.org.uk)

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### 7.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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Ordnance survey 1:10,560 1851

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1893, 1906, 1931, 1960

Ordnance survey 1:10,000 1984-89

## 8.0 FIGURES







Fig. 2 Indicative site layout, July 2013. Drawing prepared by David Wilson Homes

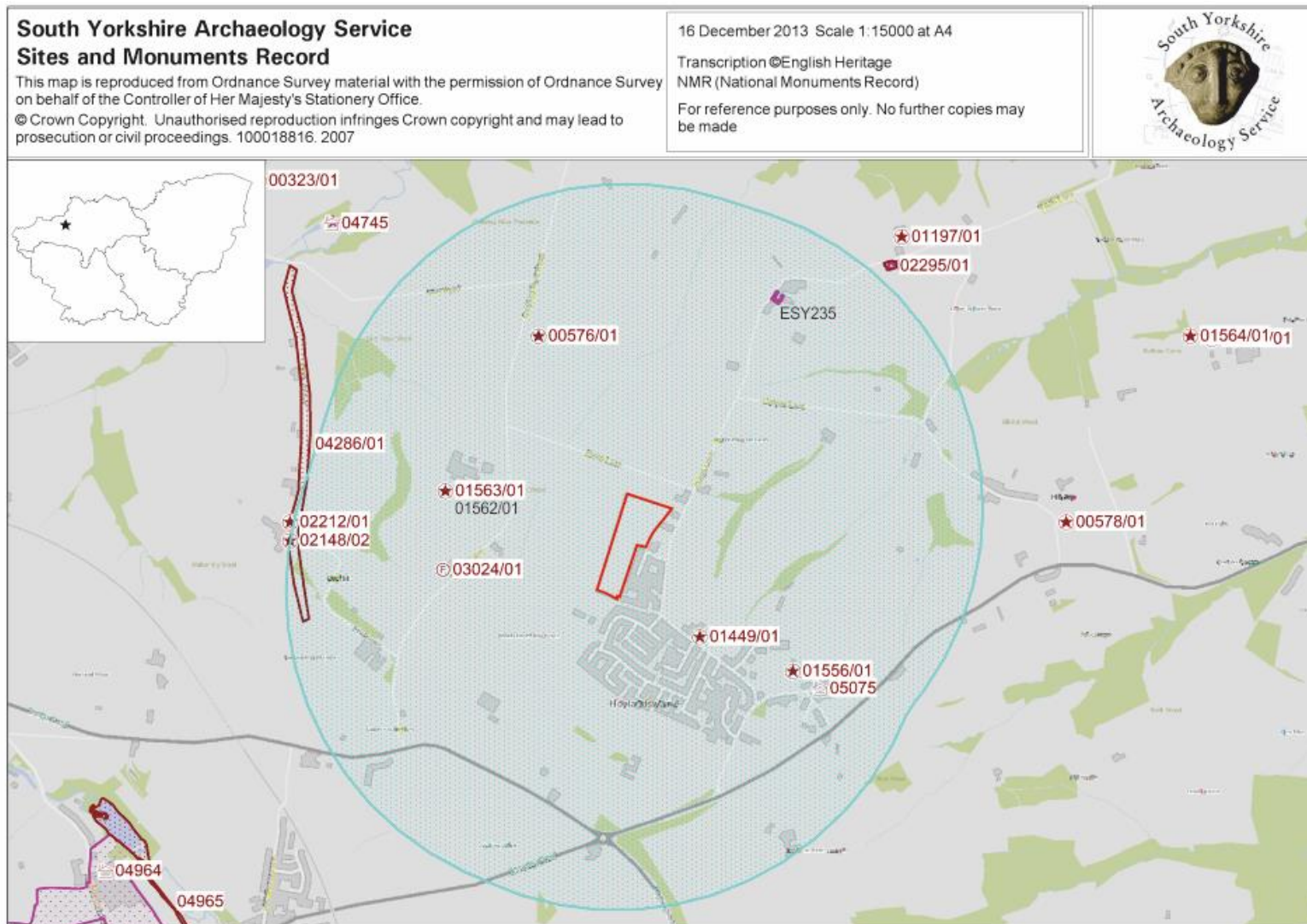


Fig. 3 Monuments recorded within and near the study area (Information from South Yorkshire HER © reproduced by kind permission)

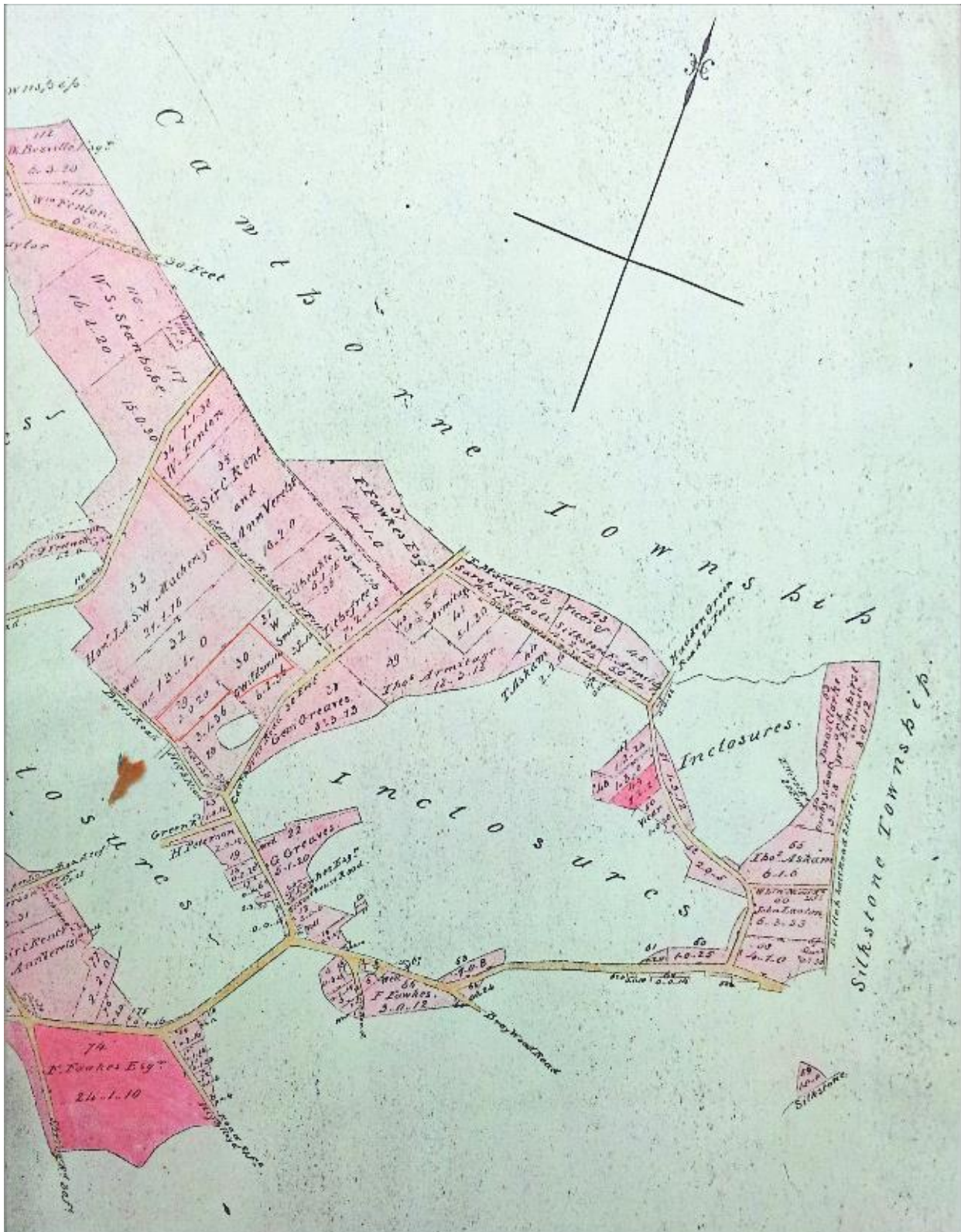


Fig. 4 Part of 'A plan of the Allotments on the Fields Mense Inclosures and Commons within the Township of Hoylandswaine' 1809

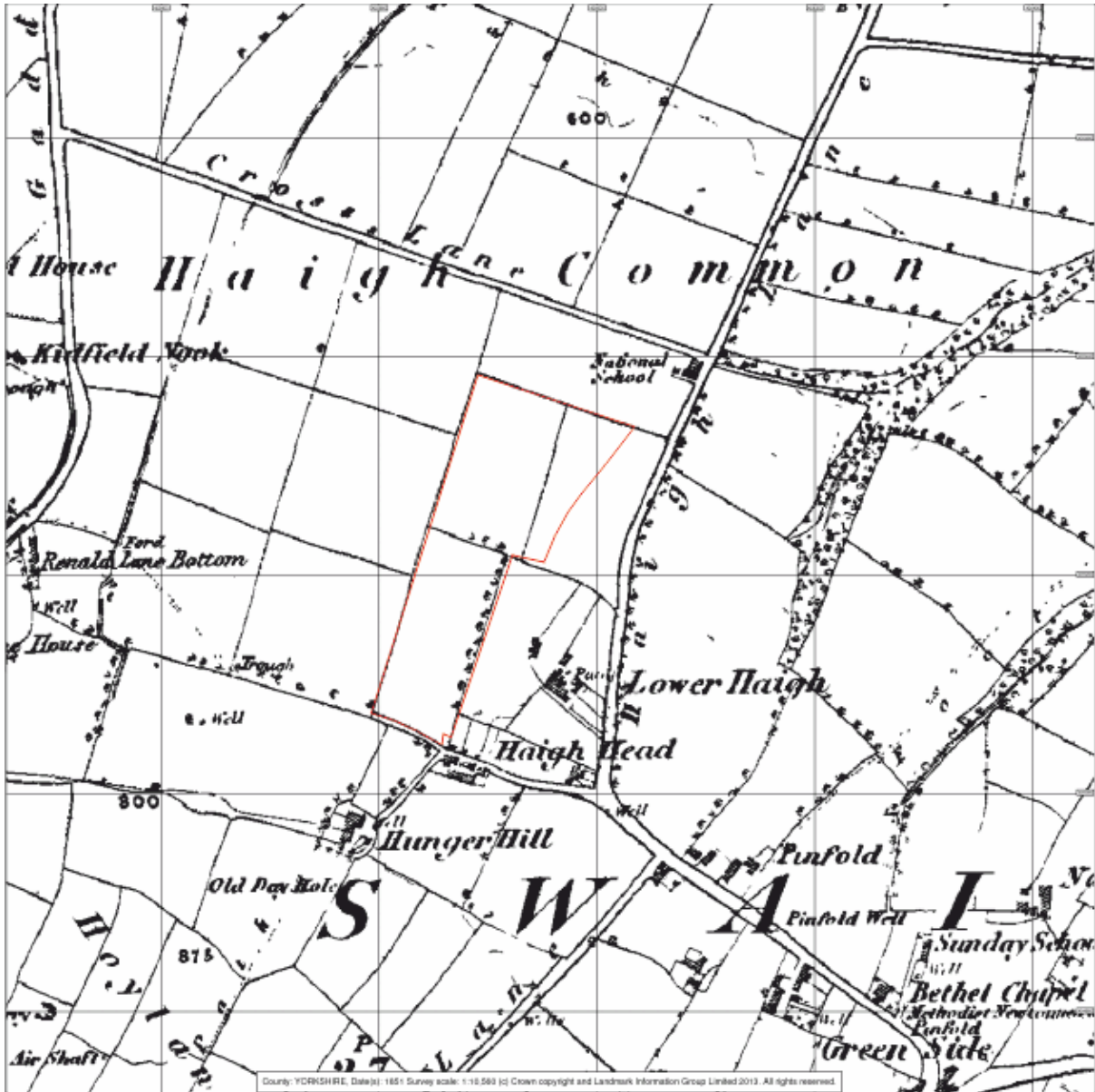


Fig. 5 1851 OS 1:10,560 scale map

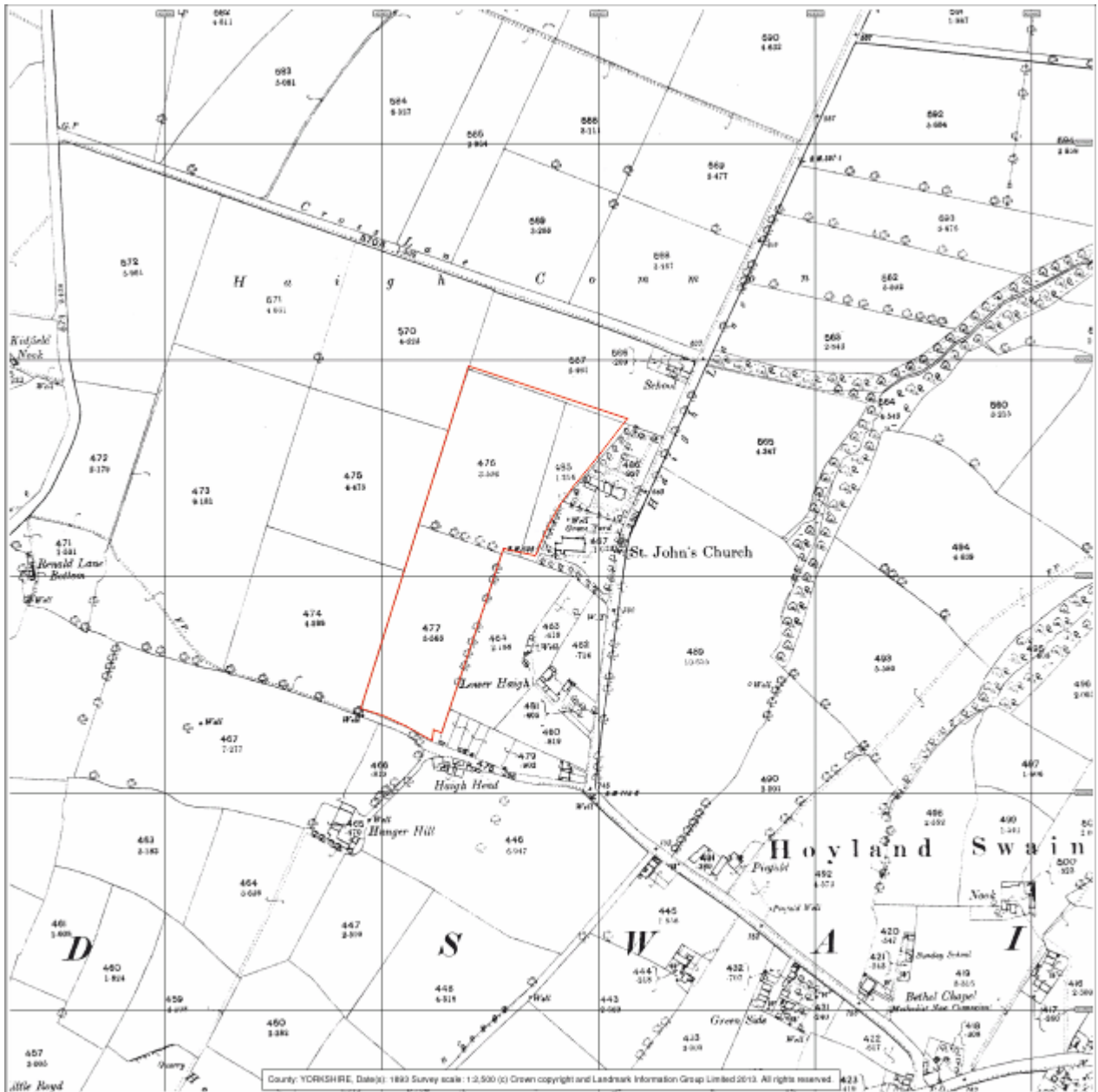


Fig. 6 1893 1:2,500 map

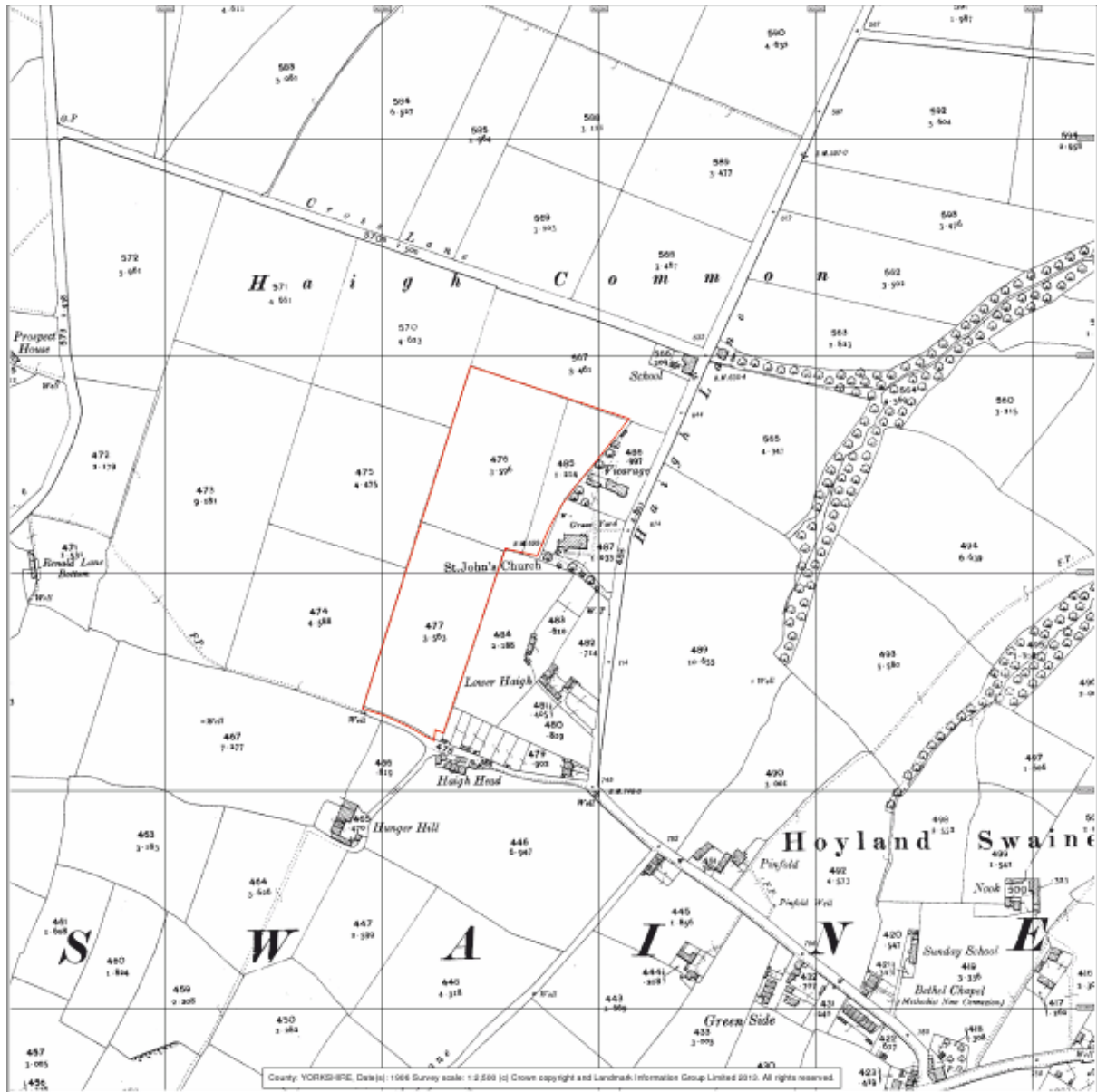


Fig. 7 1906 1:2,500 map

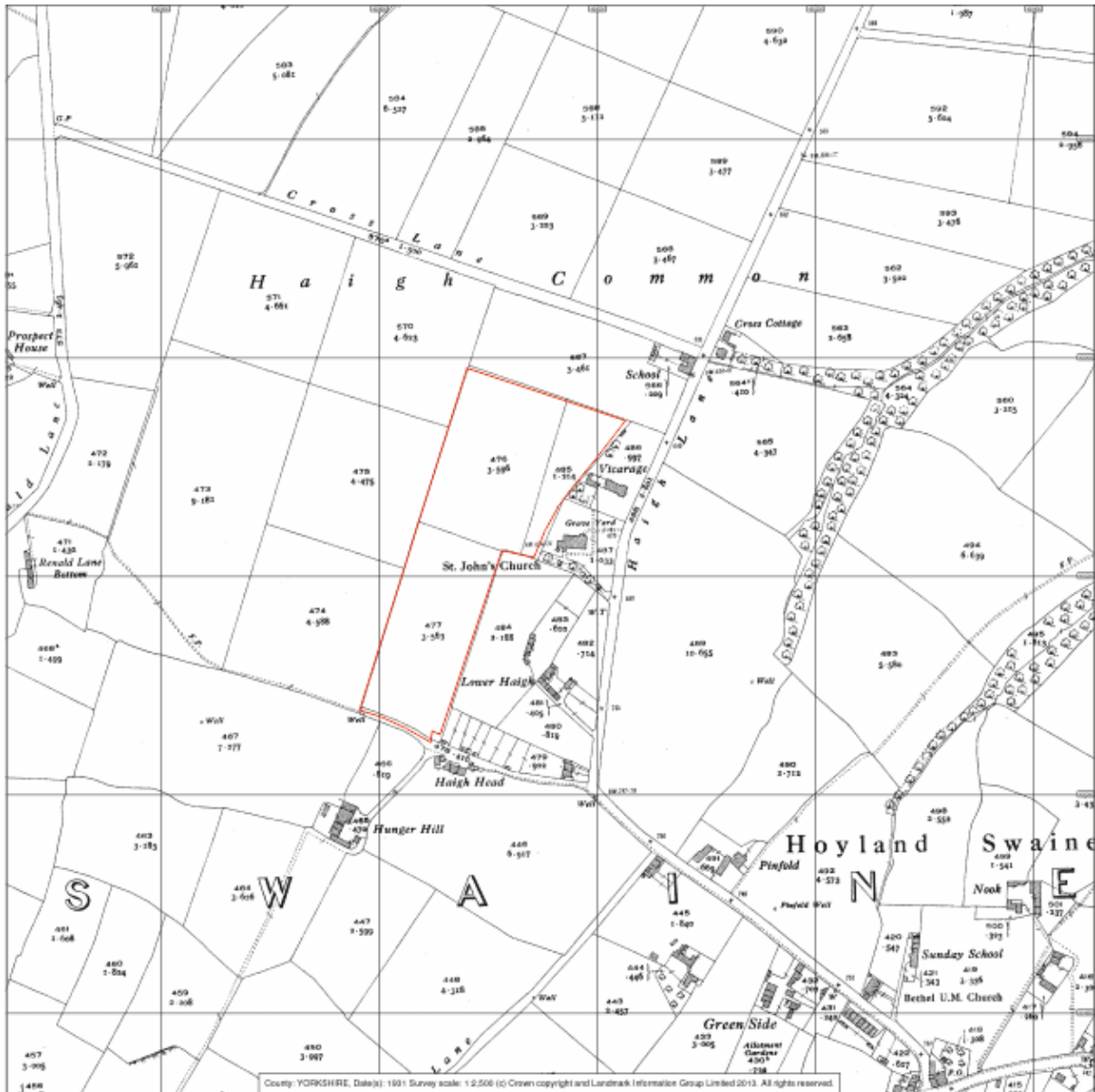


Fig. 8 1931 1:2,500 map

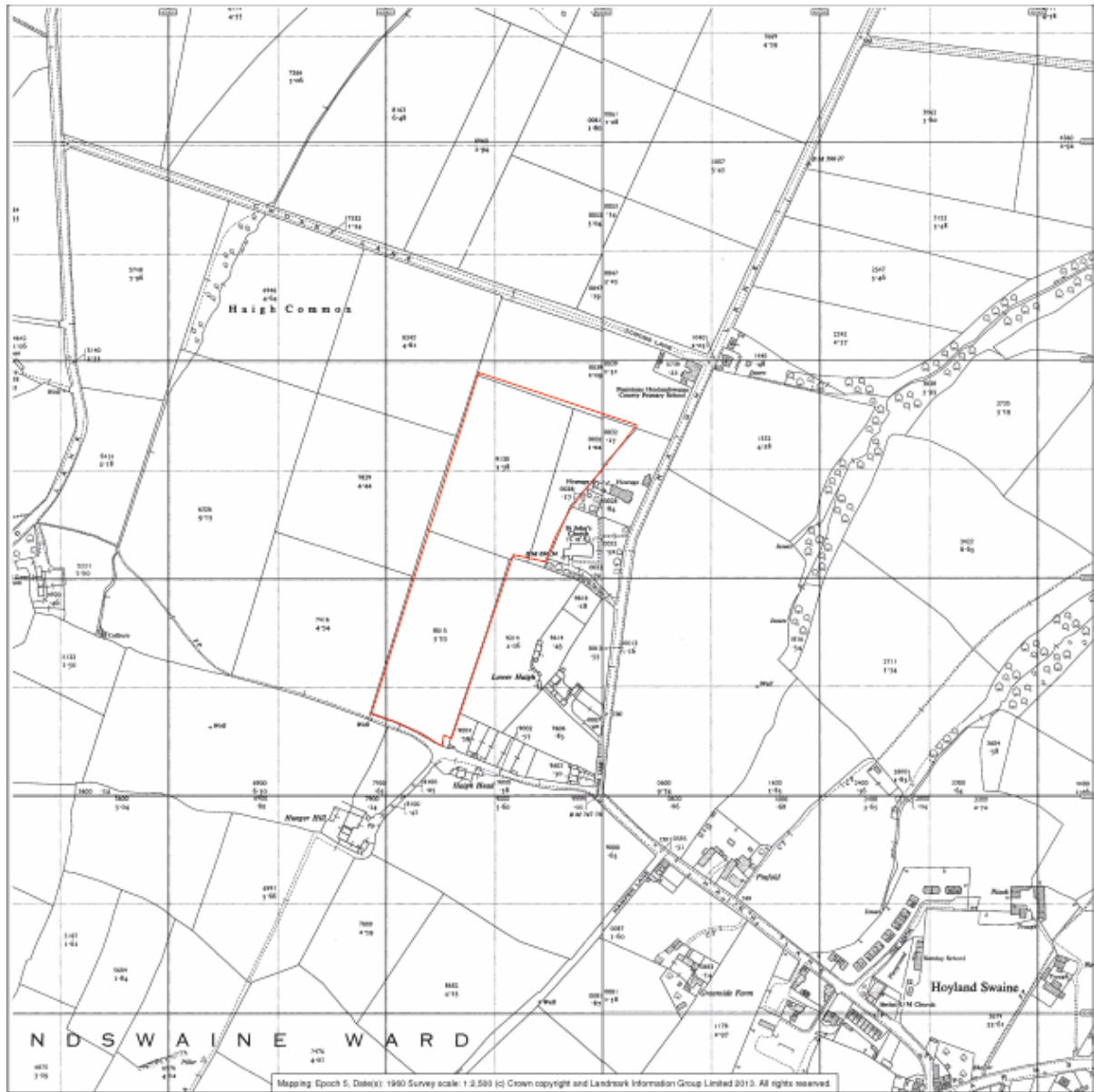


Fig. 9 1960 1:2,500 map



Fig. 10 1984-89 1:10,000 map

## 9.0 PLATES





Pl. 1 Field 2 looking north-west towards Field 1



Pl. 2 Field 2 eastern site boundary with church behind the trees, looking north



Pl. 3 Field 2 view south-west from the eastern field boundary, showing mature trees along the field boundary between Fields 1 and 2



Pl. 4 Proposed access point into the site at the west end of Church Lane



Pl. 5 Field 2 view north-west from the southern site boundary



Pl. 6 Fields 2 and 3 view north showing paddock with caravan and sheds at north end, and housing along the eastern site boundary

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## APPENDIX 1: HER DATA

| HER Ref.                | NGR            | Description   | Status   |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|----------|
| <b>00576/01</b>         | SE 2560 0590   | 2 Iron Age enclosures recorded on aerial photographs. Land currently pasture.   |          |
| <b>01449/01</b>         | SE26130 04937  | Medieval cruck barn, Pinfold Lane, Haigh Lane, Penistone . Probably 16th century, encased 17th C with 18th C addition. 3 internal bays, 2 cruck trusses                       | Grade II |
| <b>01556/01</b>         | SE 2642 0482   | Medieval timber framed barn, New Hall,4 bays, notched lap joints  |          |
| <b>01562/01</b>         |                | Kidfield House, Renald Lane. Timber frame late medieval house encased in stone in the 17th C  |          |
| <b>01563/01DSY 3233</b> | SE25338 05463  | Kidfield Barn, Renald Lane. Timber frame barn probably 16th C, encased in stone in the 17th C   | Grade II |
| <b>03024/01</b>         | SE 25 05       | 13th C lead seal found with metal detector near Renold Lane House in July 1979  |          |
| <b>5075</b>             |                | Hoylandswaine nail forge. Row of three forges. only 1 room is complete with hearth chimney and bellows. Nailmaking by hand was an important local trade into the 19th century | Grade II |
| <b>DSY 2687</b>         | SE26384 04892  | Nook Farmhouse Barnsley Rd, former farmhouse, 17th C with 19th C addition to the rear.  | Grade II |
| <b>DSY3329</b>          | SE 25982 05228 | Church of St John the Evangelist, 1869. Decorated Style Gothic revival  | Grade II |
| <b>Events</b>           |                |   |          |
| <b>ESY 235</b>          | 26355 06020    | Elmhirst Farm, historic building survey, prior to demolition. 2000, Landward Archaeology  |          |

## **APPENDIX 2: ENGLISH HERITAGE AIR PHOTOGRAPHS (OBLIQUES)**

| Photo reference<br>(NGR and Index<br>number) | Film and frame number | Date        | Film type    | (6 figure<br>grid ref) |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|
| SE 2505 / 1                                  | NMR 4469 / 21         | 02 MAY 1989 | Colour slide | 35 mm SE 256059        |
| SE 2505 / 2                                  | NMR 4469 / 22         | 02 MAY 1989 | Colour slide | 35 mm SE 256059        |
| SE 2505 / 3                                  | NMR 12028 / 15        | 22 AUG 1990 | Colour slide | 35 mm SE 257059        |
| SE 2505 / 4                                  | NMR 12028 / 16        | 22 AUG 1990 | Colour slide | 35 mm SE 257059        |
| SE 2505 / 5                                  | NMR 12010 / 21        | 22 AUG 1990 | Black& white | 35 mm SE 256059        |
| SE 2505 / 6                                  | NMR 12010 / 22        | 22 AUG 1990 | Black& white | 35 mm SE 256059        |
| SE 2505 / 7                                  | NMR 15194 / 53        | 11 JAN 1995 | Black& white | 70mm,120,220 SE 252052 |
| SE 2505 / 8                                  | NMR 15194 / 54        | 11 JAN 1995 | Black& white | 70mm,120,220 SE 253052 |
| SE 2505 / 9                                  | NMR 15194 / 55        | 11 JAN 1995 | Black& white | 70mm,120,220 SE 252052 |
| SE 2505 / 10                                 | NMR 15194 / 56        | 11 JAN 1995 | Black& white | 70mm,120,220 SE 252052 |
| SE 2505 / 11                                 | NMR 15194 / 57        | 11 JAN 1995 | Black& white | 70mm,120,220 SE 252052 |
| SE 2505 / 12                                 | NMR 15194 / 58        | 11 JAN 1995 | Black& white | 70mm,120,220 SE 252052 |
| SE 2505 / 13                                 | NMR 12619 / 27        | Unknown     | Colour slide | 35 mm SE 252052        |
| SE 2505 / 14                                 | NMR 12619 / 28        | Unknown     | Colour slide | 35 mm SE 252052        |
| SE 2506 / 1                                  | NMR 12097 / 54        | 22 AUG 1990 | Black& white | 70mm,120,220 SE 256060 |
| SE 2506 / 2                                  | NMR 12097 / 55        | 22 AUG 1990 | Black& white | 70mm,120,220 SE 256060 |
| SE 2506 / 3                                  | NMR 12097 / 56        | 22 AUG 1990 | Black& white | 70mm,120,220 SE 256060 |