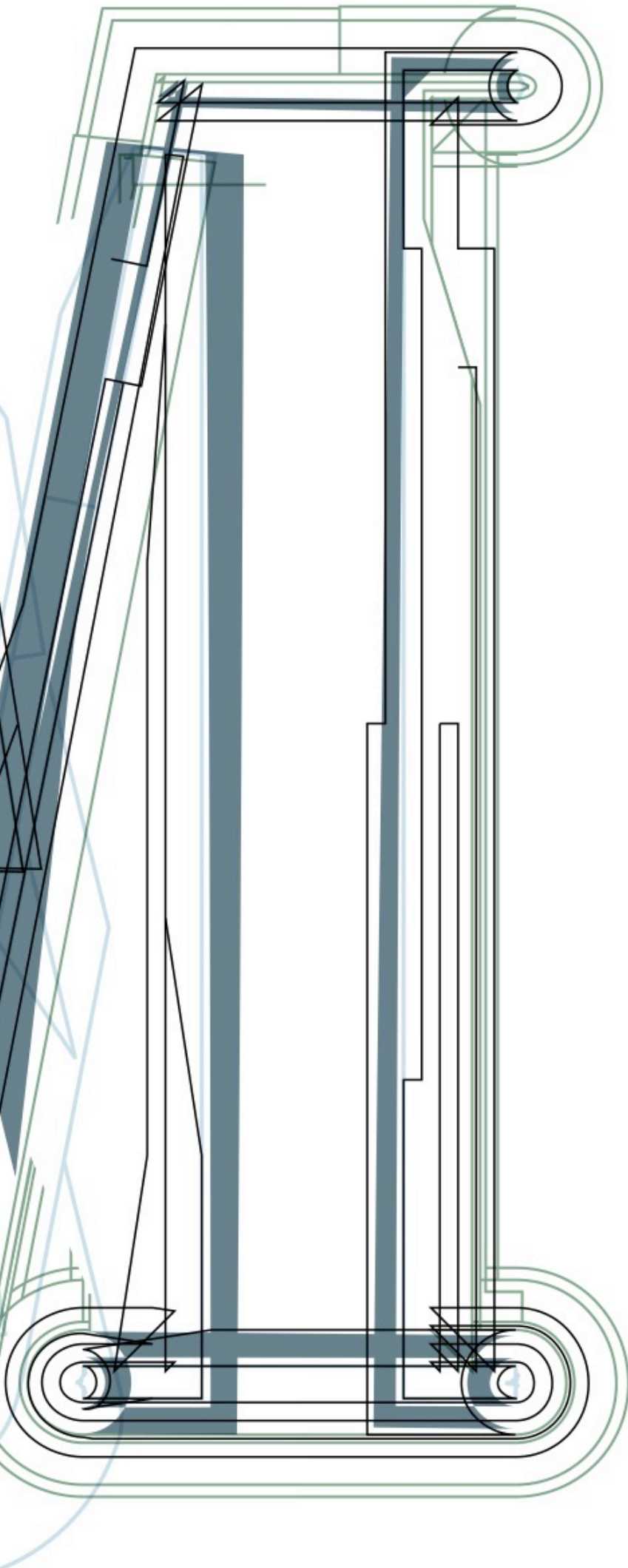
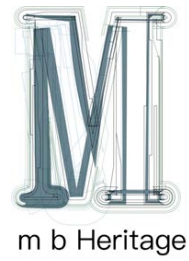


m b Heritage

Dutchy Homes Ltd

Residential Development
Mount Vernon Road
Worsbrough

Built Heritage Statement



Mount Vernon Road
Worsbrough

Built Heritage Statement

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.01 This report, prepared on behalf of Dutchy Homes Ltd, sets out an assessment of the potential impacts upon the built historic environment of the proposed residential development of land at Mount Vernon Road, Worsbrough, Barnsley. The extent of the assessment site is shown at Figure 1.



Figure 1: Site Extent

- 1.02 The site currently comprises a single agricultural field, in pastoral use, located to the east side of Mount Vernon Road and adjoining 20th century residential development on Mount Vernon Road and Crescent to the north. To the south and east the site adjoins agricultural land extending between Mount Vernon Road and Sheffield Road (A61). Boundaries are defined by stone walling to the north and west and hedgerow and stone walled, the latter in poor condition or absent, field boundaries to the east and south. Topography slopes gently to the east.
- 1.03 The site is allocated for residential development under the provisions of Policy HS24 of the adopted Barnsley Local Plan (2019) with an indicative capacity of 42 dwellings. The proposed

development, to be submitted as an application for Full Planning Permission, comprises the erection of 42 no. dwellings providing 2, 3 and 4-bed accommodation along with associated open space, drainage and highway infrastructure. Access will be taken directly from Mount Vernon Road. A copy of the proposed development layout is included at Appendix 1.

- 1.04 A number of designated heritage assets fall within the vicinity of the site, including Elmhirst, a Grade II listed building and Darley Cliff Hall, listed at Grade II*. Historically associated buildings to the north of the Hall include Barncroft and The Gables both listed at Grade II. As such any development of the site will have potential to affect the setting to these assets. The nature and extent of these impacts is considered within this Statement.

- 1.05 The Statement is structured as follows:

Section 1 – Introduction

Section 2 - Policy Context and Guidance

Summarises the principal policy and best practice guidance relevant to the assessment.

Section 3 – Baseline Assessment

Sets out an overview of historic environment baseline information, including mapping information and past archaeological assessments/events, relevant to the site. Identifies those heritage assets potentially affected by future development.

Section 4 – Overview of Potential Development Impact

Assesses the potential impact of the development proposals upon the significance of heritage assets falling within the vicinity of the site.

- 1.06 A site walkover was undertaken during June 2020. The Statement considers potential impacts upon the built historic environment and does not consider archaeological potential.

2.0 POLICY AND ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

Legal Context

- 2.01 Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out a general duty for local planning authorities in respect of works affecting a listed building, to *“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.”*
- 2.02 This statutory duty must be given great weight and importance in the decision-taking process.

National Planning Policy and Historic England Guidance

- 2.03 The protection and enhancement of the built historic environment is an over-arching environmental objective within the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). It indicates that ‘great weight’ should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets (paragraph 193), conservation being defined as *“the process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance”* (Annex 2: Glossary).
- 2.04 Significance, for heritage policy, is defined in the Framework (Annex 2: Glossary) as:
- “The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”*
- 2.05 In undertaking any heritage assessment, the aim should be to demonstrate understanding of the nature of significance and the particular interest which contributes to that significance, the extent of the building fabric that holds this interest and its comparative level of importance. Historic England Advice Note 12, Statements of Historic Significance, Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, 2019 (HEAN12), indicates that heritage assessments of significance should provide an impartial analysis of significance and the contribution of setting:

“A Statement of Heritage Significance is not an advocacy document, seeking to justify a scheme which has already been designed; it is more an objective analysis of significance, an opportunity to describe what matters and why, in terms of heritage significance.”

2.06 HEAN12 advocates a stage approach to decision-taking in applications affecting heritage assets:

1. Understand the form, materials and history of the affected heritage asset(s).
2. Understand the significance of the asset(s).
3. Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance.
4. Avoid, minimise and mitigate negative impacts in a way that meets the objectives of the National Planning Policy Framework.
5. Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance.

2.07 Further guidance on the assessment process is provided in Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, 2015 (GPAP2). This notes that if there is apparent conflict between the proposed development and the conservation of a heritage asset consideration may need to be given alternative means of delivering the development which leads to a more sustainable result which reduces potential harm to significance. This process, reflected in HEAN12 advice, should be undertaken before weighing the public benefits of a proposal against any harm.

2.08 Paragraph 189 of the Framework indicates that, where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest a desk-based assessment should be undertaken supported, where necessary, by a field evaluation.

2.09 In considering the extent of harm, Paragraph 194 of the Framework states that any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset should require ‘clear and convincing justification’. Paragraph 195 indicates that, where it is concluded that an application will lead to substantial harm to, or total loss of, significance to a designated heritage asset (particularly those of higher significance), authorities should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that:

“The substantial harm or loss is necessary in order to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.”

2.10 Where less than substantial harm is identified to the significance of a designated heritage asset the Framework advises, at paragraph 196, that authorities should weigh the public benefits of the proposal against the harm identified.

2.11 Public benefits include heritage benefits and the NPPG provides the following examples:

- *“Sustaining or enhancing the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting.*
- *Reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset*
- *Securing the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long-term conservation.”*

2.12 In any assessment it is also important to have regard to the contribution made to the significance of a heritage asset by its setting and, conversely, the contribution it may make to the significance of other assets. As regards setting this is defined by the Framework as:

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

2.13 Historic England has published guidance in respect of the setting of heritage assets (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3 (Second Edition), The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2017). It indicates, at paragraph 9, that:

“Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.”

- 2.14 The advice note sets out a staged approach to proportionate decision-taking and recommends a broad approach to assessment, undertaken as a series of steps that may be applied proportionately to complex and more straightforward cases (paragraph 19).

Local Planning Policy

- 2.15 The Barnsley Local Plan (BLP) was adopted in January 2019. The Plan allocates the site residential development (Site HS24 Land between Mt Vernon Road and Upper Sheffield Road) with an indicative yield of 42 dwellings. The relevant policy requirements indicate, in summary, that:

- *Development should protect the historic setting of the listed Darley Cliffe Hall, its ancillary listed buildings and Elmhirst Farm and cottage.*
- *The boundary wall fronting Mount Vernon Road should be retained or rebuilt at back of a widened footpath.*
- *Archaeological remains may be present on the site and any such development proposals should include appropriate archaeological assessment.*

- 2.16 This was considered by the Local Plan Inspector who stated, at paragraph 183 of the Inspector's Report (December 2018), that the allocation of land to the south of properties on Mount Vernon Crescent would create a strong and defensible boundary, including for the Green Belt, which would safeguard the setting of the designated heritage assets (paragraph 183).

3.0 BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.01 In order to understand the nature of the historic environment in the vicinity of the site and to identify those heritage assets likely to be impacted by the development proposals a baseline assessment study has been undertaken. This identifies, where relevant:

- Designated heritage assets, including buildings statutorily listed as being of special architectural or historic interest, scheduled monuments and conservation areas
- Non-designated heritage assets, including buildings or structures of local interest
- The elements, both built and within the human-made landscape, which contribute to the significance and setting of the identified heritage assets

3.02 To inform the baseline assessment the following information sources have been reviewed:

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE)
- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE)
- The National Monument Record Excavation Index (NMREI)
- The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER)
- The Archaeological Data Service (ADS)
- The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database
- Historic maps of the site and surrounding area.

3.05 Baseline data and background information is summarised below. An initial study area of 1km from the site centre has been used in order to compile historic environment record data within and in the vicinity of the site. This is considered appropriate having regard to the wider urban context of the site. SYHER and NHLE data is summarised at Appendix 2 of this document.

Historic Environment Baseline

Historic Background

3.06 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) records 11 designated heritage assets falling within the study area, all outside of the site extent, and relating to listed buildings erected during the 18th and 19th centuries. These include the Grade II* Darley Cliffe Hall (List Entry Number **1151042**) a large house, originally farmhouse, erected in the 17th century and now

three dwellings (including Tudor House and Dower Cottage). Two historically associated buildings, originally outbuildings and now converted to residential use, are located to the west of the Hall, these being Barncroft (**1286598**) and The Gables (**1151050**). Both are listed at Grade II. To the south of the site is Elmhirst, a farmhouse dating to the late 17th century and now two dwellings. The building is also Grade II listed (**1151043**).

- 3.07 The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER) holds 6 records falling within the study area including the putative site of at Iron Age Hillfort at Worsbrough Common (**02847/01**) located to the north-west of the site. No SYHER records fall within the site extent.
- 3.08 The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) holds 7 records with the study area, none falling within the site. These include Worsbrough Mill, a water powered cornmill constructed in the 17th century and potentially the site of the manorial mill (**MN620608**). Darley Cliff farmhouse and outbuildings are also recorded (**MN563471**). Other records relate to later 19th and early 20th century development including the sites of Pinder Oaks Bleach Works (**MN946761**), Kendray Hospital (**MN1069186**) and Mount Vernon Hospital (**MN1069743**).
- 3.09 The National Monument Record Excavation Index record one archaeological event within the study area. This relates to a pre-construction archaeology desk-based assessment for the proposed site of the Barnsley City Academy at Worsbrough Bank End (Anon. 2005).
- 3.10 The historic context of the site is set out below. References cite SYHER and NRHE record numbers as appropriate.

Prehistoric and Roman

- 3.11 There is no evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the site, and very little evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area.
- 3.12 Evidence of Iron Age activity takes the form of a putative Iron Age Hillfort at Worsbrough Common (**02847/01**). The site of the fort was levelled and playing fields built before it could be investigated (Ashurst, 1994. 15). It is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map as 'Highstone Hill'.

Early Medieval - Medieval

- 3.13 Worsbrough dates back to the 7th century. By all counts it was a small settlement during the medieval period. There was very little industry and agriculture played an important role. The name Worsbrough derives from '*wirc'c burh*' derived from the fortified settlement of Wirc or Woerc (Ashurst, 1994, 17).
- 3.14 The Domesday 1086 lists Worsbrough as being within the wapentake of Staincross and the survey refers to the settlement as Wirceburg (Hunter, 1974. 4). The record states that there were two manors in Worsbrough, of which Gerneber and Haldene were the Lords. They held five carucates of land and a half to be taxed where there may be four ploughs. During the time of the Domesday survey Ilbert de Laci removed Gerneber and Haldene from their seats and granted them to Gamel and Chetelber.
- 3.15 The Domesday survey also records a mill and a wood within the manor. The exact site of the mill is not known, but it is almost certainly the same site as the Worsbrough Corn Mill (**MN620608**). The mill was constructed in the early 17th century, but the oldest part of the corn mill standing today dates from about 1625 and forms the two-storey stone building known as the Old Mill, which houses the waterwheel. In the 1840's the New Mill was built next door.
- 3.16 Despite being a small village with a large reliance upon agriculture the population of Worsbrough grew from 117 in 1379 to 446 in 1672 (Ashurst, 1884, 72).

Post Medieval

- 3.17 Worsbrough saw significant change during the post-medieval period as a result of industrialisation. The opening of the canal along Worsbrough Dale in 1804 resulted in the creation of a new settlement known as Worsbrough Common (Mingway, 1981. 362. The canal was authorised in 1793 and took 11 years to build. It linked Worsbrough to the seaport of Goole and enabled the easy transportation of goods both to and from the new industries. In 1810 over 2000 boats used the canal to carry goods to and from the many industries that sprang up alongside it.

- 3.18 By 1838 there was extensive iron, coal, lime, chemical and glass works within the area. These were soon followed by a number of stone quarries. One such example was the Worsbrough works, a flint glassmakers, engravers and etchers established by John and James wood in 1828 (Elliot 2004, 80). The coal reserves extended over the entire area of the township in a sequence of high quality, thick beds (Ashurst, 1994, 77).
- 3.19 A second enabling factor in the growth of the area was the construction of The Great Central Railway's Worsbrough Branch. It was for goods only and ran from West Silkstone Junction on the Penistone to Barnsley line to Wombwell Main Junction on the South Yorkshire Railway. Numerous coal mines were served along the route, but principally it was a bypass route to relieve congestion at Barnsley and there were no intermediate stations. The line opened to traffic on 2 August 1880. It was electrified as part of the Manchester to Sheffield and Wath electrification of the 1950s, but closed along with the rest of that system in the 1981.
- 3.20 Coal mining was central to the productivity of the area for centuries. Approximately 800m to the southwest of the site lies the Swathe Main Colliery Memorial (**04430/01**). It stands in honour of 143 miners who were killed in an explosion in 1875. The monument itself is of a mine tub and miner's tools.
- 3.21 The linen trade was also significant to the growth of Worsbrough. The industrial linen industry had begun on Barnsley in around 1744. There had been earlier custom weavers, including the daughter of a John Cooper in 1738, as listed in the Worsbrough Parish Registers (Taylor 2010, 1). This is almost certainly a direct ancestor of Samuel Joshua Cooper, a prominent local business man and owner of the Mount Vernon Estate.
- 3.22 An act of Enclosure relating to Worsbrough Common was passed in 1817. It enabled the spread of weaver's cottages, which drew in other industry, such as stonemasons. By 1840 Worsbrough Common was synonymous for weaving. Most houses within the Common had numerous looms resulting in a total of 518 looms within 162 houses. When the 1851 census was undertaken it showed that 64 of the 92 cottages within Worsbrough Common were occupied by weavers (Taylor 2010, 25). The growth of this new industry was aided by Samuel Cooper, the father of Samuel Joshua Cooper. Mr Cooper was listed in Directories as a Linen Manufacturer.

Historic Mapping

- 3.23 A conjectural landscape and manors plan of 1600 shows the site to be part of a large area of common land (Ashurst, 1994, 43). The 1838 tithe award plan for the township of Worsbrough shows the site in agricultural use with field division reflecting those retained today. The plan shows Elmhirst and Darley Hall as constructed along with a property known as Mount Vernon to the west.
- 3.24 The First Edition OS plan was published in 1855 based upon an 1850-51 survey (Figure 3). This shows no significant changes within the site. Elmhirst is shown taking access from the south with a small area of garden land shown to the east of the farmhouse. Darley Cliff is shown with areas of parkland marked to the west and north with a series of farm buildings shown within a courtyard to the west of the main house. A footpath link is now shown between the Sheffield Road, then marked as the *Wakefield and Sheffield Trust* turnpike, and Kingwell Road. *King Well Quarry (Sandstone)* is shown within the Darley Cliff Plantation woodland to the south of the site.

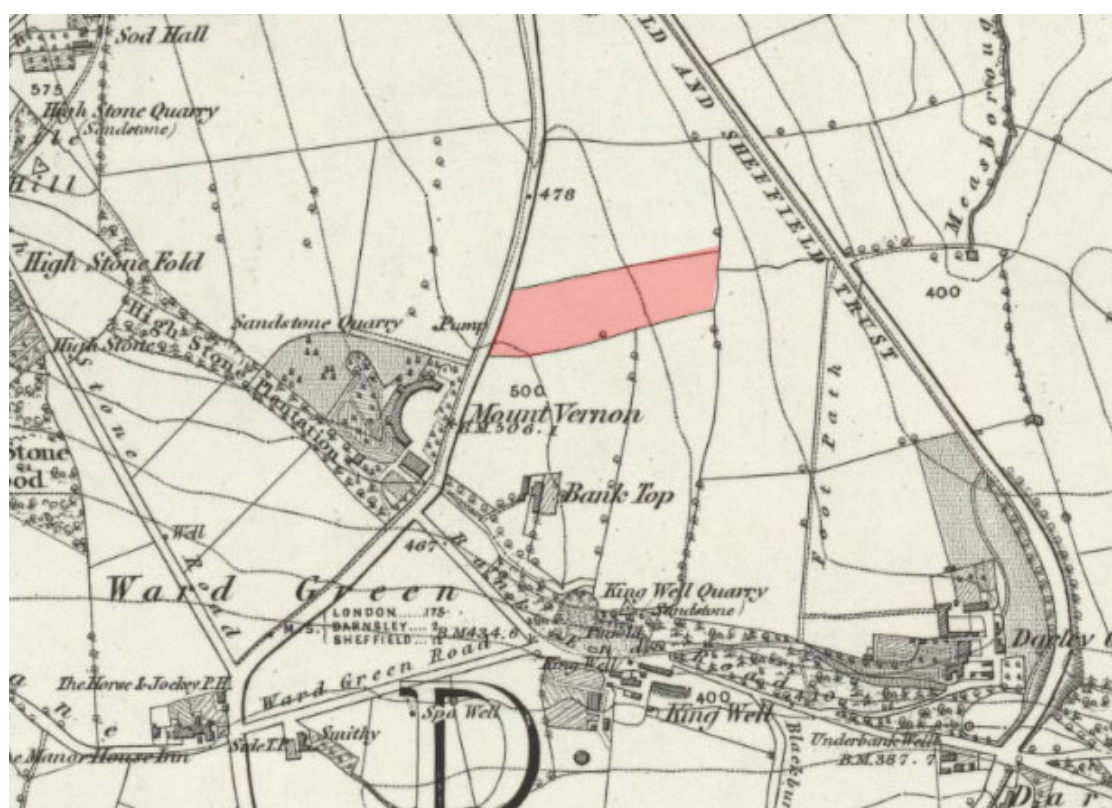


Figure 3: 1855 OS plan

- 3.25 Subsequent OS mapping shows little change to the field patterns falling within the site or surrounding area. The 1892-93 OS plan (1:2,500) annotates Elmhirst and shows a relatively extensive range of farm buildings to the west and formal garden land to the north and east suggesting an enlargement of the residence and higher status. By this point a second access to the farmstead is shown off Mount Vernon Road in its current position. Bank Top colliery is shown to the north of the site although King Well Quarry to the south is no longer shown. The 1906 OS plan (1:2,500) shows the commencement of residential plot development along Mount Vernon Road and Sheffield Road which is now shown with a tramway.
- 3.26 More extensive residential development is shown by the time of the publication of the 1931 OS plan (1:2,500) with terraced development now built out along the Sheffield Road frontage to the east of the site. Further plot development is shown to the north around Mount Vernon Road and Mount Vernon Crescent is shown as partly built out. The Mount Vernon Sanatorium has been established by this point to the west of the site. Individual plot development is now also shown to the west of Darley Cliff at Hill House. No significant changes are shown within the site on subsequent 20th century mapping.

4.0 OVERVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Development Proposals

4.01 The proposed residential development, to be submitted as a Full Planning Application, will comprise:

- The erection of 42 no. open market and affordable dwellings providing 2, 3 and 4-bed accommodation.
- The dwellings will be in 2-storeys and a mix of detached and semi-detached forms.
- The dwellings will be set back from Mount Vernon Road in order to maintain the existing building line and arranged in a linear form from onto the new access road.
- Existing stone wall boundaries will be retained and reinstated. Existing trees and hedgerows will be retained.
- Open space and attenuation infrastructure will be provided to the south-eastern section of the site.

4.02 A copy of the proposed site layout is included at Appendix 1. Full details of the proposals will be included within submission plans and the Design and Access Statement accompanying the planning application.

Development Impact

4.03 The proposed development will not directly impact, through direct physical interaction with fabric, upon the significance of any currently recorded designated or non-designated heritage asset. An initial scoping assessment of potential impact upon the setting to designated assets falling within the vicinity of the site is included at Appendix 2. A number of designated assets do fall within relatively close proximity to the site, these being:

Darley Cliffe Hall including attached front garden wall and dwellings know as Tudor House and Dower Cottage.

Grade II* Listed Building List Entry 1151042

Added to the statutory list in 1966 the Hall comprises a large farmhouse constructed during the early 17th century and later refenestrated in the 18th century. The main house is on a double-pile plan form with service wing, in 2-storeys, and constructed in an ashlar sandstone

with stone slate hipped roof incorporating corniced stacks. The original house has been subdivided to form three dwellings. The house adopts a 'polite' neo-classical style with a design suggested to have been influenced by Christopher Wren who was known to have had land holdings in Worsbrough.

Barncroft (at Darley Cliff)

Grade II Listed Building List Entry 1286598

Farm building, historically associated with Darley Hall, and constructed in the early-mid-18th century with later extension. Added to the list in 1966. The building, now in residential use, is in 2-storeys and built in a coursed and dressed sandstone under stone slate roof. The building is located to the north of the main Hall.

The Gables (at Darley Cliff)

Grade II Listed Building List Entry 1151050

Added to the list in 1966 The Gables comprises a farm building, now house, historically associated with Darley Hall and built in the early-mid-18th century. The building is in a coursed dressed sandstone under a 20th century cement tile roof, likely originally a stone slate. The building shares architectural and material detail with the similarly converted Barncroft to the east.

Elmhirst Farmhouse and Cottage

Grade II Listed Building List Entry 1151043

Added to the list in 1966 Elmhirst, formerly Bank Top, comprises a farmhouse erected in the late 17th century with an earlier core and now in use as two dwellings. The building is a elongated 2-storey range built in a coursed rubble sandstone. Earlier house may date to the late medieval period.

- 4.04 In assessing the nature and extent of anticipated development impact regard is had to policy and best practice guidance within the Framework and as produced by Historic England. This includes regard to the stepped methodology for the consideration of setting impacts contained within GPA3 (see 2.13-2.14 above).

- 4.05 As illustrated on the historic mapping record, the site formed historically formed part of a wider agricultural landscape setting to Elmhirst and the Darley Cliffe building group to the south and south-east respectively. This setting has however been altered through later residential development to the west of the site along Mount Vernon Road, to the north around Mount Vernon Crescent and the east along Upper Sheffield Road. The site is viewed in the context of this urban development and, given distancing, topography and intervening landscape form, makes limited contribution to the current visual setting of the listed buildings. Whilst retained field divisions reflect historic enclosure patterns the contribution of the site to the significance, within setting, of the listed buildings is limited.
- 4.06 The listed building group at Darley Cliffe is some distance on lower ground to the south-east of the site and benefits from a strong visual enclosure provided by areas of woodland surrounding the group and intervening treed field boundaries. The listed buildings orientate away from the site with the main elevation of the house orientating to the east. As such, the site has no inter-visibility with the Darley Cliffe buildings and makes no significant contribution to setting. The proposed development will not visually impact upon the setting to the listed buildings and will be sufficiently distant such that setting will be protected.
- 4.07 Elmhirst occupies a relatively elevated position to the south of the site with significant views available to the east from within the curtilage of the building. The principle elevation of the farmhouse orientates to the east, away from the site, and the building benefits from a strong landscape enclosure provided by woodland and trees lining the north side of the access approach from Mount Vernon Road. Whilst the site forms part of the historic agricultural setting to the listed building its contribution to significance is limited and aspects to the north of the farmhouse have an urban context given the proximity of 20th century residential properties to the north and west of the site.
- 4.08 Given the relationship of the site to the Elmhirst listed building the proposed development will have a limited impact upon visual setting and will not impact upon significant easterly views from the building. The retention and reinstatement of existing boundary walling and hedgerows, including retention of individual trees, will retain evidence of historic field patterns. In the context of existing residential development to the north and west the development, subject to satisfactory design and material treatment, will not substantively

impact upon those elements which contribute positively to the significance, within setting, of Elmhirst.

Conclusions on Heritage Impact

- 4.09 Whilst the proposed development will, to a limited degree, diminish the wider historic agricultural setting to Elmhirst the visual impact will be minimal and the development will be viewed and experienced in the context of existing 20th century residential development to the north and west of the site. The development will not impact upon elements contributing positively to the setting of the listed building including easterly views and views available towards the building from the east. The proposed development layout is appropriate to the linear nature of the site and the scale of the new dwellings will reflect existing buildings heights of dwellings on Mount Vernon Crescent. The retention and reinstatement of field boundaries, including stone walling, will retain evidence of historic boundary treatment.
- 4.08 Overall, it is considered that the development can be brought forward consistent with the allocation of the site within the Barnsley Local Plan and the conclusions of the Plan Inspector that it will safeguard the setting to Elmhirst and the Darley Cliffe Hall building group. As such, no conflict is identified with Framework policy guidance or Local Plan policy in respect of the allocation.

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APPENDIX 1

PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT

Mount Vernon Rd, Worsborough

TIMELLESS
COLLECTION

PLANNING LAYOUT KEY

Boundary treatments

- Block wall
- Boundary fence
- Estate railings

General

- Application tied line
- Block paving
- Bin collection point (for collection day only)
- Drainage easement

Accommodation schedule

Reference	Code	Proposed	Private	Total	Total sqm	% of site
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NOTES

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PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT

Mount Vernon Road
Worsborough

Scale: 1:500

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1:500 @ A1

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APPENDIX 2

GAZETTEERS OF NHLE AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS

NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST FOR ENGLAND

SCOPING ASSESSMENT OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 1km OF SITE CENTRE

List Entry Number	Name	Address	NGR	Designation	Description
1151046	The High Stone	Ridgewalk Way	SE34737 04801	Listed Building Grade II	Carved natural rock outcrop, carving dated 1756, probably for the earl of Strafford. A gazebo structure overlooking Wentworth Castle may have been attached originally.
Scoping Assessment No direct impacts. The outcrop is located to the west of the site and Mount Vernon Road and is located within woodland to the rear of properties on Ridgewalk Way. Given enclosure and distancing from the site no development impacts are anticipated.					
1192000	Church of St. Thomas and St. James	Bank End Road	SE35762 04376	Listed Building Grade II	Church, constructed in 1860 by Flockton and Sons for FWT Vernon-Wentworth. In gothic revival style with 3-stage tower and constructed in sandstone with Welsh slate roof.
Scoping Assessment No direct impacts. The Church is located in an elevated position to the north side of Bank End Road to the south-east of the site. The Church and yard areas have a strong landscaped enclosure although the tower is prominent in views along Bank End Road. Given distancing and intervening built and landscape form the site has no inter-visibility with the building and falls outwith its setting. No development impacts are anticipated.					
1192299	Milepost at south side of junction with Kingwell Road	Park Road	SE35586 04411	Listed Building Grade II	Freestanding cast-iron milepost, mid-19 th century.
Scoping Assessment No impacts given the nature of the asset.					
1315056	Colliery explosion monument approximately 5 metres to south of	Bank End Road	SE35744 04360	Listed Building Grade II	Colliery explosion monument located within the churchyard of the Church of St. Thomas and St. James. Erected in 1875 to the memory

	porch to Church of St. Thomas and St. James				of 143 lives lost in an explosion at Swaithe Main Colliery.
Scoping Assessment No direct impacts. The monument falls within the curtilage of the Church and is largely screened by the landscape enclosure to the Church yard although has prominence in more direct views from Bank End Road. Given distancing and intervening built and landscape form the site falls outwith setting and no development impacts will arise.					
1192235	Sundial approximately 35 metres to west of Darley Cliffe Hall	Kingwell Road	SE35513 04497	Listed Building Grade II	Sundial, mid-18 th century, located around 35 metres to the west of the Hall
Scoping Assessment No impacts given the nature of the asset.					
1151043	Elmhirst Farmhouse and Cottage	Mount Vernon Road	SE35136 04653	Listed Building Grade II	Farmhouse, 17 th century, with earlier core and now altered. The building, now two houses, is in an elongated plan form and constructed in a rubble sandstone with 20 th century cement tile roof.
Scoping Assessment No direct impacts. Potential impacts upon setting are considered within the main report.					
1151042	Darley Cliffe Hall including attached front garden wall and dwellings known as Tudor House and Dower Cottage	Kingwell/Upper Sheffield Roads	SE35547 04510	Listed Building Grade II*	Large house, formerly a farmhouse constructed in the late 17 th century with later alterations, now 3 dwellings. Constructed on a double pile plan in an ashlar stone with stone slate roof covering.
Scoping Assessment No direct impacts. Potential impacts upon setting are considered within the main report.					

SOUTH YORKSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

GAZETTEER OF SYHER SITES WITHIN 1km OF SITE CENTRE

Monument Number/PRN	Name	Type	Summary Description
03967/01	The High Stone, Late 18 th century folly, Barnsley	Monument	Carved natural rock outcrop to the west of Mt. Vernon Road (NGR SE347 048). The carving is dated 1756 probably for the Earl of Stafford.
04430/01	Swaithe Main Colliery Memorial	Monument	Gothic stone monument in 3 stages with cross, carvings of mine tub and miner's tools. Memorial to 143 miners killed in an explosion in 1875. Grade II listed building.
02847/01	Putative Iron Age hillfort at Worsbrough Common, Barnsley	Monument	An almost certain Iron Age hillfort, now built over. Appears on first edition OS as Highstone Hill and now known as Castle Hill.
01233/01	Cruck framed house, Elmhirst	Building	Medieval cruck framed house – stone house of late 17 th century/early 18 th century appearance. Alteration in 1981 exposed earlier framing including one complete cruck truss.
05591	Industrial period remains of the gatehouse of Pinder Oaks Hall, Barnsley	Monument	Gatehouse or lodge to Pinder Oaks Hall shown on 1850s OS maps. The foundations and over structures associated with the lodge were recorded during an evaluation exercise in 2010 on the site of the former Yorkshire Traction Depot off Sheffield Road.

1286598	Barncroft (at Darley Cliff)	Upper Sheffield Road	SE35562 04555	Listed Building Grade II	Farm building, now house, erected in the early to mid-18 th century. In two storeys and constructed in a coursed dressed sandstone with stone slate roof.
Scoping Assessment No direct impacts. Potential impacts upon setting are considered within the main report.					
1151050	The Gables (at Darley Cliff)	Upper Sheffield Road	SE35530 04554	Listed Building Grade II	Farm building, now house, erected in the early to mid-18 th century. In two storeys and constructed in a coursed dressed sandstone with a 20 th century cement tiled roof.
Scoping Assessment No direct impacts. Potential impacts upon setting are considered within the main report.					