



Trinity Academy, Barnsley

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

July 2020

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Client Name: Landsolve/Barnsley MBC
Document Reference: WIE17125-104-R-1-1-1-HEDBA
Project Number: WIE17125

Quality Assurance – Approval Status

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with
Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2015, BS EN ISO 14001: 2015 and BS EN ISO 45001:2018)

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Comments

Comments

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Executive Summary

Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd ('Waterman') has been commissioned by Landsolve/Barnsley MBC ('the Client') to provide an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) to determine the potential impacts upon the historic environment resource arising from the proposed re-development ('the Development') at land at Keresforth Close, Barnsley ('the Site').

This assessment has shown that there are no known designated or non-designated heritage assets within the Site. Known assets within the Site's 1km study area primarily consist of post-medieval to modern buildings (included former sites of buildings) and parks which are representative of the growth of the town of Barnsley.

The Development is not considered to lead to substantial negative setting impacts to Listed Buildings, Barnsley Victoria Conservation Area or the Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Locke Park which have been identified as being present within the study area.

The general lack of known heritage assets dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period within the Site suggests that such remains would unlikely be encountered. Historic maps of the late post-medieval period show that the Site was likely in agricultural and/or pastoral use at that time, with little in the way of development aside from field divisions. However, this lack of known heritage assets may be directly linked to the general paucity of previous investigations within the Site and study area.

To determine the archaeological potential within the Site it is likely that some form of archaeological investigation may be required. The scope of such works would need to be agreed with South Yorkshire Archaeological Services and would be subject to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

1. Introduction

Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd ('Waterman') has been commissioned by Landsolve/Barnsley MBC ('the Client') to provide an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) to determine the potential impacts upon the historic environment resource arising from the proposed re-development ('the Development') at land at Keresforth Close, Barnsley ('the Site').

The Site location is shown on **Figure 1** below and **Figures 2 to 4** in **Appendix A**.

This assessment follows best practice guidance produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England and is intended to meet the requirements of national heritage planning policy contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Relevant legislation, policy and guidance is outlined in **Section 3** and **Appendix D**. The Site falls within the jurisdiction of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC).



Figure 1: Site Location Plan

(Source: OS Data © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2020 [Accessed via ArcGIS Online on 12th June 2020]¹)

¹ ArcGIS Online, accessible via <https://www.arcgis.com/index.html> [accessed on 12th June 2020]

1.1 Site Location

The Site comprises c. 7.4 hectares (ha) and is located within Kingston which forms the south-western suburban extent of Barnsley. Barnsley town centre is situated c. 1.2km north-east of the Site.

The site is bounded by Broadway to the south-west, residential properties and playing fields to the north, Joseph Locke Primary school to the east and a mixture of allotments and two-storey residential properties to the south-east. There are mature trees along the south-eastern boundary with some semi-mature trees along the Broadway frontage and along the slope between the open space and former NHS buildings.

The approximate centre of the Site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 33386 05536.

1.2 The Proposed Development

Team Note: Awaiting standard description from client.

Trinity Academy Barnsley is to provide a 900 place secondary school on the site known as Land at Keresforth, Close, Barnsley, S70 6RS.

The proposed Development currently comprises the construction of a school (one 3 storey building) with associated areas of hardstanding (including car parks and exercise courts) and soft landscaping (including outdoor pitches), and residential houses within the north-western corner of the Site (to the north-east of Keresforth Close).

1.3 Scope of the Report

The aims of this HEDBA are:

- To identify the known historic environment resource present within the Site and study area;
- To determine the potential for as yet unknown archaeological remains within the Site;
- To assess the significance of heritage assets that could be affected by the Development;
- To determine the likely impacts of the Development upon known heritage assets and potential as yet unknown archaeological remains, including consideration of changes to their setting (where applicable);
- To make recommendations for further assessment and/or field investigations, as appropriate.

2. Methodology

Data was sought from the following sources:

- Historic England's *The National Heritage List for England* (NHLE) online database² for designated heritage assets within the Site and a 1km study area;
- South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER) for non-designated heritage assets within the Site and a 1km study area;
- Available online secondary sources including historic mapping.

A list of references can be found in **Section 9**.

Due to health and safety regulations issued by the government following the outbreak of Covid-19 (limiting the extent to which long-distance travel was feasible), no site walkover survey could be undertaken by the heritage team at the time of writing. However, observations made during a general walkover of the Site by locally based, fully briefed/competent staff is discussed in **Section 4.1**, with resultant photographs in **Appendix F**.

Furthermore, Doncaster Archives confirmed in June 2020 that, due to building works and Covid-19, the archives are currently closed and cannot provide any archival information, including digital copies of archives, at present. Although a search of Doncaster Archive's online catalogue was undertaken, no relevant documents could be identified.

The HER data referred to in this HEDBA is based on digital records provided in June 2020 only. Due to Covid-19, no visit to the HER office to view additional non digital records could be undertaken.

Heritage assets considered in this assessment include:

Designated Heritage Assets

- World Heritage Sites
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Registered Battlefields
- Protected Wreck Sites

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- Monuments
- Archaeological sites
- Findspots

As findspots are indicative of human activity, although they would have been removed from its/their original context by this stage, they are considered in this assessment within an evidential context.

A gazetteer of all known designated and non-designated assets discussed in this assessment is presented in **Appendix B** and a summary can be found in **Section 4**. Assets are referenced by their Waterman ascribed 'Heritage Reference' (e.g. 'H1') or 'Event Reference' (e.g. 'E1') which can be cross

² Historic England, *The National Heritage List for England*, accessible via <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

referenced, for example, to the official NHLE number (seven-digit number) for designated assets or SYHER reference (prefixed with 'MSY') for non-designated assets.

2.1 Significance Criteria

The NPPF defines 'significance' in the context of heritage policy as:

*"The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The 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.

This assessment ascribes a value to heritage assets (see **Table 1**) to provide an initial framework for determining the significance of individual heritage assets and then combines this with guidance from Historic England⁴ which recommends making assessments under the categories of 'Evidential', 'Historical', 'Aesthetic' and 'Communal' value (see **Table 2**). This is applied using professional judgement against the current known condition of each asset to provide an overall statement of significance.

Table 1: Statutory Value of Heritage Assets

Value	Type of Heritage Asset
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites).
	Scheduled Monuments (including assets of schedulable quality).
	Grade I Listed Building.
	Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens.
	Protected Wrecks.
High	Heritage assets of national or international importance.
	Grade II* and II Listed Buildings.
	Conservation Areas.
	Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens.
	Registered Battlefields.
Medium	Protected heritage landscapes (ancient woodlands or historic hedgerows).
	Heritage assets of regional or county importance.
Low	Locally listed buildings.
	Heritage assets with a district value or interest.
Very Low	Heritage assets with a local (e.g. parish) value or interest.
	Historic environment resource with no significant value or interest.
Unknown	Heritage assets for which current level of understanding is insufficient to allow significance to be determined.

³ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019. *National Planning Policy Framework*, p. 71, accessible via https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/740441/National_Planning_Policy_Framework_web_accessible_version.pdf

⁴ English Heritage, 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*, accessible via <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/conservationprinciplespoliciesandguidanceapril08web/>

Table 2: Significance of Heritage Values

Heritage Values	Definition
Evidential	Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
Historical	Historical value derives 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	Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
Communal	Communal value derives 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. Legislation, Policy & Guidance

This assessment has been produced within the context of relevant legislation, as well as local and national planning policy and considers policies laid out in the NPPF and the local planning policy of BMBC.

Additionally, guidance produced by the ClfA and Historic England have also been taken into account as far as practicable and where relevant to this assessment. Relevant legislation, policy and guidance is listed below, and further detail can be found in **Appendix D**.

3.1.1 Legislation

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979⁵
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act) 1990⁶

3.1.2 Policy

- National Planning Policy Framework, updated February 2019, see Section 16 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment⁷
- Barnsley Local Plan, adopted January 2019, see Policy HE1, HE2, HE3, HE4, HE6⁸

3.1.3 Guidance

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, updated 2017⁹

Historic England

- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, 2008¹⁰ (formerly published under English Heritage)
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (GPA 2) – Managing Significance in Decision Taking, 2015¹¹
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2nd edition) (GPA 3) – The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2017¹²

⁵ Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO), *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*. 1979, accessible via <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>

⁶ Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO), *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act*. 1990, accessible via www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents

⁷ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019. *National Planning Policy Framework*

⁸ Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, 2019. *Barnsley Local Plan*, available via <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/9924/local-plan-adopted.pdf>

⁹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017. *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments*, accessible via https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_3.pdf

¹⁰ English Heritage, 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*

¹¹ Historic England, 2015. *Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2*, accessible via <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

¹² Historic England, 2017. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2nd edition) (GPA 3) – The Setting of Heritage Assets*, accessible via <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heaq180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework

The 2007 Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework¹³ outlines the outcome of the research undertaken in 2005. The framework puts forward a series of research proposals, the following of which are relevant to this HEDBA.

Research Priorities – High Medieval Period

- In what ways and to what extent did the vill¹⁴ structure all activities of rural producers?
- What explains those spheres in which, based on archaeological findings, the vill did not structure activities, for example, because township boundaries were transcended by considerations of access to landscape resources such as minerals, pasture and transport infrastructure?

No relevant post-medieval to modern research questions pertinent to the Site were noted within the research framework.

¹³ Roskams, S. and Whyman, M. 2007. *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda*, Department of Archaeology, University of York, available via <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/yorks-arch-res-framework-agenda/yorkshire-research-agenda/>

¹⁴ township

4. Baseline

4.1 Site Conditions

The Site comprises the former Keresforth Centre NHS facility and a playing field adjacent to the A6133 Broadway. The NHS facility originally provided a range of services on behalf of South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust. The Site is on split-levels: the buildings located at the back of the site on the lower lying land and the open space on higher land fronting Broadway.

The Site was visually appraised through review of online street level photography and site visits. The south-western corner of the Site affords good long distance views towards Barnsley town centre. Similar views can also be glimpsed from Keresforth Close on the approach to Keresforth Centre (see **Photograph 2, Appendix F**).

The ground in the Playing Field gently slopes towards a mixed line of trees and shrubbery separating it from Keresforth Centre (see **Photograph 6, Appendix F**), which primarily consists of 1 storey buildings (see **Photographs 1 and 3, Appendix F**), as the roofs of the medical complex are partially visible through the tree/shrub line.

Within the long distance views across Barnsley, the presence of a couple of modern high rise tower developments to the north of the Site can be noted.

4.2 Geology and Topography

The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is recorded as the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone) by the British Geological Survey (BGS), but no superficial deposits are noted¹⁵.

While the BGS does not note the presence of historic boreholes within the Site, 2 clusters of boreholes are noted to the north (at the primary school) and to the south of the Site (off Assembly Way, c. 180m south-west).

While the boreholes to the north are not publicly accessible, the boreholes to the south are. Where made ground is present, it was recorded between ground level to up to 14m below ground level (bgl), but it was predominantly noted between 0.9-5m bgl. Notably, made ground was primarily recorded to the north-east of Assembly Way as opposed to the south of the road. Also, the presence of colliery waste is recorded on 2 occasions¹⁶ (c. 100m and 150m south-west of the Site to the south of Assembly Way), indicating that the area might have been subject to coal extraction.

4.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Protected Wreck Sites within the Site or study area.

The locations of designated heritage assets within the Site and study area are presented on **Figure 2 (Appendix A)**.

¹⁵ British Geological Survey, *Geology of Britain* viewer, accessible via <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/>

¹⁶ Ibid, borehole ID: SE30 NW182, located at NGR 433220,405430; borehole ID: SE30 NW181, located at NGR 433180,405400

4.3.1 Listed Buildings

Within the Site

There are no Listed Buildings within the Site.

Within the Study Area

There are 16 Listed Buildings within the study area of post-medieval to modern date. The closest of these is the modern Grade II listed Church of St Edward [H10] located c. 230m south east of the Site (from the Site's eastern boundary). The Gothic Revival style church was built as a part of the expansion of Kingstone at the start of the 20th century.

With the exception of 4 Listed Buildings which are scattered across the north-western and southern extent of the study area [H8, H9, H15, H16] the remaining buildings are located at Locke Park to the south-east of the Site (c. 270m) and at Barnsley town centre to the north of the Site.

The buildings primarily include a variety of post-medieval buildings including a temperance hall [H2], a theatre [H3], public baths [H7], a bandstand [H13] and a stable block [H15].

4.3.2 Barnsley Victoria Conservation Area

Within the Site

There are no Conservation Areas within the Site.

Within the Study Area

Barnsley Victoria Conservation Area is situated just inside the study area's **most** northern boundary. It lies within the north-western extent of Barnsley town centre and sits on the top of a hill rising from Market Hill. The highest point is located at the junction of Sackville Street and Victoria Road just outside the study area and affords good views across the Conservation Area and the countryside beyond¹⁷.

The special character of the Conservation Area is associated with it being a "*fine example of a Victorian residential suburb*" with largely unaltered streets since its development in the late 19th century.

4.3.3 Registered Parks and Gardens

Within the Site

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the Site.

Within the Study Area

The Grade II registered Locke Park [H17] is located c. 270m south-east of the Site from the Site's most south-eastern corner. The park was opened in 1877 and formed an extension to Barnsley Park which was originally opened in 1862.

The park is named after Joseph Locke, a notable civil engineer, who according to the NHLE was "*one of Barnsley's most prominent figures*"¹⁸.

¹⁷ Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, *Victoria Road, Conservation Area Appraisal*, p.4

¹⁸ Historic England, Locke Park list entry, accessible via <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001518>

4.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Within the Site

There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

Within the Study Area

There are 11 non-designated monuments and buildings dating from the post-medieval to the modern period within the study area; none are present within the Site. Three of these are directly associated with designated heritage assets referred to above and shall therefore not be repeated here¹⁹ [H18, H24, H28].

The closest known non-designated heritage asset to the Site is Keresforth House [H26], a stone built late 18th to early 19th century house located c. 400m south-west of the Site; based on the presence of a timber frame, it may be of possible medieval origin.

The remaining assets are located within the northern extent of the Site, close to Barnsley town centre, and generally consist of the sites of former buildings, including mills [H20, H23, H27], an iron works site [H19], a park [H21], a cemetery [H22] and a tithe barn [H25].

Non-designated heritage assets are shown on **Figure 3 (Appendix A)**.

4.5 Historic Landscape Character

The Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment was produced in 2002 and classifies the 6 landscape types represented in the borough (e.g. Unenclosed Moorland, Upland River Valleys, Lowland River Floors, Settled Arable Slopes, Settled Wooded Farmland and Upland Farmland)²⁰.

The Site is located within Type E (Settled Wooded Farmland) which is characterised “*by gently rolling landform*”²¹ with settlements of farmsteads and large towns. Views are described as often being “*open and distant from higher ground*”²².

Type E is further divided into 2 areas, with the Site located within ‘E2 Barnsley Settled Wooded Farmland’. This type encompasses the settlement of Barnsley and the surrounding isolated areas of countryside and Urban Greenspaces which includes Kingstone. The key characteristics of this type are outlined in **Table 3** below which also shows which one of these are present within the Site and/or study area.

Table 3: Key Landscape Characteristics within the Site and Study Area

Key Landscape Characteristic	Present within Site?	Present within Study Area?
Gently rolling landform	Yes – noticeable rolling landform from southern boundary of the Site towards Keresforth Centre	Yes – especially noticeable as Kingstone is located on higher ground than the centre of Barnsley

¹⁹ H18 is associated with Locke Park; H24 is associated with the Salem Wesleyan Reformed Church; H28 is associated with Locke Park Tower

²⁰ Land Use Consultants (LUC), 2002. *Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment*, p. 7

²¹ Ibid, p.137

²² Ibid, p.137

Diverse range of land use (including agriculture, recreations, residential, industry, communication and landscape renewal)	No	Yes – the north, east and west of the study area are primarily built up, while the south-east is dominated by Locke Park and the south-west retains an agricultural character
Dominant presence of urban development	No	Yes – the northern extent of the study area is located close to Barnsley town core and Kingstone forms part of Barnsley's suburban development
Sense of urbanisation with urban fringes pressures and skyline views of settlements	Yes – this character is not directly within the Site, but from the south-western corner of the Site the long distance skyline views of Barnsley are visible (including some high rise development)	Yes – see comment regarding the Site.
Isolated pockets of farmland and farmsteads	No	Yes – the southern extent of the study area includes farmland
Fields, predominately pasture, bounded by fences and poorly managed hedgerows	No	Yes – the southern extent of the study area retains an agricultural character; however, the condition of hedgerows was not assessed as part of this HEDBA
Traditional mining settlements (Dodsworth, Barugh, Barugh Green, Higham and Barnsley)	No	Yes – the northern extent of the study area falls into Barnsley
Evidence of past and present industrial activity (due to the presence of reclaimed tips and working warehouse units on settlement edges)	No	No
Some areas of scrubby, compartmentalised field units adjacent to settlements at the	Yes – the southern extent of the Site comprises a	Yes – this is most noticeable within the

urban interface	former playing field with some scrubs along its sides	southern extent of the study area
Urban greenscape running into the urban fabric of Barnsley and having a variety of uses but predominantly recreational	No	Yes – Locke Park is located c. 270m south-east of the Site from the Site’s most south-eastern corner

The locations of the Historic Environment Character (HEC) areas provided by the SYHER are illustrated on **Figure 4 (Appendix A)**. This data divides the Site into an area of ornamental, parkland and recreations land (i.e. the former playing field within the southern extent of the Site) and of land in institutional use (i.e. the northern extent of the Site).

The landscape information shows that the landscape character within the study area is dominated by the presence of Barnsley’s urban development to the north, suburban development of Kingstone to the east and west and an agricultural presence to the south. The higher ground of the Site affords long distance views towards Barnsley which shows that a few high rise developments on the outskirts of the town centre are starting to change the skyline surrounding the town core.

The Site itself is located within Kingstone which developed as a suburban area from the late post-medieval period, and evidence of recent residential development is noted on Keresforth Close (immediately to the west of the Site) and on Assembly Way (opposite the Site).

4.6 Previous Investigations and Studies

Within the Site

There have been no previous investigations and/or studies within the Site.

Within the Study Area

A watching brief [E1] on the site of a car park at the junction between St George’s and Pitt Street (c. 610m north-east of the Site) recovered evidence of a former burial ground [H22]. One burial of likely mid-18th century date was removed to prepare for the installation of a new drainage system; however, the remaining burials were left undisturbed and remain *in situ*.

The location of the watching brief can be seen on **Figure 3 (Appendix A)**.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Overview

Prehistoric (500,000 BC to AD 43)

The Palaeolithic period is not well represented within South Yorkshire overall²³. Contrastingly, Mesolithic activity appears to be more pronounced, but appears to mainly centre on the uplands of the North York Moors and east central Pennines²⁴. In comparison evidence for the Neolithic period is more widespread across Yorkshire²⁵.

In contrast to the earlier prehistoric periods, the Bronze Age is generally well represented within South Yorkshire, mainly in the form of funerary monuments such as round barrows. Iron Age evidence in Yorkshire in general is focused along the Magnesian Limestone; while this geology is present in South Yorkshire, no such activity has been identified in the study area.

Considering the lack of known prehistoric activity within the Site and study area, the potential for encountering as yet unknown archaeological remains of such date within the Site is considered to be low.

Romano-British (AD 43 to AD 410)

The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain online resource²⁶ indicates that little known evidence of Roman occupation has been found at Barnsley and its surrounding landscape. According to the online resource, the closest evidence of Roman activity can be found to the north of Cudworth, c. 7.5km north-east of the Site where Roman field systems have been identified.

As the closest known evidence of Romano-British activity appears to be over 7km from the Site, and there are no known remains within the study area, the potential for Roman remains within the Site is considered to be low.

Early medieval (AD 410 to AD 1066)

As Barnsley is listed in the Domesday Book (see 'Medieval' below), it is possible that an early medieval settlement may have existed at or close to the settlement referred to in that source, however, this is currently not known. The early medieval period, especially the Anglo-Saxon period, witnessed a change in settlement form and mortuary practices²⁷, however no evidence of such is recorded within the study area.

As there are no known early medieval activity or settlement sites within the study area or at Barnsley, the potential for such remains within the Site is considered to be low.

Medieval (AD 1066 to AD 1540)

Barnsley is listed in the Domesday Book as a small settlement (named 'Berneslai') consisting of ploughland, meadow and woodland within the Hundred of Staincross²⁸. The name origin is considered to

²³ Roskams, S. and Whyman, M. 2007. *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda*, Department of Archaeology, University of York, p. 21

²⁴ Ibid, 22-23

²⁵ Ibid, 22-23

²⁶ The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource, available via <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/>

²⁷ Roskams, S. and Whyman, M. 2005. *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: Resource Assessment*, p.74

²⁸ Powell-Smith, A. Open Domesday online resource, available via <https://opendomesday.org/place/SE3406/barnsley/>

be of Anglo Saxon origin meaning the clearing belonging to Beorn (barn or storehouse 'Berne' and field 'Lai')²⁹.

The historic core of the Domesday Book settlement is considered to be located to the north of the existing Barnsley town which based on the location of Monk Bretton Priory which was established at Barnsley in the 1150s³⁰. The town surrounding the Priory steadily grew and by 1249 Barnsley was granted a Charter to hold an annual fair and weekly market³¹.

By 1370, leases for land at and surrounding Barnsley were granted for the mining of coal. Mining continued to be a lucrative activity at Barnsley throughout the medieval period.

During the medieval period, the Site likely comprised of agricultural or pastoral fields as it was located just over 1km to the south of the known medieval settlement core. This is corroborated by the absence of evidence of medieval coal mining.

Farmhouses of possible medieval or early post-medieval origins, such as Keresforth House [H26], are scattered across the southern extent of the study area, and it is therefore possible that the Site may have been maintained by one of these or even belonged to Keresforth Hill Farmhouse [H29].

Based on the above, considering that the Site likely remained as fields during the medieval period, potential for medieval remains is considered to be low.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 to AD 1901)

Coal mining continued to be a significant factor in the industrial development at Barnsley. Evidence of pits and quarries on later post-medieval maps attest that this was a lucrative industry even at the end of the post-medieval period. Other industries started to be introduced to the Barnsley area, including glass blowing (introduced to Barnsley in the 17th century) and linen weaving (introduced in 18th century). Increased industry led to the construction of canals (such as the Barnsley Canal and the Deane & Dove Canal) and roadways throughout the 18th to 19th centuries.

According to the census records, the population of Barnsley more than doubled between 1811 to 1831 which led to an increase in industry and development within the area. In 1835 James Cocker brought the power loom into Barnsley which was housed by the factory built by Thomas Edward Taylor in 1844³². A railway station was opened in 1850 and development gradually started spreading southwards towards the Site which at the time consisted of fields located off a main turnpike road (see **Section 5.2**).

The development of Locke Park in the 1860s by the widow of Joseph Locke saw the area around Kingstone Place (now Kingstone), within which the Site is located, attract more development as it became a suburban area of Barnsley.

While Barnsley grew significantly during the post-medieval period, the Site remained in use as fields. Evidence of field division, albeit minor, is visible on historic mapping (see **Section 5.2**).

As historic mapping indicates that the Site remained in agricultural use from the mid to late 19th century, it is unlikely that post-medieval remains would be present within the Site.

²⁹ Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, *Victoria Road, Conservation Area Appraisal*, p. 5

³⁰ Monk Bretton Priory, accessible via <https://www.monkbrettonpriory.org.uk/>

³¹ 'Yorkshire', in *Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales To 1516*, ed. Samantha Letters (Kew, 2005), *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/list-index-soc/markets-fairs-gazetteer-to-1516/yorkshire> [accessed 16 June 2020].

³² Barnsley, South Yorkshire Visitor website, available via <http://www.visitoruk.com/Barnsley/19th-century-T450.html>

Modern (AD 1901 to Present)

By the beginning of the modern period Barnsley's population had risen to 41,086³³ and by 1913 it was made a county borough. The Site itself was subject to little change in the period: the southern extent was adopted as a playing field and the Keresforth Centre was established and expanded in the 1970s to 1980s.

The land use surrounding the Site gradually became more residential over time, leading to the loss of many of the allotment gardens that once surrounded the Site in the modern period (see **Section 5.2**).

Industry gradually declined following the Second World War (WWII), and by the early 1990s only 2 coal pits remained active (at Grimethorpe and Houghton Main).

The Keresforth Centre is not considered to be of heritage interest, and as there is no other evidence of modern development within the Site the potential for encountering modern remains within the Site is considered to be low.

5.2 Map Regression

A review of historic maps was undertaken to further understand the development of the Site and the study area over time. This helps to highlight previous changes to land use and its development that may influence the conditions or the preservation of earlier archaeological remains, if present. Archaeological features such as field boundaries, orchard plots or building foundations for example may be linked directly to specific map editions and provide a *terminus ad quem* date (the point at which something ends or finishes).

The historic maps were viewed through freely available online mapping sources, such as the National Library of Scotland, and a Groundsure report providing historic OS maps (see **Appendix E**).

Where maps cannot be reproduced for copyright reasons, links to view these online have been provided.

John Cary, New Map of England and Wales, 1794 (1:360,000)³⁴

This map shows that Barnsley was a well-connected settlement located along major roads connecting to big towns including Doncaster and Wakefield. Keresforth is marked immediately to the south of Barnsley and likely denotes the site of Keresforth Hill Farmhouse [H9].

1855 OS (scale not provided)³⁵

The map shows that the Site comprised 2 irregularly shaped open fields to the north/north-west of Kingston Place. The south-western extent of the Site is bordered by a footpath and trees are marked as separating the 2 fields and bordering the northern extent of the Site.

Opposite the Site, a quarry with the name of Sandstone Quarry is illustrated.

Kingston Place appears to primarily consist of few cottages and 2 inns (The Bush Inn and The Travellers

³³ Barnsley, South Yorkshire Visitor website, available via <http://www.visitoruk.com/Barnsley/19th-century-T450.html>

³⁴ David Rumsey Map Collection, John Cary's map of 1794, available via https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY-8-1-37041-1210058:Sheets-51-52---Cary-s-England.-Wale:JSESSIONID=b6c34cda-9085-4150-b7a1-64f9ca976e1d?showTipAdvancedSearch=false&showShareIIIFLink=true&showTip=false&helpUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fdoc.lunaimaging.com%2Fdisplay%2FV74D%2FLUNA%2BViewer%23LUNAVIEWER-LUNAVIEWER&title=Search+Results%3A+List_No+equal+to+%270132.031%27&fullTextSearchChecked=&dateRangeSearchChecked=&advancedSearchUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fdoc.lunaimaging.com%2Fdisplay%2FV74D%2FSearching%23Searching-Searching&thumbnailViewUrlKey=link.view.search.url

³⁵ National Library of Scotland, OS Six Inch England and Wales, 1842-1952, Yorkshire 274 (includes: Barnsley; Darton; Dodworth), surveyed 850 to 1851, published 1855, available via <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102345145>

Inn) at the junction between the Doncaster and Salter's Brook Trust, a turnpike road built in 1740 to connect Manchester to Salter's Brook, Race Common (to the north of the turnpike road connecting to Barnsley) and Keresforth Hill Road (to the south of the turnpike road connecting to Keresforth Hall).

The Travellers Inn and the Bush Inn are surrounded by a 'Gin Brick Field' and gardens: it is unclear whether these were directly associated with the inns or not. A building with formal laid out gardens is located opposite the inns, however it is unclear whether this was one building or a row of terraces with a communal garden.

1893 OS (1:2,500)

No changes within the Site itself are noted on this map. Except for the eastern/south-eastern boundary of the Site which is bordered by residential development, the remaining areas are bordered by fields. The brick field, the inn, the quarry and the well are no longer shown. Sandstone Quarry has been renamed to Old Quarry.

Residential development is illustrated expanding north and south from Park Road.

1906 OS (1:2,500)

Although no changes within the Site are noted, further residential houses can be seen to the north of Park Road.

1959 OS (1:2,500)

This map shows that the fields within the Site have been divided into 3 large fields with 1 field within the southern extent labelled as a Playing Field. There is no indication of what the other 2 fields within the northern extent may comprise. The eastern and south-eastern extents of the Playing Field show marks indicating that the area has either been built up (as such marks were not shown on previous maps) or that it was naturally located on slightly higher ground (but that this was not previously marked).

With the exception of the southern and south-western boundaries of the Site, the remaining areas are surrounded by allotment gardens. The Broadway (later the A6133) is now visible and connects to a large building (name or purpose is unknown).

Kingstone Place is now named Kingstone.

1969 OS (1:2,500)

While there have been no physical changes within the Site, the biggest northern field is marked as 'South West Ward' although no buildings are shown within it, possibly indicating that the area was designated for future medical purposes at that time.

Within the study area, land previously belonging to the allotment gardens to the east of the Site has been developed for residential purposes. Furthermore, a Bowling Green and a Tennis Court are also noted within the former grounds of allotment gardens c. 165m north of the Site.

1970-1974 OS (1:2,500)

No changes within the Site are noted. A building to the south-west of the Site which has been there since 1959 is now labelled as Fire and Ambulance Headquarters.

1978-1983 OS (1:2,500)

This map shows the Keresworth Centre within the northern extent of the Site, indicating that it was built between the mid to late 1970s to early 1980s. The southern field within the Site is still marked as Playing Field.

Within the study area, a small group of residential houses can be seen immediately to the east of the Fire and Ambulance Headquarters. As the remainder of the map appears to be incomplete no other observations can be made.

1989-1991 OS (1:2,500)

No substantial changes are noted until this map which provides a more detailed layout of Keresforth Centre (e.g. it includes the road layout). Within the study area, a and a Radio Pylon Sports Ground are now shown to the north/north-west of the Site.

5.3 Statutory Consultations

South Yorkshire Archaeological Services (SYAS) was consulted regarding the scope of this HEDBA in June 2020, however, at the time of writing, no response had been received.

6. Statement of Significance

The significance of heritage assets within the Site and study area that could be affected by future development is assessed below using the criteria set out in **Tables 1** and **2** and through applied professional judgement (see **Section 2**). This excludes any heritage assets considered to be of negligible interest (such as modern remains associated with the existing medical centre) or which are unlikely to be present (such as prehistoric to early medieval remains).

6.1.1 Medieval and post-medieval land uses (agricultural/pastoral)

Evidential

The evidential value of medieval and post-medieval evidence of agricultural and/or pastoral land uses would likely be considered to be low. The landscape on the periphery of Barnsley that was not used for industrial purposes was likely used for agricultural purposes, thus evidence of such use would be uncommon. While such evidence, should it be encountered within the Site, would illustrate how the land surrounding Barnsley was managed, it would unlikely significantly contribute to the understanding of the landscape.

Historical

The historical value of such remains within the Site would unlikely be of low historical value as they would be of local interest only. As no plans of Keresforth Hill Farmhouse [H9] or tithe maps of the area were accessible at the time of writing, land ownership of the Site could not be determined.

Aesthetic

The aesthetic value of such remains would likely be negligible due to the buried nature of such remains which would have likely been truncated by agricultural activity within the Site.

Communal

The communal value is considered to be low as medieval to post-medieval agricultural remains would unlikely exceed a local, community value.

7. Potential Impacts from the Development

7.1 Types of Impact

Developments have the potential to cause direct physical and settings impacts on heritage assets, which can be temporary or permanent in nature.

Physical impacts during construction related works such as excavation of foundations and service trenching can partially or wholly remove known and as yet unknown buried archaeological remains, while settings impacts can cause loss of character and integrity of assets by the loss of their surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced.

7.2 Historic Impacts Within the Site

The historic mapping review outlined in **Section 5.2** shows that the Site historically consisted of larger open fields until the 1950s when it was split into 2 smaller fields (likely used for pasture) and a Playing Field. While the Playing Field part of the Site has not historically been developed according to the available historic mapping, the northern part of the Site was developed in the 1970s for the purpose of the current medical facilities.

Although the extent of ground disturbance caused by Keresforth Centre or of any landscaping for the Playing Field is currently unknown, it is considering that such development may have removed and/or truncated archaeological remains.

7.3 Known Heritage Assets

The Development would likely exceed the skyline of existing buildings that surround it, even when considering that where the school building is planned to be placed is situated on slightly lower ground than the Playing Field which currently forms the Site's highest ground. Some level of screening already exists in the form of a tree/shrub line to the north and south of the proposed school site, therefore there is potential to add to this.

The Site does not appear to contribute or form part of the settings of nearby Listed Buildings, such as Keresforth Hill Farmhouse [H9], the Church of St Edward [H10], the Listed Buildings within the Grade II Registered Park and Garden or indeed the setting of the garden itself.

The main views from the farmhouse [H9] across the landscape are downhill towards the M1 to the south/south-west of the Site, so it is unlikely that the Site would have formed part of a significant view. This is also considered to be the same for the non-designated Keresforth House [H26] which is located just to the north of the Listed Building.

The setting of the modern church [H10] focuses on Kingston, the community for which it was built. The Development would not challenge this, but instead contribute allowing the area to grow.

Similarly, the park was built to serve the growing community at Kingston and as such it is surrounded by post-medieval and modern residential housing. Similarly, the settings of the Listed Buildings within the park are primarily concerned with the park itself.

The Site is not considered to contribute to the significance of the setting to any of the other Listed Buildings which are either located on Dodsworth Road [H8], within agricultural fields to the south of the Site [H15] or close to Barnsley town centre, meaning that their setting, even their wider setting, is not challenged by the Development. This is also considered to be the same for the non-designated heritage

assets close to Barnsley town centre.

While the western extent of the Conservation Area is also located on slightly higher ground than Barnsley town centre, none of the key views outlined in the appraisal would be impacted by the Development. Furthermore, the Development would not challenge the special character of the Conservation Area.

Based on the above, it is unlikely that the Development (based on its current plans) would lead to substantial harm to the setting of known designated heritage assets.

7.4 Unknown Archaeological Remains

Due to a general lack of known archaeological remains surrounding the Site, aside from those linked to known Listed Buildings and the Registered Park and Garden, the potential for surviving archaeological remains within the Site in general is considered to be low. This is also based on the fact that historic mapping has not noted any development within the Site, aside from changing field boundaries, until the construction of the Keresforth Centre.

However, this general lack of remains could in turn be directly linked to the general paucity for previous investigations within the study area, with only 1 watching brief noted within the study area. Evidence of sand and gin pits surrounding the Site has been identified on available historic mapping, and the Site could have once been exploited for similar uses, however, this is currently unknown.

8. Conclusion and Recommendations

This assessment has shown that there are no known designated or non-designated heritage assets within the Site. Known assets within the Site's 1km study area primarily consist of post-medieval to modern buildings (included former sites of buildings) and parks which are representative of the growth of the town of Barnsley. Notably, the industrial impact on the town is well represented in the built form of the northern extent of the study area. Barnsley, although likely of medieval origin, did not greatly develop until the advent of industrial activity which especially brought the coal mining and linen industries to the town.

The Development is not considered to result in substantial negative setting impacts to Listed Buildings, Barnsley Victoria Conservation Area or the Grade II Registered Park and Garden which have been identified as being present within the study area. This is concluded as the Site is not considered to contribute to the setting of such assets and the Development is not considered to lead to substantial setting impacts.

The general lack of known heritage assets dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period within the Site suggests that such remains would unlikely be encountered, and although historic maps of the late post-medieval period show that the Site was likely in agricultural and/or pastoral use at that time, the maps show little in the way of development aside from field divisions. However, this lack of known heritage assets may be directly linked to the general paucity of previous investigations within the Site and study area.

It is likely that the modern medical facility development within the Site has truncated and/or removed archaeological remains, however the extent of any damage caused is currently not understood, especially as no archaeological recording was undertaken at that time. The playing field within the southern extent within the Site would therefore hold a higher likelihood for surviving archaeological remains as it has remains undisturbed.

To determine the archaeological potential within the Site it is likely that some form of archaeological mitigation may be required. The scope of such works would need to be agreed with SYAS and would be subject to an approved WSI.

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APPENDICES

A. Heritage Constraints Figures

Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 3: Non-Designated Heritage Assets & Previous Investigation

Figure 4: Historic Environment Characterisation Area

B. Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Waterman ID	Reference	Type	Grade	Description	Period
H1	1315041	Listed Building	II	Barnsley Boys Clubs	Post-medieval
H2	1151161	Listed Building	II	Temperance Hall	Post-medieval
H3	1151126	Listed Building	II	The Theatre Royal	Post-medieval
H4	1151180	Listed Building	II	Salem Wesleyan Reformed Church	Post-medieval
H5	1151152	Listed Building	II	Church of the Holy Rood (Roman Catholic)	Modern
H6	1191901	Listed Building	II	Gatepiers gates walls and railings to churchyard of Church of St George	Post-medieval
H7	1192096	Listed Building	II	Public Baths	Post-medieval
H8	1191519	Listed Building	II	Milestone in wall of petrol station approximately 50 metres west of number 156	Post-medieval
H9	1315011	Listed Building	II	Keresforth Hill Farmhouse	Post-medieval
H10	1033368	Listed Building	II	Church of St Edward	Modern
H11	1151159	Listed Building	II	Statue of Joseph Locke and enclosure in Locke Park	Post-medieval
H12	1315014	Listed Building	II*	Locke Park Tower Locke Park	Post-medieval
H13	1191832	Listed Building	II	Bandstand in Locke Park	Post-medieval
H14	1376796	Listed Building	II	Park View Guest House	Post-medieval
H15	1315012	Listed Building	II	Stable Block to Keresforth Hall	Post-medieval
H16	1315057	Listed Building	II	Genn House with attached outbuilding and garden wall	Post-medieval
H17	1001518	Registered Park and Garden	II	Locke Park	Post-medieval
H18	MSY12150	Non-designated monument (associated with park and garden)	N/A	Public Park	Post-medieval to Modern
H19	MSY12352	Non-designated monument	N/A	Iron Works (site of)	Post-medieval
H20	MSY12353	Non-designated monument	N/A	Linen Mill, Pond (site of)	Post-medieval
H21	MSY12356	Non-designated monument	N/A	Park, Linen Mill	Post-medieval to Modern

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Waterman ID	Reference	Type	Grade	Description	Period
H22	MSY12359	Non-designated monument	N/A	Cemetery	Post-medieval
H23	MSY12360	Non-designated monument	N/A	Textile Mill (site of)	Post-medieval
H24	MSY12361	Non-designated building (associated with Listed Building)	N/A	Nonconformist Chapel	Post-medieval
H25	MSY4691	Non-designated monument	N/A	Tithe barn (site of)	Medieval to Post-medieval
H26	MSY5254	Non-designated monument	N/A	House	Post-medieval
H27	MSY6104	Non-designated monument	N/A	Linen Mill (site of)	Post-medieval
H28	MSY6491	Non-designated building (associated with Listed Building)	N/A	Folly	Post-medieval

Appendices

C. Gazetteer of Investigations and Studies

Waterman ID	Reference	Type	Description	Date Undertaken
E1	ESY165	Watching Brief	Watching brief on St George's and Pitt Street, Barnsley	2002

Appendices

D. Legislation, Policy & Guidance

Legislation, Policy & Guidance	Document	Section/Policy
Legislation	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Secretary of State (Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the DCMS, as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Legislation	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act) 1990	In England, under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Secretary of State (Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)) is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. 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.
National Planning Policy	Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework, 2018	Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Core Planning Principles of which 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' is one. NPPF determines that heritage assets should be afforded proportionate weight to their significance when determining acceptable impacts on the asset or its setting. Developments affecting heritage assets are required to submit a statement describing the significance and any contribution of the assets setting. Any impact on a heritage asset should be weighed against public benefits of the proposal.
Local Plan (Policy)	Barnsley Local Plan, adopted 2019	<u>Policy HE1 The Historic Environment</u> We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk. This will be achieved by: a. Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place. These elements and assets include: • The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system. • Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate. • A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire), and Cannon Hall

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Document Reference: WIE17125

WIE17125-104-R-1-1-1-HEDBA

Legislation, Policy & Guidance	Document	Section/Policy
		Park. • The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton. • 18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone. • The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house. • Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn. • Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures. • The 17th century Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire). • Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features. • The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded by agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone. b. By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit. c. By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance. d. By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

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Document Reference: WIE17125

WIE17125-104-R-1-1-1-HEDBA

Legislation, Policy & Guidance	Document	Section/Policy
		e. By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm. f. By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay. <u>Policy HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures</u> Proposals that are likely to affect known heritage assets or sites where it comes to light there is potential for the discovery of unrecorded heritage assets will be expected to include a description of the heritage significance of the site and its setting. • This description will need to include an appropriate but proportionate level of detail that allows an understanding of the significance of the asset but no more than is necessary to understand the impact of the proposal. • For sites with significant archaeological potential, a desk based assessment may be required in line with the provisions of Policy HE6. Applications made in outline form will not be accepted for proposals which will which affect a conservation area, a listed building or any other designated heritage asset. In such cases, sufficiently detailed plans and drawings to enable an assessment to be made of the likely impact of the development upon the significance of any heritage assets affected will be required. <u>Policy HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings</u> Proposals involving additions or alterations to listed buildings or buildings of evident historic significance such as locally listed buildings (or their setting) should seek to conserve and where appropriate enhance that building's significance. In such circumstances proposals will be expected to: • Respect historic precedents of scale, form, massing, architectural detail and the use of appropriate materials that contribute to the special interest of a building. • Capitalise on opportunities to better reveal the significance of a building where elements exist that detract from its special interest. <u>Policy HE4 Developments affecting Historic Areas or Landscapes</u> Proposals that are within or likely to affect the setting and the heritage significance of a Registered Park and Garden will be expected to: • Respect historic precedents of layout, density, scale, forms,

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Legislation, Policy & Guidance	Document	Section/Policy
		massing, architectural detail and materials that contribute to the special interest of an area. • Respect important views either within the area or views that contribute to the setting of the area. • Take account of and respect important landscape elements including topographic features or trees that contribute to the significance of the area where harm might prejudice future restoration. <u>Policy HE6 Archaeology</u> Applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following: • Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains; • An assessment of the significance of the remains; and • Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development. Where preservation of the remains are not justified, permission will be conditional upon:- • Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed), whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building; • Analysis of the information gathered; • Interpretation of the results gained; • Public dissemination of the results; and • Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service
Guidance	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017. Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment	The guidance defines good practice for the execution and reporting of desk-based assessments in line with regulations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
Guidance	English Heritage, 2008. Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment	English Heritage (now Historic England) sets out a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of England's historic environment.
Guidance	Historic England,	The document provides information to assist local authorities, planning

Appendices

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Legislation, Policy & Guidance	Document	Section/Policy
	2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (GPA 2) – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking	and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing policy outlined in NPPF and PPG including; assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness. The SPD forms part of Havering's Local Development Framework (LDP).
Guidance	Historic England, 2017. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2 nd edition) (GPA 3) – The Setting of Heritage Assets	The documents sets out guidance against the backdrop of NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas and landscapes.
Guidance (Regional Research Framework)	Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda, 2007	The 2007 Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework outlines the outcome of the research undertaken in 2005.

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E. Groundsure Report

Appendices

F. Site Photographs



Photograph 1: View of the Keresforth Centre (facing north-east)



Photograph 2: View of the Keresforth Centre from Keresforth Close with long distance views of Barnsley in the background

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Photograph 3: View along Keresforth Close with Keresforth Centre and long distance views to Barnsley in the background

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Photograph 4: View from north-western corner of the Playing Field with Keresforth Close to the right and the A6133/The Broadway in the background



Photograph 5: View across Playing Field towards Keresforth Close from the eastern extent of the Playing Field

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Photograph 6: View of shrubbery/tree line separating the Playing Field from the Keresforth Centre (facing north-west)

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UK and Ireland Office Locations

