

**Former Foundry, Foundry Street,
Elsecar –**

Statement of Significance

**Glebe Construction Building
Contractors Ltd**


June 2022

Ecus Ltd

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Report Title: Former Foundry, Foundry Street, Elsecar –
Statement of Significance

Version: 1.0
Issue Date: June 2022
Report Ref: 19227

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Version	Author	Description	Date
0.1	TDL	1 st Draft	17.06.2022
0.2	ELT	QA1	22.06.2022
1.0	PAW	Approve and Issue	24.06.2022

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Executive Summary

Ecus Ltd was commissioned by Glebe Construction Building Contractors Ltd in June 2022 to prepare a statement of significance to inform pre-application discussions for the redevelopment of a former foundry on Foundry Street in Elsecar.

This assessment has considered the heritage significance of the former foundry buildings within the Site in line with industry standards and guidance. It has concluded that the buildings are of negligible heritage significance.

The buildings are not considered to merit identification as non-designated heritage asset. Currently the Site is not included within Elsecar Conservation Area, although a forthcoming proposed extension to the conservation area encompasses the Site. In its current condition, as vacant buildings of limited visual and poor condition, the Site is considered to make a detrimental contribution to the character and appearance of the extended conservation area.

Impacts on Elsecar Conservation Area will be considered as part of the planning process in line with NPPF and the Barnsley Local Plan. Any impacts on the conservation area will need to be taken into account in determining the application, and any harm to the conservation area should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposed redevelopment.

A sensitive and well-designed redevelopment of the Site should be welcomed in heritage terms. The poor structural condition of the surviving buildings likely precludes their retention and as such, any replacement scheme ought to be conceived around the industrial heritage of the Site and take its design cues from the surviving principal building.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Ecus Ltd was commissioned by Glebe Construction Building Contractors Ltd in June 2022 to prepare a statement of significance to inform pre-application discussions for the redevelopment of the former foundry on Foundry Street in Elsecar, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Co-ordinate 438097, 400217 (Figure 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located on Foundry Street Road, on the north western boundary of Elsecar.
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises a two-storey nineteenth century building as well as a number of single storey outbuildings. All building on the Site are currently vacant and in a poor state of repair. These buildings are discussed in further detail in the subsequent sections of this report.
- 1.2.3 The Site is bound to the north and south by agricultural fields, to the east by a mixture of wooded undeveloped land and residential properties and to the west by residential properties.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The purpose of this statement of significance is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records and observations, an understanding of the historic environment resource within the Site in order to formulate an assessment of significance of the former foundry buildings considering, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests. This statement of significance also considers how the Site contributes to Elsecar Conservation Area setting and heritage significance.
- 1.3.2 This report has been commissioned to focus solely on built heritage including Elsecar Conservation Area. It does not provide any commentary with regard to the buried archaeological resource.
- 1.3.3 This report has been commissioned to inform pre-applications between the Client and Local Planning Authority which will inform any future planning application for the Site. No assessment of impact has therefore been provided as the design of the redevelopment has yet to be finalised. The level of information included is considered proportionate and sufficient enough for the purpose of this report and to meet both national and local planning policy.

1.4 Regulatory and Policy Context

- 1.4.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and development on, or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are

responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system. Further detail of the relevant, legislation, policy and guidance is provided in Appendix 1.

2. Methodology

2.1 Standards

2.1.1 This assessment is undertaken in accordance with:

- Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes:
 - *The Historic Environment in Local Plans* (2015a);
 - *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015b); and
 - *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017a).
- Historic England's Advice Note 12: *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019);
- Historic England's *Understanding Place – Historic Area Assessments* (2017b);
- Historic England's *Industrial Buildings Listing Selection Guide* (2017)
- Historic England's Advice Note 7 (Second Edition): *Local Heritage Listing: Identifying and Conserving Local Heritage* (2021)
- *Historic Environment* (revised July 2019), published by the Ministry Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), providing advice on enhancing and conserving the historic environment;
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2019); and
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2020).

2.2 Scope of Assessment

- 2.2.1 The initial step of the statement of significance process is the identification of heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed redevelopment due to their presence within the Site or due to sensitivity of their setting. This is informed through a desk-based study and site visit.
- 2.2.2 The spatial scope of the assessment was defined by a 150 m study area around the Site to inform for heritage assets.
- 2.2.3 The following sources were consulted to inform the presence of heritage assets within the study area, and to form a baseline for the assessment of their significance:
- national heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
 - the Barnsley Archives and Local Studies;

- online historic mapping;
- aerial photography available online at Britain from Above, Cambridgeshire Aerial Photographic collection, and Historic England's online aerial photography archive;
- Google Earth imagery;
- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's *Elsecar Conservation Area Appraisal*;
- Purcells Draft *Elsecar Conservation Area Appraisal And Management Plan* (2022);
- Historic England's *The Village of Elsecar, South Yorkshire: Historic Area Assessment* (2019);
- Historic England's *Elsecar Design Study, Foundry St and Wath Road* (2020);
- Historic England's *Listing Selection Guide: Industrial Buildings* (2017c)
- relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished reports relating to the Site; and
- observations in the area around the Site were studied.

2.2.4 A site visit was undertaken in June 2022 in order to assess the general character of the Site and the buildings located within it, and to identify heritage assets not identified through desk-based review. The site visit was undertaken in clear dry weather conditions with good visibility.

2.2.5 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

Assumptions and Limitations

2.2.6 This report is compiled using secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some have been directly examined. The assumption is made that this data as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

2.2.7 Archival material relating to the Site and study area was consulted in person at the Barnsley Archives. Further visit to other archives was not deemed necessary. There also may other material held in private collections, local repositories and the National Archives, which was not possible to view these as part of the assessment

2.2.8 The National Library of Scotland (NLS) online map resource was utilised for this report. Due to copyright, mapping was not reproduced.

2.2.9 Due to the built character of the Site, a review of LiDAR imagery available from the Environment Agency was not considered necessary as part of this assessment.

2.2.10 Aerial photography held at Historic England's archives was not viewed as part of this assessment.

Online aerial photography archives, as listed above, were consulted.

- 2.2.11 Sufficient access was afforded during the site visit. Whilst the level of access was deemed sufficient in order to inform this report, the interior of the existing buildings within the Site were not examined due structural condition of the buildings.

2.3 Assessment of Significance

- 2.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework recommends that, in determining applications, local planning authorities should require applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting (NPPF, 194).

- 2.3.2 The significance of heritage assets is defined in terms of their value to this and future generations because of their heritage interest, deriving not only from their physical presence, but also from their setting. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (NPPF, Annex 2):

- **Archaeological interest:** As defined in the Glossary to the National Planning Policy Framework, there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- **Architectural and artistic interest:** These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.
- **Historic interest:** An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

(MHCLG 2019, Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723):

- 2.3.3 The heritage interest of an asset's physical presence is assessed in terms of attributes identified in statutory criteria, general principles for selection (DCMS 2013 and 2018), selection guides published by Historic England, and regional research agendas.
- 2.3.4 The overall significance of a heritage asset is the sum value of its interest expressed within this report on a six-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown using the criteria presented in Table 1.

2.3.5 The contribution of a given site or application area to an asset's significance is assessed in order to provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the heritage asset to change within that specific area. The criteria for this assessment are presented in Table 2.

Table 1: Criteria for determining the significance of heritage assets

Heritage Significance	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites and the individual attributes that convey their Outstanding Universal Value, or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable international heritage interest.
High	Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (Grade I, II*, II), Conservation Areas, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (Grade I, II*, II), Registered Battlefields, Protect Wreck Site, or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable national importance due to their heritage interest.
Medium	Locally Listed Buildings and Landscapes, or non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable regional importance due to their heritage interest.
Low	Non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably limited heritage interest.
Negligible	Building, landscape or townscape of such limited heritage significance it does not merit identification as a non-designated heritage asset. Typically due to poor preservation, survival or restricted contextual associations.
Unknown	The significance of the heritage asset cannot be ascertained from available evidence.

Table 2: Criteria for valuing the contribution of the Site to the significance of heritage assets

Contribution of Site	Criteria
High Contribution	The site possesses attributes that make a strong positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the interests that embodies its significance.
Medium Contribution	The site possesses attributes that make some positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the interests that embodies its significance.
Low Contribution	The site possesses attributes that make little positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the interests that embodies its significance.
Neutral Contribution	The site does not contribute to the understanding and/or appreciation of the interests that embodies its significance
Negative Contribution	A site detracts from the understanding and/or appreciation of the interests that define the significance of a heritage asset.

3. Historic Environment Baseline

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 In order to understand the heritage assets which may be affected, an outline assessment of the historic environment was undertaken to understand the historic development of the Site and its surroundings. This was undertaken in accordance with Historic England's *Understanding Place – Historic Area Assessments* (2017b).

Historic Area Assessment

- 3.1.2 Although Elsecar does not appear in the Domesday Survey of 1086, its etymology indicates an early medieval origin, deriving from the Old English personal name of 'Aelfsige' and the Old Norse word 'kjarr' meaning marsh or brushwood (Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, .d.d).
- 3.1.3 The original village of Elsecar developed along the valley from Elsecar Green around Milton Hall. The settlement was dispersed in nature, lacking a clearly defined centre consisting of dispersed dwellings and farmsteads located along the local road network. Agriculture was the principal industry in the pre-industrialised landscape which surrounded Elsecar, although recent evidence indicates this was supplemented with small-scale mining activities due to the shallow nature of the coal deposits, from at least the medieval period, and possibly earlier (Purcells 2022).
- 3.1.4 From the mid-eighteenth century onwards Elsecar developed from a quiet rural hamlet into a hub of industry and innovation. In 1750 the Marquis took direct control of Elsecar Old Colliery and Low Wood Colliery (also known as Law Wood Colliery) in the 1760s. The late eighteenth century saw renewed investment into the collieries by the Fitzwilliam family, including the sinking of the New Colliery and installation of a Newcomen Beam Engine to pump water from the new mine. Most of the local coal was used in the newly established Elsecar New Yard ironworks, which acted as a centralised workshop for the wider Fitzwilliam estate (Purcells 2022).
- 3.1.5 Elsecar continued to grow throughout the nineteenth century with settlement growth characterised by the provision of workers housing and other amenities, including a branch line of the South Yorkshire Railway and the Elsecar Gasworks in 1857. The new development in Elsecar was described as a 'second model village' inspired by the village of Wentworth some two miles to the south and built to the designs of the estate's architect, John Carr (Jessop L, et al 2019).
- 3.1.6 The industrial landscape of South Yorkshire underwent rapid and substantial change in the late nineteenth century. The scale and success of new steel works in Sheffield and Rotherham resulted in the closure of the Elsecar and Milton Ironworks in the 1880s (Purcells 2022). A number of further collieries were however sunk around the village in the early twentieth century, and a final phase of investment by the Fitzwilliam family into both the settlement and iron working industry at Elsecar

took place in 1911 with the establishment of new housing in Stafford Avenue, Lifford Place and the eastern part of Cobcar Lane, resulting in a north-eastern expansion of the village in the style of early twentieth century housing estates.

- 3.1.7 The latter half of the twentieth century saw a gradual decline in Elsecar's fortunes. Elsecar Main Colliery closed in 1983, and was demolished soon after, and the railway branch line closed in 1984. Whilst Elsecar has undergone new development throughout the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, its core retains much of its historic character (Purcells 2022), defined by early eighteenth and nineteenth century stone terraced rows fronting the street and the surviving industrial centres which make up the Elsecar Heritage Centre.

3.2 Map Regression

- 3.2.1 The earliest map consulted for the purpose of this assessment was the Elsecar Tithe Map (undated, but likely mid nineteenth century). The Site formed part of the wider land parcel, plot 248 (Plate 1), which was owned by John Payne Esquire and occupied by John Lancashire during this period. The Site's composition is recorded as a house and orchard.



Plate 1: Extract of the Elsecar Tithe map

- 3.2.2 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping from the 1890s onwards records substantial change with the Site developed. The 1890 25" OS map shows Foundry Street established which runs immediately north of the Site. Within the Site itself the foundry is present on this map and it extends eastwards beyond the limits of the Site. The immediate environs of the Site are characterised by terrace housing to the east and a Methodist chapel to the north east.
- 3.2.3 A sales plan of the terrace housing dated to 1889 records the owners of the foundry within the Site as J Davy and Co. The iron founders business was started in c. 1869 by Jonathan Davy and was continued by his three sons following his death in 1889. The business comprised a general iron founders and manufacturer of cast iron goods.

- 3.2.4 No great change is recorded within the iron foundry on the OS mapping between 1890 and 1930. The foundry was wound up in 1980.

3.3 Aerial Photography

- 3.3.1 Aerial photograph show the Site still in active use as a foundry in 1962, however the detail is such that it is impossible to closely define the function of individual buildings.



Plate 2: Extract of a 1962 aerial photograph © Historic England

4. Statement of Significance

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section assesses the heritage significance of the former foundry buildings within the Site and Elsecar Conservation Area. The following was undertaken in accordance with Step 2 of Historic England's GPA3 (2017a).

4.1.2 It is not the intention to repeat in full information published for the Conservation Area. Whilst this document has been reviewed for the purpose of this assessment, the following is a summary and therefore should be read in conjunction with that document.

4.2 Former Iron Foundry

Building Description

4.2.1 As outlined in paragraph 2.2.11, site inspection was limited to external areas only due to H&S concerns. For ease the buildings within the Site have been subdivided into the principal building and outbuildings as illustrated on Figure 1.

Principal Building

4.2.2 The principal building occupies the north east corner of the Site and is orientated roughly east/west. It is orientated to Foundry Street.

4.2.3 The principal building comprises a nineteenth century two storey four bay rendered brick structure. Rectangular openings are present at ground floor, with blocked doorways at both front (north) Plate 3 and rear (south) elevation (Plate 3). Semi-circular window openings are present at first floor to both front and rear, with stone sills (Plate 4). A former door opening is present at first floor level at the western gable end with evidence of a now removed external stair (Plate 3).



Plate 3: Principal Building viewed from the northwest

4.2.4 The northern elevation, facing Foundry Street, has recessed bays and a decorative stringcourse

beneath first floor openings. Iron rainwater goods survive in places.



Plate 4: Principal building northern elevation western most bay

- 4.2.5 Exterior inspection shows the building in poor state of repair with windows shattered, holes in the roof (Plate 4) and cracks in the brickwork.



Plate 5: Eastern elevation of principal building, showing crack in brickwork and render

- 4.2.6 Whilst the interior was not inspected, the broken door in the rear (southern) elevation shows extensive fire damage.



Plate 6: View into the interior of the principal building at ground floor level

Outbuildings

- 4.2.7 Outbuildings occupies the majority of the Site as illustrated on Plate 2. They are set back from Foundry Street beyond an area of grass/scrub and the principal building. These comprise a collection of late nineteenth and twentieth century former outbuildings and workshops. They are constructed of a variety of materials including brick, corrugated iron sheets and timber. Roofs are in poor condition throughout.
- 4.2.8 Whilst not internally accessed, evidence of concrete floors and twentieth century blockwork and internal alteration was identified internally through openings present on the buildings, therefor the buildings have very low integrity of historic fabric.

No evidence of original fittings or machinery demonstrating the historic function of the buildings were observed.



Plate 7: Outbuildings/workshops viewed from the north west



Plate 8: Outbuilding attached to principal building viewed from the south



Plate 9: Corrugated iron structure in southern portion of the Site



Plate 10: Internal shot of the workshops showing concrete floor and twentieth century blockwork

Heritage Significance

4.2.9 This section addresses the heritage interest/significance of the former foundry in the Site.

Historic Interest

4.2.10 The historic interest of the foundry is principally derived from its late nineteenth century origins and the importance of iron working in Elsecar during this period. It is an illustrative remnant of the iron working industry established by the Fitzwilliam family in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

4.2.11 The foundry played an important communal role in employment and continued industrial economy of late nineteenth century Elsecar.

Architectural Interest

4.2.12 Architecturally the principal building is of limited interest, unremarkable design and in overall very poor condition. Despite this, there are architectural details of interest including the stringcourse and semi-circular window openings both at first floor level and the division of the northern elevation into bays. The building is industrial in character and generally well-proportioned, although it should be noted much of the architectural detailing has been lost due to the cover of the building in render.

4.2.13 The surviving outbuildings and workshops are in equally poor condition.

4.2.14 Due to the substantial alterations to the buildings throughout the twentieth century, and their overall poor structural condition the buildings are considered to detract from the architectural interest of the principal building.

Archaeological Interest

4.2.15 The archaeological interest of the former foundry derives from the potential for archaeological remains surviving below ground associated with its former function and use. If present, this archaeological evidence would give further insight into the important iron working legacy of Elsecar during the nineteenth century.

Other Heritage Interests

4.2.16 The former foundry is not of artistic interest.

Conclusions

4.2.17 Historic England's *Listing Selection Guide: Industrial Buildings* (2017c) sets out considerations with regards to the significance of industrial buildings and this has been reviewed within regard to the Site.

4.2.18 This report has concluded that the former foundry buildings are of unremarkable design in the national context and do not display any architectural or industrial innovation. The construction is of

standard design and no fittings or machinery demonstrating the historic function of the buildings were observed.

4.2.19 This includes the insertion of concrete block work, installation new doors and windows, and the alteration of interior spaces.

4.2.20 This report recognises that the foundry, as a site, retains a level of interest for the reasons outlined above, this interest is considered to be highly limited as it has been subject substantial internal alterations and the buildings are in very poor structural condition. Consequently they do not resemble that which was present at the time of the foundries construction or operation. In its current character and appearance the heritage interests of the site are best understood through cartographic, historic and documentary sources and its legibility within the landscape is poor.

4.2.21 Due to the changes outlined above and overall poor condition of the buildings, collectively the former foundry building within the Site are of negligible heritage significance, and as such do not qualify as non-designated heritage assets.

4.3 Elsecar Conservation Area

4.3.1 Whilst the Site currently does not form part of the designated area within Elsecar Conservation Area, it has been identified within an area which is proposed to be included in forthcoming conservation area boundary extension. The contribution of the Site to Elsecar Conservation Area is therefore assessed upon the presumption of the Site being included within the forthcoming review and extension of the conservation area. The assessment and following section is therefore informed by the *Draft Elsecar Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan* (Purcells 2022).

4.3.2 A full appraisal of the conservation area's character and appearance can be found in both the *Elsecar Conservation Area Appraisal* (Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, n.d.) and the *Draft Elsecar Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan* (Purcells 2022) The key defining features of the Elsecar Historic Core Character Area are summarised as:

- Vernacular forms interspersed with housing featuring classical detailing.
- Relatively wide highways, with buildings set slightly back from the street.
- Mainly two storey buildings, with modest pitched roofs.
- Regularity of terraces characteristic of estate villages.
- Low garden walls or hedges enclosing front gardens.
- Outbuilding to the rear.
- A small number of houses set within more spacious plots.

- Dressed or rubble stone walls, mainly slate roofs. Occasional brick, sometimes to side or rear elevations.
- Mainly residential with a smattering of commercial properties.
- Former shops retaining historic features.
- The church and mill form a small collection of landmark buildings.
- Fitzwilliam Lodge.
- Public houses within historic buildings.
- Spaces between buildings allow views of rear gardens and the landscape beyond.

4.3.3 In addition, the public realm, boundary treatments and surviving historic building stock all form an important part of the overall character and appearance and thus contribute to the heritage significance of the Elsecar Conservation Area. They contribute to both the historic and architectural interest by reflecting the eighteenth and nineteenth century development of Elsecar as an important coal mining and iron working town managed through the Fitzwilliam's Estate.

Contribution of the Site to the Heritage Significance

- 4.3.4 This report has concluded that the Site is of negligible heritage significance, and is detrimental to the heritage significance of Elsecar Conservation Area, as expressed through its character and appearance.
- 4.3.5 The buildings within the Site survive in a vacant, derelict and poor condition and are of limited visual interest. This is reflected within the *Draft Elsecar Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan* which notes that “a number of structures survive in a derelict condition [within the Site] and in their present condition are detrimental to the Conservation Area”, and that the principal building “which if restored could form the focus of a new development” (Purcells, 2022). This report agrees with these comments, and the feasibility of restoration of the principal building should be established at the earliest possible opportunity.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

- 5.1.1 This assessment has utilised a range of sources, in line with industry guidance, to identify the heritage significance of former foundry within the Site and its contribution to the heritage significance of Elsecar Conservation Area.

Conclusions

- 5.1.2 The buildings within the Site are not statutory listed and are not considered to meet the relevant national listing criteria. Furthermore, they are considered to only hold a negligible degree of heritage significance and as such are not considered to merit identification as non-designated heritage assets.
- 5.1.3 The Site currently lies beyond the limits of Elsecar Conservation Area, although a recent review of the conservation area to inform forthcoming extensions proposes to include it. In its current condition the Site is considered to make a detrimental contribution to heritage significance of Elsecar Conservation Area through its character and appearance.
- 5.1.4 Impacts on Elsecar Conservation Area will be considered as part of the planning process in line with NPPF and the Barnsley Local Plan. Due to detrimental impact the Site currently makes to the character and appearance of the conservation area, a sensitive and well-designed scheme has the opportunity to enhance or better reveal the conservation area's significance.

Recommendations

- 5.1.5 Due to the detrimental contribution the Site currently makes to the heritage significance of Elsecar Conservation Area, a sensitive and well-designed redevelopment of the Site should be welcomed. The poor condition of the surviving buildings likely precludes their retention and, as such, any redevelopment ought to be conceived around the industrial heritage of the Site and take its design cues from the surviving principal building. If not already undertaken, a structural survey should be completed at the earliest possible time to confirm whether retention of the existing buildings is feasible. Replacement buildings should be limited to no more than two storey in height and should, through scale and layout, maintain a clear hierarchy of built form between a principal building fronting Foundry Street and ancillary building(s) to the rear.
- 5.1.6 Historic England have produced a design study for the Site and this mirrors the recommendations provided above. They suggest that any new buildings should take design cues off the existing and historic building stock, and the plan ought to be informed by historic arrangements. Key elements that need to be considered and developed within the redevelopment proposals will include long and medium range views both of the Site from the north and south and reciprocal outward views (Historic England 2020).

6. References

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6.1 Cartographic Sources

Tithe map and Sales plan viewed at Barnsley Archives

All OS mapping was viewed at the National Library of Scotland <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/>

Figures

Appendix 1: Regulatory and Policy Context

Introduction

There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and development on, or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system. The following policies are considered to be of relevance to the Site and the proposed scheme.

National Planning Policy Framework

Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's current planning policy in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment. The key requirements are summarised below.

Applicants are required to provide proportionate information on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance. This should be in the form of a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (NPPF, 194).

LPAs are required to take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place (NPPF, 190/197).

In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset (NPPF, 203).

LPAs should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their significance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible and any archives deposited with a local museum or other public depository (NPPF, 205).

Local Plan

The Barnsley was adopted Metropolitan Borough Local Plan in full by the Council in January 2019. The following historic environment policy are considered to be relevant to the Site:

- Policy D1 High Quality Design and Place Making
- Policy HE1 The Historic Environment
- Policy HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures
- Policy HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings
- Policy HE5 the Demolition of Historic Buildings

