



# Proposed Roundabout, Barugh Green Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire Heritage Assessment

Client: Strata Sterling

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

This report is an assessment of the heritage implications of a proposed roundabout on Barugh Green Road, Barnsley. Prospect Archaeology Ltd has prepared the report on behalf of Strata Sterling.

Heritage assets are identified and their significance considered along with the contribution their setting makes to that significance and how the proposed development might impact on that significance. A site visit was made to assess the relationship of the site with heritage assets and their setting.

The proposal would require the removal of the listed milepost NHL1151794. This report has demonstrated that the relocation of the asset close to its original position following the conclusion of construction works in conjunction with a programme of restoration and maintenance, giving the asset more prominence in the highway, would have a negligible effect on the significance of the asset.

There are no archaeological implications for the development.

## 1.0 Introduction

1.1.1 Prospect Archaeology Ltd has been appointed by Strata Sterling Ltd to prepare a heritage assessment to assess the cultural heritage impact relating to the construction of a new roundabout in advance of the construction of a new roundabout at Barugh Green Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire and in particular the potential relocation of a listed milepost. This report considers both built and below ground heritage.

## 2.0 Site Description

2.1.1 The position of the new roundabout (Fig. 2) is on the Barugh Green Road, 2 miles out of Barnsley town centre, opposite Cannon Way at NGR SE 3153 0795. The site is currently a junction of the A635 and Cannon Way and agricultural - former open cast mining - fields.

2.1.2 The site crosses the Haigh Moor Rock Sandstone and the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formations of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, without any superficial deposits.

## 3.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

### 3.1 Legislative Framework

#### Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

3.1.1 Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) highlights the importance of built heritage and Listed Buildings within the planning system. With regard to the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) duty regarding listed buildings in the planning process, it states that:

*"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses".*

3.1.2 In addition, Section 72 of the Act emphasises the value of Conservation Areas in built heritage planning. In relation to the duties and powers of the LPA, it provides that:

*"With respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area".*

#### The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018

3.1.3 This replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and revises the NPPF 2012.

3.1.4 Section 16 provides policy on 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. Planning decisions have to be made from a position of knowledge and understanding with respect to the historic environment. Paragraph 189 states:

*"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impacts 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".*

3.1.5 In paragraph 192, it is made clear that a balance must be sought, on the one hand sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and the positive contribution that they can make to communities, and on the other in considering the positive contribution that a new development could make to local character and distinctiveness.

3.1.6 The impact on a heritage asset should be assessed in terms of the significance of that asset; the greater the significance, the greater weight should be given in that assessment. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated asset should require clear and convincing justification. Where substantial harm or loss is predicted, approval should be given only in exceptional circumstances for Grade II listed buildings, parks or gardens. For heritage assets of higher importance (Grade II\* & I listed buildings and parks & gardens, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields and World Heritage Sites) approval for proposed developments that cause substantial harm should be 'wholly exceptional' (para 194). In all cases the harm must be weighed against the public benefit (para 195).

3.1.7 As a footnote to para 194 the NPPF states that:

*"Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets."*

3.1.8 As is reflected in the DCMS 2013 statement on Government policy, it is made clear that undesignated heritage assets of national importance should be afforded the same consideration as designated assets of equivalent significance:

*"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 197);"*

3.1.9 In addition para 187 states that:

*“Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:*

*a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and*

*b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. This replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs).”*

- 3.1.10 Among the core planning principles, provision is made to “conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations” (CLG 2012, para 17).
- 3.1.11 Section 12 provides policy on ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’. Planning decisions have to be made from a position of knowledge and understanding with respect to the historic environment. Paragraph 128 states: “In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impacts 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”.
- 3.1.12 In paragraph 131, it is made clear that a balance must be sought, on the one hand sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and the positive contribution that they can make to communities, and on the other in considering the positive contribution that a new development could make to local character and distinctiveness.
- 3.1.13 The impact on a heritage asset should be assessed in terms of the significance of that asset; the greater the significance, the greater weight should be given in that assessment. A distinction is made between ‘substantial’ and ‘less than substantial’ harm. Where substantial harm or loss to is predicted, approval should be given only in exceptional circumstances for Grade II listed buildings, parks or gardens. For heritage assets of higher importance (Grade II\* & I listed buildings and parks & gardens, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields and World Heritage Sites) approval for proposed developments that cause substantial harm should be ‘wholly exceptional’ (para 132). In all cases the harm must be weighed against the public benefit (paras 133 & 134).

3.1.14 As is reflected in the DCMS 2013 statement on Government policy, it is made clear that undesignated heritage assets of national importance should be afforded the same consideration as designated assets of equivalent significance:

*“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 135);*

*“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” (para139).*

### National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)

3.1.15 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in March 2014 and provides guidance for planners and communities which will help deliver high quality development and sustainable growth in England. In terms of heritage, guidance entitled ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ sets out information with respect to the following:

- the recognition of the appropriate conservation of heritage assets forming one of the ‘Core Planning Principles’ that underpin the planning system;
- what the main legislative framework for planning and the historic environment is (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and Protection of Wrecks Act 1973);
- a definition of ‘significance’;
- why significance is important in decision-taking;
- the considerations of designated and non-designated assets;
- the identification of non-designated heritage assets; and
- the considerations for when applications for planning permission are required to consult or notify English Heritage.

### Non-Statutory Guidance

*English Heritage Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance (EH 2008) defines the setting of historic assets as: -*

*“...the surroundings in which a place is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape...”*

3.1.16 EH draws a distinction between ‘setting’ and ‘context’ (paragraphs 76 and 77) and the document makes it clear that whereas ‘setting’ involves a localised area, ‘context’ is a wider concept involving “any relationship between a place and other places, relevant to the values of that place”.

3.1.17 Heritage values are considered under four main headings

- Evidential Value derives from the potential for a place to yield evidence about past human activity
- Historical Value derives from the ways in which past, people and events can be connected through a place to the present
- Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it.

3.1.18 The historic built environment is assessed in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England Advice Notes. Of particular significance in this report is *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)* (Historic England 2015). Within this document a staged approach is proposed:

*Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected*

*Step 2: assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset*

*Step 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance*

*Step 4: explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm*

*Step 5: make and document the decision and monitor outcomes*

## 3.2 Local Policy Guidance

3.2.1 The Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council has an emerging Local Plan: Local Plan Publication Draft 2016. It contains a number of policies relevant to the historic environment:

3.2.2 Policy HE1 The Historic Environment

We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley’s historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk.

This will be achieved by:-

- a. Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place.

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 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.
- 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.

### 3.2.3 Policy HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures

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.

### 3.2.4 Policy HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings

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.

### 3.2.5 Policy HE4 Developments affecting Historic Areas or Landscapes

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, 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.

### 3.2.6 Policy HE5 the Demolition of Historic Buildings

The demolition of listed buildings, buildings that make a positive contribution to a in conservation area, buildings in registered parks and gardens, or other buildings (including locally listed buildings) with evident historic significance will not be approved unless:

- The building is structurally unsound and dangerous and cannot be viably repaired, where it is shown that every effort has been made to secure, repair, or re-use the building, and where no opportunities for grant funding, charitable ownership, sale or lease are available.
- It can be demonstrated that the retention of the building is not justifiable in terms of the overarching public benefit that would outweigh the historic value of the asset.
- Demolition involves partial demolition where that element can be shown not to contribute positively to the area or the heritage significance of the asset.

Where permission is granted for the demolition of a building within a conservation area or a registered park and garden, a condition will be attached to ensure that the demolition only goes ahead when full planning permission has been granted for redeveloping the site and the developer can demonstrate that the redevelopment will go-ahead within a specific timescale.

### 3.2.7 Policy HE6 Archaeology

Applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following:

- Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains
- An assessment of the significance of the remains
- Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.

Where preservations of the remains are not justified, permission will be conditional upon:-

- Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed), whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building
- Analysis of the information gathered.
- Interpretation of the results gained
- Public dissemination of the results; and
- Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.

## 4.0 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

### 4.1 Buried Heritage

4.1.1 The buried heritage (archaeology) has been considered through desk-based assessment and a site visit. A full list of referenced sources is provided and references are given. Staff at the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) gave advice and information about known archaeological sites of interest in the vicinity of the study area, and where relevant, these were further investigated. Relevant primary and secondary sources were consulted at the Barnsley Archives and local Studies Centre Service (BALS) and the Sheffield City Archives Service (SCAS). Additional sources consulted included:

- information available on a variety of internet sites including, The National Archives (<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>) and the Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>); the Heritage Gateway ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)); and data from PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)). A full list of sites accessed can be found in the Bibliography section;
- cartographic sources held by the Ordnance Survey and Promap ([www.promap.co.uk](http://www.promap.co.uk));
- A site visit was undertaken by Jim Bonnor in September 2018.

4.1.2 The historical development of the site has been established through reference to these sources and is described in the Baseline Conditions section of this report. This has been used to identify areas of potential archaeological interest. Each area of archaeological potential has been

assessed for its archaeological significance in geographical terms, although it should be noted that despite the national policy guidance's reliance on geographical significance, there is no statutory definition for these classifications :

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

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

## 4.2 Designated Assets

4.2.1 Designated assets include listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and scheduled monuments. All statutorily protected heritage assets are of national importance. The particular considerations used by the Secretary of State when determining whether sites of all types are suitable for statutory designation through scheduling are set out in Scheduled Monuments: identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (DCMS, March 2010). These considerations (generally referred to as the non-statutory criteria) are under the following headings: period; rarity and representativity; documentation; group value; survival/condition; and potential. These are discussed in more detail in the Historic England Scheduling Selection Guides (most relevant for this site being Settlement sites to 1500, Religion and Ritual Post-AD 410 and Pre-1500 Military Sites).

4.2.2 The impact assessment has been based on a 'study area' extending 500m from the boundary of the proposed development. The National Heritage List for England, the Heritage Gateway (<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway>) and the Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council

website (<http://www.doncaster.gov.uk>) were consulted to establish the presence of nationally and locally designated heritage assets as well as any non-designated assets. Those designated sites (prefixed NHL) identified are shown on Figure 1 and listed in Table 1. Historic mapping was also examined to establish the historic context of the assets.

4.2.3 Each asset was visited (where possible) and the potential for the proposed development to affect the setting of the asset (focusing both on inter-visibility between the site and the asset and on the joint visibility from shared viewpoints) was then considered. Based on a consideration of the potential scale and extent of the development, and the local topographic situation of the site.

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

## 5.0 Baseline Conditions

5.1.1 The assessment of existing conditions has been based on a 'study area' extending 500m from the boundary of the proposed development. This enables the significance of existing and potential archaeological features to be considered in their local, regional and national contexts.

5.1.2 The source of the monuments (Figure 2; Table 1) noted in the following text are from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and have the prefixes HER or NHL. Known and suspected archaeological remains are summarised and discussed in the following sections.

## 6.0 Heritage Assets

6.1.1 Milepost NHL1151794, described as *Milepost approximately 500 metres west of junction with Claycliffe Road* sits on the Barugh Green Road (A635) at NGR SE 3150 0796, about 3.3km northwest of Barnsley town centre, due south of Barugh. It sits, set in concrete, within the soft verge just off the pavement on the south side of the road. To the south is an open agricultural field, the road running east-west to the north. On the opposite side of the road, c.20m to the east is the Cannon Way junction leading to Claycliffe Business Park. Directly opposite the asset is the Jump One trampoline centre and carpark.

6.1.2 The asset is listed grade II. The National Heritage List listing describes the milepost as:

*Milepost. Mid to late C19. Stone post. Cast iron triangular front with rounded top. Raised letters read: BARNSELY & SHEPLEY LANE HEAD ROAD BARAUGH CAWTHDRNE BARNSELY 2 RILES 2 MILES DENBY DALE 6½ MILES HOLMFIRTH 12 MILES.*

6.1.3 Actual wording is as follows: BARNSELY & SHEPLEY LANE HEAD ROAD BARAUGH on the head, CAWTHORNE 2 MILES DENBY DALE 6½ MILES HOLMFIRTH 12 MILES on the east face and

BARNSLEY 2 MILES on the west face. The stone plinth bears black paint while the cast iron faces are white with raised lettering, once black.

6.1.4 There is another milepost located 400m to the northeast (NHL1151764) on the A637 on the far side of the Claycliffe Business Park, but no others survive on this stretch of the A635.

6.1.5 There are no other heritage assets within the study area.

**Table 1 Heritage Assets within 500m of the site**

NHL No	Name / description	Grade
1151764	Milepost	II
1151794	Milepost	II

## 7.0 Historical Context

7.1.1 The site has been the route between Barnsley and Cawthorne since the establishment of the turnpike road which in 1825. The cartographic evidence gives no reason to believe the site had been developed prior to the establishment of the road. Excavations 600m north of the site revealed a Roman 'D' shaped enclosure with some evidence for possible prehistoric activity but there is no other evidence for other early activity around the site. The fields south of the road were developed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as an opencast mine (Fig. 6) (Bonnor, 2018).

7.1.2 The route of the proposed turnpike road was surveyed in 1823 by Thomas Dinsley of Huddersfield and established as a turnpike road with the creation of the Shepley to Cawthorne Turnpike Trust in 1824. The road was reportedly constructed – certainly as a new alignment along this stretch (Fig. 4) – in 1825 and it was also known as the Barnsley & Shepley Lane Head Turnpike road, running between the Royal Sovereign Inn at Shepley Lane Head and Red Brook. It had toll points at Cumberworth, Hartcliff junction, Dog Kennel, Cawthorne and Chain, Barnby, Chain and Red Brook, where the road joined with the Barnsley and Grange Moor Trust Turnpike ([https://huddersfield.exposed/wiki/Barnsley\\_and\\_Shepley\\_Lane\\_Head\\_Turnpike\\_Road](https://huddersfield.exposed/wiki/Barnsley_and_Shepley_Lane_Head_Turnpike_Road)).

7.1.3 Milepost 1151794 is one of 7 surviving on this turnpike road, all of which are listed.

7.1.4 Mileposts, milestones, mile markers or way markers have been a feature of British roads since the Roman period and are a phenomenon found the world over. Milepost 1151794 dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century in style and can be associated with the establishment of turnpike trusts. These Trusts were established through Acts of Parliament through the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and had the responsibility of improving and maintaining stretches of the road network (usually of c.20miles in length) through the raising of money against the collection of tolls at toll houses and gates erected at intervals along the route. Turnpike trusts were eventually dissolved under General Acts of Parliament between 1873 and 1878.

- 7.1.5 Mileposts were an important feature of the turnpike system. The erection of markers at regular distances began in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and from the late 1740s the Turnpike Acts normally obliged the trustees to erect a stone every mile, giving the distance to the nearest town and were protected from acts of vandalism under the Acts. They tended not to record distance in the utmost accuracy and certainly not accurate to less than a few feet. From the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the production of cast iron mileposts became more economically viable and five of the other mileposts along the turnpike are of this style.

## 8.0 Assessment

### Effects of proposed development

- 8.1.1 The proposed development is to construct a roundabout to serve potential new residential and commercial land to the south (Fig. 2). The centre of the proposed roundabout sits slightly to the south of the current road. The development would require the removal of listed milepost NHL1151794 from its current location.

### Assessment of Significance

- 8.1.2 The significance of the milepost NHL1151794 is considered below in terms of the heritage values identified in 3.1.17 above.

#### Evidential

- 8.1.3 The milepost is an asset that includes inherent information regarding its context as well as the materials and methods used in its construction. It is unlikely that there is any below ground information associated with the asset and it cannot be guaranteed to be in its original position since it would appear to have been re-set at some point. The asset appears on the Milestone Society database.

#### Historical

- 8.1.4 The milepost can be linked to the organisation of the Turnpike Trust for which there may be evidence of named individuals and accounts. The asset is also evocative and evidence of a significant period and movement in the history of the country, with the opening up of road transport permitting the more efficient movement of goods and communication around the country. The decline of the system of turnpikes can also be associated with the rise in prominence of the railway network. The milepost is first shown on the 1906 OS 1:2500 map.

#### Aesthetic

- 8.1.5 The asset is of cast iron on a stone plinth and conforms to a popular style (WR casting) of the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century that can be seen across the country. As an object it is tactile, although suffers at present from considerable weathering and neglect.

#### Communal

- 8.1.6 Such assets are of interest to the Milestone Society and this milepost has been photographed by the Darton Academy Local History Group and published to the National Heritage List website.

### Assessment of Contribution of Setting

- 8.1.7 The setting of the asset is defined by the A635 and can be appreciated approaching from east or west and from across the road to the north. There are no other assets in the vicinity that are visible and associated. Counter-intuitively, it is clear that in other cases, the location is not necessarily an important factor in the significance of mileposts as long as its association with the road is maintained: the recording of distances on mileposts was not necessarily exact and there are numerous examples of mileposts not in their original locations and yet still classed as nationally significant and duly listed: these are usually of a rarer type than NHL1151794.

### Enhancement / Avoiding Harm

- 8.1.8 Complete removal of the asset would constitute substantial harm. It is, therefore, recommended that the asset is removed with care and relocated following the completion of works – a listed building application would be required to do this. Since the current position of the asset will be in the middle of the new carriageway, the simplest option for relocation would be to move the asset south (Location A, Fig.3) to sit in the verge of the new carriageway, a dislocation of probably less than 10m. The other option would be to move the asset west (Location B, Fig.3), onto the old alignment of the road. The new location should ensure that a greater prominence is given to the asset and that its setting is clear.
- 8.1.9 Given the asset's poor state of repair the opportunity should be taken to restore the milepost and ensure that the long-term future of the asset is secured through a programme of maintenance (pers. comm. Conservation Officer, Barnsley MBC). It is recommended that the asset should be conserved by a professional conservation laboratory.
- 8.1.10 At the very least, treatment of the asset should be in accordance with the Milestone Society publication *Guidance on Conservation of Milestones & Other Waymark Feature* and in consultation with the local authority Conservation Officer.

## 9.0 Archaeological Potential

- 9.1.1 The site lies within the carriageway of the A635, Barugh Green Road and farmland to the south. The farmland is former open cast mine land and Coal Authority data, along with the results of geotechnical investigations (JPG, 2019) indicate that only a thin stretch (c.20-25m) of potentially undisturbed land survives between the former opencast site and the road. No significant archaeological remains are expected to be associated with the milepost NHL1151794.
- 9.1.2 There is, therefore, a low potential for archaeological remains to be disturbed by the development.

## 10.0 Conclusions

10.1.1 The proposal would require the removal of the listed milepost NHL1151794. This report has demonstrated that the relocation of the asset close to its original position following the conclusion of construction works in conjunction with a programme of restoration and maintenance, giving the asset more prominence in the highway, would have a negligible effect on the significance of the asset.

10.1.2 There are no archaeological implications for the development.

## 11.0 References

### 11.1 Published Documentary Sources

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Local Plan: Local Plan Publication Draft 2016.

Bonnor, J, 2018 *Barnsley West, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, Desk-Based Heritage Assessment*, Prospect Archaeology Ltd Report No. STR02-01

JPG, 2019, *Preliminary Geoenvironmental Ground Investigation, Barnsley West*, Reference 4848-JPG-SW-XX-RP-G-0603-S2-P01

Martin, G H & Williams, A, 2003 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, Penguin Books

MS, 2009, *Guidance on Conservation of Milestones & Other Waymark Features*, Version 6.1 Dec. 2009 The Milestone Society

### 11.2 Cartographic / Archival Sources

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 1893, 1906, 1932, 1968,1978/9, 1983

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 1854

"Bargh[Barugh] estate as divided into lots for sale", 1828 (SpSt/Add Maps/1/105)

### 11.3 Digital Sources

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

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

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

<https://www.old-maps.co.uk>

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

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

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

[www.milestone.society.co.uk](http://www.milestone.society.co.uk)

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

[https://huddersfield.exposed/wiki/Barnsley\\_and\\_Shepley\\_Lane\\_Head\\_Turnpike\\_Road](https://huddersfield.exposed/wiki/Barnsley_and_Shepley_Lane_Head_Turnpike_Road)

## 12.0 Figures

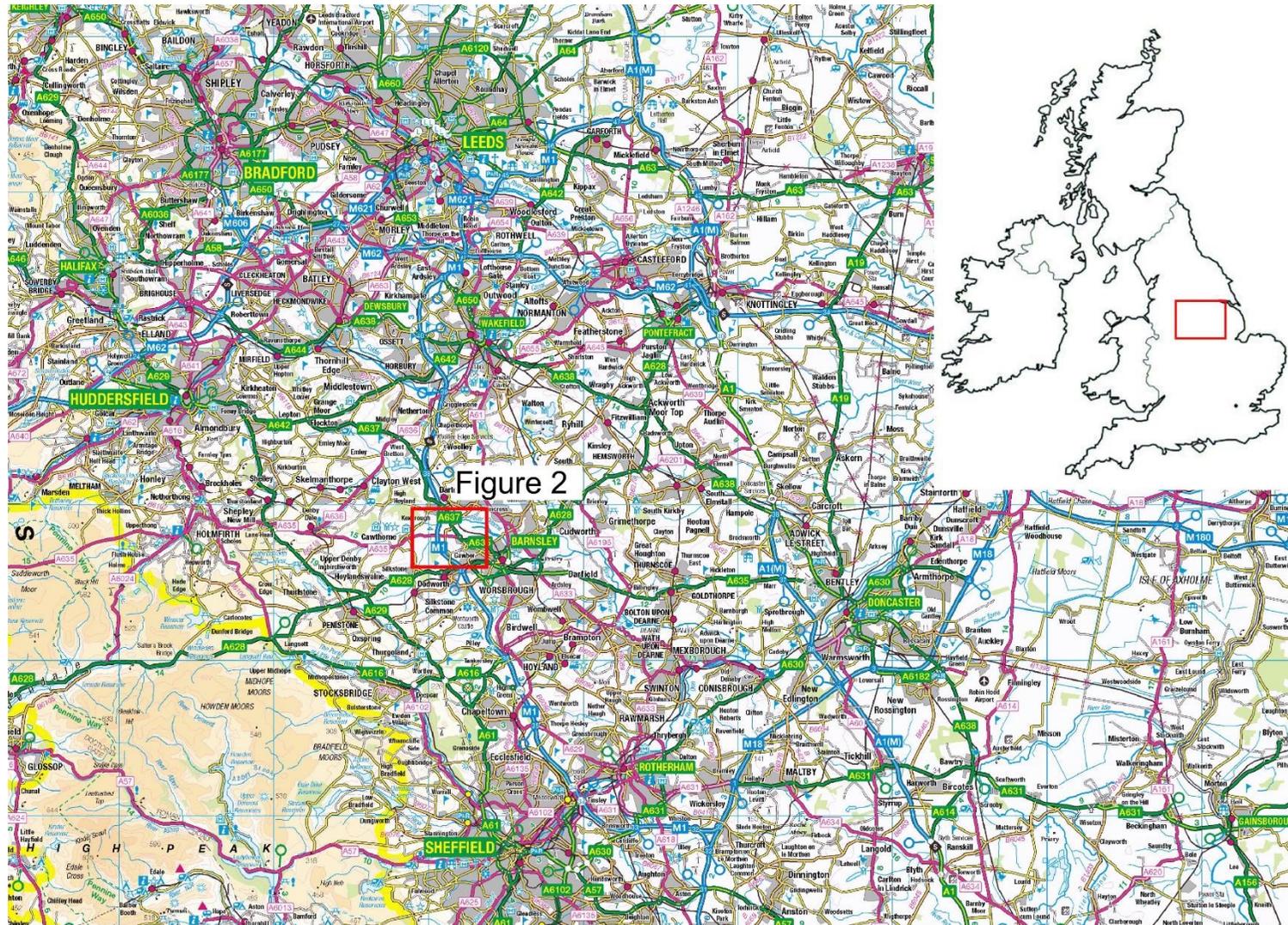


Figure 1: Site Location Map (source OS Opendata)



Figure 2: Location Map showing Heritage Assets within 500m



Figure 3: Location of Milepost NHL1151794 in comparison to the proposed scheme and potential new locations



Figure 4: Map of Barugh Estate 1828 showing the new turnpike road (Barnsley Archives and Local Studies Dept.)

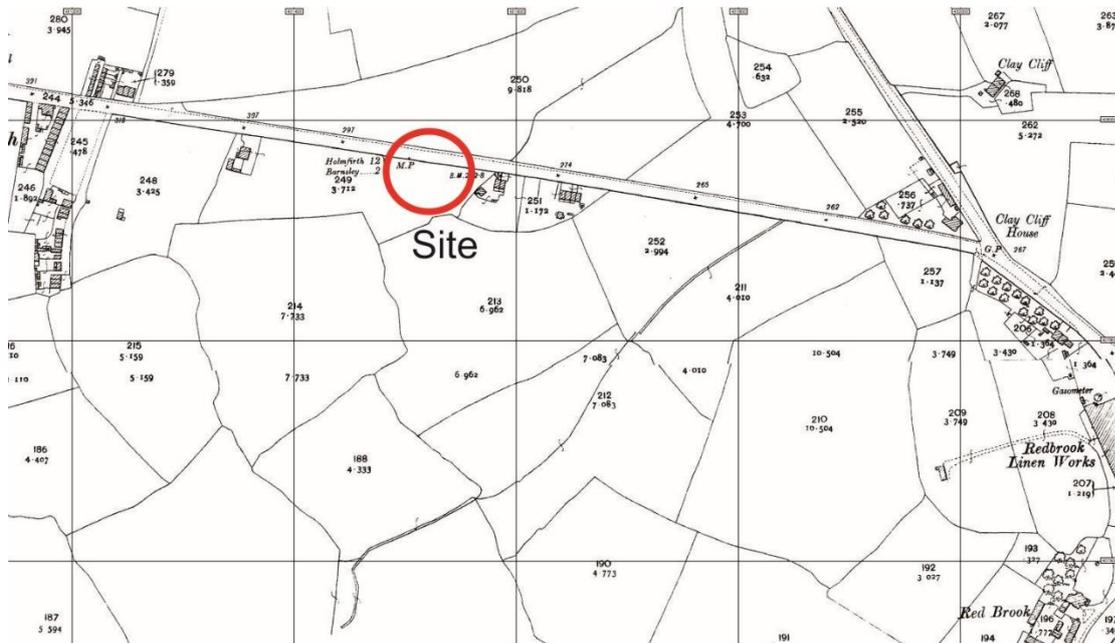


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1906, 1:2500



Figure 6: Proposed roundabout showing previous mine workings (after Bonnor, 2018)

## 13.0 Plates



**Plate 1: View south across Barugh Green Road to asset NHL1151794**



**Plate 2: View west along Barugh Green Road**



**Plate 3: View east along Barugh Green Road**



**Plate 4: Listed Asset NHL1151794**

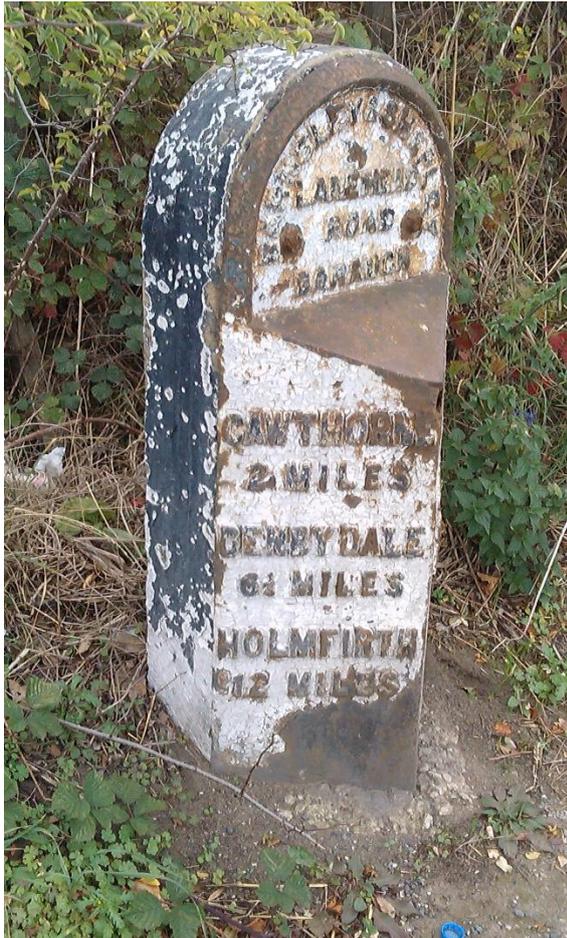


Plate 5: Listed Asset NHL1151794



Plate 6: Listed Asset NHL1151749

