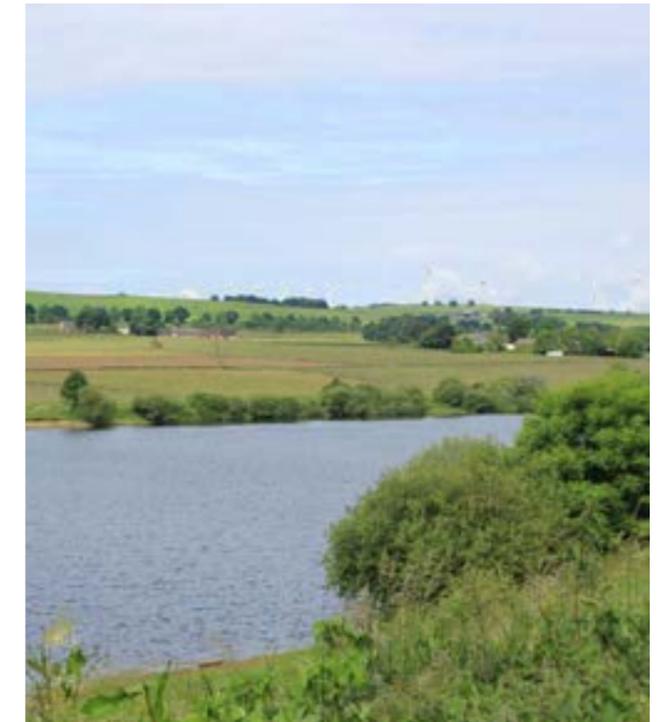


PENISTONE HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

AUGUST 2016





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Introduction

This report presents a summary of the history and character of Penistone in Barnsley Metropolitan Borough. It has been prepared by consultants at AECOM on behalf of Locality, working closely with the Penistone Neighbourhood Group and is based on a detailed appraisal of the area carried out through desk study and fieldwork.

Landscape character assessment is a process used to describe and articulate what is special and distinctive about a particular place by identifying recognisable patterns of elements or characteristics that make one landscape different from another. Landscape is defined by the European Landscape Convention as “..... an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and / or human factors.” This definition is broad and encompasses natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas.

The information generated through the process of characterisation can be used as evidence to support the planning and design process. This approach is supported by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which states that neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies based on an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics (DCLG, 2012). In doing so, policies can ensure that development responds to local character and history, and reflects the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation.



Dam at the south-eastern end of the Scout Dike Reservoir



Buildings on High Street in Penistone

Approach

The approach of this study follows well-established landscape character assessment techniques. The detailed desk study and fieldwork carried out to inform this assessment underpins the classification and description of character areas and broadly follows the process set out in the “Approach to Landscape Character Assessment” (Natural England, 2014). This approach has been tailored to meet the specific needs of the neighbourhood planning process and draws on further best practice guidance including:

- Using Historic Landscape Characterisation (Historic England 2004);
- Character and identity Townscape and heritage appraisals in housing market renewal areas (Historic England and CABE 2008); and
- Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice (Historic England 2010).

Historic England, previously English Heritage has issued a number of guidance and best practice notes covering a range of issues in relation to the conservation and management of historic places and heritage assets all of which are available on the Historic England website (<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/>).

This study builds upon previous work carried out by the Penistone Neighbourhood Group including Penistone Community Led Plan (Penistone Town Council, 2013).

A survey of the local community was carried out at a series of open events, as well as a questionnaire distributed to all homes in the civil parish. The Community Led Plan sets out the direction for Penistone between 2013-2018 and after that will be subject to review. It covers a series of issues and aims to set out actions to deal with these issues in the lifetime of the Plan. These issues are:

- Penistone the place – comprising Penistone’s value, housing, green space, footpaths and bridleways, education and the Library, and crime and safety;
- Local economy – comprising shopping, the market, business needs and tourism;
- Travel and transport – comprising trains, buses, road safety, Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) access, cycling and parking;
- Sports and leisure – comprising sports and leisure activities, growing food, children’s play areas and local services (healthcare services and social integration); and
- Energy – comprising energy efficiency and renewable energy.

CONTEXT



Context

This section of the report describes the location and context of the Penistone area and summarises current planning policies which are relevant to the study.

Planning policy context

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2012

The NPPF requires local authorities to set out in their Local Plan a positive vision for the enhancement and enjoyment of heritage assets (DCLG, 2012). Part 12 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment clearly states that local authorities should recognise “the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness” and should seek “opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place”.

Planning Practice Guidance, 2014

Planning Practice Guidance was reviewed, catalogued and published on the internet by the government in 2014 (DCLG, 2014). The section on design includes guidance on promoting landscape character (Paragraph: 007Reference ID: 26-007-20140306). It states that “development should seek to promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development” and that the “successful integration of new development with their surrounding context is an important design objective”.

Local Planning Policy

Barnsley Core Strategy, 2011

The Barnsley Core Strategy currently forms the key piece of planning policy for the area (Barnsley MBC, 2011). The policies that are relevant to character and heritage include: CSP 29 Design, CSP 30 The Historic Environment, CSP 33 Green Infrastructure, and CSP 34 Protection of Green Belt.

The CSP 29 Design states that new development should respect, utilise and enhance “topography, green infrastructure assets ... views and vistas to key buildings, landmarks, skylines and gateways ... heritage, townscape and landscape character”. In terms of heritage, CSP 30 The Historic Environment sets out that development should protect or enhance “the character and/or appearance of Conservation Areas ... Scheduled Ancient Monuments [Scheduled Monuments] ... Listed Buildings ... archaeological remains ... historic parks and gardens and other historic landscapes including key views ...”.

In CSP 33, the need to “protect, maintain, enhance and create an integrated network of connected and multi-functional Green Infrastructure assets...” is set out and the River Don Valley Corridor is mentioned as a strategic Green Infrastructure asset. 77% of the borough of Barnsley is Green Belt and therefore CSP34 deals with its protection, stating that: “In order to protect the countryside and open land around built up areas the extent of the Green Belt will be safeguarded and remain unchanged. The Green Belt boundaries will be subject to localised review only which may result in changes necessary

to deliver the borough’s distribution of new employment sites as set out in CSP12”.

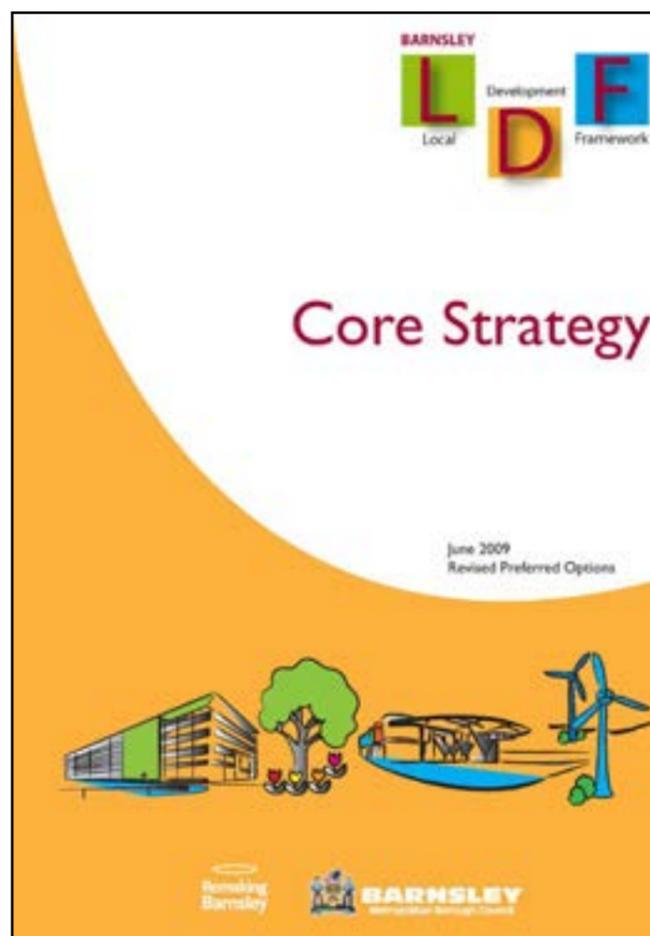
Barnsley Local Plan, 2016

The Barnsley Local Plan is under consultation until August 2016 and will then be sent to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. There are a number of policies proposed which deal with heritage and character; these include Policy D1: Design, Policy HE1: The Historic Environment, Policy GI1: Green Infrastructure, and Policy GB1: Protection of Green Belt. These policies roughly follow the same principles as established in the Core Strategy of 2011.

This report is also informed by another study relevant to the local area:

Barnsley Landscape Character Assessment, 2002

The Barnsley Landscape Character Assessment was undertaken as part of the Unitary Development Plan review and identified six landscape types within Barnsley Metropolitan Borough. These landscape types are further split into 17 landscape character areas, which have a specific geographic location. These are considered further in the Character Assessment section (Page 16) below.



Barnsley Core Strategy



Barnsley Landscape Character Assessment

Location

Penistone is located in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley, approximately 10km to the south-west of Barnsley, as shown on Figure 1. It is situated approximately 17km south-east of Huddersfield and 19km north-west of Sheffield. The area of Penistone is a civil parish of approximately 2,262 hectares (22.62km²) and includes the town of Penistone, as well as the villages of Cubley, Springvale, Thurlstone, Millhouse Green and Hoylandswaine. The population of Penistone civil parish was approximately 11,000 at the last census in 2011.

To the immediate west of the Penistone civil parish is the parish of Dunford, to the north-west is Gunthwaite and Ingbirchworth. South of Penistone parish is Langsett, to the south-east is Oxspring. Finally, to the east is Silkstone and to the north / north-east of Penistone is the parish of Cawthorne. In addition, the Peak District National Park boundary falls 1km to the south-west of the Parish.

The parish of Penistone is crossed by two key transport routes – the A628 and the A629. The A628 is a major Pennine crossing, running west-east between Hollingworth (approximately 10 miles east of Manchester), and Pontefract in West Yorkshire. Running north-south, the A629 connects Skipton and Rotherham via Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield. The A628 and A629 cross each other just to the south of Hoylandswaine. The study area only has two secondary routes which complement the 'A' roads; these are the B6106 and the B6462. The B6106 is a 10.8km route which runs north-west from Thurlstone towards Holmfirth, whereas the B6462 is the former route of the A629 prior to construction of the Penistone bypass, linking Scout Dike to the north-west of Penistone with Thurgoland.

In terms of key gateways and nodes, there are a number of locations within the study area which are thresholds and meeting points. Most obviously is the centre of Penistone, which forms a key and busy node. In addition, the junction of the A628 and A629 forms a key transport node. The settlements of Millhouse Green, Scout Dike, Hoylandswaine and Spring Vale act as gateways to the wider parish.

Water exerts a strong influence on the character of the area with the River Don flowing west-east through the centre of Penistone civil parish, and Scout Dike and Royd Moor reservoirs providing recreational amenity in the north-west of the area. In addition, the Transpennine Trail forms an important recreational route, running west-east broadly parallel with the River Don (along an old railway embankment). National Cycle Route 62 mirrors this route through the study area. National Cycle Route 672 meets National Cycle Route 62 at Millhouse Green and follows the route of the Transpennine Trail spur to Kirkburton.

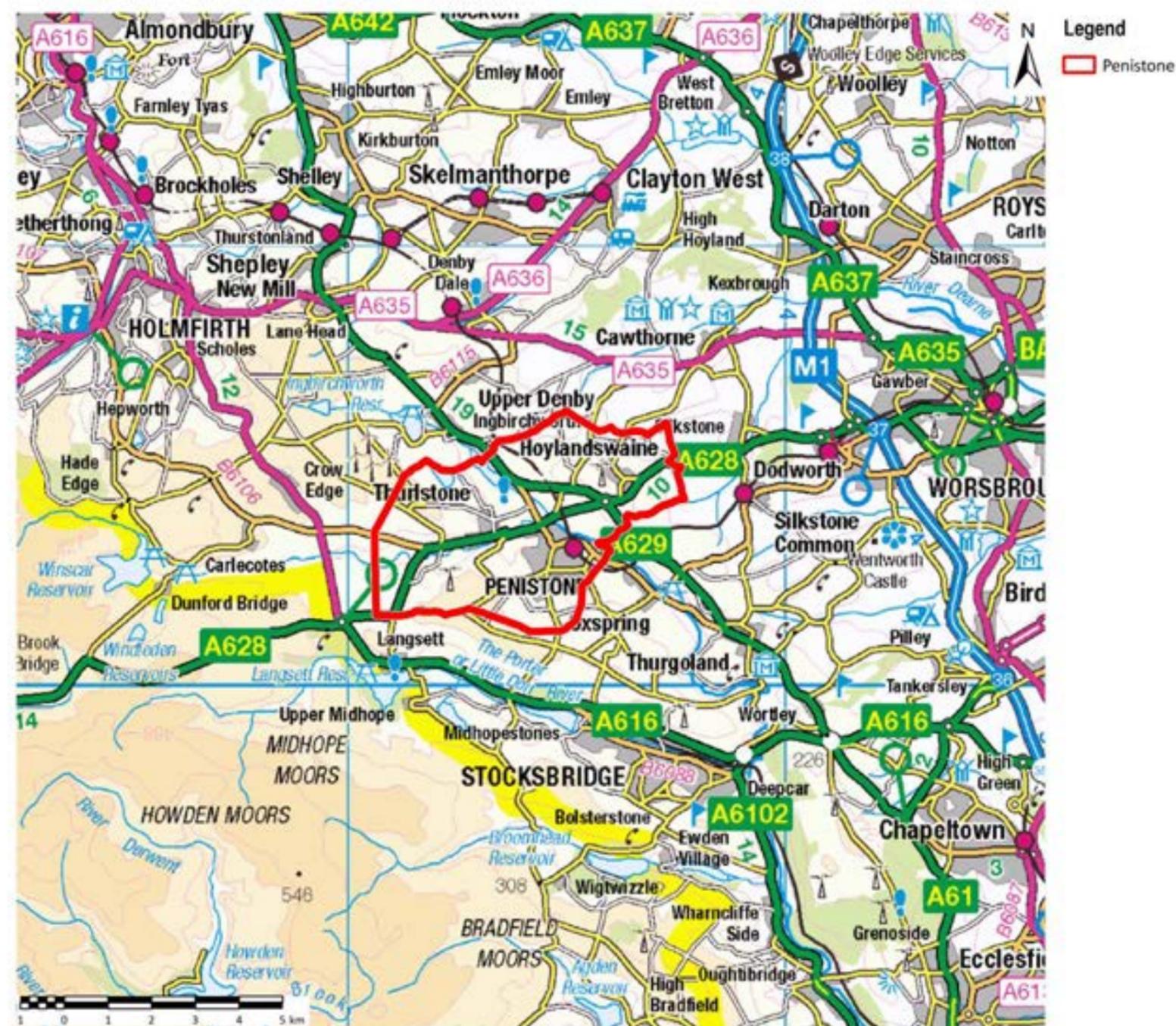
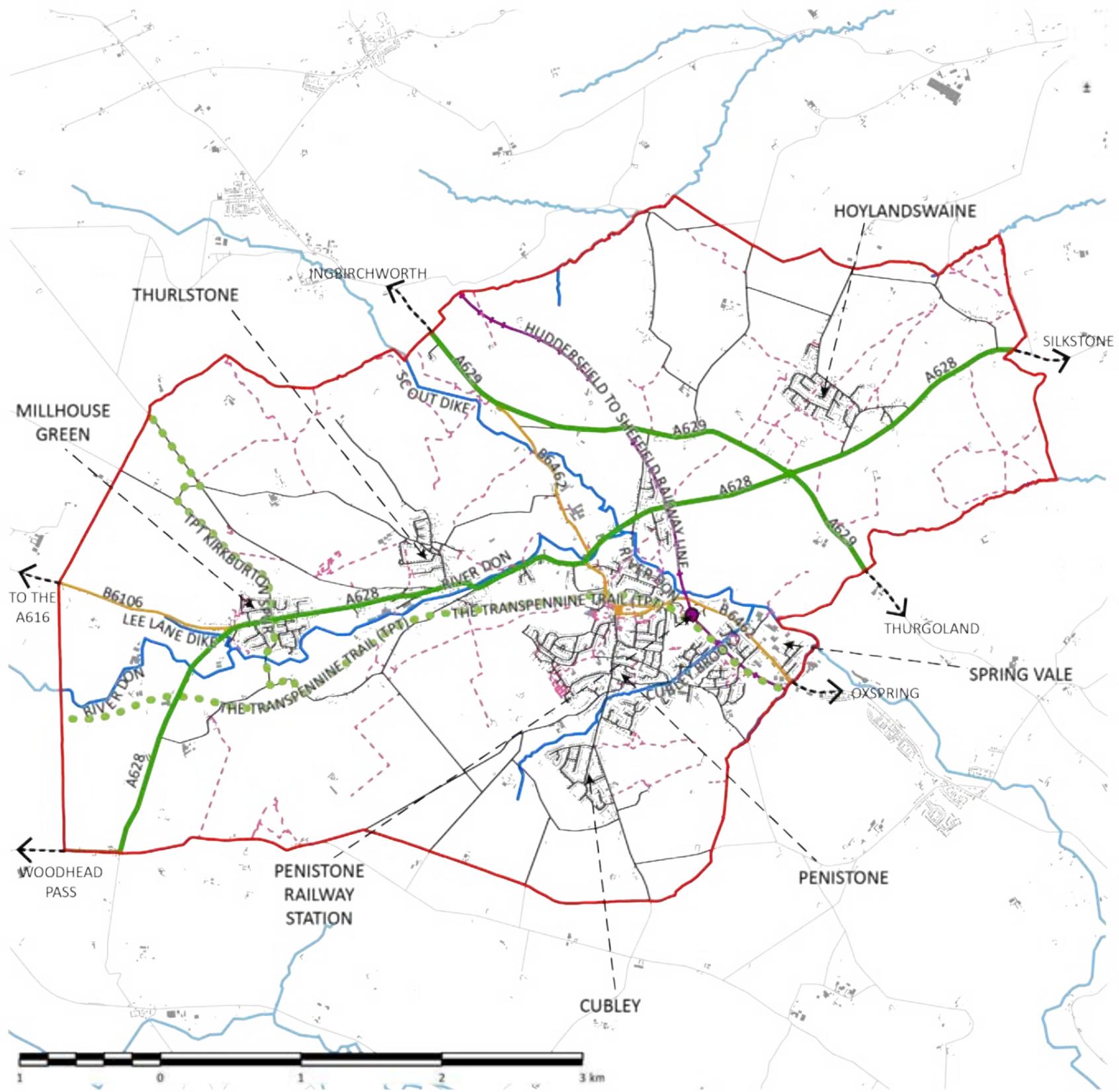


Figure 1: Location and Context

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- Legend
- Penistone Parish
 - Primary 'A' Road
 - Secondary 'B' Road
 - Local Road
 - National Cycle Route
 - Public Right of Way
 - Railway Station
 - Railway Line
 - River



The Transpennine Trail is a key recreational feature in the Parish



Penistone has its own railway station on the Huddersfield-Sheffield line

Figure 2: Connectivity

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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT



Historic Development

Earliest evidence of human habitation of the area dates to the pre-historic period with flint tools and stone axes found on the moors and earthworks at Denby Common, Langsett and Roughbirchworth. Other indicators are marked on old Ordnance survey maps as 'Castle Hill' or 'Castle Dyke' and provide clues about early settlers within the area.

The earliest mention of Penistone is in the Domesday Book where it is called Pengestone and Alric was Lord of the area. The origin of this name has been disputed. It is sometimes said to derive from a personal name such as pening, an Old English name, or Penny used from at least 1273 and probably earlier. Others suggest that the name derives from the Celtic word Pen meaning a prominent hill with tun being a universal word for village or settlement.

Many of the farms and hamlets in the old parish of Penistone (which extended over the moors to the county boundary in the west) were first recorded by name in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries when local records began, but at that time some may have been centuries old.

Documentary sources suggest that Penistone was an active settlement during the medieval period. The focus of activity was in the village itself particularly around the church. The faint traces of ridge and furrow plough marks within the area are remnants of the medieval open field system of farming and indicative of an ancient landscape and represent medieval agriculture and farming activity. Penistone was at this time a rural and agricultural community and this state of affairs continued until the 18th century.

During the 17th century the Riches, an influential major landowner within the area developed a complex of buildings at Bullhouse. This area contains a large selection of 17th century buildings all centred on Bullhouse Hall, a grade II* listed building, what has been referred to as the greatest house in these parts. The Rich family records back in the 1370. The Riches owned two corn mills at Bullhouse and two fulling mills for thickening and cleansing cloth at Millhouse and Thurlstone. Their influence is still readily visible through the collection of impressive 17th century buildings at Bullhouse.

During the 18th century Penistone and the surrounding areas were still rural. The earliest map covering the study area is the 1772 Thomas Jeffrey map of Yorkshire. This early edition shows the whole county in some detail in the pre-industrial era with many of the most prominent features marked on it. Penistone is written in bold type and capital letters which signifies it as a larger settlement of slightly more importance than the smaller villages around it. The nucleus of Penistone at this time is around the church of St. John the Baptist and the High Street, with the surrounding area of a rural character. This map is fairly detailed with the church well illustrated and the gradients of the area accurately portrayed. In 1741 the old track along which salt had been brought from Cheshire over Woodhead and across the county boundary at Saltersbrook towards Salter Hill and the markets at Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham had been converted into a turnpike road. The pattern of ancient highways and byways of Penistone is still evident in the landscape and have informed the development of the area with some of the oldest routes still being used by modern traffic - many have listed milestones indicating the routes. Others have become overgrown but evidence such as holloways, packhorse bridges, and guide stoops indicate their former use and importance.

These routes connected the villages, hamlets and farmsteads to each other and the wider country.

Around the early 19th century, the economy of the area was still focussed on agriculture and relied heavily on sheep farming. The lack of development in this town was apparent even to the casual observer. John Holland wrote in his 1837 book, *Tour of the Don* that "Penistone has often been called in joke 'the finished town' – not from the perfection of the plan...but from the fact that no additions appear to have been made." However, weaving and clothiers were also on the rise. Thurlstone for example had 40 weavers, 21 clothiers, 4 cloth dressers, a slubber, a yarn maker and a dyer. This is represented through the large proportion of weavers' cottages still evident within Thurlstone and indicated that agriculture was no longer the focus of the economy. During the last quarter of the century, the preparation and spinning processes became mechanised by water power.

The 19th century was a period of dramatic change for the area. The Enclosures Act of 1819-1826 transformed the countryside by the division of the commons and wastes into the rectangular, stone walled fields that are now a feature of the landscape. At this time Penistone is listed as having acreage of 420 made up of commons, fields and wastes and in 1801, the population of the town was a mere 493. At the same time new textile mills along the banks of the River Don and Dearne were changing the local economy and attracting new settlements alongside them.

The mid-19th century saw the development of railways and steelworks. The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway was completed in 1837 and the arrival led to an expansion of Penistone. In 1845 the Woodhead Tunnel (at that time the longest in Britain) opened. Steam trains took a steady supply of coal from the South Yorkshire coalfield to Lancashire and Cheshire. So important was the line that in 1954 it became the first in the country to be electrified. Now it lies abandoned, converted in part into a long-distance walk between the Pennines. The Penistone Viaduct (NHLE 1286798) was also built at this time to carry the line across the River Don and its valley. This viaduct is a grade II listed structure but has not remained intact since its original construction. In the February of 1916, the second and third arches collapsed and a locomotive plunged into the valley below. A further railway was built, the Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction line in 1850. This allowed even more traffic to go through Penistone and businesses were soon aware of the potential of Penistone for industry.

Penistone expanded considerably in the second half of the 19th century after the opening of the Yorkshire Steel and Iron Works to the east of the town. At its peak it employed 1,500 men. Old photographs show tall chimneys beyond the railway station and sidings. The company built seventy houses for its workforce along Sheffield Road in a new settlement that they named Spring Vale, while another group of houses around Don Street were named Spring Gardens. Alternative employment was provided by the flax and thread mills erected between Sheffield Road and the River Don in about 1860. Further housing for the steelworkers was erected on Castle Green from the 1860s.

By the end of the 19th century the parish of Penistone had three times as many people living within its boundaries that it had at the beginning of the century. Old farming families, such as the Riches at Bullhouse, were being replaced in social status by entrepreneurs of the industrial revolution.



Penistone High Street - c. 1895



Penistone High Street - c. 1900



Thurlstone Mill - c. 1912

Penistone town centre developed rapidly at this time with the High Street extending southwards towards the new Victoria Street. Soon afterwards, more houses were provided in Ward, Unwin and Clarel Streets and at Penistone Green, which had previously been fields and gardens. Other residential and public buildings were built down Church Hill and St Mary's Street. The appearance of the town was essentially strengthened during this period with late Victorian buildings such as the Vicarage, the police station, the Liberal Club and the Midland Bank all becoming prominent and recognisable features of Penistone now. Other buildings were built such as schools, workhouses, and utilities such as Gas Works and Waterworks. The construction of reservoirs, which began at Ingbirchworth in 1868, Midthorpe in 1897, Langsett in 1904 and Scout Dyke in 1924, changed not only the facilities for residents but also the landscape in and around the area.

Development continued into the 20th century with construction of the Park Avenue Estate housing estate beginning in 1936 and after the war a large council estate was erected. A generation later, the town expanded to its present size beyond Park Avenue and down the hill towards Water Hall. More recently, the old Lairage site and ambulance station has given way to a large retail store, and timber framed open market, continuing the historic tradition of buying and selling in Penistone.

Other main settlements within the area include Thurlstone and Hoylandswaine. Thurlstone can be roughly divided into two zones: one representing old Thurlstone high above Manchester Road stretching along Towngate and Ingbirchworth Road to the north and another, along Manchester Road and the area backing onto Plumpton Mills (developed during the 19th century). The old village area contains a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century houses, with locally characteristic weavers' windows inserted during the nineteenth century. The textile industry was the mainstay of the village up until the early part of the twentieth century. The village has undergone some infill development over recent years, along with an amount of encroachment from relatively new developments around Smithy Drive and Westfield Avenue.

Hoylandswaine is set within a rural upland landscape. The upland location of the village and particularly the excellent views towards the east define the character and setting of the conservation area. Hoylandswaine originally developed as a small farming community and the village has had a long history with agriculture. Hoylandswaine like many areas of Barnsley has had a significant industrial history involving iron working and nail production. The majority of properties within the conservation area are residential with a number of small commercial properties and conversions of farm buildings. Over the years there has been significant infill development, notably at Hall Farm Grove and further encroachment from the west.



Cattle market on St Mary's Street - c. 1901-1914



St Mary's Gate - modern day



Penistone station and Cammell Laird steelworks - c. 1910-1914



Penistone station - modern day



High Street, Penistone - c. 1928



High Street, Penistone - modern day

CHARACTER ASSESSMENT



Existing Character Assessments

The study area falls within National Character Area (NCA) 37: Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe and 38: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield, as defined by Natural England (Natural England, 2013). These NCAs are broad but provide some context to the character of the study area.

Four landscape character areas (LCAs), as set out in Barnsley Landscape Character Assessment, cover the study area:

B1 Upland Don River Valley LCA is defined by the fast-flowing upper reaches of the River Don. Its key characteristics include the meandering river, which is set in a valley with deciduous woodland belts on the steep slopes and alongside the river. The area is largely undeveloped, although the settlements of Penistone, Thurlstone and Millhouse Green have strong links to the river. Stone bridges and walls are attractive elements within the landscape and weirs, sluices and mills are indicators of the industrial past. The southern valley edge is defined by a dismantled railway line, and transport corridors are features of the lower reaches of the valley.

To the north-east of the B1 Upland Don River Valley LCA is the E1 West Barnsley Settled Wooded Farmland LCA. Some of the main key characteristics of this character area are small, medium and large sized woodlands, villages and hamlets set in open countryside, and substantial areas of agricultural land in both pastoral and arable use. The landform of the LCA is gently rolling such that urban encroachment outside of the character area is visible at its eastern edge. Stone is a common building material, with stone farmsteads and large stone country houses being particular features of the LCA.

The F1 Ingbirchworth Upland Farmland LCA is situated to the north of the B1 Upland Don River Valley LCA, and, by extension, the River Don. It is a stepped landform comprising fields of pasture divided by dry stone walls. The pasture is unimproved with scrub on steeper slopes. Key characteristics include panoramic views, beech plantations and the windfarm at Spicer Hill. The main settlements in the area include the villages of Thurlstone and Millhouse Green, as well as scattered farmsteads. Open countryside is crossed by single lane rural roads bounded by stone walls. Disused quarries and mines demonstrate the industrial heritage of the area and reservoirs at Royd Moor, Scout Dike, Ingbirchworth and Broadstone are also key landscape elements.

To the south of the River Don is the F2 Penistone Upland Farmland LCA. It is similar to the F1 Ingbirchworth Upland Farmland LCA, with the stepped landform, panoramic views, skyline beech plantations, disused quarries and mines, single lane roads, and scattered farmsteads. Penistone is the largest settlement in the LCA. In addition to beech plantations, the skyline in the also features isolated trees and power lines.



LCA B1: Deciduous wooded River Don Valley



LCA B1: The southern valley edge is defined by a dismantled railway



LCA E1: Stone is a common building material



LCA F1: Pasture divided by stone walls



LCA F1: Wind farm at Spicer Hill / Royd Moor



LCA F2: Penistone is the largest settlement in the LCA

Character Assessment

Natural Factors

Geology and soils

The bedrock geology is a mixture of Penistone Flags, which is a sandstone formation, as well as the Pennine Coal Measures Formation – a mixture of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone containing coal measures and marine fossils. The sandstone within the area has historically been quarried.

Soils in the study area are loamy – sometimes mixed with clay or peat – and range from low to very low fertility. Centred on Penistone is a loam/clay mix which is seasonally wet and acidic and suited to grass production. To the east and west of this, the soils become less acidic and freely draining, supporting a range of spring and autumn crops, as well as a longer grazing season. Both of these soils are of low fertility. To the south of Thurlstone and Millhouse Green is a small strip of very acidic loam/peat soil, which has surface wetness, is of very low fertility and suitable only for rough grazing.

Topography and hydrology

As shown in Figure 3, the topography of the study area is heavily influenced by the River Don, with generally steep slopes towards the valley floor and various local high points, often with panoramic views of the surroundings, as referenced in the Landscape Character descriptions of LCA F1 and F2. The highest point in the parish is Hartcliff Hill, at just over 360m AOD, although Royd Moor and Hoylandswaine are also high points, at 330m and 270m AOD respectively. By contrast, the lowest point in the study area is 130m AOD at Whin Moor plantation in the far north-eastern corner of the parish. In this location, the topography falls northwards from Hoylandswaine and the low point occurs in the valley of Ellhirst Beck.

The main watercourse flowing through the parish is the River Don. Within the study area it flows west-east, with a number of smaller tributaries such as Scout Dike. There are also a series of reservoirs within the west of the parish – these include Royd Moor Reservoir and Scout Dike Reservoir. Stone bridges and industrial remnants such as weirs, sluices and mill races are key historic landscape features along the watercourses.



View from Mortimer Road to the north of Cubley, demonstrating the influence of the Upper Don valley on the topography of the study area.

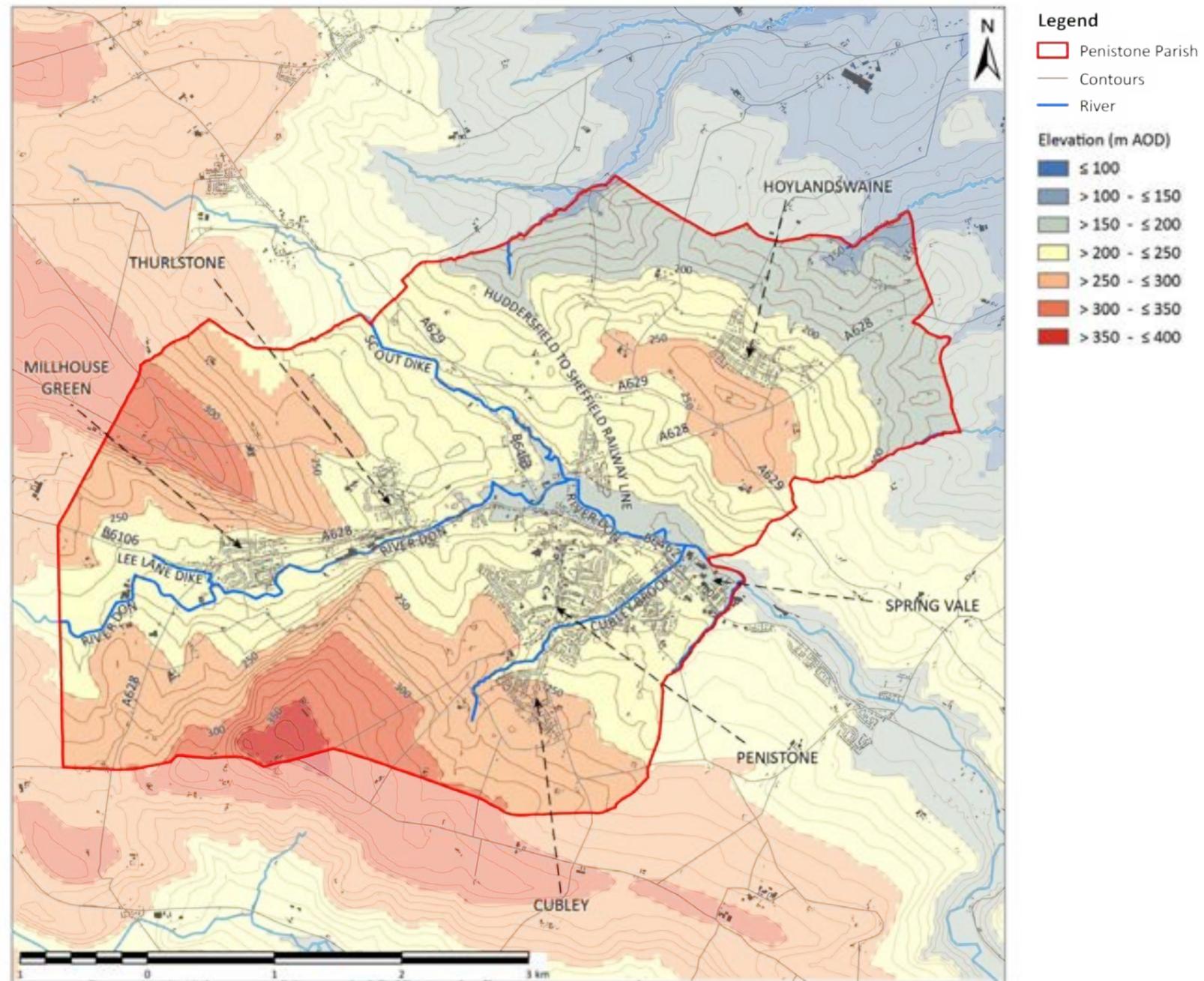


Figure 3: Topography and Hydrology

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Land cover

Farmland is usually laid to pasture or grassland, although there are a small number of arable fields. There are also some areas with paddocks for equestrian grazing. Fields tend to be divided by dry stone walls and occasionally hedges. As a result, there are very few hedgerow trees, and trees are generally scarce.

There are also a number of semi-natural habitats (including some Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats) including riparian vegetation, semi-improved grassland, moorland, and ancient woodland. Semi-improved grassland occurs close to the north of Millhouse Green and to the east of Thurlstone, as well as around Scout Dike reservoir, and a small patch approximately 0.5km to the south of Cubley. In the parish, ancient woodland occurs in three distinct patches – semi-natural ancient woodland is seen at Shrogg Wood to the south of Hoylandswaine, with replanted ancient woodland at Cat Hill Clough Wood to the west of Hoylandswaine and at Cubley Wood, immediately north of Cubley. Linear belts of trees are especially apparent along the River Don, as well as some of its smaller tributaries such as Scout Dike and Coal Pit Dike. A small portion of the parish at Hartcliff Hill is above the moorland line, but moorland habitat is more apparent to the south of this – a location which is outside of the parish boundary.

Woodland is primarily deciduous, although there is a coniferous plantation to the immediate south-west of Scout Dike Reservoir, presumably planted to aid screening of the dam and side channel spillway from Penistone and surrounding areas. The majority of woodland included in the National Forest Inventory by the Forestry Commission is riparian, following the River Don or one of its tributaries, or is in small woodland groups in the north-east of the parish (near Hoylandswaine). Elsewhere, tree cover tends to be more common in the valleys than on higher ground, including belts of trees either side of the disused railway line which now forms part of the Transpennine Trail. Within the settlements, trees tend to be limited to gardens of houses, especially in the Chapel Lane, High Street, and Park Avenue areas of Penistone, the Ingbirchworth Road area of Thurlstone, and either side of Hamper Lane in Hoylandswaine. To higher ground, trees tend to be scattered or in small groups, such as the circular plantation to the south-west of Hartcliff Hill.

The primary boundary treatment for agricultural land tends to be stone walls, as mentioned above. Therefore, hedgerows are most common within private gardens. As a result, the hedgerows within the parish are commonly well-managed and single species, often comprising *Leylandii* or privet.

There are a number of areas within the Parish that are designated as 'Access Land' as defined in the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. This means that the land is privately owned, but the general public has the right to freely roam over the land and undertake activities such as walking, running, climbing and wildlife-watching. Activities such as cycling and horse-riding are restricted on access land and only allowed if the landowner permits it, or there is a public bridleway or byway crossing the land.

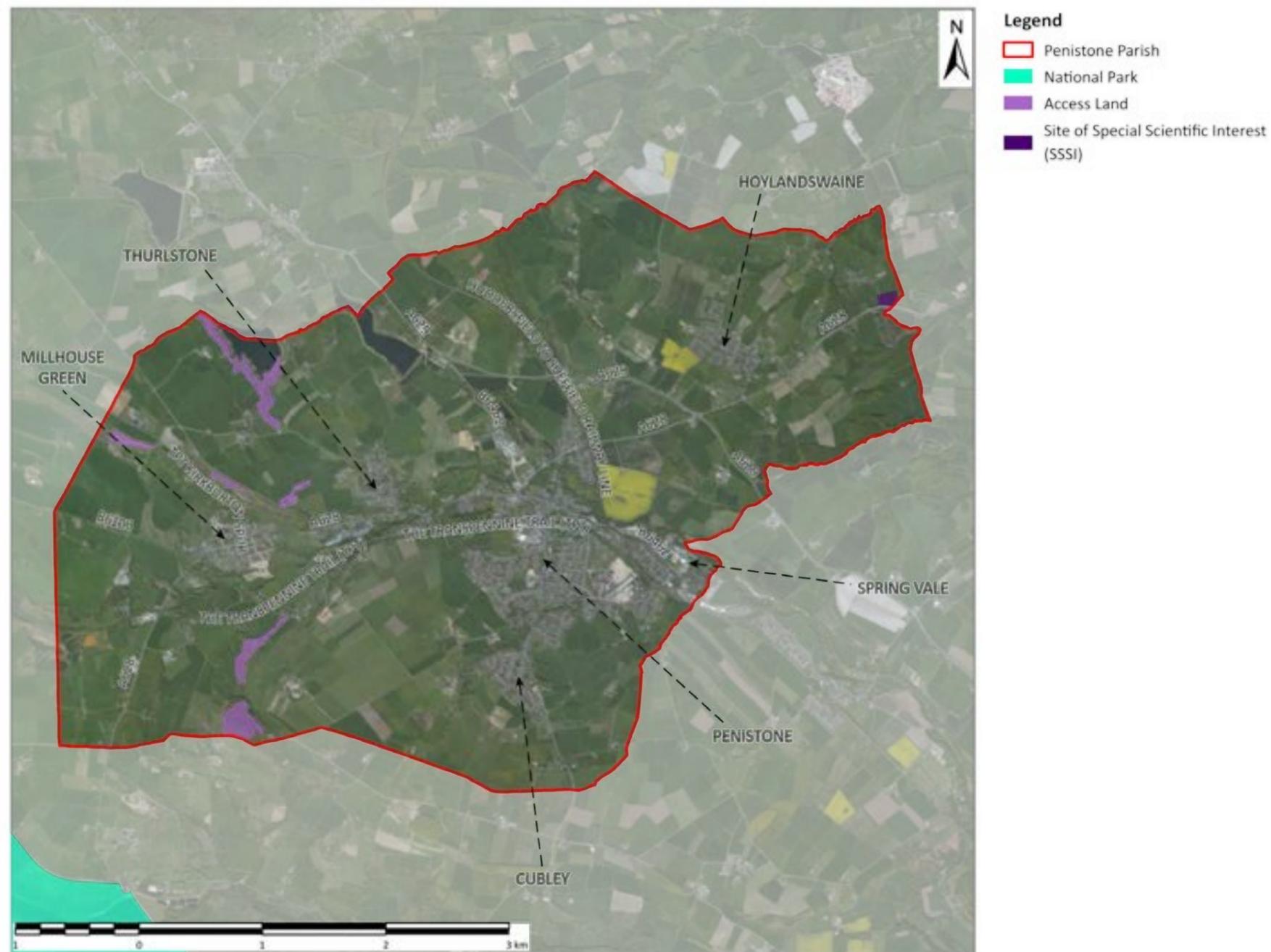


Figure 4: Land Cover

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Character Assessment - Cultural and Social Factors

Land use

The prevalent land use for Penistone is agriculture; this is mostly pastoral although there are some arable fields in the areas with better draining soil. Pasture in the study area ranges from rough pasture on the higher ground to improved pasture, which is more common in areas with better soil such as at Hoylandswaine and to the south of Thurlstone. This agricultural land tends to have a quiet character, which comes from the relatively low intensity of pastoral farming. This character contrasts with the higher activity level within and immediately around the settlements, e.g. in Penistone town centre.

Penistone is a thriving historic market town with several shops and services, including a bank, a cinema and several cafes and pubs. A key feature in the town centre is the recently developed Tesco supermarket and covered market hall, which has a traditional vernacular, mimicking the structure of a wooden barn. Away from the commercial focus of the town centre, the land use in the rest of Penistone is primarily residential. The one exception to this is within Spring Vale on the eastern edge of Penistone, where there are pockets of industrial and commercial activity at Box Mill and Marrtree Business Park. The centre of Penistone has a busy, bustling character. Routes through the town centre, particularly High Street, Market Street, St Mary's Street and Shrewsbury Road (B6462) are generally busy with traffic passing through. Just to the north of Penistone is the area of Bridge End, where Penistone Grammar School is located. The origins of the school can be traced back to the late 14th century, although its location has since changed and its current buildings are modern.

The primary land use within Thurlstone, Millhouse Green, Hoylandswaine and Cubley is residential, with a small number of shops and occasional pub in each. These settlements are generally quieter than Penistone itself, although the A628 is a busy main road which runs through both Thurlstone and Millhouse Green. The A628 also runs past the southern edge of Hoylandswaine, but is separated by intervening landform and vegetation.

There are a number of public open spaces in each of the settlements, the largest of these commonly occurring on the settlement edge. Occasionally, smaller spaces are nestled within the settlements themselves, such as the open space situated to the north of the ground of St John the Baptist School in Penistone.

Busy roads, such as the A629, A628 and the railway line between Huddersfield and Sheffield exert a wide influence on the tranquillity of the surrounding landscape. For example, the railway line is particularly visible where the Penistone Viaduct crosses the River Don, just to the north of Penistone Station. The roads are busy and not always easy to cross by foot. Within Penistone, the main roads sometimes have designated pedestrian crossings such as those along Penistone's High Street. Similarly, the railway line has several crossing points via bridges and underpasses, both for vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

Settlement

Penistone is a loosely linear market town, centred around the High Street, Market Square and St John the Baptist Church and spreading southwards, where it meets the former village of Cubley. The historic core in the centre of the town is strongly linear, with later residential estates diluting this settlement pattern. The later estates have been built either side of the original main

road and the settlement now has a roughly triangular shape. Hoylandswaine also originated as a linear settlement, but later estates have expanded it into a rectangular shape. On the other hand, Millhouse Green was originally a nucleated settlement and has expanded along the A628 towards Thurlstone. Thurlstone itself is still broadly linear along its east-west axis, but the original north-south axis has been eroded by later development.

In Thurlstone and Penistone, the historic core tends to be a mix of terraced housing and large detached Victorian villas, with later development tending to be either semi-detached or detached housing. Building types in Hoylandswaine are more commonly detached, whereas in Millhouse Green, the building types are predominantly detached or semi-detached.

Houses in Thurlstone and Penistone are generally two-storey, rising to three in places in the settlement centres, where flats are situated above shops. There are a number of bungalows in the study area, these commonly occur in Hoylandswaine, Millhouse Green and the outskirts of Penistone.

There is a strong local vernacular evident in the older buildings, which is typical of the South Yorkshire area. This style uses local Carboniferous Grenoside sandstone, which is often blackened by historic industrial pollution, with slate roofs. Buildings in this style are constructed using large rectangular blocks of differing lengths, but the same height, often with a large stone lintel above both the front door and each of the windows. Some of these vernacular buildings – particularly in Penistone Town Centre – have decorative features such as dormer windows, carved details and arched windows. There is a trend emerging on these older houses to replace the original wooden windows and doors with UPVC, which is causing a decline in the historic quality of the townscape.

Later buildings in the study area are differentiated by a mix of styles and materials including red and buff brick, light-coloured render and pebble-dashing, often with tiled roofs. Buildings that were constructed from approximately the mid-20th century to the first decade of the 21st century are similar in character and style to buildings across the country, with little or no reference to vernacular. However, the historic vernacular by using local stone and slate roofs is more evident in the most recent developments in the parish such as at the new development on Green Road (opposite Castle Lane) in Penistone.

Enclosure

Enclosure in this instance relates to the pattern of boundaries within the landscape, both physical - such as a hedge - and perceived - the sense of being enclosed.

The enclosure pattern of agricultural land across the parish varies. Fields most commonly have straight boundaries that are roughly rectangular but occasionally have curved edges or greater than four sides. Generally they are bounded by dry stone walls. Fields are of a more regular, rectangular pattern to the south of Thurlstone, west of Penistone and to the north of Hoylandswaine. Across the parish, fields are small- and medium-sized.

The valley bottoms tend to have a greater sense of enclosure than the higher points in the area, but this varies across the area. This is due to the greater density of trees in the valley, especially very close to the River Don. The open landscape of the higher ground offers panoramic views, but within the valley, the landscape feels smaller and more intimate.



The prevalent local vernacular of local stone houses with slate roofs



Bungalows are common in Hoylandswaine and step up the hillside



Some newer housing echoes the local vernacular of local stone and slate roofs

PENISTONE

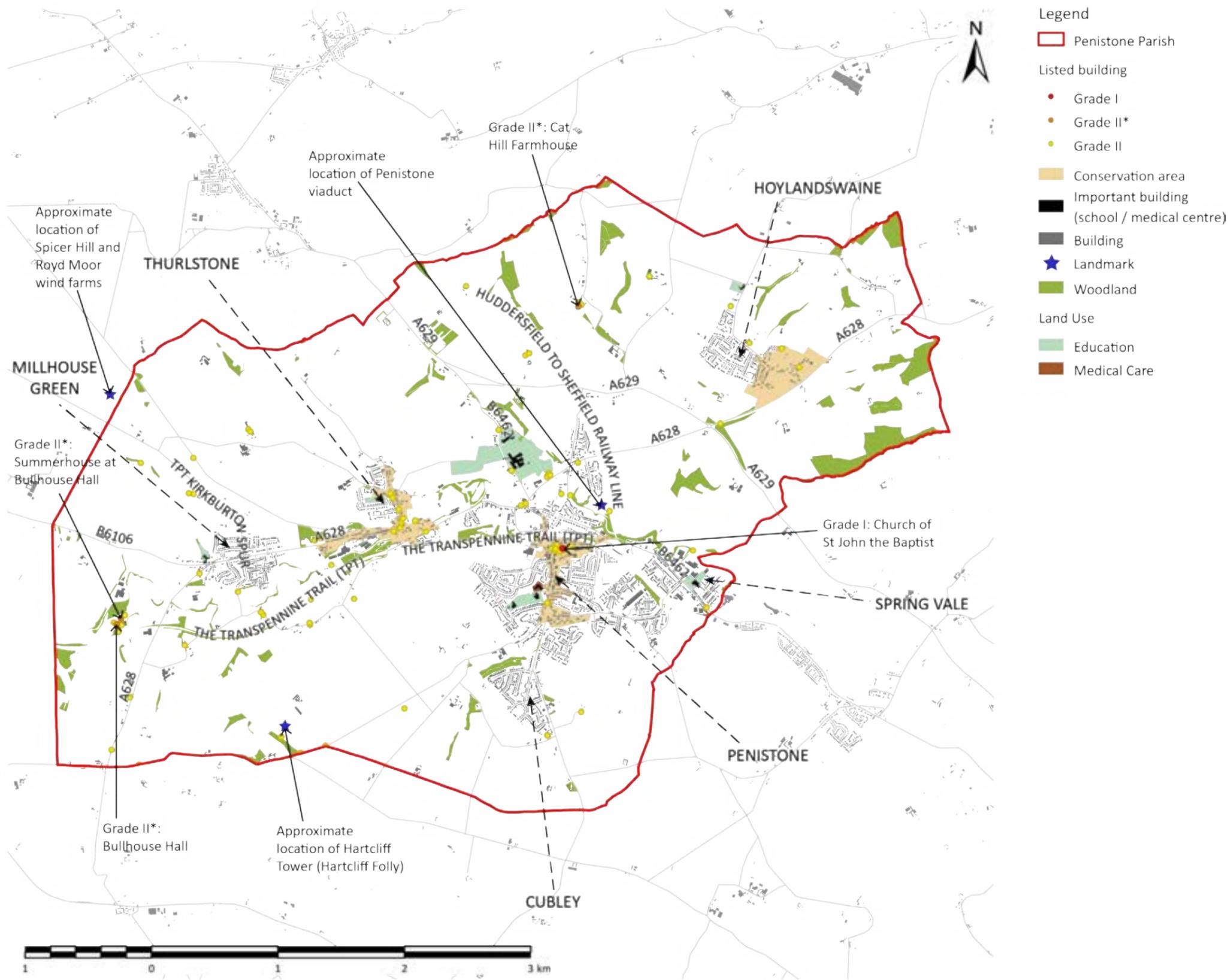


Figure 5: Settlement, Land Use and Heritage Assets

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Example of homogenous estate development



The larger public open spaces tend to be on the edges of settlements



Pockets of industry in Spring Vale

Heritage Assets

There are 84 listed buildings and structures, three conservation areas and two scheduled monuments within the Neighbourhood Plan area. A schedule of heritage assets within the neighbourhood area is provided in Appendix A of this report.

Some of them are clustered in and around the principal settlements of Penistone and Thurlstone and around complexes of farm steadings such as Bullhouse. Many of the listed buildings and structures are dispersed across the area. This denotes the early farming and agricultural nature of the area as many farmhouses and barns are listed. Many of these date from the mid-late 17th century with later alterations. They are often constructed of coursed squared stone and stone slate roofs. These are often isolated in the countryside, their setting still predominately reflecting their original setting. One notable farmhouse is Cat Hill Farmhouse (NHLE 1191706), this is a Grade II* listed farmhouse dated 1634 with deeply coursed dressed stone under a stone slate roof. The hall was occupied by the Sotwell Family in the 17th century.

The area is also rich in milestones. There are nine within the area dating from the mid-18th to early 19th centuries many of which denote historic routes such as the old salt route from Cheshire and the former Penistone to Marsden turnpike road. For example the milestone approximately 200 metres south of the junction with Royd Moor Road (NHLE 1315076, Grade II) is situated on a packhorse route which ran from Penistone to Meltham and Marsden. This milestone will have been erected after 1738 as miles were indicated only after this date. A guide stoup further along the route towards Holmfirth has a date of 1761 on it. Guide stoups were also used to inform travellers.

There are also a number of stones that are boundary markers dating from the medieval period such as the Greyhound Stone (NHLE 1151033, Grade II) which is so called due to it having a bas-relief of a running greyhound. The stone is mentioned in accounts of the boundaries of the parish of Thurlstone in the time of Henry VIII and of Langsett in 1695. It is mentioned in the Enclosure Act of 1814 relating to the parishes of Penistone, Langsett and Thurlstone. It is thought to mark the boundaries of William Payne and Lord Melbourne, the former purchasing the manor of Langsett from Lord Melbourne in 1814. In 1984, the stone was moved back to the original site shown in the 1814 documents. The stone is on the boundary of the parishes of Penistone and Langsett. There are also a number of wayside crosses that denote boundaries such as Catshaw Cross (NHLE 1011759 and 1151818 Grade II and Scheduled Monument) which denotes the boundary of the parishes of Penistone and Dunford. The Hartcliff Road cross (NHLE 1012156) is also a scheduled monument and is a well preserved and visually impressive example of a wayside cross which is still in its original location and is associated with an ancient roadway that originated as a packhorse route across open moorland. This probably dates to the enclosure of the moor in c.1800. The cross is also Listed Grade II.

The Church of St John (NHLE 1314709) is the only grade I listed building in the area. Its historic interest lies in its pre-conquest origins with arcades dating from 13th century with aisles, clerestory and tower all dating from the 14th or 15th century with later 19th additions. The tall perpendicular, three-stage

tower is a highly visible landmark and orientation point within Penistone. There are also other listed places of worship including the Church of St Saviour (NHLE 1151827, Grade II) which dates from 1905 by C. Hodgson Fowler; the Dissenters Chapel and former Minister's house at Bullhouse (NHLE 1314708, grade II) which is a non-conformist chapel (formerly Presbyterian) that dates from 1692 built for Elkanah Rich of Bullhouse Hall, it is the oldest independent non-conformist chapel in the county which has been continuously used for worship; and, the Church of St John the Evangelist (NHLE 1315075, Grade II). These buildings illustrate the long history of religious worship in various forms within the area.

Penistone town centre is a designated conservation area. The town is a significant principal town serving the rural hinterland to the west of the borough. From 1699, Penistone held its three day summer fair (10-12 June) and a market every Thursday in front of the church of St. John the Baptist. The effect of the market was significant; stimulating trade and commerce and resulting in expansion and an increase in local importance. Penistone underwent significant expansion during the nineteenth century, specifically along The Green, High Street and Market Street. Properties within the Penistone Conservation Area tend to be residential, but a large number of the village's amenities are located within the historic core such as: the market, health centre, library and shopping district. Properties tend to comprise of two storeys. Architecturally the designs tend to be of the local vernacular, with rows of terraces and properties with relatively formal architecture surrounding the Church of St John. Building material is predominately sandstone and the roofing material tends to be stone slate. There are a number of listed buildings within Penistone, many of them are clustered around the church including the 1 to 3 Market Street (NHLE 1314710, Grade II) built in 1768 by John Platt of Rotherham, which was a former Cloth Hall and is now shops. It is an attractive addition to the streetscene. Adjacent to it is 5 to 7 Market Street (NHLE 1286806, Grade II). Opposite it is 8 Market Place (NHLE 1151831, Grade II), a historic building with shops. The former Midland Bank is also listed (NHLE 1286793) and dates from the late 19th century. It's coursed squared rubble with ashlar dressings and Westmorland slate roof complete with an ordered but asymmetrical curving facade of 10 bays on a corner site make it an attractive and notable building opposite the church. It is built on the approximate location of the original Penistone Grammar School, which has its origins in the late 14th century and is now located just under 1km north-west of the original site.

Thurlstone also has a conservation area. The textile industry was the mainstay of the village up until the early part of the twentieth century. This is reflected in the listed buildings of 9 Ingbirchworth Road (NHLE 1314706, Grade II) and 15, 17 and 19 Towngate (NHLE 1192094, Grade II) which was formerly a row of weavers' cottages but is now one house. 1-9 Tenter Hill (NHLE 1151837, Grade II) is an attractive row of 5 cottages that have the typical continuous weavers' windows that stands overlooking the road and is a notable building on approach to Thurlstone. The conservation area is dominated by sandstone (often stained black) built properties frequently characterised by long rows of upper floor windows. Roofing material is predominately stone slate, along with grey slate / Welsh slate. Properties tend to be residential, but there are a number of small commercial properties as well as large industrial units.

Hoylandswaine conservation area is set within a rural upland landscape. The



Tower of the Grade I listed Church of St John



The former Cloth Hall in Penistone (Grade II listed)



Weavers' windows in Thurlstone



Farm buildings in the Bullhouse complex



Penistone Paramount cinema



The Carnegie Free Library

upland location of the village and particularly the excellent views towards the east define the character and setting of the conservation area. Hoylandswaine nail forge (NHLE 1276175, Grade II) still survives within the village. The majority of properties within the conservation area are residential with a number of small commercial properties and conversions of farm buildings such as Nook Farm house (NHLE 1151026, Grade II) and Barn West of Pinfold Farmhouse (NHLE 1191725, Grade II) which is a cruck barn dating from circa 16th century encased with 17th and 18th century additions. Buildings within the village are predominantly two storeys constructed from sandstone, or red brick, occasionally finished with a render coat. Roofing material tends to be stone slate or grey slate. Architecturally the traditional properties within the conservation area are of a robust vernacular style typical of upland rural areas; however a number of architectural styles of various ages coexist within the area.

Bullhouse to the west of the area is a complex of eight listed buildings dating from the 17th century built by the Rich Family. The Rich family appear in local records back in the 1370s however they moved to Bullhouse in 1486. For three or four hundred years the Riches had been the major landowners in the western part of the Penistone Parish owning two corn mills at Bull house and Thurlstone and two fulling mills for thickening and cleansing cloth at Millhouse and Thurlstone. They had a large influence on the development of the area economically, socially and physically. The complex at Bullhouse, which does not lie within a conservation area, illustrates their power and status. At the centre of the group is Bullhouse Hall a Grade II* listed Building (NHLE 1151820) dated 1655 built for Sylvanus Rich and is reputed to be the greatest house in the area. It is a fine, gabled hall, lit by mullion windows and was built in two stages in the 17th century. Bullhouse Lodge (NHLE 1286855, Grade II) is a house dating from 1687 with later additions originally built for the Rich family. This is adjacent to the Grade II* Summer House (NHLE 1151824) and dating from 1686 it is an impressive summer house. There is also a barn (NHLE 1151823, Grade II), Stable range (NHLE 1151822, Grade II) dated 1688 and a former stable range (NHLE 1151825, Grade II) which dates from early 18th century. The Dissenters Chapel and Former Minister's House (NHLE 1314708, Grade II) is a non-conformist Chapel (formerly Presbyterian) dated 1692. In addition there is the Garden Wall and Gateway (NHLE 1151821, Grade II) which has panelled stone piers with moulded capitals supporting an ornamental lintel with a seated lion and an urn to each side. Individually these buildings hold historic and architectural interest. The close physical proximity and connection with the Rich family during the 17th century adds to the interest of the grouping and whilst the collection is not readily visible Bullhouse is an area that denotes the fortunes and social aspirations of one of the wealthy families in the area.

Another notable listed building within the area is Penistone Viaduct (NHLE 1286798, Grade II) which is on the Penistone and Denby Dale Line dating from 1885. It is rock-faced stone and is curved with 28 round arches on 2-stage piers. It is highly visible on approach to Penistone in views from the A628 Barnsley Road looking west. It appears in the foreground to Penistone and is an impressive piece of Victorian engineering.

Barnsley Council does not have a register of locally listed buildings. However, this does not mean that buildings that are not listed lack architectural, historic or social interest. There are many buildings from the 19th and 20th century that could be considered to be of local interest. Buildings of particular note are:

- Penistone Paramount – originally built as the Assembly Hall for Penistone in 1914
- Carnegie Free Library

This list is not definitive but provides some of the notable buildings within the area. There is also a former mill located on the north of Barnsley Road between Nether Mill House and Huddersfield Road. The building appears on the first edition OS map of 1854 but seems to predate this. Whilst it is currently in a poor state of repair, it forms a gateway building into and out of Penistone. It contributes towards the setting and understanding of the Grade II listed Nether Mill and Water Hall to the east and illustrates the concentration of former mills around this area of Penistone. However this building is due to be demolished as part of a planning permission granted in late 2015 and houses will be built on the site.

There are many other listed buildings within the area that are not specifically mentioned above that contribute to the character and heritage of the area. Further information on these can be provided by Historic England <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/> and Barnsley Council.

Views

The topography of the parish allows for panoramic views from several locations including Hartcliff Hill and Royd Moor. Royd Moor offers a 360° view and includes a panoramic dais, which was built in 2004-2005 to commemorate the Queen’s Golden Jubilee. The viewing point appears to be well used and has a steel plate showing key elements in the view and noting distances from the viewpoint to other settlements.

Within Penistone, Thurlstone and Millhouse Green, as well as the Don Valley, views tend to be framed by a mixture of built form and vegetation. This enclosed feeling is perceptible right up to the edges of the settlements, with few views to the countryside between the houses.

Hoylandswaine has more of an open visual character than the other settlements owing to its elevated position and sloping topography, affording both focused and sweeping views northwards towards the Cawthorne Dike valley in places. Focused views tend to be available along roads within the 20th century estate to the north-west of Hoylandswaine’s historic core, which are framed by houses. There are sweeping views from the northern edge of the village, looking down across fields and community open space towards woodland in Cawthorne Park and Deffer Wood.

There are several key landmarks within the study area and also outside of the parish which provide features for orientation and wayfinding. Two of the main landmarks, situated just to the north-eastern edge of the parish, are the Royd Moor and Spicer Hill windfarms. They consist of 13 and 3 turbines respectively. The turbines within the Royd Moor windfarm, which has been a feature of the landscape since 1993, are 54m to tip; the Spicer Hill turbines are also 54m to tip and were built in 2012. Within the south of the parish is Hartcliff Tower, also known as Hartcliff Folly, which sits at 364m AOD. The Penistone viaduct is another key landmark within the parish, situated just to the north-east of the town of Penistone. The viaduct features in views looking south and south-east from the A628 and A629 respectively. Outside of the boundary of Penistone Parish, the Emley Moor transmitter is a very visible feature of the landscape; the transmitter mast is 330m high, with its base at approximately 250m AOD. Within the settlements, the main landmarks tend to be churches – such as St John the Baptist church, Penistone – and other locally recognisable buildings including the Penistone Paramount, which is the town’s cinema.

Cultural Associations

Penistone holds several annual events which attract a wide audience, including the Gala Weekend in June including the Penistone Folk Festival, the annual Yorkshire Day celebrations on the 1st August and the Penistone Show in September. The Penistone Literary Festival was also held in 2014 and 2015, but no plans are evident for a 2016 festival.

In terms of notable people, the folk singer Kate Rusby is from nearby Cawthorne and Rachael McShane from the folk band Bellowhead is from Penistone itself. Everton and England footballer John Stones is also from the town, as is Chris Morgan – a former player for Sheffield United.



A 360° view is obtained from the panoramic dais constructed on the top of Royd Moor



The metal orientation board shows key elements in the view



The Royd Moor and Spicer Hill wind turbines



Hartcliff Tower is a landmark in the south of the Parish



Sweeping views are available from Hoylandswaine

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Key Characteristics

Natural England defines key characteristics as “those combinations of elements which help to give an area its distinctive sense of place” that would result in significant consequences for the current character if they were changed or lost. As a result, they form important evidence to support the development of planning and management policies and a reference point against which to monitor change. The key characteristics of Penistone are as follows:

- River Don valley, with relatively steep valley sides leading up to higher rough grazing pasture;
- Predominantly pastoral agricultural land use;
- Medium sized regular and sub-regular fields divided by stone walls;
- Settlement is mostly limited to the rural market town of Penistone and the villages of Hoylandswaine, Thurlstone and Millhouse Green;
- Sandstone buildings, often blackened by historic pollution from former industry;
- Panoramic 360° views from Royd Moor and Hartcliff Hill and sweeping views to the north from Hoylandswaine;
- Bustling character within Penistone town centre, quieter elsewhere and tranquil away from settlement;
- A628, A629 and Huddersfield-Sheffield railway dividing the landscape;
- Quiet country lanes, often single track, crossing the rural landscape;
- Historic industrial use still evident in the valley, especially near the River Don;
- New development assuming the historic vernacular, using local stone with slate roofs;
- Reservoirs at Scout Dike and Royd Moor;
- Deciduous woodland in the Don Valley, with discreet blocks elsewhere and conifer plantation at Scout Dike Reservoir;
- Mid-20th – early 21st century urban extensions with several estates of homogenous character, typically using brick and tile; and
- Recreational opportunities afforded particularly by the Transpennine Trail, National Cycle Routes 62 and 627, reservoirs at Royd Moor and Scout Dike, and the network of footpaths.



Pastoral land use



Characteristic stone buildings



Bustling town centre



Busy 'A' roads dividing the landscape



Reservoirs such as at Scout Dike



Homogenous 20th century development

MANAGING CHANGE




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Managing Change

The character of Penistone described above is the result of a range of interactions between natural and human processes. This evolution is supported by the section on historical development, which describes how the structure and character of the area has changed over time. Together this provides a baseline against which change can be monitored and managed.

The evolution of the landscape will continue and therefore the management of change is essential to ensure that sustainable social, environmental and economic outcomes are achieved. This section therefore considers various factors which may influence change and inform the policies set out in the Penistone neighbourhood plan.

Forces of change

In addition to the direct changes described above a range of indirect pressures may result in a change in character over time. Climate change is likely to result in more extreme weather patterns including more frequent floods or drought. The species of plants currently within the study area may not be able to tolerate such extremes and over time may need replacing.

Within the emerging Local Plan for Barnsley, housing allocations for 653 homes (in addition to 373 homes with existing planning permission) have been identified for Penistone parish. This is in addition to the allocation of 3.3 hectares of employment land. Clearly, these allocations will result in change in the area and have the potential to alter the key characteristics of the prevailing landscape character, particularly on the larger sites.

Positive aspects of character

There are a number of positive aspects of character which should be sustained, reinforced or enhanced. These relate to the contrast between the historic settlement centres and the rural context, as well as the strong historic vernacular.

- The open rural setting and historic character of Penistone town, as well as the smaller settlements of Hoylandswaine, Thurlstone and Millhouse Green;
- Contrast between relatively enclosed views in the River Don valley and panoramic viewpoints on the tops of the surrounding hills;
- Strong recreational opportunities, including the Transpennine Trail, the network of footpaths and National Cycle Routes 62 and 627;
- Use of local stone, including as a building material and for dry stone walls which enclose fields; and
- Distinct green wedge between the settlements of Millhouse Green and Thurlstone.

Issues to be addressed

The following issues have been identified which could be addressed through new development or active management. These are principally related to quality and condition of previous development.

- Generic 20th century housing developments with a different vernacular and materials palette to the prevailing historic character of older housing in the area. These developments tend to be situated on the edges of the settlements, such as on Chappell Road in Hoylandswaine; and
- Perceived disconnect with the River Don, particularly through lack of recreational access.

Sensitivity to change

There are also some elements which are particularly sensitive to change. These relate to the character of the settlements, as well as their respective rural landscape settings.

- Heritage assets and their landscape settings;
- Conservation areas in Penistone, Thurlstone and Hoylandswaine;
- Open and undeveloped rural landscapes surrounding the settlements of Penistone, Hoylandswaine, Thurlstone and Millhouse Green, which contribute to their respective landscape settings;
- Panoramic and sweeping views from high points in the landscape, particularly at Royd Moor, Hartcliff Hill and Hoylandswaine; and
- Riparian vegetation along the River Don and other watercourses which adds a sense of enclosure to the valley floor, as well as reinforcing the rural character.



The strong recreational opportunities are a positive aspect to the character



Local stone is a key part of the local vernacular



Previous unsympathetic development is an issue



Open views, such as this view from Royd Moor, to be retained



New development within Conservation Areas to show understanding of the heritage



Open countryside to be sustained through active management

Character Management Principles

The Penistone area has a strongly rural character influenced by the River Don. The bustling town centre of Penistone is contrasted with the quieter surrounding villages and tranquil open countryside. There is a strong recreational framework, including the Transpennine Trail. Unsympathetic development during the 20th century which makes no reference to the local vernacular continues to be an issue. In addition, without protection given through planning policy, there is potential for loss of historic features and heritage assets, loss of mature vegetation and priority habitat, further erosion of the historic local vernacular, loss of open countryside and obstruction of or changes to key views – all of which will incrementally alter the prevailing landscape character.

In order to address the issues highlighted above, managing change in this area should focus on sustaining, reinforcing or enhancing those aspects which emphasise the rural setting of the parish, as well as enforcing the prevailing local vernacular. The following principles should be considered when defining policies with respect to heritage and character:

- The open landscape between Millhouse Green, Thurlstone and Penistone should be protected to ensure that the settlements remain separate;
- Development should be restricted to areas below 280m AOD around Penistone, Thurlstone and Millhouse Green in order to protect the open views from Royd Moor and Hartcliff Hill, as well as preserving the nestled character of these settlements. At Hoylandswaine, development should be restricted to areas below 260m AOD in order to prevent encroachment over the ridgeline immediately south-west of the village;
- Development within Penistone should be arranged to conserve existing views along High Street, Hartcliff Road and Brockholes Lane to the Grade I listed St John the Baptist church in the town centre;
- Development within Hoylandswaine should be arranged to conserve existing framed views of the Cawthorne Valley along Highfields and Greenside, as well as from the village's north-eastern edge;
- The design, form and pattern of new development should respond to the historic local vernacular within the parish, using local stone, as well as slate;
- Development should also respond appropriately to the immediate context, taking into account layout, scale, density and appearance (including materials) of neighbouring buildings;
- Proposals for development on allocated land should be supported by a place-based masterplan and design codes;
- Mature vegetation, priority habitats and riparian vegetation should be retained wherever possible to maintain the existing vegetation pattern;
- New development should retain and enhance access to the countryside;
- Future development within the Penistone, Hoylandswaine and Thurlstone Conservation Areas should demonstrate an understanding of the history and complement the existing materials, architectural detailing and roof

lines; and

- Key heritage assets and their settings, including all Conservation Areas within the parish should be conserved and protected.

In addition to policy protection, this assessment has identified projects or initiatives which could be financed through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 (S106) contributions, or if the project is not eligible for these mechanisms, through other means of funding or delivery. CIL is a tool for local authorities to levy contributions from developers to help deliver infrastructure projects which benefit the local community – for more information, see <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/community-infrastructure-levy/>. Section 106 agreements are site-specific and put in place to make it possible to approve a planning application that might not otherwise be acceptable in planning terms – for example, the provision of new green space. It is recommended to seek advice from the Local Planning Authority on what types of project can be funded through CIL and S106.

Some of the project and initiatives identified as having potential to be brought forward by CIL, S106 or other means are:

- Opportunities to improve access for pedestrians to the River Don should be considered, including interpretation boards providing information about the landscape, heritage and particularly the industrial heritage within the area;
- The open countryside surrounding the settlements in the parish should be sustained through planned, active management; and
- Recreational assets within the parish such as the Transpennine Trail should continue to be well-maintained and well-signed.

Next Steps

This study is intended to provide evidence to support the development of policies with respect to heritage and character for the Penistone Neighbourhood Plan. As such, it does not provide a comprehensive overview of contribution of individual buildings, streets or spaces to the character of the area. It should be considered alongside other evidence gathered through the plan making process, such as detailed policy reviews, consultation responses and site options assessments and the evidence base of the emerging Barnsley Borough Council Local Plan, the Barnsley Borough Council Core Strategy and the Penistone Community-Led Plan.

Other work which would strengthen the evidence base and provide a basis for monitoring and managing future change include:

- A design guide to be produced to allow new development to respond positively to the local historic vernacular; and
- A recommendation for a conservation area to be created encompassing the listed buildings around Bullhouse Hall - this would need to be done by the Local Planning Authority.

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APPENDIX A: HISTORIC MAPS AND SCHEDULE OF HERITAGE ASSETS



PENISTONE

1850-1854 MAP



Site Details:
1850-A3PDF-10000

Client Ref: 39015
Report Ref: CMAPS-CM-552383-39015-100816
Grid Ref: 424397, 403212

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1850-1854

Scale: N/A 0,560

Print: N/A 0,560



Surveyed 1850
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1851
Revised N/A
Edition 1854
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

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Production date: 10 August 2016

To view map legend click here [Legend](#)

1929 MAP



Site Details:

1929-A3PDF-10000

Client Ref: 39015
 Report Ref: CMAPS-CM-552385-39015-100816
 Grid Ref: 424397, 403212

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1929

Scale: N/A

Printed at: N/A



Surveyed 1851
 Revised 1929
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1851
 Revised 1929
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A



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Production date: 10 August 2016

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PENISTONE

1850-1854 MAP



Site Details:

1850-A3PDF-10000

Client Ref: 39015
Report Ref: CMAPS-CM-552383-39015-100816
Grid Ref: 424397, 403212

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1850-1854

Scale: N/A 0,560

Print: N/A 0,560



Surveyed 1850
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1851
Revised N/A
Edition 1854
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



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LISTED BUILDINGS

ID	LIST ENTRY	NAME	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE
334028	1151025	BANK HOUSE	II	422661	402910	27/04/1988
334029	1151026	NOOK FARMHOUSE	II	426384	404892	27/04/1988
334030	1151027	NETHER MILL HOUSE	II	424526	403876	23/06/1965
334032	1151028	NETHER MILL COTTAGE NETHER MILL FARMHOUSE	II	424541	403905	23/06/1965
334034	1151029	WATER HALL	II	424642	403743	23/06/1965
334036	1151030	PENISTONE BRIDGE OVER RIVER DON	II	424360	403665	27/04/1988
334038	1151031	CARR HEAD FARMHOUSE	II	423889	405387	27/04/1988
334042	1151032	MILESTONE BUILT INTO NORTH WALL OF CHURCHYARD AT SE 247033	II	424714	403337	27/04/1988
334046	1151033	GREYHOUND STONE APPROXIMATELY 300 METRES EAST OF JUNCTION WITH HARTCLIFF HILL ROAD	II	422579	401695	27/04/1988
334051	1151035	HILLSIDE	II	422654	402708	27/04/1988
334110	1151796	BARN APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES WEST OF FAR WESTHORPE FARMHOUSE	II	424357	404839	27/04/1988
334056	1151817	OLD CUBLEY	II	424529	401833	27/04/1988
334057	1151818	CATSHAW CROSS APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES WEST OF JUNCTION WITH CATSHAW LANE	II	420615	403498	27/04/1988
334059	1151819	MILESTONE APPROXIMATELY 150 METRES NORTH OF JUNCTION WITH HARTCLIFF ROAD	II	421083	401718	27/04/1988
334061	1151820	BULLHOUSE HALL INCLUDING THE COTTAGE TO LEFT (REAR)	II*	421122	402712	27/04/1988
334062	1151821	FRONT GARDEN WALL AND GATEWAY TO BULLHOUSE HALL	II	421144	402696	27/04/1988
334063	1151822	STABLE RANGE ATTACHED TO LEFT WING OF BULLHOUSE HALL INCLUDING COTTAGE AT REAR	II	421130	402694	27/04/1988
334064	1151823	BARN RANGE APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES TO EAST OF BULLHOUSE HALL	II	421163	402705	27/04/1988
334066	1151824	SUMMER HOUSE APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH EAST OF NUMBER 1 BULLHOUSE	II*	421158	402758	27/04/1988
334068	1151825	FORMER STABLE BUILDING IMMEDIATELY NORTH WEST OF NUMBER 2 BULLHOUSE	II	421103	402728	27/04/1988
334070	1151826	MILESTONE OPPOSITE NUMBER 351	II	421778	403115	27/04/1988
334071	1151827	CHURCH OF ST SAVIOUR	II	422738	403391	27/04/1988
334073	1151828	2, WATERING PLACE ROAD (See details for further address information)	II	423314	403452	27/04/1988
334077	1151829	LAMP STANDARD IN CHURCHYARD APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II	424648	403302	27/04/1988
334079	1151830	ROBERT MARTIN GRAVESLAB IN CHURCHYARD APPROXIMATELY 1 METRE WEST OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II	424642	403308	27/04/1988
334083	1151831	8, MARKET STREET	II	424566	403313	27/04/1988
334086	1151832	4, ROCK SIDE	II	423571	403446	27/04/1988
334088	1151833	ROYD FARMHOUSE	II	421733	403743	23/06/1965
334092	1151834	L SHAPED RANGE OF BARNS IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF ROYD MOOR FARMHOUSE	II	422167	404253	23/06/1965
334096	1151835	BOULDER BRIDGE	II	425682	403297	23/06/1965
334100	1151836	SHORE HALL FARMHOUSE AND STONE ROOF	II	422283	402788	23/06/1965
334102	1151837	1-9, TENTER HILL	II	423485	403535	27/04/1988
334105	1151838	BARN AT REDMINSTER COTTAGE	II	423375	403523	27/04/1988
334039	1191706	CAT HILL FARMHOUSE	II*	424776	405226	23/06/1965
334041	1191721	NETHER LEA FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING BARN TO NORTH	II	424779	405261	18/11/1975
334043	1191725	BARN, IMMEDIATELY WEST OF PINFOLD FARMHOUSE	II	426130	404937	27/04/1988
334045	1191735	GUIDE STOUP USED AS A GATEPOST APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES SOUTH EAST OF HARTCLIFF TOWER	II	422426	401821	27/04/1988
334050	1191801	104 AND 106, HIGH STREET	II	424529	402884	27/04/1988
334065	1191883	BULLHOUSE	II	421231	402138	27/04/1988
334067	1191896	BULLHOUSE	II	421229	402134	23/06/1965
334072	1191918	VICARAGE TO CHURCH OF ST SAVIOUR	II	422690	403376	27/04/1988
334074	1191928	MILESTONE OPPOSITE JUNCTION WITH TOWNGATE	II	423365	403479	27/04/1988
334076	1191933	CROSS AND SHAFT, IN CHURCHYARD APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II	424642	403294	27/04/1988
334078	1191942	CROSS BASE, IN CHURCHYARD, APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES WEST OF WEST DOOR OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II	424626	403323	27/04/1988
334080	1191960	JANE GREAVES GRAVESLAB IN CHURCHYARD, APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES EAST OF CHANCEL DOOR OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II	424666	403311	27/04/1988
334084	1191979	TWO COTTAGES AT ROYD FIELD	II	424798	402021	27/04/1988
334087	1191992	WEAVER'S HOUSE AT LEAPINGS	II	422822	403183	27/04/1988
334089	1191998	BARN APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES WEST OF ROYD FARMHOUSE	II	421694	403747	23/06/1965
334091	1192005	ROYD MOOR FARMHOUSE	II	422183	404234	23/06/1965
334097	1192041	KIRKWOOD FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED FARMBUILDINGS AT 90 DEGREES	II	425789	402845	27/04/1988
334101	1192080	BARN APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES NORTH WEST OF SHORE HALL FARMHOUSE	II	422265	402809	23/06/1965
334106	1192094	15, 17 AND 19, TOWNGATE	II	423354	403620	27/04/1988

LISTED BUILDINGS (CONTINUED)

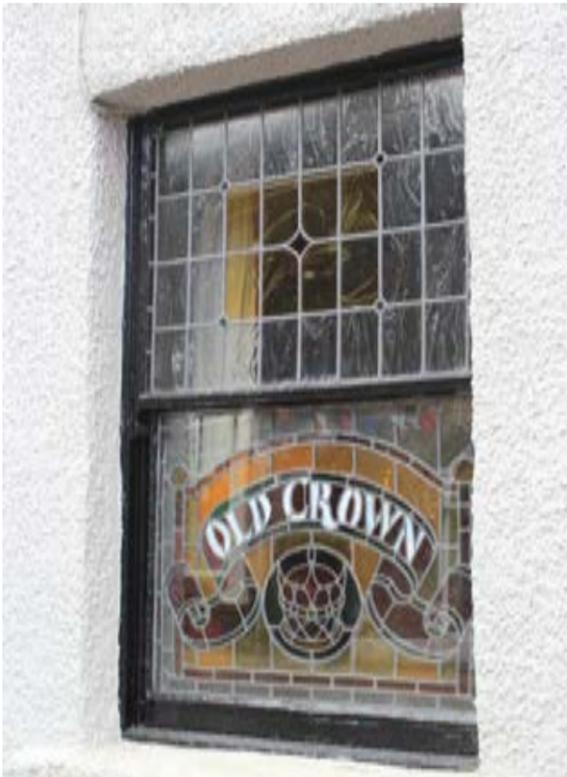
ID	LIST ENTRY	NAME	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE
334109	1192110	FAR WESTHORPE FARMHOUSE	II	424388	404856	27/04/1988
334126	1276175	HOYLAND SWAIN OUTBUILDING RANGE IN GARDEN OF NUMBER 355	II	426525	404746	02/09/1988
382354	1281545	MILESTONE	II	424772	403989	17/03/1989
334099	1286771	BANK HOUSE FARMHOUSE	II	422649	402725	23/06/1965
334104	1286780	REDMINSTER HOUSE	II	423388	403550	27/04/1988
334093	1286793	MIDLAND BANK AND BANK CHAMBERS	II	424605	403341	27/04/1988
334095	1286798	PENISTONE RAILWAY VIADUCT ON PENISTONE AND DENBY DALE LINE	II	425023	403606	27/04/1988
334082	1286806	5 AND 7, MARKET STREET	II	424588	403298	27/04/1988
334069	1286855	BULLHOUSE LODGE	II	421189	402783	27/04/1988
334052	1286893	CROSS ROYD HEAD FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN	II	423001	402914	27/04/1988
334054	1286895	MILESTONE BUILT INTO WALL AND ADJACENT TO NETHERFIELD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AT SE 242039	II	424248	403924	27/04/1988
334047	1286904	WAYSIDE CROSS APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES FROM ROAD AND APPROXIMATELY 150 METRES WEST OF JUNCTION WITH CROSS LANE	II	423400	402045	27/04/1988
334037	1286961	STARLING BRIDGE OVER RIVER DON	II	422083	402970	27/04/1988
334098	1314674	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK IN FRONT OF CHURCH	II	424629	403293	27/04/1988
334103	1314675	8 AND 10, THURLSTONE ROAD	II	424322	403652	27/04/1988
334107	1314696	26 AND 28, TOWNGATE	II	423306	403710	19/04/1982
334055	1314706	9, INGBIRCHWORTH ROAD	II	423289	403745	27/04/1988
334058	1314707	ECKLANDS COTTAGE	II	421661	402548	27/04/1988
334060	1314708	DISSENTERS CHAPEL AND FORMER MINSTER'S HOUSE AT BULLHOUSE	II	421136	402653	23/06/1965
334075	1314709	CHURCH OF ST JOHN	I	424651	403316	23/06/1965
334081	1314710	1 AND 3, MARKET STREET	II	424595	403314	23/06/1965
334085	1314711	KIDFIELD HOUSE AND BARN	II	425338	405463	07/06/1979
334090	1314712	CARR HOUSE	II	421315	403986	27/04/1988
334094	1314713	COAL DROPS IMMEDIATELY WEST OF BRIDGE UNDER PENISTONE WOODHEAD RAILWAY	II	424443	403399	27/04/1988
333851	1315058	GREYHOUND STONE APPROXIMATELY 300 METRES EAST OF JUNCTION WITH HARTCLIFF HILL ROAD	II	422775	401751	21/07/1986
334031	1315071	BARN APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES EAST OF NETHER MILL HOUSE	II	424553	403890	23/06/1965
334033	1315072	MILESTONE APPROXIMATELY 200 METRES EAST OF ROUNDABOUT AT JUNCTION WITH A629 AT SE 259043	II	425900	404300	27/04/1988
334035	1315073	RIVER BRIDGE APPROXIMATELY 80 METRES EAST OF NUMBER 1 WATER HALL	II	424712	403733	27/04/1988
334040	1315074	BARN APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH EAST OF CAT HILL FARMHOUSE	II	424801	405240	23/06/1965
334044	1315075	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST	II	425982	405228	27/04/1988
334049	1315076	MILESTONE APPROXIMATELY 200 METRES SOUTH OF JUNCTION WITH ROYAL MOOR ROAD AT SE 216040	II	421730	404027	27/04/1988
334053	1315077	MILESTONE APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES NORTH OF PENISTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL	II	424144	404248	27/04/1988

APPENDIX B: ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS



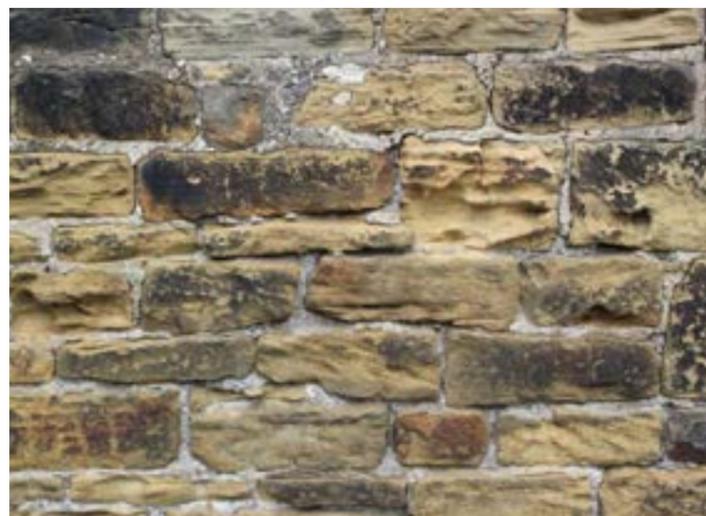
**PENISTONE
DOORS**





PENISTONE
OTHER DETAILS





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