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## ENVIRONMENT

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HOMES

HALIFAX ROAD, PENISTONE

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

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November 2018

## DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD

Revision	Date of Issue	Status	Author:	Checked:	Approved:
1	19 <sup>th</sup> November 2018	Draft	L. Govier/ Williams D.	D. Williams/ Carter/ MacQueen K. J.	
2	21 <sup>st</sup> November 2018	Revised Draft	L. Govier/ Williams D.	D. Williams/ Carter/ MacQueen K. J.	J. MacQueen

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Appointment and Background

- 1.1 BWB Consulting (BWB) was instructed by Barratt Homes and David Wilson Homes to carry out a Heritage Assessment for a proposed residential development on land off Halifax Road, Penistone.
- 1.2 The assessment considers the likely potential effects of the proposed development on any cultural heritage assets within the proposed development site. In particular, it considers the impact of the ground works and construction works associated with the proposed development.

### Scope of Works

- 1.3 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km study area around the site has been undertaken. Specifically the assessment has included:
  - A review of the development proposals in relation to the current legislative framework;
  - Inclusion and review of the Historic Environment data for the site and its vicinity;
  - Identification and consideration of Heritage Assets on and within the vicinity of the site;
  - A search of relevant documentary and cartographic sources for the site and surroundings;
  - A walk-over survey;
  - Identification and assessment of the known and potential archaeological resource;
  - Recommendations where appropriate; and
  - Identification of any constraints.

### Methodology

- 1.4 The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with standard methodology for Heritage Assessments. The works included the study of relevant cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, and sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the proposed development area. HER references are referred to in brackets throughout the text (**ELT** for events and **MNT** for listed buildings and monuments). The assets are shown on **Figures 2-4** and listed in **Appendix 2**.
- 1.5 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the heritage assessment and are in line with guidelines set out by the

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

#### **Archaeological archives and databases**

- 1.6 Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER) and Historic England's National Monuments Record (NMR).
- 1.7 The genealogist (<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>) and the SYHER were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

#### **Designated heritage assets**

- 1.8 Historic England's National Heritage List for England Database was consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites.

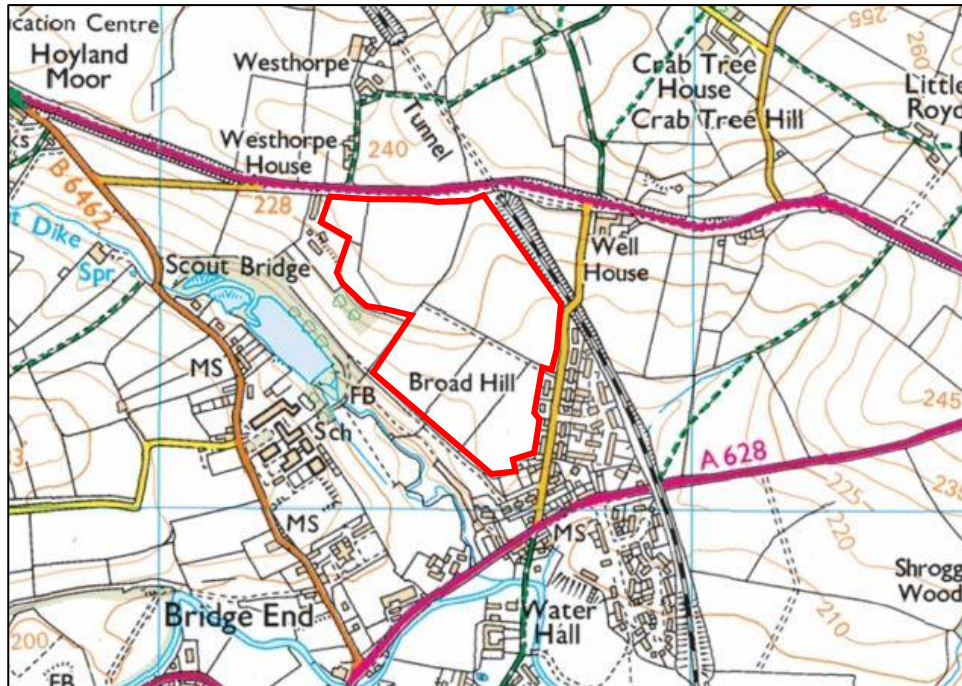
#### **Published and unpublished sources**

- 1.9 A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

## **2. SITE DETAILS**

#### **Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 The proposed development site comprises four parcels of land located south of Halifax Road, within the administrative area of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC). The Site is bounded to the north by Halifax Road, to the east by residential housing along Well House Lane and Huddersfield Road to the west. Scout Dike and a Mill Race are situated towards the south (Figure 1). The Site currently comprises agricultural green fields. **(Figure 1)**.



**Figure 1** Site Location Plan

- 2.2 The four parcels of land within the proposed development area are currently used for agricultural purposes. The ground is located on a slight rise above the town of Penistone, the centre and northern part of the site at a height of approximately 231m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) sloping down towards the south to around 210m AOD. The site is on a south-facing slope with the central and northern portion on a slight plateau.
- 2.3 The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone and Siltstone, described as Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 312 to 313 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The superficial geology is recorded as being a small band of River Terrace Deposits made up of sand and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago (BGS 2018). The overlying soil has been surveyed as the Dale association, described as slowly seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy over clayey and fine silty soils on soft rock, often stoneless (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

### Walkover Survey

- 2.4 A site walkover survey was undertaken in November 2018 (**Plates 1-4**) in order to identify any heritage assets that may not have been catalogued by the South Yorkshire HER. Generally the site was noted to be utilised for grazing by sheep. The site was enclosed by dry stone walls and sloped up towards the north-western corner of the site.
- 2.5 Halifax Road is generally straight where it runs along the boundary of the Site with further dry stone walls separating it from a grass verge and the road way. The north western part of the site fronts onto a steep sided cut that contains the railway before it passes into the Well House Tunnel.

- 2.6 The eastern part of the site is bound by the Clayton and Co. Ltd works and forms a group of three sheds with a further large and more modern shed set back from the road towards the south.

### **3. PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **National Legislation and Planning Policy**

##### National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1 Section 16 of the NPPF *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* sets out the Governments planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied to planning policy and the historic environment.

- 3.2 The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are:

“an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.”

And that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.

- 3.3 Section 16, paragraph 189, of the NPPF requires that the relevant historic environment record be consulted and any heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting, likely to be affected by a development proposal have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment, and where necessary, a field evaluation, should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision making.
- 3.4 Section 16, paragraph 191, states that where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.
- 3.5 Section 16, paragraph 193 of the NPPF is a fundamental consideration in determining planning applications. It states that great weight should be given to a designated heritage assets' conservation, irrespective to the level of harm to its significance.
- 3.6 Section 16, paragraph 194, of the NPPF adds that “Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.”
- 3.7 Section 16, paragraph 195, states that a local planning authority should refused consent to a proposed development which would lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits outweigh the loss.
- 3.8 Section 16, paragraph 196 states that where a development proposal will lead to less

than substantial harm of a designated heritage asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the asset (s).

- 3.9 Paragraph 197 states that, the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

## 4. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km radius around the proposed development site has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 189). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of high significance, in line with paragraph 194 of the NPPF.
- 4.2 The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria detailed in Table 1, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

**Table 1** Significance of heritage assets criteria

Significance	Type of heritage asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
Medium	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
Low	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
None	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed

Unknown	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment
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- 4.3 The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in **Appendix 2**. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this is discussed in Section 7.

## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

- 5.1 There are no identified heritage assets located within the proposed development site. In the wider study area there is one conservation area, twelve listed buildings and eleven designated heritage assets.

### Designated sites or areas

- 5.2 The Penistone Markets Conservation Area lies to the south of the proposed development site.
- 5.3 The Conservation Area defines the central area of Penistone. No conservation area appraisal has been completed to date.
- 5.4 The study area contains no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks or Gardens. Within the study area there are no recorded Roman roads.

### Previous archaeological investigations

- 5.5 The only sub-surface investigation undertaken within the search area is an archaeological watching brief at Sunnymede (**ESY192**).
- 5.6 There have also been three historic building recordings within the search area; two at Penistone Grammar School (**ESY1268** and **ESY160**) and one at St Mary's Street (**ESY1311**).
- 5.7 A desk-based assessment was undertaken at Penistone Grammar School (**ESY153**) which identified medieval and post-medieval activity as well as 19th-century buildings.

### Chronological Summary

#### *Prehistoric*

- 5.8 The majority of the Palaeolithic findspots in South Yorkshire prior to enhancement were located on the limestone in the south-eastern part of the county, indicating how important the rock shelters afforded by this geology were to Palaeolithic communities. Post-enhancement, findspots are now known in the eastern part of the county,

identified during sand and gravel extraction, and more are known from the Coal Measures to the west of the limestone. The majority of the sites, when attributed, date to the Upper Palaeolithic. There are, however, three Lower/Middle Palaeolithic Acheulian hand bifaces, which are amongst the flints recovered from the sand and gravels in the eastern part of the county. These are thought to have been re-deposited by Devensian ice-action.

- 5.9 The early prehistoric period is poorly represented in South Yorkshire. The sparseness of finds from this period, however, is not unusual as the population were probably predominately nomadic hunter-gatherers, and had little impact on the archaeological record (Mithen 1999). The presence of humans in the region probably began after the retreat of the ice sheets approximately 12,000 years ago as the landscape became more inhabitable with the improving climate. Some evidence for activity in the Palaeolithic period is represented by two axes from Lee Moor, near Wakefield, and a scatter of artefacts from South Yorkshire (Gaunt and Buckland 2003). Similarly, human activity during the Mesolithic period is also attested by scatters of microliths and lithic by-products (Grassam and Weston 2014).
- 5.10 The Neolithic period saw the gradual increase of agriculture and the domestication of animals, although settlement sites of this date remain scarce, indicating that the population was still mobile. The most commonly recorded archaeological features from the Neolithic are monumental structures, such as long barrows, although pits containing domestic refuse are also often encountered (Manby et al. 2003).
- 5.11 As with the Neolithic period, the features most commonly attributable to the early Bronze Age are the funerary monuments, with round barrows dominating the archaeological record. Earlier Bronze Age settlement sites remain rare, although evidence for ploughing and the cultivation of crops from this period indicates that agriculture was increasing (Parker Pearson 1999).
- 5.12 There is no evidence for prehistoric activity within the search area.

#### *Iron Age and Roman periods*

- 5.13 The transformation between the later Bronze Age and Iron Age is often hard to distinguish, and there is evidence to suggest that many sites were in continuous use throughout this transitional period. The number of recorded settlements continues to increase, and many are accompanied by field systems, trackways and enclosures (Haselgrove 1999).
- 5.14 Penistone would have been part of the territory of the Iron Age Brigantes tribe, the border of which would have been to the north-west at the uniallate hillfort of Wincobank (Hey 1998). The evidence for Iron Age activity within the search area is limited with no remains or finds identified.
- 5.15 During the early Roman period in Britain, the Brigantes were allies to the Romans under Queen Cartimundua. In AD 68, the tribe came under the control of Venutius which led to a breakdown of the alliance between the Brigantes and Romans, and by AD 72 the territory was in full control of the Romans (Buckland 1986, Hartley 1980).



- 5.16 There is no evidence for Iron Age or Roman activity within the search area

*Anglo Saxon and Medieval period*

- 5.17 Penistone was located within the Staincross Wapentake of the old west Riding of Yorkshire. The district takes its name from the village of Staincross. The Wapentake was a unit of land measurement relating to the Danelaw and Viking rule of northern England.
- 5.18 The first mention of Penistone comes in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Open Domesday 2018). The village is mentioned three times. The place-name 'Penistone' is also first recorded in the Domesday Book, where it appears as Pengestone. This is believed to be Celtic and derives from penn, which means head, end, top, height or hill, and the Old English ing, combined with tun, to mean an farmstead, village or estate. It most likely means a farmstead by a hill (Hey 2003).
- 5.19 The three Domesday book references are:
- 5.20 In Penistone, Alric, 10 bovates to the geld. Land for one plough. 20 shillings
- 5.21 In Penistone, Alric had 10 bovates of land to the geld, and there could be 1 carucate of land. Now the same man has it of Illbert and it is waste. In the time of King Edward it was worth 20 shillings
- 5.22 ...In Silkstone, Illbert 5 carucates. In Penistone 1 carucate and 5 bovates...
- 5.23 A carucate was an area of land that could be ploughed with an eight ox team and was used in north and eastern England as a unit of land measurement for the purpose of taxation. A bovat was one eighth of a carucate and the word geld refers to the English land tax levied upon these.
- 5.24 Alric, is a reference in the Domesday Book to a member of an Anglo-Scandinavian family who had made peace with the Norman overloads and were allowed to retain their lands and became knights entitled to hold their own manorial courts under the oversight of the Honour of Pontefract held by the de Laci family. The reference to 'waste' also suggests that the settlement was destroyed or damaged during the Harrying of the North in 1069. The land was passed onto Alric's son and grandson, Swein and Adam FitzSwein (Hey 2002).
- 5.25 Archaeological evidence of the pre-Norman settlement is generally sparse across this part of South Yorkshire (Ryder 1982), where the main evidence relates to the presence of churches and cross fragments. Fragments of an early cross or crosses survive in Penistone Church (to the south of the study area) which itself has at least 13th century elements but was largely rebuilt in the later medieval periods.
- 5.26 Like many other villages and small towns in south Yorkshire, it is clear that a pre-Conquest settlement existed in and around the site of the modern village. What is not clear is whether this was a nucleated settlement located around the church or a series of dispersed farmsteads.
- 5.27 The village of Penistone appears to have developed well into the medieval period, being sporadically impacted upon by various national and regional issues such as plague, famine and revolt. A taxation report for 1291 assessed the village as worth

£53.6s.8d which declined to £20.00 by 1341 after various agricultural collapses during 1315 and 1322 which had a severe impact upon the Yorkshire region.

- 5.28 A possible medieval building in Penistone is that of Water Hall (**MSY5332**). A 17<sup>th</sup>-century house with a west wing which might be of an earlier date, with the central block perhaps replacing an earlier timber framed hall.
- 5.29 One of the daughters of Adam FitzSwein granted the manor of Pensitone to a clerk named John de Penigston and the family appear to have survived until 1309, when the manor passed from Ceciliea, the daughter of John de Penistone, to John Clarel, warden of the chapel of Tickhill Castle and a royal courtier.
- 5.30 The Clarels held the manor until 1489 when it was transferred to the Fitzwilliam and Foljambe families. Once the de Peniston family disappeared, the manor house was let to tenants.
- 5.31 Other evidence of the medieval village exists in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks (**MSY6357**) identified through aerial photographs lying either side of the Penistone viaduct. Further traces include a roadside well and trough believed to have been associated with St John's Chapel which was established in the medieval period and demolished in 1770. The well was capped during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and refurbishment work carried out in 1992. The market cross was also formally located in the market place before being moved to the churchyard. It is unclear whether this cross is of medieval date or is later as the market disappears in the later medieval period and was only revived in 1699.

#### *Post-medieval Period*

- 5.32 The Penistone district formed part of the much larger West Yorkshire Wollen industry and while its origins certainly lie in the medieval period, the surviving evidence is typically of a much later date.
- 5.33 A coarse white cloth also known as 'Penistone' was produced by local handloom weavers from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. 'Pensitones' measured twelve to thirteen yards long by one and quarter yards wide and weighed about 28 pounds.
- 5.34 The village remained relatively small until 1699 when the weekly market was re-established (Hay 2002) and allowed for growth to occur. Reflect in the construction of the cloth hall (Bayliss 1995).
- 5.35 Agriculture would still have been a major employer and activity within the landscape and is present in various barns and farm buildings (**MSY5281, MSY5350, MSY5373, 1151027, 1151028, 1151796, 1191706, 1191721, 1192110, 1315071 and 1315074**).
- 5.36 Education with Penistone is represented by the Grammar School (**MSY12528**), dating from 1892, which incorporated the earlier Penistone workhouse structure (**MSY12303**), which has a slightly earlier date of around 1859. The school remains in use today.
- 5.37 Additional listed buildings include houses dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (**1151029 and 1314675**).

- 5.38 Transport throughout Penistone and the wider area depended upon various roads that became fossilised in the landscape as either turnpike or toll roads. Heading north out of Penistone was the Huddersfield and Penistone Turnpike which was a 10-mile toll to Huddersfield. In addition there was the turnpike road from Doncaster to Salter's Brook Bridge (at the boundary of Yorkshire and Cheshire), which also passed through Penistone along what is now the A628 as well as a packhorse road from Gunthwaite Bridge to Cathill (**MSY6951**). The roads included bridges (**MSY3986**, **1151030** and **1315073**) and various milestones (**1281545**, **1286895** and **1315077**).
- 5.39 In 1849, Penistone's 29-arch viaduct was built by Messrs Ingham and Bower (**1286798**). The Penistone to Huddersfield Railway Line opened on 1 July 1850. The second and third arches of Penistone Viaduct collapsed on 2 February 1916 when heavy rain weakened the foundations.
- 5.40 Penistone became a railway junction with a depot for engineering trains. Penistone station had frequent trains to Manchester, Sheffield and Huddersfield but after the Beeching cuts, passenger trains on the Woodhead Line to Manchester finished. Goods trains continued until the line closed and much of the railway infrastructure was removed. The town's station is served by Huddersfield-Sheffield trains on the "Penistone Line". Part of the railway infrastructure included coal drops (**1314713**).
- 5.41 Other listed structures included St Mary's Well (**MSY6846**).

## 6. Cartographical Analysis

- 6.1 The Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition of 1894 (Fig. 5) depicts the site as five enclosed fields, bounded to the northeast by the railway line, to the east by Well House Lane and to the south and west by enclosed fields. The southern part of the site is labelled as Broad Hill. Scout Dam and its surrounding plantations are shown further to the west.
- 6.2 The 1903 OS map (Fig. 6) shows only one notable change from the previous edition; the Westhorpe Detonator Works are labelled to the immediate northwest of the site. Also of note is the construction of Penistone Grammar School to the southwest.
- 6.3 The 1932 OS map (Fig. 7) shows an additional two field subdivisions in the southeast field. The detonator works are enlarged to the northwest and residential properties have been built to the south. There is no change to the site on the 1948 OS map (Fig. 8). The detonator works relates to the current Railway Fog Signal Detonator works that is located on site.
- 6.4 A walkover of the site in November 2018 (Plates 1-4) showed the removal of one of the recent field boundaries in the southeast part of the site and further residential development to the southeast.
- 6.5 Development along Well House Lane was undertaken in the mid-20th century and is shown on maps from the 1960s.

## 7. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

- 7.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Phase Site Investigations (Appendix 4 using a multi-sensor array cart system (MACS). This comprised of 8 gradiometers, which collected data on profiles spaced 0.5m apart.
- 7.2 The results of the survey provided evidence for archaeological activity in the form of parts of possible enclosures in the south-east corner of the site. There are a number of other linear anomalies and trends that could also be related to archaeological features / activity, but some of these could also be caused by drainage features or agricultural activity.
- 7.3 There are areas of variable responses across the site that are suggestive of natural features / variations, although some of these variations could be a product of relatively modern material / activity. In addition to these are a number of relatively large, strong isolated responses. It is considered that some of these could be associated with mining activity, although other relatively modern material could also produce similar responses. Anomalies relating to a former watercourse or drain have been identified in the north-east of the site.
- 7.4 A number of linear / curvi-linear anomalies of uncertain origin were noted across the Site. Some of these are suggestive of anthropogenic activity but the exact cause and date of any underlying features is not certain.

## 8. ASSESSEMENT

### Recorded heritage assets

#### Direct impacts

- 8.1 There are no Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields or Listed Buildings within the proposed development site. There are no recorded heritage assets within the proposed development site.
- 8.2 The proposed development site has been characterised as surveyed enclosure (**HSY222**; Fig. 4), dating to the industrial and modern period.

#### Impact on setting

- 8.3 The Penistone Conservation area is situated to the south of the site, on the southern edge of the search area. It is unlikely to be impacted upon due to the modern residential development between the site and the conservation area.
- 8.4 There is one Grade II\* listed building within the search area (Cat Hill Farmhouse, **1191706**). It is situated to the north of the site on the edge of the study area. Two of the neighbouring buildings (**135074** and **1191721**) are Grade II listed. These buildings are situated on a slight slope that is north-east facing. Views between the site and these assets are limited and as such any impact will be very low.

- 8.1 Far Westthorpe Farmhouse (**1192110**) and its neighbouring barn (**1151796**), both Grade II listed buildings are located to the north of the site. These are also likely to have views to the development, although these are limited to roof lines and are partially obscured by trees and modern farm buildings at Westthorpe Farm. On this basis any impact is considered to be very low.
- 8.2 The listed buildings to the south of the site are unlikely to be greatly impacted upon because of the modern residential development to the south of the site, north of Penistone.

Potential sub-surface remains

- 8.3 The map regression undertaken as part of this assessment demonstrates almost no development had been undertaken within the site from the late 19th century. This lack of development may facilitate the survival of medieval and/or earlier remains.
- 8.4 The site is situated on a south-facing slope, close to a watercourse. Similar sites have been used for habitation historically throughout Yorkshire, particularly in the prehistoric periods. There are a number of features within the southern part of the site as identified by the geophysical survey which may infer such activity. Based on the form of these it is possible that these relate to post-medieval or earlier agricultural practices.

## **9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 9.1 The Heritage Assessment has established that there are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas or Registered Battlefields within the study area or within the site. Listed buildings have been identified within the study area but their setting will largely be unaffected by the development proposals.
- 9.2 It has determined that there are no known assets indicative of prehistoric or Roman activity recorded within the study area.
- 9.3 A geophysical survey has been undertaken within the site which has determined the presence of some anomalies within the southern extent of the site. The date for these is unknown but they may be related to agricultural practices which date to the early post-medieval period or earlier. There is nothing in the data to suggest settlement activity. On the basis of this it is recommend that any further works are undertaken as a condition of the application.

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**APPENDICES**

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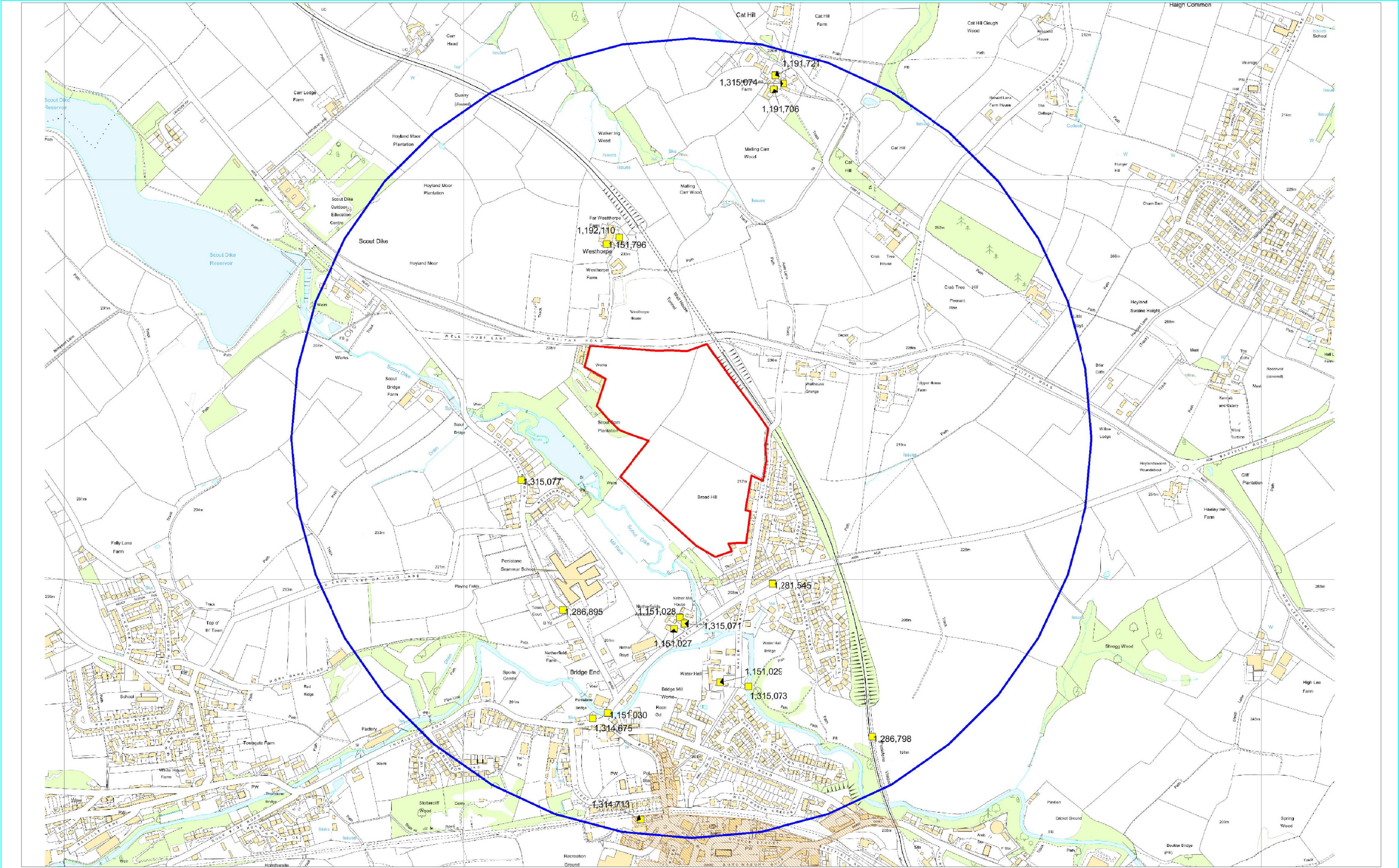
**APPENDIX 1: Figures**

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**NOTES**

1. DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED/VERIFIED ON SITE. IF IN DOUBT ASK.

2. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

3. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. ALL LEVELS IN METRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

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**KEY**

	Study area
	Proposed development site
	Listed Buildings
	Conservation Area

**ISSUES & REVISIONS**

Rev	Date	Details of issue / revision	Drw	Rev
P1	23.11.18	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	ZH	XX

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**Project Title**

Halifax Road, Penistone

**Drawing Title**

Fig. 3 Plan showing the development site, the study area boundary, listed building and Conservation area

**Drawing Status**

PRELIMINARY

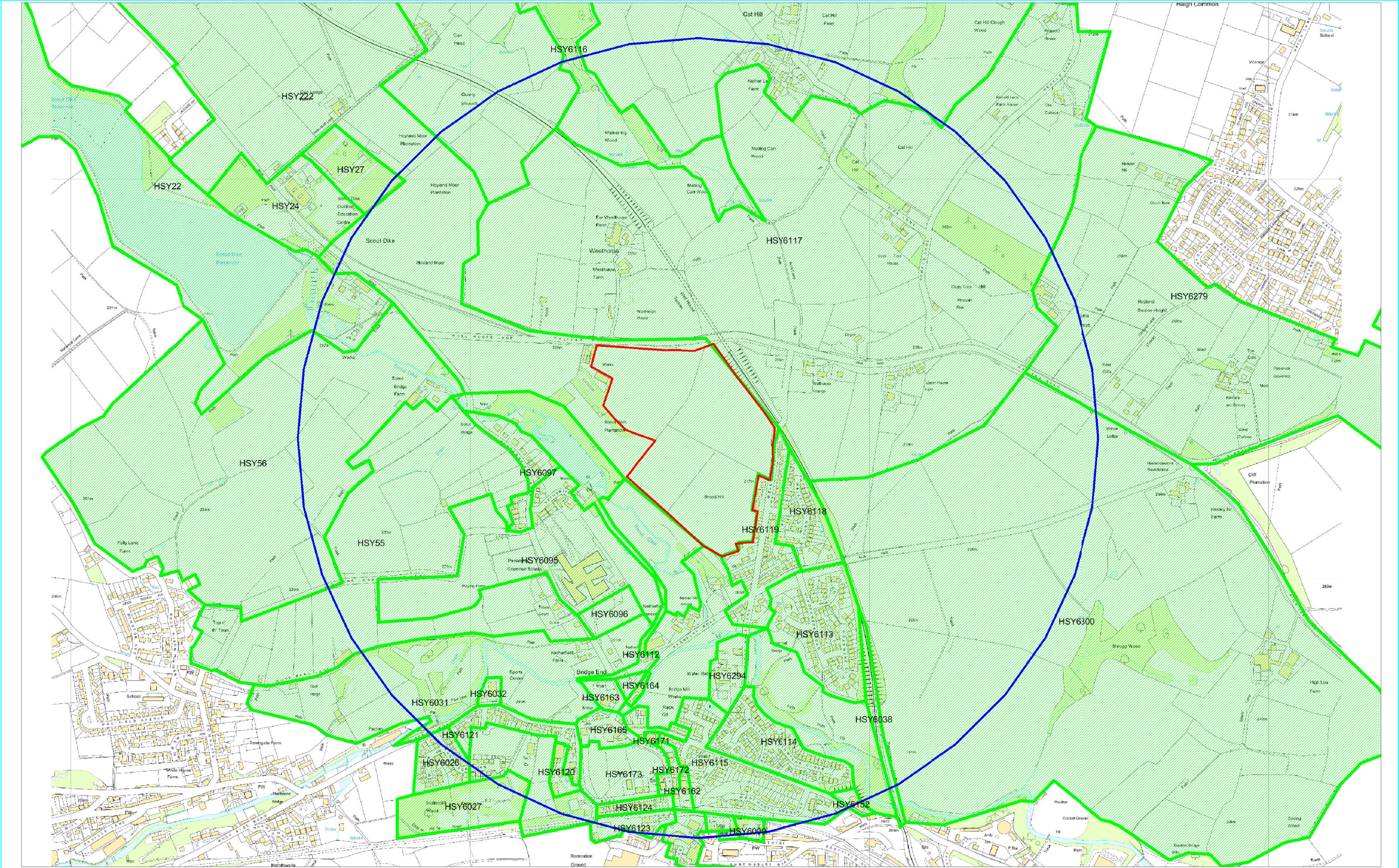
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KEY

Study area

Proposed development site

HLC Data

ISSUES & REVISIONS

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Fig. 4. Plan showing the development site, the study area boundary and HLC data

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Revision

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Scale

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Size

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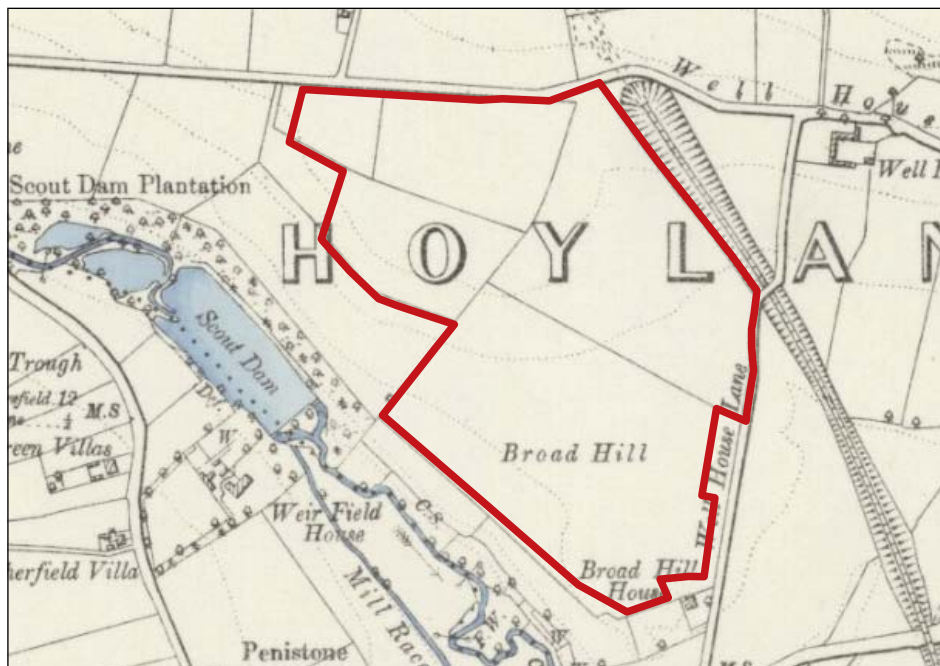
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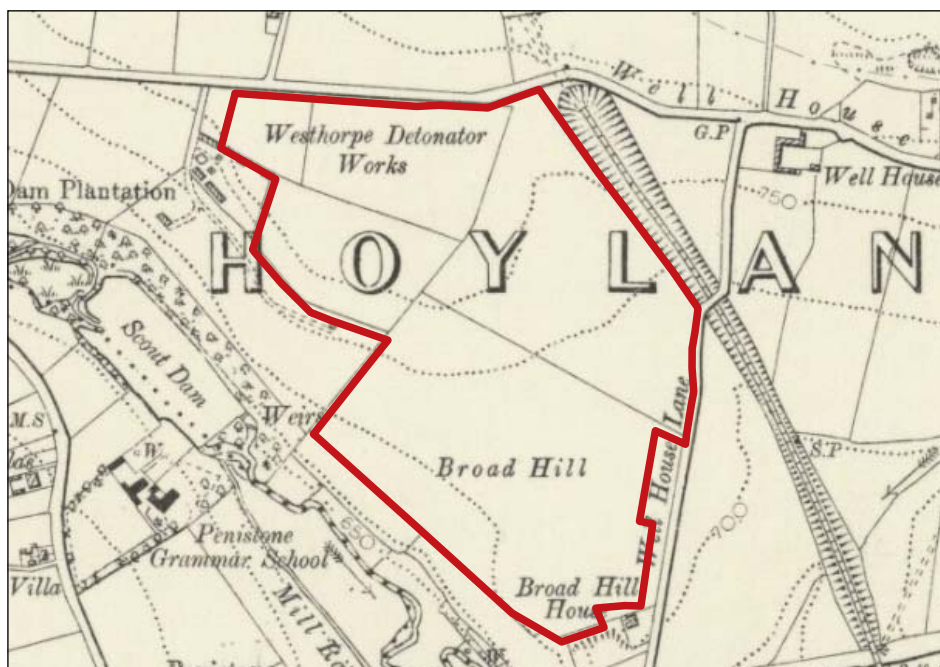
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*Fig. 5. An extract from the OS survey of 1894, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)*



*Fig. 6. An extract from the OS survey of 1903, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)*