

Land South of Darton Lane Darton Staincross

Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



Report prepared for:
Deloitte LLP on behalf of the Church
Commissioners for England

CA Project: 661254

CA Report: 19025

September 2019



Land South of Darton Barnsley South Yorkshire

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CA Project: 661254

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SUMMARY

In January 2019 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Deloitte LLP on behalf of the Church Commissioners for England to undertake a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment in relation to Land South of Darton Lane, Darton, Staincross. The proposed development comprises the construction of between 60-80 residential dwellings.

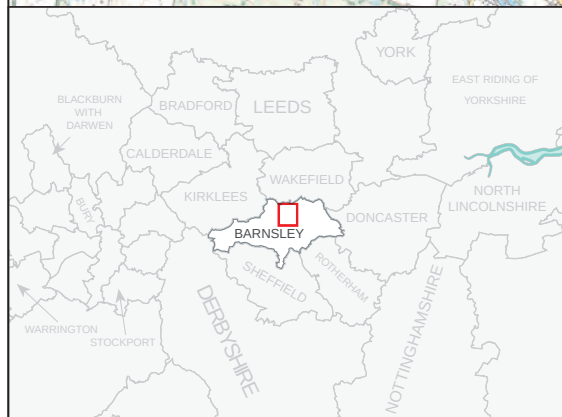
Sources consulted for this assessment indicate that the Site has comprised agricultural land from at least the medieval period suggested by the fragmentary earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation visible within the western part of the Site. The significance of these features is derived from the visible contribution they make to an understanding of the historic landscape and as such they can be considered of limited significance.

No further buried archaeological remains have previously been recorded within the Site and there is a paucity of archaeological remains in the wider study area. Therefore, the potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains to occur is considered to be limited. However, potential remains could be disturbed, truncated or removed by the proposed development as a result of groundworks associated with construction. Any such remains are unlikely to be of such significance as to influence or preclude development within the Site. It is considered that on the basis of current information there are no constraints to the proposed development and it does not conflict with national and local planning policy relating to the historic environment.

The National Coal Authority (2019) indicated that shallow coal mine workings were undertaken in two isolated areas within the Site, to the east and west. Cartographic sources fail to indicate a date of when this was undertaken. Shallow coal mine workings are described as those *‘whose depth is 30 metres or less from the surface’* therefore the extent of the impact, if any, on any archaeological remains present within the Site is not clear.

An appropriate and proportionate level of settings assessment has also been undertaken in respect of designated heritage assets within the study area. Particular attention was paid to the Grade II Listed ‘Principal barn at The Oaks approximately 20 metres north-east of Farmhouse’, given its proximity to the Site. It is considered that the proposals will not alter the setting of this or any other such heritage assets that would result in harm to their significance.

This Heritage Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with paragraph 189 of the NPPF (2018) and policy HE2 of the Barnsley Local Plan, and on the basis of current information it is considered that there are no overriding heritage constraints to the proposed development.



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land south of Darton, Barnsley,
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FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

0 1km

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In January 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by Deloitte LLP on behalf of the Church Commissioners for England to undertake a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment in respect of land south of Darton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’). Presently in use as pasture land, the Site is located to the south of the B6131 ‘Darton Lane’, c. 850m east of the M1, near the villages of Darton and Mapplewell (NGR: 432015 409847; Fig. 1).

1.2. The proposed development comprises the construction of between 60-80 residential dwellings. In 2016, the Site (Site AC2 Land south of Darton Lane, Staincross) was identified by the *Barnsley Local Plan Proposed Allocation Sites Assessment* as an area for potential housing development.

Objectives and professional standards

1.3. CA is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with the ‘Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment’ published by the CIfA (2014).

1.4. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Site and wider landscape are discussed. A determination of the significance of any heritage assets located within the Site, and any heritage assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposals, is presented. Any potential development effects upon the significance of these heritage assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described.

1.5. This approach is consistent with the CIfA’s ‘Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment’, which provides that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:

‘...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact’ (CIfA 2014, 4).

1.6. The ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment’ (Historic England 2015), further clarifies that a desk-based assessment should:

‘...determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation’
(Historic England 2015, 3).

Statute, policy and guidance context

- 1.7. This assessment has been undertaken within the key statute, policy and guidance context presented within the table overleaf (Table 1.1). The applicable provisions contained within these statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. Fuller detail is provided in Appendix 1.

Statute	Description
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	Act of Parliament placing a duty upon the Local Planning Authority (or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State) to afford due consideration to the preservation of Listed buildings and their settings (under Section 66(1)), and Conservation Areas (under Section 72(2)), in determining planning applications.
National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)	One of four Acts of Parliament providing for the protection and management of the historic environment, including the establishment of the Historic Monuments & Buildings Commission, now Historic England.
Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008)	Guidance for assessing heritage significance, with reference to contributing heritage values, in particular: <i>evidential</i> (archaeological), <i>historical</i> (illustrative and associative), <i>aesthetic</i> , and <i>communal</i> .
National Planning Policy Framework (2018)	Provides the English government's national planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. Heritage is subject of Chapter 16 (page 54).
Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 (GPA2): Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)	Provides useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.
Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 (GPA3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, Second Edition (Historic England, 2017)	Provides guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.
Barnsley Local Plan (Adopted January 2019)	Comprises the local development plan (local plan), as required to be compiled, published and maintained by the local authority, consistent with the requirements of the NPPF (2018). Intended to be the primary planning policy document against which planning proposals within that local authority jurisdiction are assessed. Where the development plan is found to be inadequate, primacy reverts to the NPPF (2018).

Table 1.1 Key statute, policy and guidance

2. METHODOLOGY

Data collection, analysis and presentation

- 2.1. This assessment has been informed by a proportionate level of information sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Site, the significance of identified heritage assets, and any potential development effects. This approach is in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF (2018) and the guidance issued by ClfA (2014). The data has been collected from a wide variety of sources, summarised in Table 2.1.

Source	Data
National Heritage List (NHL)	Current information relating to designated heritage assets, and heritage assets considered to be 'at risk'.
South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER)	Heritage sites and events records, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and hardcopy.
Historic England Archives (HEA)	Additional sites and events records, supplied in digital and hardcopy formats.
Leeds University Library's Special Collections	Historic mapping, historic documentation, and relevant published and grey literature.
Environment Agency (EA) website	DTM LiDAR imagery at a resolution of 50cm and point cloud data, available from the Environment Agency website.
The Genealogist, Old-Maps, National Library of Scotland & other cartographic websites	Historic (Tithe and Ordnance Survey) mapping in digital format.
British Geological Survey (BGS) website	UK geological mapping (bedrock and superficial deposits) and borehole data.
Cranfield University's Soilscales website	UK soil mapping.

Table 2.1 Key data sources

- 2.2. Prior to obtaining data from these sources, an initial analysis was undertaken in order to identify a relevant and proportionate study area. On this basis a 1km study area, buffered around the Site boundary, was considered sufficient to capture the relevant HER data, and provide the necessary context for understanding archaeological potential and heritage significance in respect of the Site. All of the spatial data held by the HER – the primary historic data repository – for the land within the study area, was requested. The records were analysed and further

refined in order to narrow the research focus onto those of relevance to the present assessment. Not all HER records are therefore referred to, discussed or illustrated further within the body of this report, only those that are relevant. These are listed in a cross-referenced gazetteer provided at the end of this report (Appendix 2) and are illustrated on the figures accompanying this report.

- 2.3. A site visit was also undertaken as part of this assessment on 22 January 2019. The primary objectives of the site visit were to assess the Site's historic landscape context, including its association with any known or potential heritage assets, and to identify any evidence for previous truncation of the on-site stratigraphy. The site visit also allowed for the identification of any previously unknown heritage assets within the Site, and assessment of their nature, condition, significance and potential susceptibility to impact. The wider landscape was examined, as relevant, from accessible public rights of way.

Assessment of heritage significance

- 2.4. The significance of known and potential heritage assets within the Site, and any beyond the Site which may be affected by the proposed development, has been assessed and described, in accordance with paragraph 189 of the NPPF (2018), the guidance issued by ClfA (2014) and 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2' (Historic England 2015). Determination of significance has been undertaken according to the industry-standard guidance on assessing heritage value provided within 'Conservation Principles' (English Heritage 2008). This approach considers heritage significance to derive from a combination of discrete heritage values, principal amongst which are: i) evidential (archaeological) value, ii) historic (illustrative and associative) value, iii) aesthetic value, iv) communal value, amongst others. Further detail of this approach, including the detailed definition of those aforementioned values, as set out, and advocated, by Historic England, is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

Assessment of potential development effects (benefit and harm)

- 2.5. This report sets out, in detail, the ways in which identified susceptible heritage assets might be affected by the proposals, as well as the anticipated extent of any such effects. Both physical effects, i.e. resulting from the direct truncation of archaeological remains, and non-physical effects, i.e. resulting from changes to the setting of heritage assets, have been assessed. With regard to non-physical effects or 'settings assessment', the five-step assessment methodology advocated by

Historic England, and set out in the Second Edition of 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3' (Historic England 2017), has been adhered to (presented in greater detail in Appendix 1).

- 2.6. Identified effects upon **designated** heritage assets have been defined within broad 'level of effect' categories (Table 2.2 below). These are consistent with key national heritage policy and guidance terminology, particularly that of the NPPF (2018). This has been done in order to improve the intelligibility of the assessment results for purposes of quick reference and ready comprehension. These broad determinations of level of effect should be viewed within the context of the qualifying discussions of significance and impact presented in this report.
- 2.7. It should be noted that the overall effect of development proposals upon the designated heritage asset are judged, bearing in mind both any specific harms or benefits (an approach consistent with the Court of Appeal judgement *Palmer v. Herefordshire Council & ANR* Neutral Citation Number [2016] EWCA Civ 1061).
- 2.8. In relation to non-designated heritage assets, the key applicable policy is paragraph 197 of the NPPF (2018), which states that:

*'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 directly or indirectly affect 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** [our emphasis]'.*

- 2.9. Thus with regard to non-designated heritage assets, this report seeks to identify the significance of the heritage asset(s) which may be affected, and the scale of any harm or loss to that significance.

Limitations of the assessment

- 2.10. This assessment is primarily a desk-based study and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purpose of this assessment. The assumption is made that these data, as well as the information derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by the HER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but rather, a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. Thus, the

information held is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of elements of the historic environment that are currently unknown.

Level of effect	Description	Applicable statute & policy
Heritage benefit	The proposals would better enhance or reveal the heritage significance of the designated heritage asset.	Enhancing or better revealing the significance of a heritage asset is a desirable development outcome in respect of heritage. It is consistent with key policy and guidance, including the NPPF (2018) paragraphs 185 and 200.
No harm	The proposals would preserve the significance of the designated heritage asset.	Preserving a Listed Building and its setting is consistent with s66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990). Sustaining the significance of a heritage asset is consistent with paragraph 185 of the NPPF, and should be at the core of any material local planning policies in respect of heritage.
Less than substantial harm (lower end)	The proposals would be anticipated to result in a restricted level of harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, such that the asset's contributing heritage values would be largely preserved.	In determining an application, this level of harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals, as per paragraph 196 of the NPPF (2018). Proposals involving change to a Listed Building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses, must also be considered within the context of Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of the 1990 Act. <i>The provisions of the Act do not apply to the setting of Conservation Areas.</i>
Less than substantial harm (upper end)	The proposals would lead to a notable level of harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset. A reduced, but appreciable, degree of its heritage significance would remain.	Proposals with the potential to physically affect a Scheduled Monument (including the ground beneath that monument) will be subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979); <i>these provisions do not apply to proposals involving changes to the setting of Scheduled Monuments.</i>
Substantial harm	The proposals would very much reduce the designated heritage asset's significance or vitiate that significance altogether.	Paragraphs 193–195 of the NPPF (2018) would apply. Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of the Planning Act (1990), and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), may also apply.

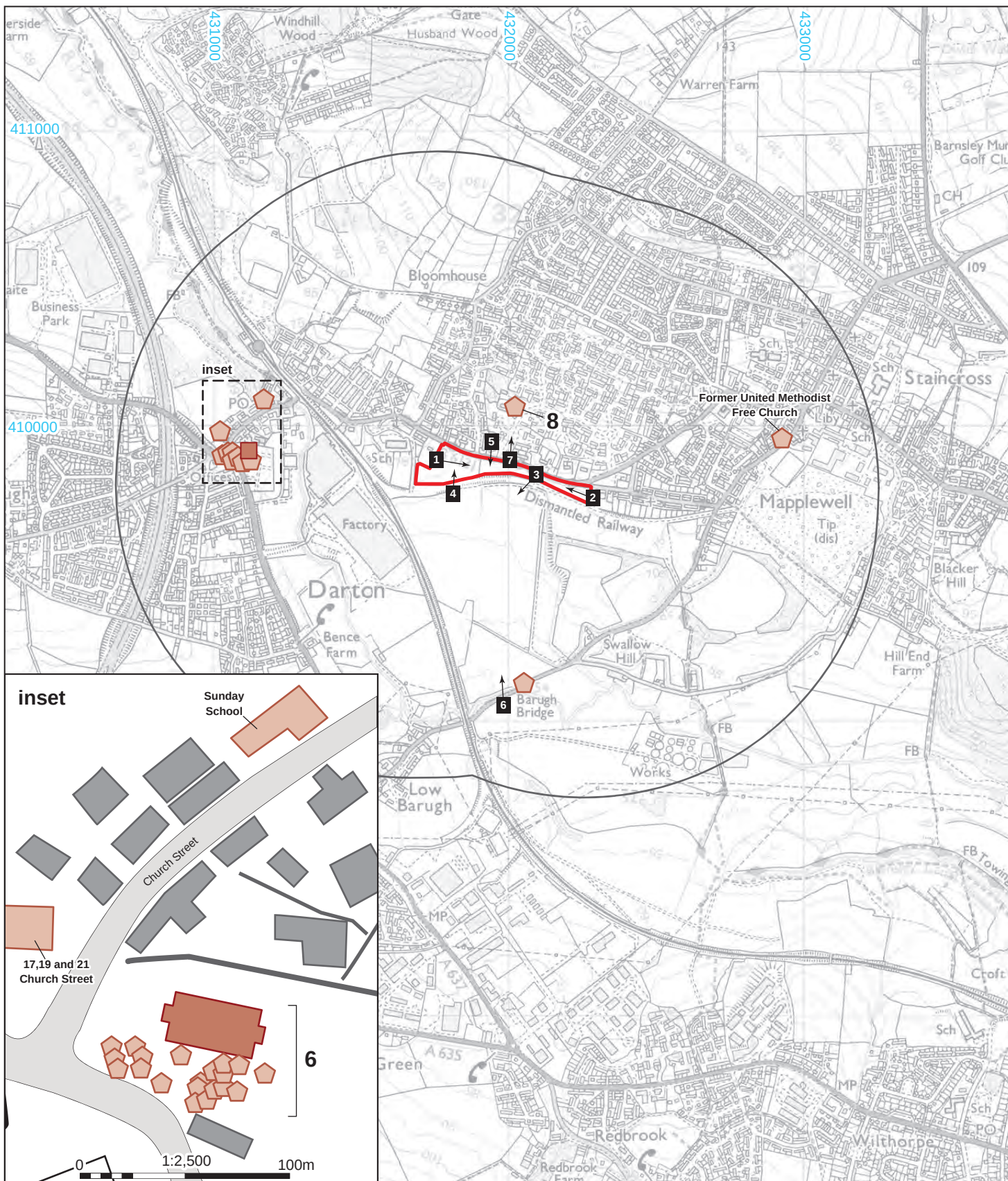
Table 2.2 Summary of level of effect categories (benefit and harm) referred to in this report in relation to designated heritage assets, and the applicable statute and policy.

-
- 2.11. A selection of archival material pertaining to the Site and study area was consulted in person at the Leeds University Library's Special Collections. There may be other relevant material held by the National Archives, other local repositories, and in private collections; which it was not possible to view.
- 2.12. Cartographic depictions of the Site and wider study area held by Leeds University Library's Special Collections, and obtained online, have been georeferenced in order to locate any historic feature or impacts within the Site. Whilst historic maps are an invaluable source for identifying historic development, the accuracy of georeferencing cannot be guaranteed where maps are not produced in a standard way or scale.
- 2.13. The best resolution of digital terrain model lidar imagery of the Site, available from the Environment Agency, is 50cm. Whilst this is sufficient to show earthworks of ridge and furrow within the Site, it is possible that other earthworks of lesser prominence would not be as readily discernible. Archaeological remains may survive below-ground with no visible surface indications of their presence. As such, it is possible that unknown archaeological remains may be present within the Site. There is an element of uncertainty over the nature, condition, frequency and extent of the potential buried archaeological resource; which may be clarified through intrusive investigation.
- 2.14. The Site visit and study area walkover were undertaken in favourable weather conditions sufficient to carry out the assessment of the recorded and potential impacts of the proposed development upon the historic environment within the study area. The Grade II Listed 'Principal barn at The Oaks approximately 20 metres north-east of Farmhouse' was not accessed but was approached from the nearest possible public right of way.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Landscape context

- 3.1. The Site is located to the north-east of the village of Darton, west of the village of Mapplewell and c. 380m east of the River Dearne. It comprises a 3.6ha irregularly shaped plot of land, divided into a number of fields which are currently in use as pasture. The former line of the dismantled North Gawber Colliery railway passes along the southern side of the Site. To the north lies the B6131 'Darton Lane', to the west Darton Primary School and its associated grounds and to the east an area of modern residential development. The eastern side of the Site lies on a south facing slope at a height of between 80-75m above ordnance datum (aOD) whereas the western side is relatively flat with some small undulations and lies at a height of c. 70m aOD.
- 3.2. The British Geological Survey records the Site as lying in a transitional area of two solid geologies (BGS, 2019). It is principally situated on a bedrock of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation formed between 318 and 309.5 million years ago, during the Carboniferous period. The bedrock geology of the eastern and westernmost sides of the Site comprises Barnsley Rock a sedimentary sandstone formed between 318 and 315.3 million years ago, also during the Carboniferous period. The BGS does not record any superficial geological deposits within the Site but borehole data provided by a geotechnical survey c. 150m to the north of the Site demonstrated that the geological sequence in that area consisted of siltstone overlain by between 1.4-3m of clay (Holst Soil Engineering Limited, n.d.).
- 3.3. Cartographic sources and information derived from the National Coal Authority (2019) indicate that there were a number of mine entry shafts surrounding the Site and there were shallow coal mine workings within the Site. The National Coal Authority defines shallow coal mine working as those 'whose depth is 30 metres or less from the surface'.



- Site boundary
- Study area
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building



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PROJECT TITLE

Land south of Darton, Barnsley,
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FIGURE TITLE

Designated heritage assets

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- Site boundary
- Study area
- Previous archaeological investigations

0 1:20,000 1km



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FIGURE TITLE

Previous archaeological investigations

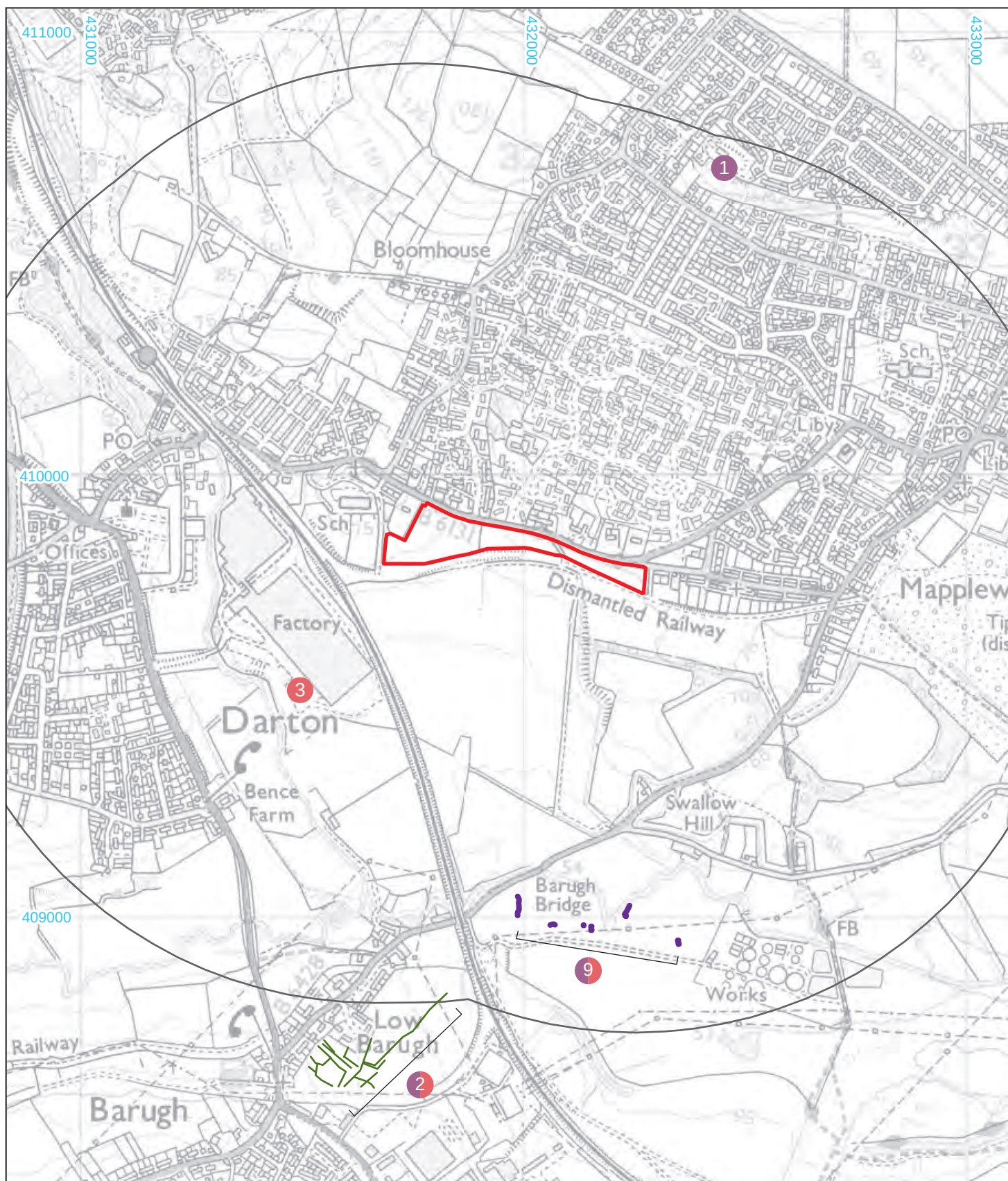
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Designated heritage assets

- 3.4. Within the Site there are no designated heritage assets but within the wider study area there are 26 Listed Buildings (25 Grade II Listed and one Grade I Listed; Fig. 2). Most notably, the Grade II Listed 'Principal barn at The Oaks approximately 20 metres north-east of Farmhouse' is situated c. 200m to the north of the Site (Fig. 2, 8). The majority of the remaining designated assets are Grade II Listed grave slabs situated in the churchyard of the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints, c. 570m west of the Site (Fig. 2 inset and Fig. 5, 6).
- 3.5. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefields, Conservation Areas or World Heritage Sites located within the study area. The closest Scheduled Monument 'East Gawber Hall colliery fanhouse, 800m north east of Croft Farm' is located c. 2.3km to the south-east of the Site.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 3.6. There are three recorded previous archaeological investigations within the study area. A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2002 c. 540m to the south of the Site (Webb, 2002; Fig. 3, **A**). A number of anomalies were identified although the majority of these were interpreted as either modern or natural in origin. A small number of possible archaeological features were identified that were interpreted as possible infilled ditches of unknown date.
- 3.7. A magnetometry survey undertaken c. 920m south of the Site identified a number of anomalies tentatively identified as potential enclosure and boundary ditches of possible prehistoric or Roman date (Adcock, 2012; Fig. 3, **B**).
- 3.8. An aerial photography assessment was undertaken in 2002 which incorporated the Site and the area to the south of the study area (Deegan, 2002; Fig. 3, **C**). A number of modern earthwork features were identified, in addition to possible post-medieval or modern coal pits overlain by ridge and furrow, in an area immediately to the south of the Site (see Fig. 5).



- Site boundary
- Study area
- Prehistoric
- Roman

- Results of Geophysical Survey (Webb, 2002)
- — — Results of Magnetometry Survey (Adcock, 2012)



0 1:15,000 500m



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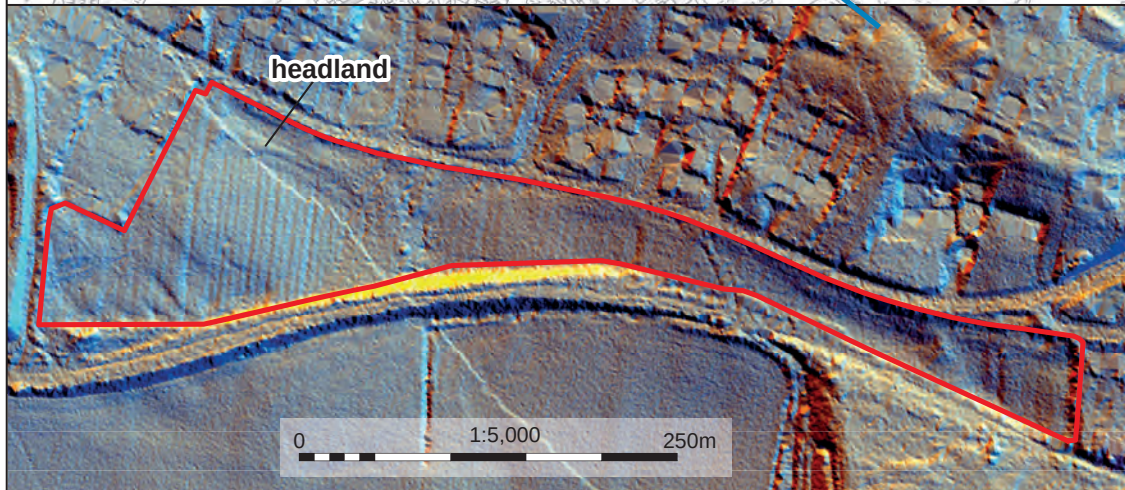
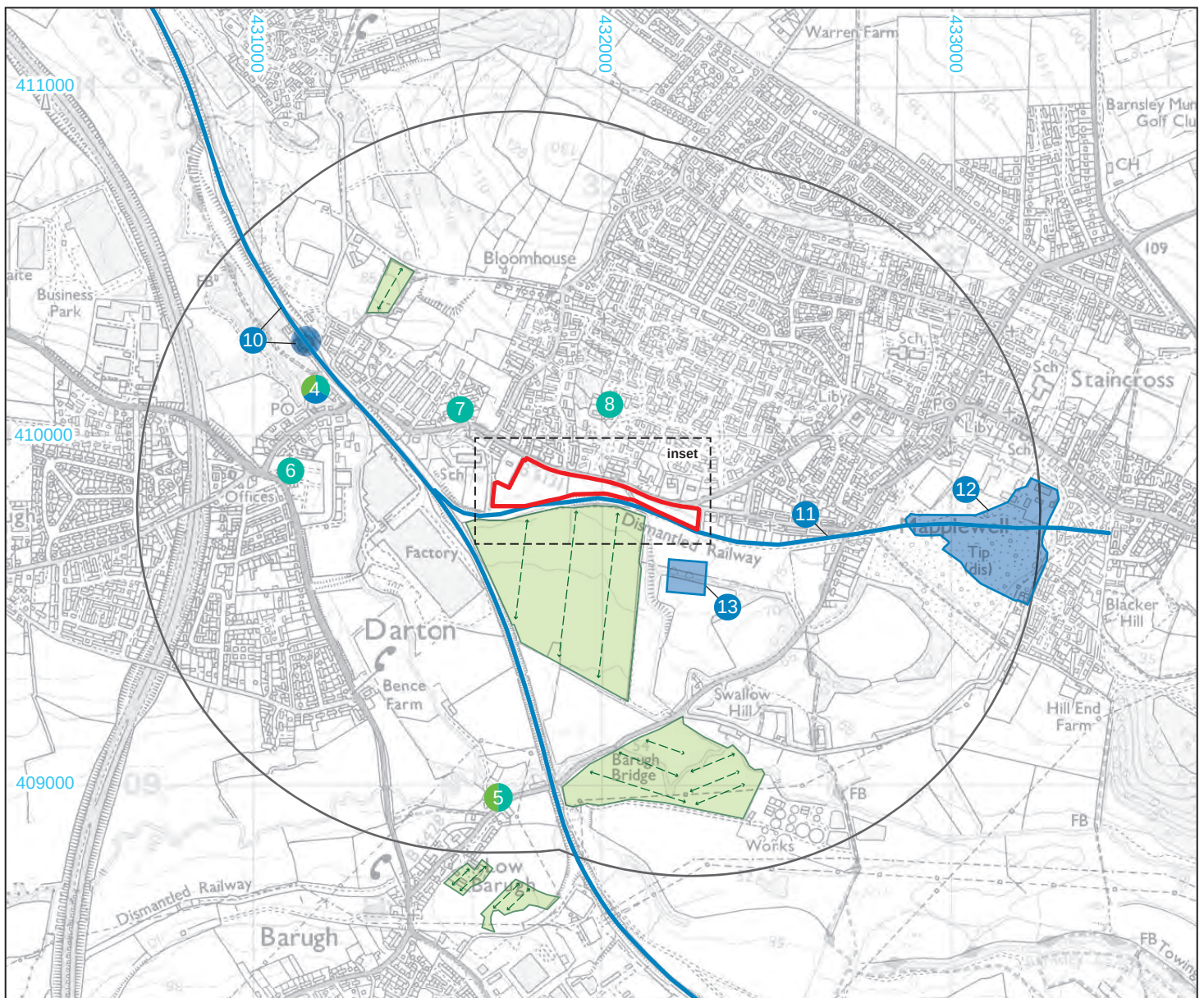
FIGURE TITLE

Prehistoric and Roman heritage assets

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Prehistoric and Roman

- 3.9.** The Site is located c. 380m east of the River Dearne which would have presented an attractive place for activity during the prehistoric period. However, within the study area there is a lack of excavated evidence to provide a clear picture of prehistoric activity. The only artefact of prehistoric origin recorded within the study area is a possible Mesolithic flint recovered c. 930m to the north of the Site (Fig. 4, **1**).
- 3.10.** The cropmark evidence identified as part of the aerial photography assessment (Deegan, 2002) recorded a D-shaped enclosure of possible late Iron Age or Roman date, in an area c. 1.1km to the south of the Site (Fig. 4, **2**). The subsequent magnetometry survey (Adcock, 2012) in the same area recorded a density of anomalies and revealed the D-shaped enclosure was part of a larger network of features. The anomalies were characterised as a series of probable enclosures and boundary ditches and a high magnetic response in some of the features suggests that they may have been infilled with a waste product of an industrial process. It should be noted that these possible features have not been investigated further therefore their function and date cannot be securely determined.
- 3.11.** The geophysical survey, c. 540m south of the Site (Webb, 2002; Fig. 5, **9**) identified a number of anomalies although the majority of these were interpreted as either modern or natural in origin. A small number of possible archaeological features were identified that were again interpreted as possible infilled ditches, although their date remains unknown. Due to their proximity to the results of the magnetometry survey they could be of a similar prehistoric or Roman date however, as noted above these possible features have not been investigated further therefore their function and date cannot be securely determined.
- 3.12.** Similarly to the prehistoric period, there is a paucity of recorded Roman features and artefacts within the study area. The only recorded find of Roman date within the study area includes an urn which contained a number of coins. This urn is most probably either a coin hoard or a ritual deposit due to its proximity to the River Dearne. It was recorded c. 400m south-west of the Site (AMIE 52420; Fig. 4, **3**) during the late 17th century and therefore no further details are available.



- Site boundary
- Study area
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern

LiDAR data - DTM at 50cm

Ridge and furrow area
(after multiple sources consulted
as part of this assessment)

0 1:20,000 1km



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PROJECT TITLE

Land south of Darton, Barnsley,
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FIGURE TITLE

Medieval, post-medieval and modern
heritage assets

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FIGURE NO.

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- 3.13. There is only a small amount of evidence which has securely been dated to the prehistoric and Roman periods within the study area however this may reflect the limited amount of archaeological fieldwork taken place in the area to date rather than an absence of remains. The results of the magnetometry (Fig. 4, 2) and geophysical (Fig. 4, 9) surveys undertaken in the south of the study area indicate that the valley of the River Dearne was likely utilised for activity in these periods.

Early medieval and medieval

- 3.14. There are no recorded archaeological remains of early medieval date within the study area. However, Darton is recorded as having five households in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Open Domesday, 2019) which suggests there has been a small settlement in the area since at least the early medieval period. Of the three entries in the Domesday, two indicate that the lands were granted to Ilbert de Lacey while the third entry notes some land was retained by the King William. The name Darton is recorded as both Dertune and Dertone in the Domesday which most probably derived from 'deer park or enclosure' indicating there may have been a deer park in the area (Smith, 1961).
- 3.15. The founding of the Parish of Darton in 1150 has been attributed to John de Lacey, the Earl of Lincoln (English Heritage, 1963). The South Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation project has noted that the plan form of the medieval settlement of Darton is unclear but settlement appears to have straddled both sides of the River Dearne (Marchant *et al.*, 2008). Darton's parish church, the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints, is situated c. 570m from the Site on the western bank of the River (Fig. 5, 6). While the current church dates to 1517, it is believed to be located on the site of an earlier 12th century church which burned down in the 15th century.
- 3.16. There is evidence of medieval industrial activity within the study area as two 13th century mills were recorded. Darton Mill, a corn mill is situated c. 580m to the north-west of the Site was first documented in 1260 and was next mentioned in 1767 (Marchant *et al.*, 2008; Fig. 5, 4). The site of the former Barugh Mill, a water powered corn mill, is also situated c. 840m south of the Site (The Mills Archive, n.d.; Fig. 5, 5). In addition, coal extraction is recorded in Darton as early as the 15th century. According to a Court Roll dated to 1413, five men were fined for mining coal from the 'Lord's waste' without his consent (Jackson, 1858).

3.17. Due to its peripheral position to the east of the settlement and away from the known areas of industry, the Site itself most probably comprised part of the wider agricultural landscape in the medieval period. During the Site walkover survey the slight earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation were observed in the western part of the Site (Photo 1). In addition, LiDAR data revealed regular linear anomalies consistent with medieval and post-medieval cultivation practices throughout the western part of the Site (see Fig. 5 inset). Therefore, the Site was most probably in use for agricultural purposes during the medieval period, as it is today.



Photo 1 Facing east within the Site (red arrow indicating earthwork remains of ridge and furrow)

Post-medieval and modern

3.18. The earliest cartographic source consulted as part of this assessment to depict the Site is Kelk's 'A map of the manor of Darton... with the several estates therein belonging to Godfrey Wentworth Esquire' and is dated to 1776 (Fig. 6). The Wentworth Family was one of the most prominent land-owning families in Yorkshire during the post-medieval period.

3.19. Although it was prior to parliamentary enclosure (see paragraph 3.22 for Act), this map depicts the Site as part of a series of fields which all have a linear boundaries



Photo 2 Facing west towards area of 'Sough Close'

3.20. There are no buildings recorded within the Site and all the fields are numbered, with the larger ones given a name. The fields in the western part of the Site are named 'Flatts' and 'Upper Flatts', this may refer to their position on a relatively level piece of ground (Field, 1972). The field central to the site is named 'Nether Close', *Nether* may refer to its low elevation as this is the area where the land within the Site begins to slope southwards. There are two fields named 'Sough Close' in the western section of the Site and *Sough* is often a reference to 'swampy land'. Today, this area is prone to waterlogging (Photo 2) and thus the name may be a reference to this. No award or apportionment which described the numbered plots within the Site was available for consultation, but it can be inferred from the available information that the land was in agricultural use and the name of the source indicates that Godfrey Wentworth, the Lord of the Manor of Darton, owned the land.

3.21. In the area to the north of the Site, the land appears unenclosed and is labelled as 'Freeholders' suggesting this area was common land or 'the Lord's waste'. A 17th century house, named Darton Hall is visible on Figure 6, c. 200m to the north-east of the Site within this area (Fig. 5, 7). It was the residence of the Beaumont family, another prominent family in the post-medieval period, and it is documented that in 1675 George Beaumont founded a Grammar School in the village (Moule, 1837).

Also, c. 200m to the north of the Site in a separate area labelled as 'Freeholders' another small building is visible, this is most probably the beginning of the 'The Oaks' a small farmstead. The building depicted on Figure 7 could potentially be the Grade II Listed 'Principal Barn at the Oaks' (Fig. 5, 8) however due to the limited detail of the source this cannot be confirmed.

3.22. Although the land within the Site had been enclosed into separate parcels by the late 18th century through a process of piecemeal enclosure, the Parish of Darton was not formally enclosed until 1821 (Dearnley, 1920). The parish map reproduced on Figure 7 has been tentatively dated to 1821 however the detail and quality of the map suggest it is possibly of a later, perhaps mid-19th century origin.

3.23. Although the accompanying Survey book of 1821 gives no indication of the land use within the plots, the land was most probably still in use for agricultural use as there were no buildings situated within them. The map depicts little change to the field boundaries within the Site other than the addition of '103a' to the north-west. A thin band of 'allotments' associated with their corresponding plot to the south are depicted to the north of the Site. It is not clear whether the land for the allotments has been allocated from the road to the north or from the land within the Site to the south. Due to the scale and accuracy of historic mapping and the subsequent accuracy of georeferencing, these 'allotments' may have been in fact situated within the Site.

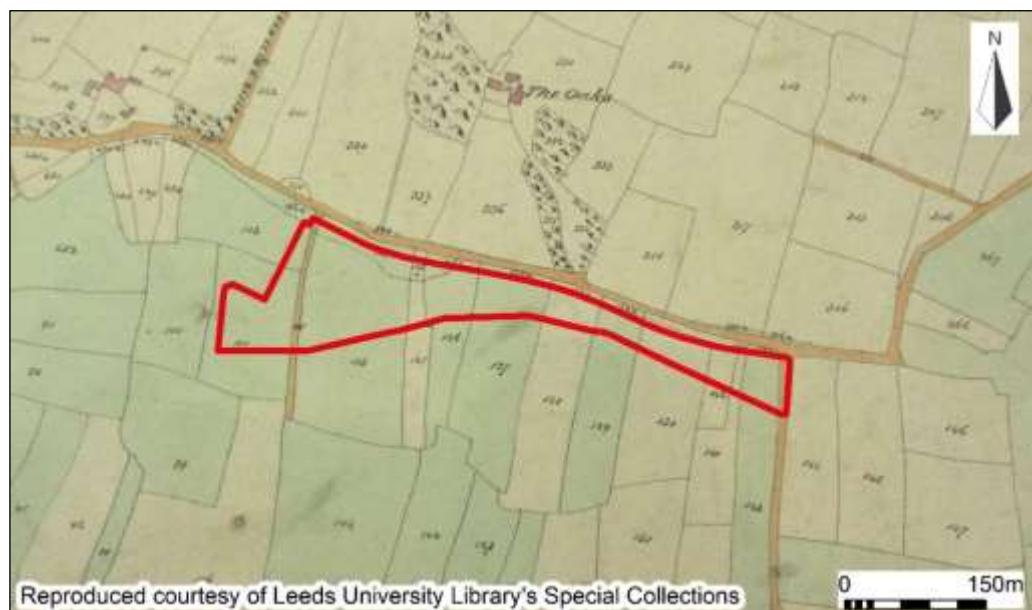


Fig. 7 Extract of the Map of Darton, c. 1821

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- 3.24. The Survey book states that the majority of the plots within the Site had retained their names or just had a slight alteration. Plot 101 was changed from 'Flatts' to 'Far Flatts' and plots 103 and 103a were still known as 'Upper Flatts'. Both were still owned by the Wentworth family but plot 101 was occupied by John Dickinson and plots 103 and 103a were occupied by Jonathan Hirst. Plot 126, 127 and 129 were also still owned by the Wentworth family. The Survey Book indicates that the Lord of Manor was now Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, the grandson of the Godfrey Wentworth, Lord of the Manor in the late 18th century. In 1825, the bank which Wentworth was a senior partner in, *Wentworth, Chaloner and Rishworth*, failed due to a recession. Wentworth was forced to declare bankruptcy and consequently had to sell the majority of his estates (University of Leeds, n.d.).
- 3.25. Plot 126 was known as 'Syke' and occupied by Revd. William Rafs, plot 127 was still known as Nether Close and was occupied by Thomas Denton. The name of plot 129 had changed from 'Sough Close' to 'Low Close' and was occupied by Frans Houghford. Plots 125 and 125a were owned by Rct. B. Batty and occupied by James Dunford and were known as 'Syke' and its associated 'allotment', respectively.
- 3.26. Plot 128, was known as 'Gale Close', and plot 130, the 'Upper Part of Low Close'. Both plots were owned and occupied by J. R. Beaumont Esquire, who was most probably a Beaumont of Darton Hall c. 200m north of the Site (Fig. 5, 7). Figure 7 indicates that Darton Hall had expanded as a series of outbuildings were now visible to the north-east of the probable original house. Similarly, The Oaks farmstead, c. 200m north of the Site had also expanded and the Grade II Listed 'Principal Barn at the Oaks' (Fig. 5, 8) is first visible on the 1821 map.

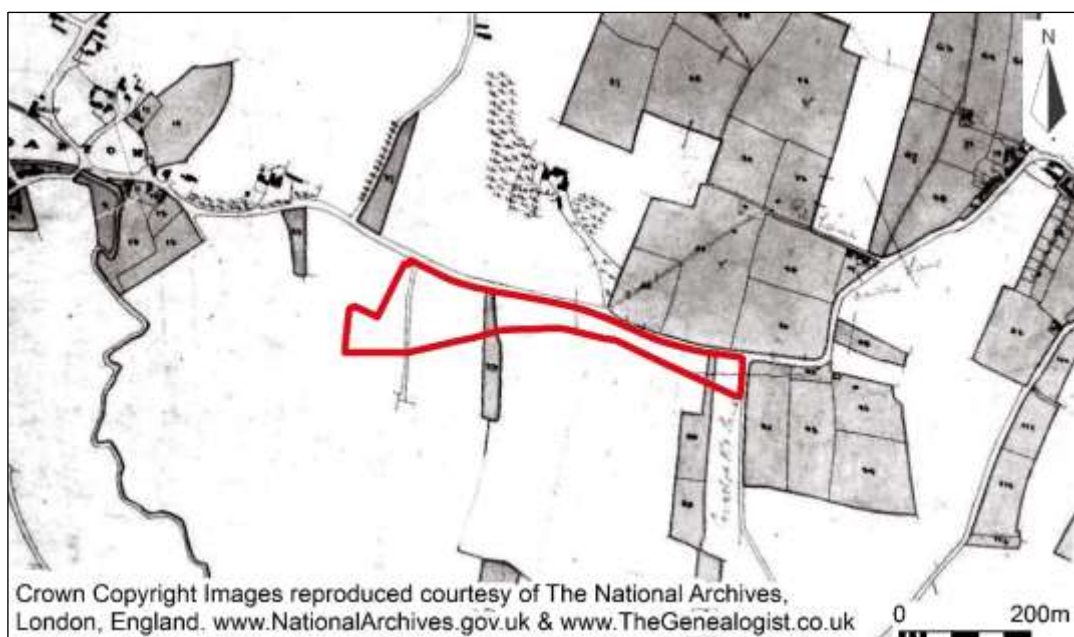


Fig. 8 Extract of the Tithe map of the Parish of Darton, 1844

3.27. The Tithe map of the Parish of Darton, dated to 1844, only shows field divisions where they relate to tithes and therefore detail is only provided for two relevant parcels of land within the Site (Fig. 8). The Apportionment illustrates that the plot numbered 29, which was central to the Site, was still owned by Benjamin Batty and named 'Syke and allotment' but was now occupied by Benjamin Peckett. The state of cultivation provided was 'grass' so it was most probably in use as pasture. The plot in the eastern side of the Site is numbered 40 and the Apportionment describes this parcel as being owned by Robert Pickles and occupied by Jonathan Turner. Again, the state of cultivation provided was 'grass' so this plot was also most probably in use as pasture.

3.28. In 1850, the Yorkshire and Lancashire (Barnsley Branch) Railway and associated Darton Railway Station, located c. 650m to the north-east of the Site, opened (Fig. 5, 10). This railway was the only one to serve both the east and west coasts through the industrial areas of Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire (The Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Society, 2014). As discussed in paragraph 3.15, the area had historically been part of an industrial landscape, as milling and mining had taken place within Darton since at least the medieval period, but the advent of the railway now meant coal mining could take place on a large-scale. The 6-inch Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 9) illustrates that by 1854 there were three collieries, 'Speedwell Colliery', 'New Speedwell Colliery' and 'Belle Vue Colliery', to the east of the Site (annotated on Fig. 9). It also illustrates that by 1854 there was little change

within the Site other than the loss of two field boundaries and the series of allotments to the north. The area central to the Site which had formerly been four narrower fields had become two large ones.

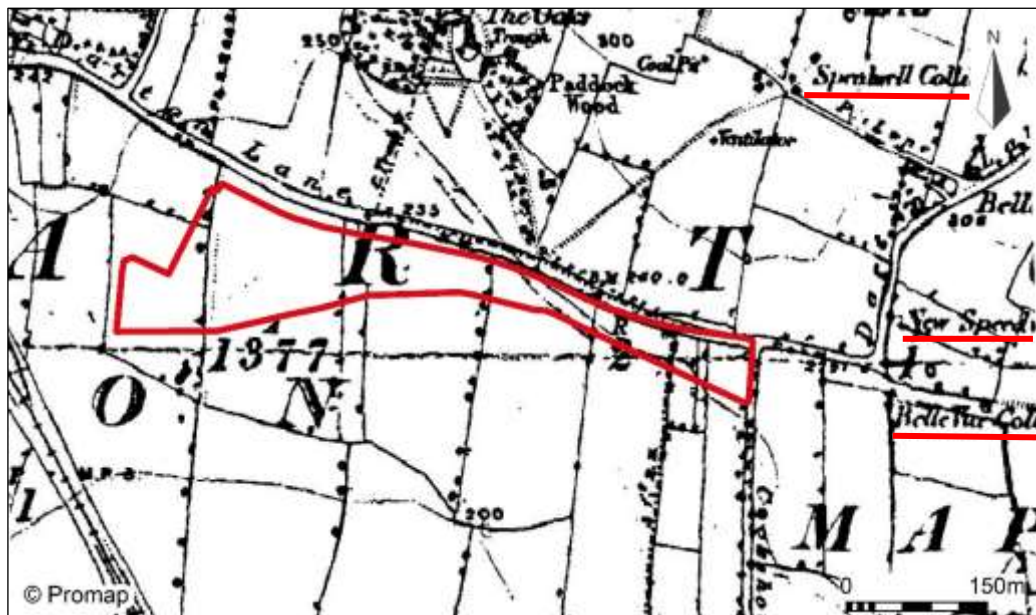


Fig. 9. 6-inch Ordnance Survey map, 1854

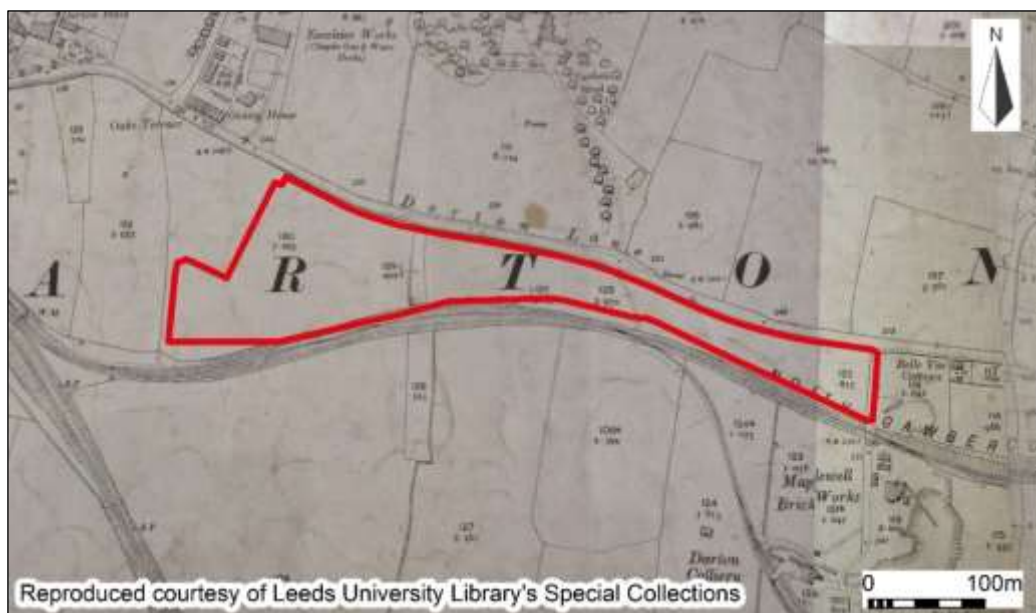


Fig. 10 Extract of 6-inch Ordnance Survey map, 1906

- 3.29. Further loss of field boundaries within the Site is illustrated on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps and by 1906 (Fig. 10) the Site was formed of five fields. The North Gawber Colliery Railway is visible running along the southern boundary of the Site (Fig. 5, 11). It connected the Yorkshire and Lancashire Railway with the

North Gawber Colliery situated c. 600m to the east of the Site which was sunk in 1854 (Northern Mine Research Society, n.d.; Fig. 5, **12**). There was most probably a degree of landscaping associated with the construction of the railway line. A path can be seen running north-south between two of the fields and leading to a crossing beneath the North Gawber Railway.

3.30. A further colliery was sunk in proximity to the Site in 1869, depicted on the map as Darton Colliery (Fig. 5, **13**), alongside Maplewell Brick works it is visible in an area c. 110m to the south of the Site.

3.31. The Ordnance Survey map of 1918 (not illustrated) shows no further change within the Site but to the north and east a small amount of residential development had developed. By the 1970s, cartographic sources indicate that residential development had fully encompassed the northern and eastern sides of Darton Lane.



Photo 3 Facing south from within the Site towards the dismantled North Gawber Colliery Railway

3.32. Darton Colliery was closed in 1948 and the North Gawber Colliery in 1987 (Northern Mine Research Society, n.d.). Cartographic sources indicate that the North Gawber Railway was dismantled in the period between 1983-1993 however

the position of the line is still visible today (Photo 3). Today, the Site itself comprises a number in fields which are currently in use as pasture.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The significance of known and potential archaeological remains

- 4.1. This assessment has identified that no designated archaeological remains are located within the Site; no *designated* archaeological remains will therefore be adversely physically affected by development within the Site. Known and potential *non-designated* archaeological remains identified within the Site comprise:

- potential prehistoric or Roman remains; and
- medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow and field boundaries.

- 4.2. The significance of these assets is discussed further below:

Potential prehistoric or Roman remains

- 4.3. A series of enclosures and boundary ditches thought to be of prehistoric or Roman date were recorded to the south of the study area. However, there is a paucity of recorded archaeological finds and features within the 1km study area, although, as acknowledged in the *Barnsley Local Plan Proposed Allocation Sites Assessment* (2016), the apparent absence of remains within the study area does not preclude the existence of previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site and the lack of recorded features may reflect the limited amount of archaeological fieldwork taken place in the area to date.

- 4.4. As such, whilst on the basis of the available information the potential for buried archaeological remains within the Site dating to prehistoric or Roman period is considered to be limited, the presence of such features cannot be entirely ruled out. If recorded within the Site it is unlikely that the remains would be of the such significance to warrant preservation in situ, and instead would constitute non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest.

Medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow and field boundaries

- 4.5. During the walkover survey the fragmentary above ground remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, in addition to a linear earthwork, were identified within the western part of the Site (Photo 4). The linear earthwork was found to correspond with a known field boundary illustrated on both Kelk's map of 1776 (Fig. 6) and the manor map of 1821 (Fig. 7). The significance of these features is derived from the visible contribution they make to an understanding of the historic landscape and accordingly they can only be considered of limited heritage significance.



Photo 4 Facing north within the Site towards linear earthwork (indicated by red arrow)

Previous Impacts

Coal mining

- 4.6. Information derived from the National Coal Authority (2019) indicate that there was a number of mine entry shafts surrounding the Site and shallow mine workings are recorded within the western part of the Site. The footprint of the directly affected ground appears to be limited to two small areas in the eastern and western sections of the Site however these areas are not illustrated on any cartographic sources viewed as part of this assessment.
- 4.7. The National Coal Authority (2019) defines shallow coal mine workings as those *'whose depth is 30 metres or less from the surface'*. Therefore where mining has occurred this may have resulted in the loss of potential buried archaeological remains. However, there is no indication of disturbance associated with mining on reviewed historic maps and the survival of ridge and furrow suggests that whilst seams beneath the Site may have been exploited, the ground surface and archaeology are unlikely to have been subject to extensive disturbance associated with mining.

Railway line

- 4.8. The North Gawber Colliery Railway is visible from the far eastern part of the Site but further westwards appears to have been set within a false cutting with embankments on either side (Photo 5). Due to the proximity of the Site to the railway and the cutting it is possible that the construction of both may have led to some disturbance within a corridor along the southern part of the Site. If present, buried archaeological remains within this limited southern corridor may have been removed or truncated as a result of construction works. However, the survival of ridge and furrow cultivation in this area indicates limited impact.



Photo 5 Facing south from within the Site towards the railway cutting (indicated by red arrow)

Cultivation

- 4.9. This assessment has identified that through much of its history the Site was in use primarily for agricultural purposes. It is likely this sustained function will have impacted on any archaeological horizons, if present within the Site. However, it is likely any truncation as a result of cultivation will have only impacted on the upper archaeological horizon.

Potential development effects

- 4.10. The proposed development comprises the construction of between 60-80 houses on the Site. No significant known archaeological remains have been identified within the Site, and there is considered to be a low potential for any significant unknown archaeological remains to survive buried within the Site. It is anticipated that no significant archaeological remains will therefore be truncated by the proposed development.
- 4.11. Any truncation (physical development effects) upon those less significant non-designated archaeological remains identified within the Site would primarily result from groundworks associated with construction. Such groundworks might include:
- pre-construction impacts associated with ground investigation works;
 - ground reduction;
 - construction ground works, including building and road foundation trench excavations and the excavation of service trenches;
 - excavation of new site drainage channels (including soakaways); and
 - landscaping and planting.
- 4.12. These groundworks could result in the disturbance to, or loss of, any buried archaeological features that may be present within their footprint, resulting in the total or partial loss of significance of these assets. The extent of the impact would be dependent on the type and depth of the proposed excavations. Any adverse effects on buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible in nature. However, any archaeological features present within the Site are unlikely to comprise remains of highest significance (i.e. equivalent to Scheduled Monuments). It is therefore considered that the potential archaeological resource within the Site would not require preservation *in situ*, nor would it influence development design.

5. THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 5.1. This section considers potential non-physical effects upon the significance of susceptible heritage assets within the Site environs. Non-physical effects are those that derive from changes to the setting of heritage assets as a result of new development.

Step 1: Identification of heritage assets potentially affected

- 5.2. Step 1 of the Second Edition of Historic England's 2017 'Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3' (GPA3) is to 'identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected' (see Appendix 1). GPA3 notes that Step 1 should identify the heritage assets which are likely to be affected as a result of any change to their setting, as a result of the development proposal (Historic England, 2017). This was achieved by undertaking a map-based search of the National Heritage List for England. This exercise identified 26 Listed Buildings within the study area (see Fig. 2), 20 of these are Grade II Listed graveslabs or footstones within the graveyard of the Grade I Listed All Saints Church (Fig. 2, **6**).
- 5.3. The Grade II Listed 'Principal barn at The Oaks approximately 20 metres north-east of Farmhouse', c. 200m to the north (Fig. 2, **8**), is considered potentially sensitive to the proposed development given its proximity to the Site; thus, this asset has been subject to greater scrutiny to clarify the potential development effects (see below).
- 5.4. The Site visit, and study area walkover, identified that there would be no non-physical impact upon the significance of any other heritage assets as a result of changes to the use and/or appearance of the Site. These unaffected assets comprise the Grade I Listed All Saints Church and its associated Grade II Listed graveslabs and footstones (Fig. 2, **6**). The Church is situated some distance to the west of the Site, on the opposite side of the River Deane and Barnsley Branch Railway line meaning there is no inter-visibility between the two. Its setting principally comprises its own immediate surroundings, most notably its graveyard with associated Grade II Listed monuments. The proposed development is considered to have no impact on its significance and no further settings assessment is required.
- 5.5. The 'Sunday School', '17, 19 and 21, Church Street' and the 'Former United Methodist Free Church, including attached Railings at Front' are also considered to be unaffected by the proposed development. Similarly, to the Church, they lie some

distance to the west or east, with no inter-visibility between them and the Site. No meaningful connection between these three heritage assets and the Site has been identified; as such the proposed development is considered to have no impact on their heritage significance and no further settings assessment is required.

- 5.6. The Grade II Listed Barugh Bridge, c. 700m to the south of the Site is also not considered potentially sensitive to possible development within the Site. The setting of the bridge principally comprises the River Dearne, Dearne Hall Road on which it is situated and the surrounding agricultural landscape. The Site itself is part of the wider agricultural landscape, and is a sufficient distance away and also screened by a line of trees on the southern side of the railway line (Photo 6) not to form part of the setting of the Bridge; as such the proposed development is considered to have no impact on the character or appearance of the bridge and no further settings assessment is required.



Photo 6 Facing north from Barugh Bridge towards the Site (indicated by red arrow)

Steps 2 – 3: Assessment of setting and potential effects of the development

- 5.7. This section presents the results of Steps 2 to 3 of the settings assessment, which have been undertaken in regards to the potentially susceptible heritage asset, the Grade II Listed 'Principal barn at The Oaks approximately 20 metres north-east of

Farmhouse’. Step 2 assesses the degree to which setting contributes to the significance of the heritage assets, or how it allows their significance to be appreciated. Step 3 then considers how, if at all, and to what extent any anticipated changes to the setting of those assets, as a result of development within the Site, might affect their significance or the ability to appreciate it.

Grade II Listed ‘Principal barn at The Oaks approximately 20 metres north-east of Farmhouse’

- 5.8. The barn is located c. 200m to the north of the Site (Fig. 2, 8). The significance of the barn is principally derived from its historic and aesthetic quality. The Listing Description describes it as of probable late 17th century date although it is not depicted until the 1821 Map of Darton (Fig. 7). It has an attached 19th century horse-engine house and is constructed of coursed rubble with a stone slate roof, except to the rear, which has a Welsh slate roof. It is formed of five bays with a full height cart entry to the central bay (English Heritage, 1987).
- 5.9. Today, its setting principally comprises a high point just off Oaks Wood Drive in an area enclosed to the north, west and south by a thick tree line. Historically, the barn would have formed part of a farm complex which was similarly enclosed by trees set within the wider agricultural landscape (see Figs. 7, 8, 9 & 10).
- 5.10. Its setting has been subject to much change as it no longer forms part of a farm complex and the original farmhouse has been replaced by a modern stone-built bungalow and it sits alongside five other stone built residential buildings. Outside of the enclosed former farm complex, modern residential development encompasses it on all sides. This residential development is visible from within the farm complex as only a low stone wall forms the boundary on the west side.
- 5.11. No direct association between the barn and the Site has been identified from cartographic and archival sources. Despite its prominent position on a high point within the landscape intervening built form and the tree line to the south prevents views into the farm complex and towards the barn, from the Site (Photo 7).
- 5.12. While historically the agricultural nature of the Site would have formed a small part of the wider setting of the barn it has been established that today the Site is not visible from the barn due to intervening modern built form, and it is not considered to form part of its setting. The proposed development of between 60-80 houses within the Site will not alter the character of the current setting of the barn, as such no resultant harm to the significance of this asset has been identified.



Photo 7 Facing north from Site up Oaks Wood Drive (farm complex indicated by red arrow)

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1. This assessment has evaluated the potential for buried archaeological remains to occur within the Site and the extent to which the proposed development will impact on these remains. It has also considered the potential development effects upon nearby heritage assets through changes to their setting, including the Grade II Listed 'Principal barn at The Oaks approximately 20 metres north-east of Farmhouse'.
- 6.2. Sources consulted for this assessment indicate that the Site has comprised agricultural land from at least the medieval period, suggested by the fragmentary earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation visible within the western part of the Site. The significance of these features is derived from the contribution they make to an understanding of the historic landscape and as such they can be considered of limited significance.
- 6.3. No further buried archaeological remains have previously been recorded within the Site and there is a paucity of archaeological remains in the wider study area. Therefore, the potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains to occur is considered to be limited. However, any potential remains could be disturbed, truncated or removed by the proposed development as a result of groundworks associated with construction. Any such remains are unlikely to be of such significance as to influence or preclude development within the Site. On the basis of current information there are no constraints to the proposed development and it does not conflict with national and local planning policy relating to the historic environment.
- 6.4. An appropriate and proportionate level of settings assessment has also been undertaken in respect of the designated heritage assets within the study area. Particular attention was paid to the Grade II Listed 'Principal barn at The Oaks approximately 20 metres north-east of Farmhouse', given its proximity to the Site. It is considered that the proposals will not alter the setting of this or any other heritage assets that would result in harm to their significance.
- 6.5. On the basis of current information this Heritage Desk-Based Assessment has identified no overriding heritage constraints that would preclude development within the Site. However, it is recommended that consultation is undertaken with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority regarding the potential

archaeological resource within the Site, in order to identify an appropriate scope of further works to be undertaken prior to development.

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1821	Map of Darton
1844	Tithe map of the Manor of Darton
1854	6-inch Ordnance Survey map
1906	6-inch Ordnance Survey map
1914	25-inch Ordnance Survey map

1932	25-inch Ordnance Survey map
1948	6-inch Ordnance Survey map

APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

Heritage Statute: Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings are buildings of ‘special architectural or historic interest’ and are subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (‘the Act’). Under Section 7 of the Act *‘no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a Listed Building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised.’* Such works are authorised under Listed Building Consent.

Under Section 66 of the Act ‘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 feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses’.

National heritage policy: the National Planning Policy Framework (‘NPPF’)

Heritage assets and heritage significance

Heritage assets comprise ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest’ (NPPF (2018), Annex 2).

The NPPF (2018), Annex 2, states that the significance of a heritage asset may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ (2008) looks at significance as a series of ‘values’ which include ‘evidential’, ‘historical’, ‘aesthetic’ and ‘communal’ (see below).

Designated heritage assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas (designated under the relevant legislation; NPPF (2018), Annex 2).

The setting of heritage assets

The ‘setting’ of a heritage asset comprises *‘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’* (NPPF (2018), Annex 2). Thus it is important to note that ‘setting’ is not a heritage asset: it may contribute to the value of a heritage asset.

Guidance on assessing the effects of change upon the setting and significance of heritage assets is provided in ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets’, which has been utilised for the present assessment (see below).

Levels of information to support planning applications

Paragraph 189 of the NPPF (2018) identifies that *‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.’*

Designated heritage assets

Paragraph 184 of the NPPF (2018) explains that heritage assets *‘are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance’*.

Paragraph 193 notes that *‘when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance’*.

Paragraph 194 goes on to note that *‘substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building...should be exceptional and substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites) ‘should be wholly exceptional’*.

Paragraph 196 clarifies that *‘Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.’*

Development Plan

The Barnsley Local Plan (adopted January 2019) adheres to the guidance given by the NPPF. Policy ‘HE1 The Historic Environment’ states:

‘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:-...

- Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features....*

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....

...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.'

Policy 'HE6 Archaeology' states:

'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;*

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- *An assessment of the significance of the remains; and*
 - *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.*

Good Practice Advice 1-3

Historic England has issued three Good Practice Advice notes ('GPA1–3') which support the NPPF. The GPAs note that they do not constitute a statement of Government policy, nor do they seek to prescribe a single methodology: their purpose is to assist local authorities, planners, heritage consultants, and other stakeholders in the implementation of policy set out in the NPPF (2018). This report has been produced in the context of this advice, particularly 'GPA2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' and 'GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets'.

GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

GPA2 sets out the requirement for assessing 'heritage significance' as part of the application process. Paragraph 8 notes that '*understanding the nature of the significance is important to understanding the need for and best means of conservation.*' This includes assessing the extent and level of significance, including the contribution made by its 'setting' (see GPA3 below). Page 3 notes that '*a desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so*'.

GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets

The NPPF (Annex 2: Glossary) defines the setting of a heritage asset as '*the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced*'. Step 1 of the settings assessment requires heritage assets which may be affected by development to be identified. Historic England notes that for the purposes of Step 1 this process will comprise heritage assets '*where that experience is capable of being affected by a proposed development (in any way)...*'.

Step 2 of the settings process ‘*assess[es] the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated*’, with regard to its physical surrounds; relationship with its surroundings and patterns of use; experiential effects such as noises or smells; and the way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated. Step 3 requires ‘*assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)*’ – specifically to ‘*assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it*’, with regard to the location and siting of the development, its form and appearance, its permanence, and wider effects.

Step 4 of GPA3 provides commentary on ‘*ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm*’. Paragraph 37 notes that ‘*Maximum advantage can be secured if any effects on the significance of a heritage asset arising from development liable to affect its setting are considered from the project’s inception.*’ Paragraph 39 notes that ‘*good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement*’.

Heritage significance

Discussion of heritage significance within this assessment report makes reference to several key documents. With regard to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas it primarily discusses ‘architectural and historic interest’, which comprises the special interest for which they are designated.

The NPPF provides a definition of ‘significance’ for heritage policy (Annex 2). This states that heritage significance comprises ‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic’. This also clarifies that for World Heritage Sites ‘*the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance*’.

Regarding ‘levels’ of significance the NPPF (2018) provides a distinction between: designated heritage assets of the highest significance; designated heritage assets not of the highest significance; and non-designated heritage assets.

Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ (2008) expresses ‘heritage significance’ as comprising a combination of one or more of: evidential value, historical value, aesthetic value, and communal value.

Effects upon heritage assets

Heritage benefit

The NPPF clarifies that change in the setting of heritage assets may lead to heritage benefit. Paragraph 200 of the NPPF (2018) notes that *‘Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably’*.

GPA3 notes that *‘good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement’* (Paragraph 14). Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ states that *‘Change to a significant place is inevitable, if only as a result of the passage of time, but can be neutral or beneficial in its effects on heritage values. It is only harmful if (and to the extent that) significance is reduced’* (Paragraph 84).

Specific heritage benefits may be presented through activities such as repair or restoration, as set out in Conservation Principles.

Heritage harm to designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2018) does not define what constitutes ‘substantial harm’. The High Court of Justice does provide a definition of this level of harm, as set out by Mr Justice Jay in *Bedford Borough Council v SoS for CLG and Nuon UK Ltd*. Paragraph 25 clarifies that, with regard to ‘substantial harm’: *‘Plainly in the context of physical harm, this would apply in the case of demolition or destruction, being a case of total loss. It would also apply to a case of serious damage to the structure of the building. In the context of non-physical or indirect harm, the yardstick was effectively the same. One was looking for an impact which would have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced’*.

Effects upon non-designated heritage assets

Paragraph 197 of the NPPF (2018) guides that *‘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 judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset’*.

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Our Ref.	HER/AMIE/NH LE Ref.	Description	Period
1	AMIE 52598 MSY9385	"Mesolithic type" flints recorded at an unknown date	Prehistoric
2	MSY12368	An aerial photography assessment identified a possible D-shaped enclosure of possible late Iron Age or Roman date. A later magnetometry survey identified it was most probably part of a series of boundary ditches and enclosures.	Prehistoric/ Roman
3	AMIE 52420	A Roman urn recovered during the 17th century which contained a number of coins	Roman
4	MSY12296	Darton Mill, a medieval and post-medieval corn mill which was converted into a saw mill in the late 19th century	Medieval/ Post-medieval/ Modern
5	MSY12565	Site of the former Barugh Corn Mill which had origins in the 13th century	Medieval/ Post-medieval
6	AMIE 52424 MSY3989	16th century Grade I Listed All Saints Church and 20 Grade II Listed grave slabs and footstones dating to between the mid-17th century and the late 18th century	Post-medieval
7	MSY5292	Site of Darton Hall, a 17th century house demolished in 1966	Post-medieval
8	NHLE 1192786	The Grade II Listed 'Principal barn at The Oaks approximately 20 metres north-east of Farmhouse'	Post-medieval
9	ESY178	A geophysical survey recorded a number of anomalies which may be of prehistoric or Roman date	Prehistoric/ Roman
10	AMIE 1374519 AMIE 501260	Yorkshire & Lancashire Railway (Barnsley Branch) and Darton Railway Station which both opened in 1850	Modern
11	-	North Gawber Colliery railway which was constructed in the late 19th to early 20th century	Modern
12	AMIE 765393	North Gawber Colliery which was sunk in 1869 and closed in 1987	Modern
13	AMIE 762866	Darton Colliery, in use from the late 19th century until it closed in 1948	Modern

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