



making sense of heritage

Market Place, Hoyland, South Yorkshire

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Ref: 109240.01
May 2015



**Market Place,
Hoyland, South Yorkshire**

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Prepared for:

Resilienti
PO Box 214
Market Rasen
Lincolnshire
LN8 9BJ

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

May 2015

109240.01



Quality Assurance

Project Code	109240	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.		Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	NGR 437386, 400673		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	AKC/AG	CS	<i>C. Swale</i>	29/05/2015
File:	S:\PROJECTS\109240_Reports_V1				
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



Market Place, Hoyland, South Yorkshire

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Contents

Summary.....	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
1.3 Development proposals	1
1.4 Scope of document	1
1.5 Aims	2
2 PLANNING BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Designated heritage assets.....	2
2.3 Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)	3
2.4 National Planning Policy Framework	3
2.5 Local planning policy.....	3
3 METHODOLOGY.....	4
3.1 Introduction	4
3.2 Study Area	4
3.3 Sources.....	4
3.4 Site visit.....	4
3.5 Assessment criteria - Significance	5
3.6 Setting assessment.....	6
3.7 Assumptions and limitations.....	7
3.8 Copyright.....	7
4 BASELINE RESOURCE.....	8
4.1 Introduction	8
4.2 Designated heritage assets.....	8
Site.....	8
Study Area	8
4.3 Previous studies.....	8
Site.....	8
Study Area	8
4.4 Archaeological and historical context.....	9
Prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British (900,000 BC – AD 410)	9



	<i>Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – 1500)</i>	9
	<i>Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800)</i>	10
	<i>19th Century and modern (AD 1800 – present day)</i>	10
4.5	Historic Landscape Character	11
4.6	Assessment of survival and previous impacts	11
5	POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- PHYSICAL IMPACTS	12
5.1	Introduction	12
5.2	Summary of known and potential historic environment resource.....	12
5.3	Statement of potential impact.....	15
	<i>Designated heritage assets</i>	15
	<i>Archaeological remains</i>	15
	<i>Historic Landscape Character</i>	15
	<i>Non-designated built heritage</i>	16
6	POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- SETTINGS OF HERITAGE ASSETS	16
6.1	Introduction	16
6.2	Scoping exercise.....	16
7	CONCLUSIONS	17
7.1	General	17
	<i>Designated heritage assets- physical impacts</i>	17
	<i>Archaeological remains</i>	17
	<i>Historic Landscape Character</i>	17
	<i>Non-designated built heritage</i>	17
	<i>Settings of heritage assets</i>	17
7.2	Recommendations	17
	<i>Archaeological remains</i>	17
	<i>Non-designated built heritage</i>	18
8	REFERENCES	19
8.1	Bibliography	19
8.2	Historic Environment Records.....	20
8.3	Cartographic and Documentary Sources	20
8.4	Online resources	20
9	APPENDICES	21
9.1	Appendix 1: Terminology	21
	<i>Glossary</i>	21
	<i>Chronology</i>	21
9.2	Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework.....	22
9.3	Appendix 3: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the Study Area	26
9.4	Appendix 4: Viewshed analysis methodology	28
9.5	Appendix 5: Designated heritage assets within the ZTV.....	29



Market Place, Hoyland, South Yorkshire

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

List of Tables

Table 1:	Categories of heritage assets classified according to significance.....	5
Table 2:	Summary of known and potential historic environment resource within the Site.....	13

List of Illustrations

Figure 1:	Site, location and known designated heritage assets (based on SYAS, Historic England (formerly English Heritage) and other sources	
Figure 2:	Historic maps	
Figure 3:	ZTV and potential visible Designated Heritage Assets	

Plates

Plate 1:	View across Site from the north-east	
Plate 2:	View of St Andrew's Parish Hall from the south-west	
Plate 3:	View of the public convenience and row of shops from the south-west	
Plate 4:	View across Site towards permanent market stalls from the north-east	

Front Cover	View across the Site from the north-east	
--------------------	--	--

Market Place Hoyland, South Yorkshire

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Resilienti to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of land at Market Place, Hoyland, South Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 437386, 400673. This study is intended to support a planning application for a proposed commercial development within the site.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

The effect of the development proposals on the historic environment resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the post-medieval and modern use of the site. There is also a potential for medieval remains given the location of the site within the historic settlement core of Hoyland.

Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such, it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

The Site contains built heritage assets which are due to be demolished, including St. Andrew's Parish Hall of possible mid-19th century date, based on the historic mapping evidence. The Site also contains buildings associated with the outdoor market, including arched entrance ways and public conveniences, which must also be recognised as heritage assets of value in their own right. Further assessment of these buildings and a programme of building recording may be required prior to demolition.

The proposed development is unlikely to result in any adverse impacts to the settings of any designated or non-designated heritage assets within the wider landscape surrounding the site.

The proposed development will maintain the current commercial character of the site although the nature of the retail activity undertaken will be altered from an outdoor market setting to an indoor supermarket. This will remove the current historic and communal value of its present Historic Landscape Character.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



Market Place Hoyland, South Yorkshire

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Resilienti, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Kerrie Whiteley in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for supplying the Site and Monument Record data.

The report was researched and compiled by Alex Cassels and Alexandra Grassam, with illustrations prepared by Andrew Reid. Alexandra Grassam managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Market Place Hoyland, South Yorkshire

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Resilienti (hereafter 'the Client'), to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of land at Market Place, Hoyland, South Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 437386, 400673.

1.1.2 This study will support a planning application for a proposed commercial development within the Site, to be submitted to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises a single parcel of land of approximately 0.5 hectares (ha) located within the centre of the town of Hoyland, approximately 6.5km south-east of Barnsley.

1.2.2 The Site is currently a market place and car park (**Plate 1**). The St Andrew's parish hall stands in the north-west of the Site facing on to Market Street (**Plate 2**). To the south of the parish hall stands a public convenience and four terraced shops (**Plate 3**). To the east of these buildings stand the permanent market stalls which are fenced off from the car park (**Plate 4**), which comprises the remainder of the Site.

1.2.3 The Site is bounded to the west by Market Street, to the north and east by a fence line with modern housing along Manor Way and Mallin Court and to the south by the extent of the car park with modern commercial buildings beyond.

1.2.4 The Site is flat at an elevation of approximately 130m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying solid geology of the Site is recorded as mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Formation with no recorded superficial deposits (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 Finalised development proposals were unavailable at the time of writing. However, the draft masterplan indicates that the proposed development comprises the construction of a supermarket located in the north-west of the Site. To the south of the supermarket a new access road to the Site is proposed, leading to a reorganised car park providing 76 parking spaces. The draft design proposals indicate that a new acoustic fence will be constructed around the northern Site boundary and bollards will block the current access to the Site at the end of Mallin Court.

1.4 Scope of document

1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment

resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

- 1.4.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

- 1.4.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

1.5 Aims

- 1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their setting; and*
- *make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.*

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed 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.

- 2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

- 2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.'

2.2.2 Designation is a formal acknowledgement of a building, monument or site's significance, intended to make sure that the character of the asset in question is protected through the planning system and to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973

2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)

2.3.1 Hedgerows that fulfil certain criteria are afforded protection under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002). The administration of the regulations is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

2.4 National Planning Policy Framework

2.4.1 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.4.2 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.4.3 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- *recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;*
- *requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;*
- *takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;*
- *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and*
- *requires 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 impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

2.4.4 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.5 Local planning policy

2.5.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, which adopted the *Barnsley Local Development Framework Core Strategy* in September 2011.

- 2.5.2 The Core Strategy provides a spatial strategy for the future development of Barnsley up to the year 2026 and it is the principal, overarching document in the Local Development Framework.
- 2.5.3 Local planning policies, contained within the aforementioned documents, that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2014).

3.2 Study Area

- 3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

- 3.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:
- *The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;*
 - *The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
 - *National heritage datasets including Images of England, Archaeological Data Service (ADS), OASIS, PastScape, Viewfinder, NHRE Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK;*
 - *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Sheffield Archives; and*
 - *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Sheffield Local Studies Library and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.*
- 3.3.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report (**Section 8**).

3.4 Site visit

- 3.4.1 The Site was visited on the 18th May 2015. Weather conditions were overcast with occasional showers. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.4.3 A key objective of the Site visit was the gathering of observations upon which to assess the potential for the development proposals to affect the settings of heritage assets (see **Section 3.6**).

3.5 Assessment criteria - Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

3.5.2 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document, significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value** Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;
- **Historical value** Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative;
- **Aesthetic value** Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and
- **Communal value** Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

3.5.3 The overall significance of heritage assets has been determined in accordance with the categories laid out below in **Table 1** (after Highways Agency, 2007; Table 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1).

Table 1: Categories of heritage assets classified according to significance

Significance	Categories
International	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Non-designated assets of national importance Assets that contribute to national research agendas

Significance	Categories
Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Local	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

3.6 Setting assessment

3.6.1 Annex 2 of the NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as:

'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.'

3.6.2 The aim of the setting assessment, presented in **Section 6**, was to explore the potential effects of the proposed development on the settings of designated and non-designated heritage assets situated within the wider context of the Site.

3.6.3 The manner in which the setting assessment was undertaken was guided by the recommendations outlined in *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage, 2015).

3.6.4 The aforementioned guidance issued by Historic England advocates a systematic and staged approach to the assessment of the implications of development in terms of their effects on the settings of heritage assets.

3.6.5 **Step 1** of the approach is *'identifying the heritage assets affected and their settings'*.

3.6.6 This initial step of the setting assessment has been carried out by undertaking a Scoping Exercise, the results of which are presented in **Section 6.2**.

3.6.7 The Scoping Exercise employed a GIS-based viewshed analysis in order to aid the identification of those heritage assets and their settings that might be affected by the development proposals. The methodology employed in this regard is set out in **Appendix 4**.

3.6.8 The Scoping Exercise also aimed to identify any additional designated and/or non-designated heritage assets that were not highlighted by the viewshed analysis, which nevertheless share intervisibility with the Site, or that may be affected by non-visual effects resulting from the development proposals.

- 3.6.9 The potential for the proposed development to effect change upon the settings of the heritage assets included in the Scoping Exercise was then assessed via the application of professional judgement, informed by observations made during the Site visit.
- 3.6.10 Where it could be confidently determined that a heritage asset and its settings would not be affected by the development proposals, no further assessment was undertaken.
- 3.6.11 In cases where it could be anticipated that the development proposals may have the potential to alter the setting of a heritage asset, these assets were scoped in for further detailed assessment. These heritage assets were assessed on a case by case basis, in accordance with Steps 2 and 3 of the process outlined below.
- 3.6.12 **Step 2** requires consideration of *'whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)'*. This stage of the assessment should first address the key attributes of the heritage asset itself and then consider:
- *the physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets;*
 - *the way the asset is appreciated; and*
 - *the asset's associations and patterns of use.*
- 3.6.13 **Step 3** is *'Assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)'*. This stage of the assessment addresses the key attributes of the proposed development, such as its:
- *Location and siting;*
 - *Form and appearance;*
 - *Additional effects; and*
 - *Permanence.*
- 3.6.14 **Step 4** of the guidance issued by Historic England is to explore opportunities for *'maximising enhancement and minimising harm'*, while **Step 5** is to *'make and document the decision and monitor outcomes'*. For the purposes of this assessment, only Steps 1-3 of the process have been followed.

3.7 Assumptions and limitations

- 3.7.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 3.7.2 The records held by the SYSMR are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.8 Copyright

- 3.8.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction

under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report (**Section 8**). The aim is to establish the known and potential historic environment resource that could be affected by the development proposals.

4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The NHLE and SYSMR entries are assigned a unique number within the text and given a **WA** prefix for ease of reference.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

Study Area

4.2.2 There are two designated heritage assets within the Study Area, both of which are Grade II Listed Buildings. The first of these is the 17th century sandstone built Woodhouse Farmhouse (**WA 1**) located approximately 200m west of the Site. The second is the Church of St Peter's (**WA 2**) which was constructed in 1830 and is located approximately 1km west of the Site. The Elsecar Conservation Area, designated in 1974, is located approximately 950m south-east of the Site. The Conservation Area is centred on Wath Road and Fitzwilliam Street and encompasses the Victorian Industrial village of Elsecar.

4.2.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area. The designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**.

4.3 Previous studies

Site

4.3.1 No record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site has been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

Study Area

4.3.2 The SYSMR contains entries pertaining to a small number of investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. These comprise a geophysical survey, an archaeological assessment, two archaeological evaluations and an archaeological excavation.

4.3.3 The geophysical survey undertaken in 2005, approximately 900m north-west of the Site, found no geophysical anomalies identified as being archaeological in nature (Met Surveys 2005). An archaeological assessment and evaluation approximately 150m north of the Site did not uncover any archaeological features (AOC Archaeology Group 2000; 2001).

An archaeological evaluation at Church Street, Jump, approximately 500m north-east of the Site uncovered a small number of modern archaeological features (Archaeological Research Services 2008).

- 4.3.4 The archaeological excavation undertaken at Roebuck Hill, Jump in 2006, approximately 900m north-east of the Site, uncovered archaeological remains of Prehistoric, Iron Age/Romano-British and post-medieval date (Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) 2008). The results of this investigation are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.4**.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.
- 4.4.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, SYSMR and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1**.

Prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British (900,000 BC – AD 410)

- 4.4.3 The earliest archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity within the Study Area comprises a flint scatter excavated at Roebuck Hill, Jump (**WA 3**). The flint scatter contained worked flint dating from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods and was considered to have naturally collected in hollows and gullies on the site (NAA 2008). The flint scatter is likely to represent occasional but habitual use of the high ground of the site during these periods. No other prehistoric activity is recorded within the Study Area until the late Iron Age.
- 4.4.4 The second archaeological phase at Roebuck Hill, Jump identified an enclosure and field system which produced pottery dating to the late Iron Age or early Romano-British period (**WA 4**, NAA 2008). The archaeological features excavated within this phase were interpreted as a farmstead occupied prior to the Roman invasion and which fell out of use during the 1st century AD. In the wider landscape, beyond the 1km Study Area to the south-east of the Site, a cropmark identified through aerial photography has been interpreted as a late prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure.
- 4.4.5 Due to the scarcity of evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the Study Area it is considered that there is a low potential for encountering archaeological remains of prehistoric, Iron Age or Romano-British date within the Site.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – 1500)

- 4.4.6 There are no recorded designated or undesignated heritage assets of Anglo-Saxon date within the Site or Study Area. Hoyland does appear in the Domesday Survey of 1086, with Roger de Bully and William de Warenne recorded as owning land (Williams and Martin 2003). The place name of Hoyland is thought to derive from the Danish or Old Norse 'hoi' meaning hill (Kebble Martin 1920) and the village is likely to have been settled in the late Anglo-Saxon period during a period when less productive agricultural land was being settled (Hey 2003).
- 4.4.7 The only recorded heritage asset of medieval date within the Study Area is the location of a medieval timber-framed barn (**WA 5**) located approximately 200m north-west of the Site. This building was demolished in 1966. Documentary sources suggest that there was a fulling mill, for the production of cloth, located in Hoyland by 1290 (Hey 1979).

4.4.8 Based on the assessment of the 19th century historic mapping the focus of the settlement at this time may have been around the junction of High Street and Market Street, located 40m to the south of the Site. While the first use of the name 'Market Street' has not been established, it is possible that prior to the establishment of the market place within the Site it was held on the road somewhere around this road junction, close to the Site. The location of the settlement core in this area is further supported by the location of the site of Manor House (**WA 6**), 100m to the north of the Site.

4.4.9 Given the potential that the Site is was within the medieval core of the settlement it is possible that contemporary remains may be present within the Site.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800)

4.4.10 The Study Area likely remained rural throughout the early post-medieval period and remains of ridge and furrow cultivation have been identified within the wider landscape. Within the Study Area, a 17th century house is located on High Street (**WA 1**), approximately 180m south-west and approximately 250m to the north of the Site and located on Market Street, is a timber-framed barn which is dated to the 17th century (**WA 8**), although an earlier date is also possible for this.

4.4.11 Industrial activity in the Study Area is demonstrated by two fire pits with flues and four pits containing dumped fire waste (**WA 7**), recorded during an excavation in 2006, 1km north-west of the Site. One of the flues was lined with stone and nodules of magnesian limestone were found in the infill. Nearby pits containing charcoal and clinker may be associated with these fire pits. These features have been tentatively associated with the preliminary stages of ore-roasting.

4.4.12 The settlement of Hoyland began to gradually expand during the later post-medieval period following the establishment of various coal mines and iron workings in the area by the Wentworth family (Earl Fitzwilliam). The family seat was the Grade I Listed Wentworth Woodhouse House, located 3.5km to south-east, and the family were involved in the industrialising of Hoyland and Elsecar areas in the 18th century. In the early to mid-18th century, the Elsecar Colliery (**WA 10**) was opened, approximately 750m south of the Site.

4.4.13 Post-medieval activity in the Study Area is also represented by the chance find of a bead (**WA 9**) which was reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

4.4.14 There is a potential within the Site for post-medieval remains due to its proximity to the historic settlement core and its position on the main route into the settlement from the north (Market Street).

19th Century and modern (AD 1800 – present day)

4.4.15 The 19th century saw an increase in industrial activity in the wider landscape surrounding the Study Area, with numerous collieries, iron workings and mills established. The Milton Works ironworks (**WA 15**) was opened between 1799 and 1802, approximately 500m to the south of the Site and remained in use until 1883. Also in this area is the remains of the Thorncliffe to Elsecar tram and inclined plane (**WA 11**) constructed in 1834 to carry materials from the mines and iron works to the canal basin in Elsecar.

4.4.16 The industrial development and the rise in employment opportunities led to a huge increase in the population of Hoyland throughout the 19th century. The population of the village was recorded as 823 in 1801, which rose to 12,464 by 1901 (Victoria County History 1913). The settlement of Hoyland, along with those surrounding it such as Elsecar, expanded rapidly throughout this time in order to accommodate the increased population.

- 4.4.17 At the western end of the Study lies the Grade II listed Church of St Peter, built in 1830 (**WA 2**).
- 4.4.18 The 1867 map (**Figure 2A**) shows the settlement of Hoyland to be focussed along Market Street, with some buildings extending along West Street and Milton Road. The Site is shown to contain three plots of land, with a rectangular building in the north-west corner (**WA 12**), fronting onto Market Street. Three smaller buildings are shown to the rear. The Site is divided by a slightly sinuous boundary, running approximately north-east to south-west, with a further boundary running broadly north-south.
- 4.4.19 The 1893 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows a building (**WA 12**) still occupying the north-west corner of the Site (**Figure 2B**). The building is now labelled as 'Infant School'. A further building has been constructed to the rear of the school (**WA 13**) and the area to the south this noted as being the Market Place (**WA 16**). The eastern end of the Site is occupied by Greenfield House (**WA 14**).
- 4.4.20 The only discernible change visible on the 1905 OS Map (**Figure 2C**) is the expansion of the Infant School (**WA 12**). By the 1930s, a Picture Theatre (**WA 18**) has been built in the south-western corner of the Site (**Figure 2D**). Later 20th century OS maps show the Infant School to have been converted into St Andrew's Parish Hall by the mid-1950s, and the demolition of Greenfield House by the 1970s.
- 4.4.21 The Picture House (**WA 18**) and rectangular building (**WA 13**) remained on the Site into the 1970s, after which they were demolished and replaced by market stalls. A row of single storey buildings, including public conveniences, have been constructed along the Market Street frontage and arched gateways leading into the Market (**Plate 3**). The Parish Hall (**WA 12**) is still extant.
- 4.4.22 Within the Study Area, an early 20th century lead alloy bag seal was found and reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (**WA 17**).
- 4.4.23 There is a high potential for 19th century and modern remains within the Site, including the remains of the rectangular building (**WA 13**), Picture House (**WA 18**) and Greenfield House (**WA 14**).

4.5 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.5.1 The present character of the Site is recorded as Commercial: Commercial Core-Urban 1980-2003 with a partial historic character of Commercial: Commercial Core – Urban 1850-1979, Enclosed Land: Strip Fields 1540-1849 and Enclosed Land: Open Fields 1066-1539. The Site is assigned to the Nucleated Rural Settlement character zone.
- 4.5.2 Given that part of the Site is used as an open market since at least the mid-19th century, the character of the Site is judged to be locally significant based on its historic and communal value.

4.6 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 4.6.1 Survival of buried archaeological remains is presumed to be varied across the Site. It is expected that the buildings within the Site will have truncated earlier sub-surface remains. The historic mapping shows that much of the Site has remained free from development and much of it is now covered in tarmac and used as a carpark. It is not clear what impact the construction of the carpark has had on any sub-surface deposits, although there is a potential for moderate to good survival.

5 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- PHYSICAL IMPACTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation to elements of the historic environment resource that may be subject to physical impacts. The following predictions as to the potential effects of the proposed development are based upon draft design proposals. As a result, the statements presented below should be regarded as provisional.

5.2 Summary of known and potential historic environment resource

5.2.1 The following table (**Table 2**) presents a summary of the known and potential elements of the historic environment resource within the Site and its vicinity, which could be physically affected by the development proposals, based on the information presented in **Section 4**.

5.2.2 Entries in the table are assigned a '*Potential*' rating, which represents a measure of probability. This has been determined via the application of professional judgement, informed by the evidence presented in the preceding sections of this assessment. '*Potential*' is expressed on a four point scale, assigned in accordance with the following criteria:

- **High** Situations where heritage assets are known or strongly suspected to be present within the Site or its vicinity and which are likely to be well preserved.
- **Moderate** Includes cases where there are grounds for believing that heritage assets may be present, but for which conclusive evidence is not currently available. This category is also applied in situations in which heritage assets are likely to be present, but also where their state of preservation may have been compromised.
- **Low** Circumstances where the available information indicates that heritage assets are unlikely to be present, or that their state of preservation is liable to be severely compromised.
- **Unknown** Cases where currently available information does not provide sufficient evidence on which to provide an informed assessment with regard to the potential for heritage assets to be present.

5.2.3 The '*Significance*' of known and potential heritage assets included in **Table 2** has been determined in accordance with the criteria set out in **Section 3.5**.

Table 2: Summary of known and potential historic environment resource within the Site

Potential	Period and Description		Significance	Previous impacts
High	19 th century and Modern	The Site has been occupied by a market since the 19 th century and the historic mapping shows a number of buildings occupying the Site in the 19 th and early 20 th centuries. One of these buildings is still extant, St. Andrew's Parish Hall (formerly an infant school) and is thought to be of at least mid-19 th century date. Greenfield House, the Picture House and a row of buildings were extant into the late 20 th century after which the Site has been used as a carpark.	Local	Unknown, but judged to be low due to Site's current use as an open air market and carpark.
Moderate	Medieval	The main focus of the medieval settlement of Hoyland is thought to have been Market Street and High Street and as such the Site may have been located within the historic settlement core. There is a potential, therefore, for settlement remains within the Site, such as boundary ditches and rubbish pits. Any structural remains would be expected along the street frontage, however these are likely to have been disturbed with the construction of the public conveniences. While the archaeological investigation undertaken alongside Market Street, to the north of the Site, failed to identify any medieval remains, given that the Site is located closer to the junction of Market Street and High Street it is judged that there remains a potential for earlier settlement remains.	Regional	Unknown, but judged to be high where buildings located in the 19 th century and low where the Site has remained free from development.
Unknown	Prehistoric	Early prehistoric activity within the Study Area is represented by a substantial quantity of unstratified worked flint found at the Roebuck Hill site, on the north-east edge of the Study Area. The same investigations also identified a significant later Iron Age settlement site. There have been limited archaeological investigations within the Study Area and those undertaken nearer to the Site have failed to identify any further prehistoric evidence. However, given that only a small portion of the Study Area has been subject to archaeological investigation the potential for prehistoric remains is judged to be unknown. Any remains found have the potential to be of regional significance.	Unknown	Unknown, but judged to be high where buildings located in the 19 th century and low where the Site has remained free from development.



	Romano-British	Romano-British activity within the Study Area is represented by a single site found at the Roebuck Hill site, on the north-east edge of the Study Area. There have been limited archaeological investigations within the Study Area and those undertaken nearer to the Site have failed to identify any Romano-British remains. However, given that only a small portion of the Study Area has been subject to archaeological investigation the potential for Romano-British remains is judged to be unknown. Any remains found have the potential to be of regional significance.	Unknown	Unknown, but judged to be high where buildings located in the 19 th century and low where the Site has remained free from development.
	Anglo-Saxon	Evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement in the Study Area is provided by documentary evidence and no archaeological evidence has been recorded. Although the focus of the Anglo-Saxon settlement is unknown, there is a potential it could be at the site of the Manor House, located approximately 50m to the north of the Site. The date of the establishment of the Manor House is currently unknown, however, and therefore the potential for Anglo-Saxon or early medieval remains is judged to be unknown. Any remains found have the potential to be of regional significance.	Unknown	Unknown, but judged to be high where buildings located in the 19 th century and low where the Site has remained free from development.

5.3 Statement of potential impact

Designated heritage assets

- 5.3.1 The implementation of the development proposals would result in no physical impacts to any designated heritage assets. The potential for the development proposals to affect the settings of designated heritage assets is explored in **Section 6**.

Archaeological remains

- 5.3.2 The implementation of the Proposed Development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- *Preliminary site investigation works;*
- *Demolition of present buildings within the Site;*
- *Setting up a secure construction compound within the Site;*
- *Plant movement;*
- *Topsoil stripping;*
- *Piling and/or excavation of new foundation trenches;*
- *Installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;*
- *Establishment of new car parking areas, estate roads and access points;*
- *Hard and soft landscaping works (levelling, remodelling); and*
- *Environmental enhancement works, including planting.*

- 5.3.3 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.

- 5.3.4 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

- 5.3.5 The most destructive elements of the development proposals in terms of below ground archaeology (should any such remains be present within the Site) would be likely to be associated with the main construction area, in the north-western end of the Site where the supermarket is to be located. There is also a potential for substantial ground disturbance as a result of trenching for utilities.

- 5.3.6 The remainder of the Site is proposed to be used as a car park, similar to its current use. However, should substantial landscaping or levelling works be required in order to establish new hard surface these activities could also result in widespread truncation of any archaeological remains present within the working areas.

Historic Landscape Character

- 5.3.7 The present character of the Site is recorded as being commercial due to its use as a market and has some local significance based on its communal and historic value. The proposed development will maintain its commercial character, however its historic value and the nature of its communal character, as outdoor market with multiple stall holders using it, will be lost.

Non-designated built heritage

- 5.3.8 The Site contains non-designated built heritage remains which are to be demolished as a part of the proposed development; St Andrew's Parish Hall (formerly an infant school) and buildings associated with the market. A building occupying the site of the Parish Hall can be seen on mid-19th century maps and although it can be seen to have been altered on the latter mapping there remains the potential for mid-19th century or earlier architectural elements to remain. The market buildings are a mid to late 20th century in date .

6 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- SETTINGS OF HERITAGE ASSETS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section presents an assessment of the potential effects of the development proposals in relation to the settings of heritage assets, in accordance with the methodology set out in **Section 3.6**.

6.2 Scoping exercise

- 6.2.1 The viewshed analysis determined that, outside of the limit of the 1km Study Area, visibility beyond the Site is, theoretically, extremely restricted to the north, while sporadic intervisibility exists with land within a 5km radius to the south. The ZTV encompasses a limited proportion of the geographical expanse contained within a 5km radius to the south.
- 6.2.2 The following designated heritage assets were identified within the ZTV:
- *2 Scheduled Monuments;*
 - *5 Grade II* Listed Buildings;*
 - *1 Grade II Listed Buildings;*
 - *1 Grade II* Registered Park and Garden; and*
 - *One Conservation Area.*
- 6.2.3 No World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields were identified within the ZTV.
- 6.2.4 Designated heritage assets identified within the ZTV are illustrated in **Figure 3** and listed in **Appendix 5**.
- 6.2.5 Given the distance at which all of the designated heritage assets within the Study Area are located from the Site, it is anticipated that non-visual effects arising from the proposed development would not result in any adverse impacts to the settings of these assets.
- 6.2.6 The Site is surrounded in close proximity by a mix of residential and commercial properties. The presence of these buildings, which are predominantly of at least two storeys, effectively blocks any views beyond the immediate surroundings of the Site. Due to the screening effect of intervening development, the Site does not share intervisibility with any of the designated heritage assets identified within the ZTV. Therefore, the Site is not considered to constitute, or contribute to the settings of these heritage assets and, as such, the visual effects associated with the development proposals would not result in any adverse impacts to them. As the development proposals are considered to entail no risk of affecting the settings of these heritage assets, no further assessment has been undertaken in relation to them.

6.2.7 The results of the Scoping Exercise are summarised in **Appendix 5**.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

7.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

Designated heritage assets- physical impacts

7.1.2 The assessment has established that no designated heritage assets will be physically impacted by the proposed development.

Archaeological remains

7.1.3 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to post-medieval and modern use of the Site. There is also a potential for medieval remains given the location of the Site within the historic settlement core of Hoyland. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.

7.1.4 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.

Historic Landscape Character

7.1.5 The proposed development will maintain the current commercial character of the Site although the nature of the retail activity undertaken will be altered from an outdoor market setting to an indoor supermarket one. This will remove the current historic and communal value of its present Historic Landscape Character.

Non-designated built heritage

7.1.6 The Site contains built heritage assets which are due to be demolished, including St. Andrew's Parish Hall of possible mid-19th century date based on the historic mapping evidence. The Site also contains buildings associated with the outdoor market, including arched entrance ways and public conveniences, which must also be recognised as heritage assets of value in their own right.

Settings of heritage assets

7.1.7 The Site is effectively screened from all designated heritage assets located within the ZVT by intervening development and no intervisibility could be established.

7.2 Recommendations

Archaeological remains

7.2.1 The presence, location and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is

likely that additional investigations may be required by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

- 7.2.2 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

Non-designated built heritage

- 7.2.3 The assessment has identified non-designated built heritage assets of the 19th and 20th century which will be demolished as part of the proposed development. As such, it is recommended that the built heritage is assessed separately to establish the value and significance of these structures and a programme of building recording implemented prior to demolition.
- 7.2.4 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>.
- AOC Archaeology Group. 2000. *Land at Market Street, Hoyland: An Archaeological Assessment*. Unpublished Report.
- AOC Archaeology Group. 2001. *Land at Market Street, Hoyland: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished Report.
- Archaeological Research Services. 2008. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Chrcuh Street, Jump, Barnsley, South Yorkshire*. Unpublished Report.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Available at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>
- Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
- English Heritage, 2008: *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. Available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>
- English Heritage, 2015. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Available at: <http://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>
- Hey, D. 1979. *The making of South Yorkshire*. Ashbourne: Moorland Publishing Company.
- Hey, D. 2003. *Medieval South Yorkshire*. Ashbourne: Landmark
- Highways Agency, 2007. *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, vol. 11, section 3, part 2: HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage*. Available at: <http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/ha/standards/dmrb/vol11/section3/ha20807.pdf>
- Keble Martin, W. 1920. *A history of the ancient parish of Wath-upon-Deerne*. Wath-upon-Deerne: W.E. Farthing.
- Met Surveys. 2005. *Upper Hoyland Road, Barnsley: Geophysical Survey*. Unpublished report.
- NAA. 2008. *A Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British farmstead on Roebuck Hill, Jump*. Unpublished Report.
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>
- Victoria County History. 1913. *The Victoria history of the county of York*. London: Constable and Company.
- Williams, A. and Martin, G.H. 2003. *Domesday Book: A complete translation*. London: Penguin.

8.2 Historic Environment Records

South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR)

8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

1867 Map of the Township of Nether Hoyland (Sheffield City Archive ref. WWM/MP/123(R))

1893 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet 283.5

1893 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet 282.8

1905 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet 283.5

1905 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet 282.8

1930 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet 283.5

1930 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet 282.8

8.4 Online resources

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/>

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

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

<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	900,000 – 9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43 - 410
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066 – 1500
Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500 – 1800
Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC	19th Century	AD 1800 – 1899
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43	Modern	1900 – present day

9.2 Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets:

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage/Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. English Heritage/Historic England are a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to English Heritage/Historic England. Conservation Area Consent is required for certain works affecting Conservation Areas.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. English Heritage/Historic England and the Garden History Society are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2 (Accessed on 08/05/2015)	
Para. 128	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 assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. 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.
Para.129	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 132	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
Para. 135	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.
Para. 137	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably
Para. 139	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 141	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. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Local Planning Policy:

Barnsley Local Development Framework Core Strategy (September 2011) Available at: https://www2.barnsley.gov.uk/media/Development%20-%20Planning%20and%20Transportation/Planning%20Policy/LDF/Core%20Strategy%20Submission/Adopted%20Core%20Strategy.pdf (Accessed on 27/05/2015)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
CSP6	Development that Produces Renewable Energy	We will allow development that produces renewable energy as long as there is no significantly harmful effect on: - the character of the landscape and appearance of the area - living conditions - biodiversity, geodiversity and water quality - heritage assets, their settings and cultural features and areas - highway safety, and - infrastructure including radar - Proposals must be accompanied by information that shows how the local environment will be protected, and that the site will be restored when production ends.
CSP29	Design	High quality development will be expected, that respects, takes advantage of and enhances the distinctive features of Barnsley, including: - topography, Green Infrastructure assets, important habitats, woodlands and other natural features - views and vistas to key buildings, landmarks, skylines and gateways - heritage, townscape and landscape character including the scale, layout, building styles and materials of the built form particularly in and around: - Barnsley Town Centre - Penistone and the rural villages in the west of the borough within and adjacent to Conservation Areas Development should: - contribute to place making and be of a high quality, that contributes to a healthy, safe and sustainable environment - help to transform the character of physical environments that have become run down and are lacking in distinctiveness - enable all people to gain access safely and conveniently, providing, in particular, for the needs of families and children, and of disabled people and older people - contribute towards creating attractive, sustainable and successful neighbourhoods - achieve a Building For Life assessment rating of 'good' or equivalent as a minimum, in developments of 10 or more dwellings
CSP30	The Historic Environment	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. Development which affects the historic environment and Barnsley's heritage assets and their settings will be expected to protect or improve: - the character and/or appearance of Conservation Areas - the character and/or appearance of Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Barnsley Local Development Framework Core Strategy (September 2011)

Available at: <https://www2.barnsley.gov.uk/media/Development%20-%20Planning%20and%20Transportation/Planning%20Policy/LDF/Core%20Strategy%20Submission/Adopted%20Core%20Strategy.pdf> (Accessed on 27/05/2015)

Policy ref.	Title	Scope
		- the character and/or appearance of Listed Buildings (including any locally listed buildings or buildings of archaeological significance) - archaeological remains of local or national importance - the character and/or appearance of historic parks and gardens and other historic landscapes including key views from and within these landscapes
CSP33	Green Infrastructure	We will protect, maintain, enhance and create an integrated network of connected and multi functional Green Infrastructure assets that: - provides attractive environments where people want to live, work, learn, play, visit and invest - meets the environmental, social and economic needs of communities across the borough and the wider City Regions - enhances the quality of life for present and future residents and visitors - helps to meet the challenge of climate change - enhances biodiversity and landscape character - improves opportunities for recreation and tourism - respects local distinctiveness and historical and cultural heritage - maximises potential economic and social benefits
CSP37	Landscape Character	Development will be expected to retain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the individual Landscape Character Area in which it is located (as set out in the Landscape Character Assessment of Barnsley Borough 2002).

9.3 Appendix 3: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the Study Area

WA No	NHLE	SYSMR	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1	1191488	02248/01	Woodhouse Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	A 17th-century sandstone house	Post-medieval	437160	400610
2	1315062		Church of St Peter	Grade II Listed Building	A 19th century sandstone church constructed in 1830.	19th century	436342	400791
3		05213	Early Prehistoric Flint Scatter, Roebuck Hill, Jump		Over 500 pieces of struck flint dated from the Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age have been recovered from excavations at Roebuck Hill. None of the flints were in situ and the assemblage was not an intact flint scatter, but represented an incidental repository for flints deposited within the vicinity.	Prehistoric	438032	401532
4		04809	Prehistoric Enclosure and Ditched Trackways, Roebuck Hill, Jump		A number of linear and curvilinear features and a square ditched enclosure with ditched trackways were identified during a geophysical survey. A subsequent evaluation and excavation in 2006 confirmed the presence of a small prehistoric farmstead, originating as an unenclosed roundhouse that was replaced in the late pre-Roman Iron Age by an enclosed farmstead, possibly including a rectangular dwelling. The settlement was then levelled and replaced by boundaries representing fields or droveways. It is unclear exactly when the settlement was abandoned, but this was during the period of Roman contact.	Iron Age	437985	401551
5		01484/01	Site of a Medieval Timber Framed Farm Building, Hoyland Nether		Site of a medieval timber-framed barn demolished in the 1960s	Medieval	437191	400799
6			Site of Manor House		The 1890s OS Map shows the historic site of the Manor House, occupied by a more modern Manor House, on the east side of Market Street, Hoyland. The Manor is assumed to be medieval in date although has not been confirmed.	Medieval	437368	400766

WA No	NHLE	SYSMR	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
7		05449	Post-medieval kiln structures, Roebuck Hill, Barnsley		Two fire pits with flues and four pits containing dumped fire waste were recorded during an excavation in 2006. One of the flues was lined with stone and nodules of Magnesian Limestone were found in the infill. Nearby pits containing charcoal and clinker may be associated with these fire pits. These features have been tentatively associated with the preliminary stages of ore-roasting.	Post-medieval	437895	401591
8		02225/01	Bark House Medieval or Post-Medieval Timber Framed Barn, Hoyland Nether		A timber-framed barn dating to the 17th century or possibly earlier.	Post-medieval	437240	400910
9			Post-medieval bead		A ceramic bead, probably of post-medieval date. Recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme	Post-medieval	437000	400000
10			Site of Elsecar Colliery		The 'Old' Elsecar Colliery was opened in the early to mid-18th century. The site is now occupied by Milton House.	Post-medieval	437733	399980
11		04949	Route of Thorncliffe to Elsecar tram/rail way and inclined plane		Tramway constructed in 1834 to carry materials from mines and iron works in Thorncliffe to the canal basin in Elsecar.	19th Century	436159	398801
12			St Andrew's Parish Hall		A building is visible in this location on the 1867 Plan of Nether Hoyland and the 1893 OS map labels the building as an Infant School. It is later shown as St. Andrew's Parish Hall.	19th century	437345	400661
13			Site of building in Market Place		A building is shown at the north end of Market Place, within the Site on the 1893 OS map. The buildings stood until the later 20 th century.	19th century	437363	400675
14			Greenfield House		Greenfield House is shown on 1893 OS within the Site. It was demolished in the later 20 th century.	19th century	437418	400663
15			Site of Milton Iron Works		The Milton Iron Works was established in 1799 by Walkers of Masborough. It closed in 1883.	19th century	437552	400160
16			Market place		The market is located within the Site by the early 19 th century.	19th century	437368	400766
17			Modern seal		A lead alloy bag seal dating from the early 20th century. Recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme	Modern	437000	401000
18			Picture House		Cinema depicted within the Site on the 1930 OS map	Modern	437375	400649

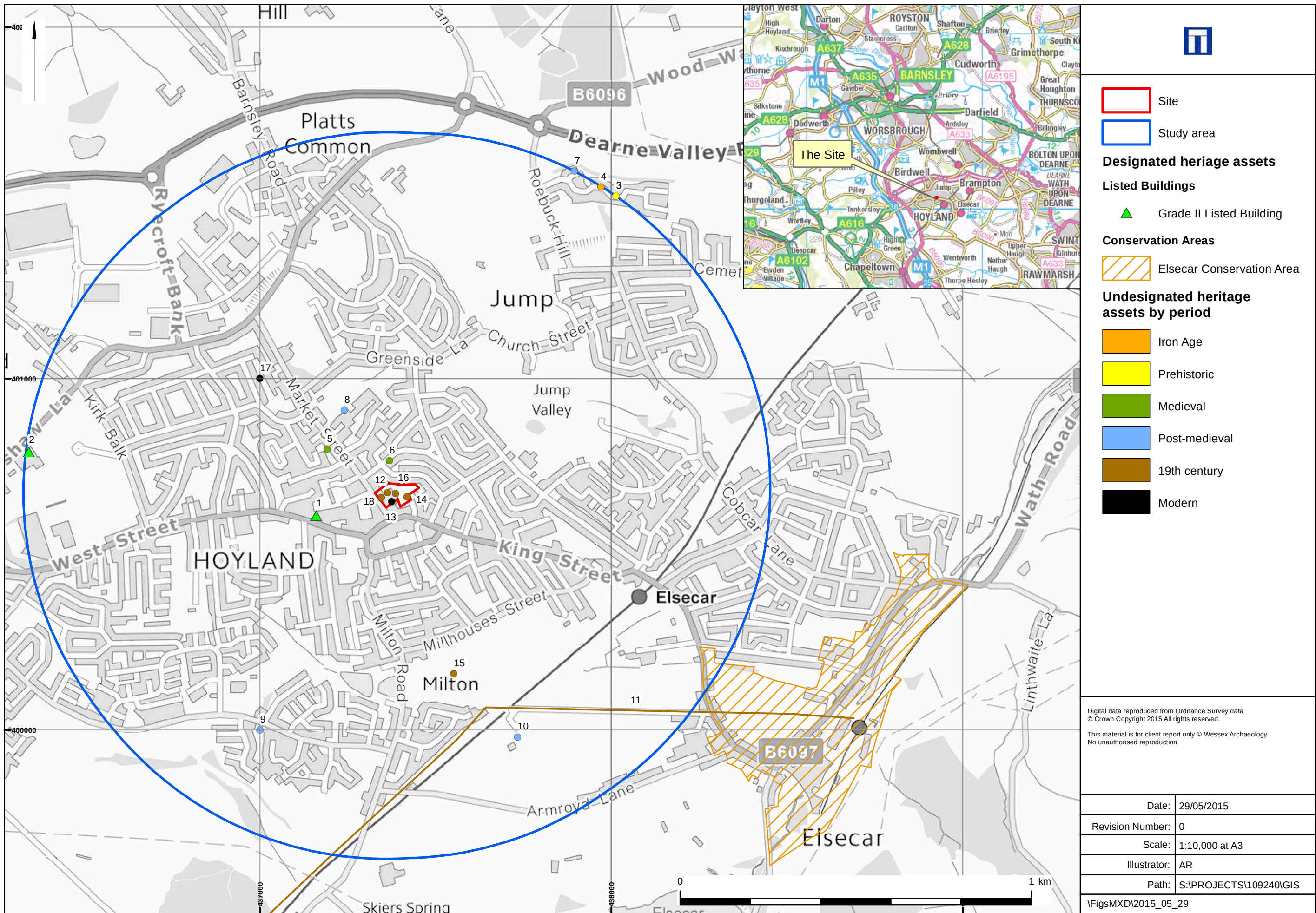
9.4 Appendix 4: Viewshed analysis methodology

- 9.4.1 Viewshed analysis is a type of visibility analysis, a commonly applied GIS technique where the output produces a mathematical model of the area which theoretically shares intervisibility with a target point. This model is referred to as a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).
- 9.4.2 This method provides a means of modelling where in the landscape a proposed development is likely to be visible from, thereby helping to identify those heritage assets which could be affected by the proposals.
- 9.4.3 A viewshed analysis was carried out within a 5km radius of the Site for the purposes of this assessment. The ZTV was calculated using:
- *from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;*
 - *from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or*
 - *from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and*
 - *The Landform Panorama DTM, a 'bare earth' terrain model of 50m horizontal resolution provided by Landform Panorama;*
 - *An array of target points located within the Site boundary and set to correspond with the approximate height of the proposed development, as indicated by the draft proposals. The maximum height of the target points was set at 10m;*
 - *Observer heights were set to 1.6m representing the eye height of an average person.*
- 9.4.4 Designated heritage assets of the highest significance (comprising World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) which lay within the 5km limit of the ZTV were identified. All Conservation Areas, Grade II Listed Buildings, and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens located within the 1km Study Area were also included in the viewshed analysis.
- 9.4.5 It should be noted that, in itself, the inclusion of a heritage asset within the ZTV does not indicate that the Site constitutes part of its setting, or that the development proposals would necessarily affect the asset.
- 9.4.6 The viewshed analysis is based on a 'bare-earth' model, which takes no account of surface forms and features including trees, vegetation, buildings and other structures. Therefore, the inclusion of a heritage asset within the ZTV should not be conflated with 'real-world' intervisibility.



9.5 Appendix 5: Designated heritage assets within the ZTV

WA No.	NHLE No.	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing	Distance from Site (km)	Direction from Site	Scoped in to detailed assessment Y/N	Rationale
1	1191488	Woodhouse Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	437166	400613	0.18	W	N	The assets are entirely screened from the site by intervening development/vegetation and topography
2	1315062	Church of St Peter	Grade II Listed Building	436342	400791	1	W	N	
-	1132730	Ionic Temple at west end of South Terrace	Grade II* Listed Building	439124	397554	3.6	SSE	N	
-	1132812	Hoober Stand	Grade II* Listed Building	440747	398545	3.9	SE	N	
-	1192788	Church of the Holy Trinity	Grade II* Listed Building d	438387	398141	2.7	SSE	N	
-	1286162	Camellia House	Grade II* Listed Building	439096	397685	3.4	SSE	N	
-	1314580	Holy Trinity	Grade II* Listed Building	438381	398283	2.6	SSE	N	
-	1004790	Elsecar Colliery Newcomen engine	Scheduled Monument	438703	399959	1.5	SE	N	
-	1017747	Hood Hill shaft mounds, 480m east of Hood Hill Farm	Scheduled Monument	436809	397557	3.1	SSW	N	
-	1001163	Wentworth Woodhouse	Grade II* Registered Park and Garden	440041	396709	3.4	SE	N	
-	n/a	Elsecar	Conservation Area	438632	400063	1.4	SE	N	



Site location, Study Area and known heritage assets (based on SYAS, Historic England (formerly English Heritage) and other sources)

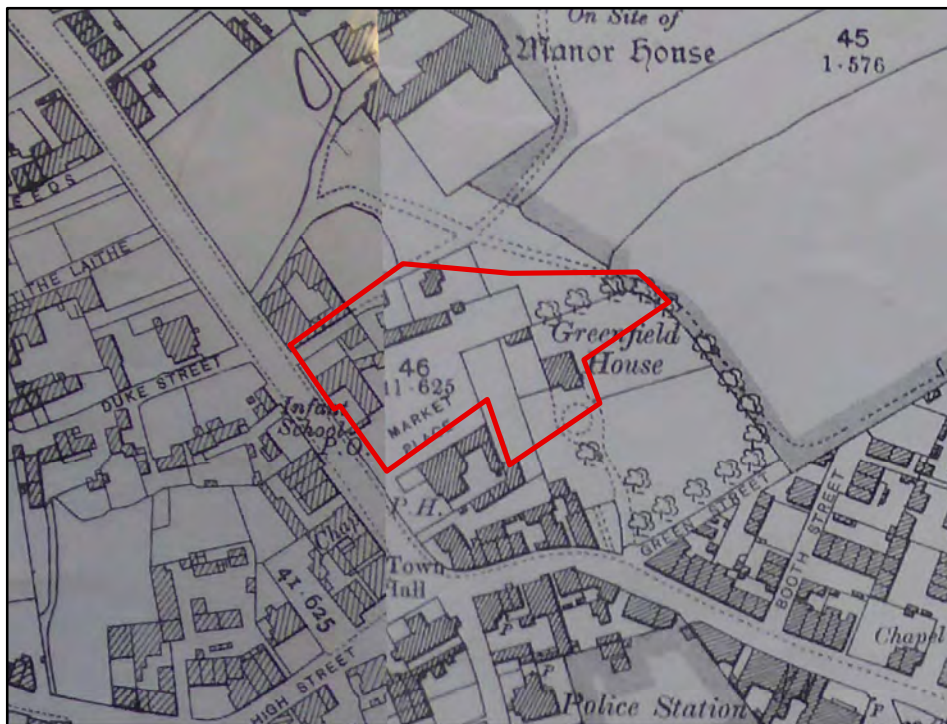
Figure 1



1867 Ordnance Survey Town Plan



1893 25" Ordnance Survey Map



1905 25" Ordnance Survey Map



1930 25" Ordnance Survey Map

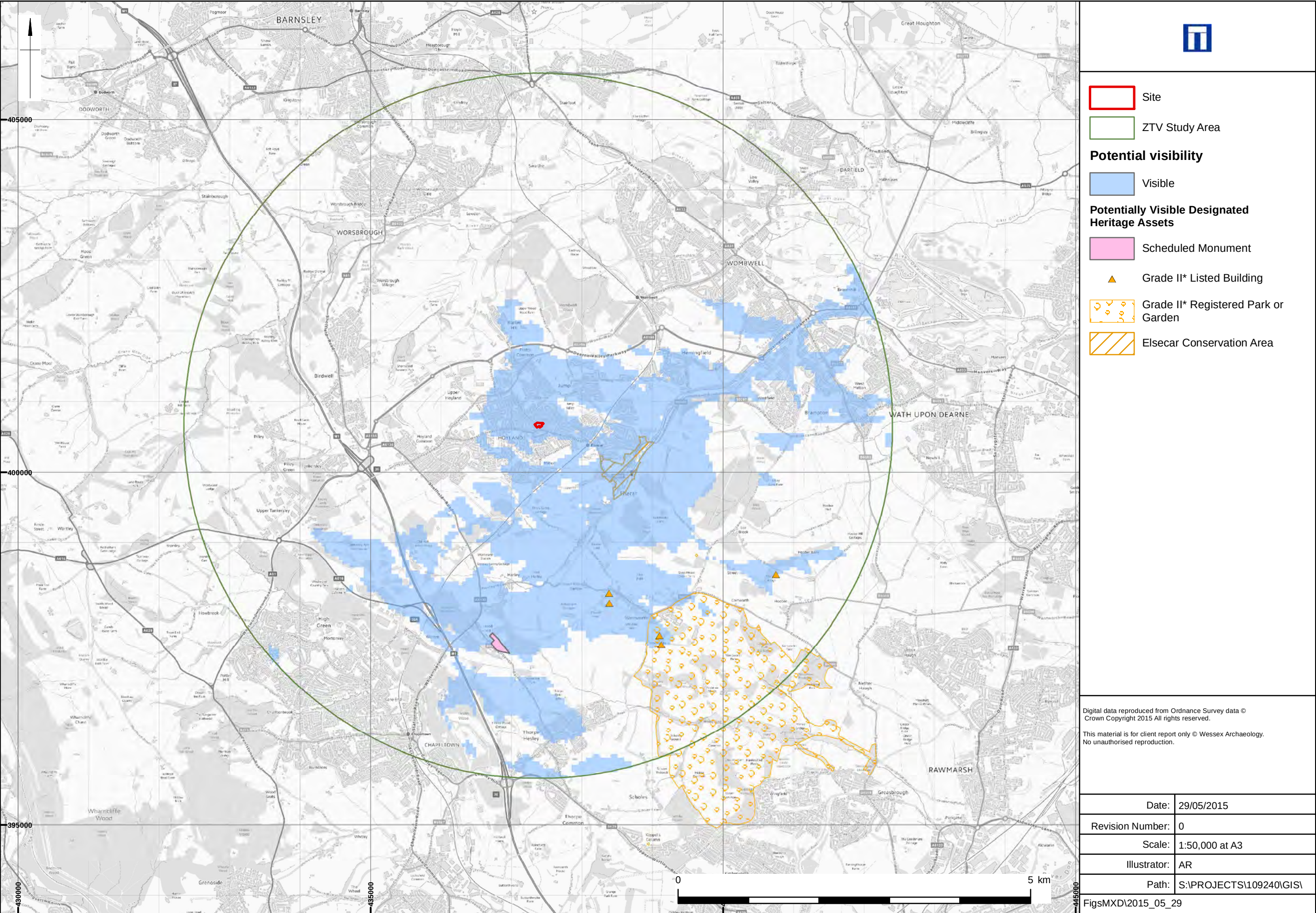


Reproduced from the 1867, 1893, 1905 & 1930 Ordnance Survey Town Plan and 25" maps with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright, Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100028190.

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	29/05/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2,500 at A3	Illustrator:	AR
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\109240\GIS\FigsMXD\2015_05_29		





ZTV and potential visible Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 3



Plate 1: View across Site from the north-east



Plate 2: View of St Andrew's Parish Hall from the south-west

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	28/05/15	Revision Number: 1.0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: CB
	Path:	Y:\Projects\109240\Graphics Office\Rep figs\DBA\2015_05_28	



Plate 3: View of the public convenience and row of shops from the south-west



Plate 4: View across Site towards permanent market stalls from the north-east

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	28/05/15	Revision Number: 1.0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: CB
	Path:	Y:\Projects\109240\Graphics Office\Rep figs\DBA\2015_05_28	



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.