



SILKSTONE PARISH DESIGN STATEMENT CONSULTATION DRAFT





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Summary of Planning Guidelines

The following is a summary of the guidelines given within this statement. When any development is under consideration, all the guidelines should be taken into consideration.

- 1) We wish to keep all our parish's open green spaces, views, trees and woods, stone walls, surrounding countryside and footpaths. Any attempts to develop into the Green Belt should be resisted with the exception of extensions to existing properties and the conversion of unused farm buildings, where the guidelines for buildings will apply.
See page 13 for a full list of green space guidelines.
- 2) All new buildings should be in sympathy with their neighbours and the village environment. They should be appropriate in size to the space available and people's privacy should be taken into account. Where appropriate, traditional building materials should be used if possible. There should be scope for good contemporary design provided it is in sympathy with its neighbours.
See page 17 for a full list of building design guidelines.
- 3) Damage to listed buildings and archaeological remains should be avoided, but where this is not possible, provision must be made for their recording before disturbance. The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service record should be consulted in advance of development proposals in order to determine potential archaeological impacts.
See appendices A and B for a full list of listed buildings and archaeological sites in the Parish.
- 4) Public footpaths should be well signposted, defined and kept clear of obstructions. Within the villages they should be provided with all weather surfaces.
See page 18 for a full list of public footpath guidelines.
- 5) Road safety and accessibility should be kept under review. New speed limits of 20 mph near schools and 40 mph on the A628 (Barnsley to Silkstone) before the right-hand turn on to Barnsley Road are urgently needed. Traffic calming measures in Silkstone Common should be reviewed and a solution to the parking problem at the corner of Church Hill and High Street in Silkstone should be urgently sought.
See page 19 for a full list of traffic and road guidelines.

1 Introduction

The Silkstone Parish Design Statement has been prepared by the Silkstone Parish Design Group, supported by Silkstone Parish Council, and in partnership with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC). The document reflects the findings of a Parish survey carried out in 2003.

What is a parish design statement (PDS)?

A PDS is a community-led document that details the qualities and characteristics of Silkstone Parish. It is intended to be used by:

- the Local Planning Authority (BMBC);
- the Parish Council, particularly when commenting on planning applications;
- residents and owners of existing building who want to alter, extend or change the use of their buildings; and
- developers.

The purpose of the PDS

The purpose of the PDS is to manage change, not to prevent it. It is concerned with the ways in which developments, both new build and small-scale alterations and extensions, are carried out. It aims to ensure that they are in sympathy with their setting and retain the character of the individual areas in our Parish. The aim of this statement is not to set inflexible rules, but to provide a framework within which change can take place. It is also hoped that this document will generally raise public awareness of planning issues.

Planning Context

The planning context used for guidance when writing the PDS was the Barnsley Unitary Development Plan (UDP), particularly policies BE6, GS34, GS35, and T23. The Council is currently reviewing the UDP in order to create a new Local Development Framework (LDF). Once the LDF has been adopted we will amend the PDS to take account of the new policies.

Document status

This is a draft document and is out for public consultation.

The consultation period runs from 11th December, 2006 to 12th January, 2007.

Comments on this document should be made in writing and returned to:

Planning Policy

Central Offices

Kendray Street

Barnsley

S70 2TN

Or by e-mailing planningpolicy@barnsley.gov.uk

The Parish Design Group, with support from BMBC, will consider all comments made. Following this, amendments will be made as necessary and the Parish Design Statement will be presented to the Council for adoption.

If you wish to be notified of the adoption of this document, please let us know.

2 Location

The villages of Silkstone and Silkstone Common are situated approximately 3 miles west of Barnsley, South Yorkshire. Silkstone is next to the A628 'Woodhead Pass' which runs between Barnsley and Manchester. Silkstone Common is about a mile to the south, on the B6449 between Dodworth and Oxspring. Silkstone Cross is at the edge of Silkstone, on the way to Silkstone Common. Both villages are about 1½ mile from the M1 motorway - about five minutes by car.

3 Setting

Silkstone Parish borders the Trans-Pennine Trail. It nestles in the middle of the countryside and within its borders are woodlands, farmland and open green spaces. The Parish has successfully changed in character from hardworking pit villages, to a desirable place to live whilst retaining the farming tradition. The residents commute to the large towns and cities of South Yorkshire.

Parts of the surrounding green belt provide habitats for an abundance of wild flowers and animals. These can be seen from the network of footpaths and bridleways located in the area.

4. History

The origin of the village of Silkstone is lost in the mists of antiquity. The 1086 Domesday Survey contains the entry: 'To the same Manor belong Silchestone. 1½ Carucates of land taxable.'

Churches



Visitors coming down into the village by road will note the view of Silkstone and the Parish Church nestling in the valley. The church of All Saints' and St James the Great, in Silkstone, dates from the 15th century, and there has been a church on the site since about 1150 AD.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel at Silkstone Common was opened in September 1886. In August 1931 the present chapel and schoolroom were opened in the centre of the village.

Industry and Communication

Throughout the ages the land has been worked, charcoal was produced and used in iron smelting. In the 17th Century glassware was made, later replaced by a pottery, on the Pot House Hamlet site. From early times a network of footpaths and tracks would have served the area. Cross Pennine packhorse routes provided long distance communication.

Coal

The name Silkstone is well known to many people, as it gives its name to a famous bed of coal. Coal has been mined in the area for hundreds of years from outcrops around the villages. This allowed inhabitants to dig small pits in the commons and the hillsides, where the coal was close to the surface. An example is the bell pits in Silkstone Fall Wood. In the beginning much would have gone for local use. Acts of Parliament in 1793 and 1809 permitted the building of a horse drawn waggonway, which eventually extended from Silkstone Common to the canal basin at Cawthorne. This was the means of transporting coal until 1848 when a railway line came to Silkstone Common. The use of the waggonway then declined due to this competition.

The Huskar Pit Disaster

Perhaps the most terrible event to befall the Parish was the Huskar Pit Disaster on July 4th 1838. Forty children who were trapped underground during a flash flood in a summer storm tried to escape through the day hole. Twenty-six of those young boys and girls were washed by the floodwater against doors, which were closed by the force of the raging torrent flowing into the drift, and they were



drowned. A monument has been erected over their graves in Silkstone churchyard.

Musical Tradition

Silkstone has always had a musical tradition. Coniah Stringer, who was at the time, Choirmaster at the Parish Church and who became the band's first Conductor, founded the Old Silkstone Prize Band in 1861. When a pipe organ was acquired for the church, which dispensed with the services of the instrumentalists, Coniah Stringer bought a cornet and, by soliciting subscriptions, acquired further instruments and so had the beginnings of a band. He was succeeded by Dennis Bailey ('Wag' was his nickname) who was Bandmaster for twenty-four years.



Parish Pubs

There have been, at one time or another, at least ten public houses or inns in the Parish of Silkstone. The last pub to close was the Bonny Bunch o' Roses which was built in 1813 and closed in December 2002. The Station Inn, which thankfully still survives, was originally called the Junction and existed before the railway actually came to the village.

In Silkstone there are two establishments. The Red Lion was built in 1733 as a coaching inn. The inquest into the Huskar Pit Disaster was held here in 1838. The Ring o Bells was built in the mid 1800s and was originally called the Six Ringers. The first Miners' Union meeting was held there. The pub stands next to the stocks, which date from 1405. Today Silkstone and Silkstone Common provide a pleasant place to live, with good schools. The majority of people work away from the villages, travel to their places of work via the M1. Motorway.

5. Green Spaces and the Environment

This design statement is significant in any consideration of green spaces whether:

- within the built-up area;
- the woodlands;
- hedgerows; or
- watercourses.

It supports BMBC's Bio-diversity Action Plan and the Barnsley Green Space Strategy¹.

Any green spaces, even those within the built-up areas of the parish, are potentially valuable oases for wildlife. Everyday contact with nature is important for well-being and quality of life. Furthermore the value of the wildlife around us is that it serves as a constant barometer of the health of our environment. Like the canaries used to warn underground workers of toxic gases, our wildlife has in the past warned us of things going wrong in the environment above ground. Screens of trees provide protection from noise and air pollution, extract carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and emit oxygen. Grassland, left to grow to maturity, provides seeds and insects for larks, sparrows, finches and buntings and habitat for butterflies and moths.

5.1 What is a Green Space?

A green space can be as small as a few square metres or as large as many acres. Essentially they are areas predominantly of grass, shrubs and trees. These spaces are an essential parish asset providing environmental and social impact.

Environmental: -

- Provide places for wildlife to live and for people to see and learn about wildlife.
- Improve the appearance of the villages by giving a more 'open' feel and look.
- Maintain the rural character of the parish both within the villages and between them.
- Help to absorb pollution such as carbon dioxide.

¹ These documents are available from Barnsley Council's Planning and Transportation Service

Social: -

- Provide sports and play facilities in appropriate places.
- Provide other recreational opportunities e.g. allotments.

Two different types of open space are significant; open countryside between settlements and important open spaces within the villages.

5.2 Inside the Villages

The open spaces in the villages contribute towards the feeling of their rural nature as opposed to being a city suburb.

The open spaces situated within the villages include:

Silkstone:

- Silkstone Recreation Ground and adjoining Conroyd Wood.
- The Chestnuts.
- Open green space within and fronting Manor Park.
- The woodland and grassed area between Manor Park and Towngate through which Footpath 29a passes.
- 'Hillside' on High Street, opposite the Ring 'o' Bells.
- The entrance to Silkstone Primary School and playing field.
- 'Ribbon' open-space along Silkstone Waggonway from Silkstone Cross to the Parish boundary.
- The area adjacent to the War Memorial in Martin Croft.
- Broadgates play area.
- Tanyard, Hollow Spring and Conroyd Woods.
- Pack Horse Allotments.

Silkstone Common:

- Orchard Wood and adjoining Orchard Meadow.
- Silkstone Common Recreation Ground including wooded area.
- Planted open space at Beacon Court.
- 'Ribbon' open space along the Dove Valley Trail section of the Trans-Pennine Trail.
- Hall Royd Wood in private ownership, but open to public use.
- Knabbs Wood, owned by the Woodland Trust, and open to the public.
- Hill Top Wood.
- Silkstone Common Primary School playing field.

The Chestnuts, Silkstone and Orchard Wood and Meadow, Silkstone Common
The residents are of the opinion that these are very special areas. They should become protected areas of tranquility. This would enable the native flora and fauna to thrive and the residents to enjoy these areas with pride.



The Chestnuts was developed from a disused quarry. It is a green area set in the middle of the village. We strongly believe that this area should retain its character. We do not want change for change sake. Just as a building should focus respect for its neighbours so should the Chestnuts focus respect for its neighbours. This is a small grassy and tranquil setting bounded by large mature trees and native shrubs. The neighbouring housing is taken up by mainly senior citizens and the disabled in bungalow accommodation. Peace of mind is a priority for the residents of this area. It is a very desirable place to live. Every facet is valued. Any proposed alteration to the Chestnuts should

be vigorously resisted. We believe that full consultation with the locals is essential. In the Chestnuts we have a sense of place and it feels good. This should become a protected area.

The list of green spaces are the main ones within the villages, but there are a substantial number of smaller green spaces. These are of equal importance to the open rural feel of the villages. These are shown in green on the map on pages 10 and 11

5.3 Outside the Villages

- **Greenbelt**

Silkstone and Silkstone Common wish to keep all their open spaces. It is a priority. New development of any kind should not result in the loss of the green spaces and views. The unique characteristic of the two villages is that green belt areas surround them. There is a particular green area between the villages, which, whilst separating them, also joins the two with lovely views of each other across the rolling hills and farmland in a wonderful green swathe. The village envelopes, already established, should be enforced in the future. Ribbon development and sprawl into the open countryside should be resisted. The village boundaries are shown on the map on page 2.

- **Farmland**

The current feeling in the parish is that farmland should not under any circumstances be developed as housing estates or industrial sites. This pastoral legacy should be valued and carefully managed.

5.4 Recreation

In Silkstone, the Recreation Ground has a football pitch and a cricket pitch. Membership of the clubs is open to non-Silkstone residents. These facilities are kept in excellent order and create a sense of local pride and community spirit. However, we are very conscious that unless thoughtfully managed by dedicated people, these areas could fall below their present standard. Other areas of importance are the children's play areas located at Manor Park, Broadgates and Martin Croft.

In Silkstone Common the Recreation Ground has a football pitch and the children's play area known as 'Mike's Place'.

Recreation areas are highly valued and should not be taken for building purposes in the future.

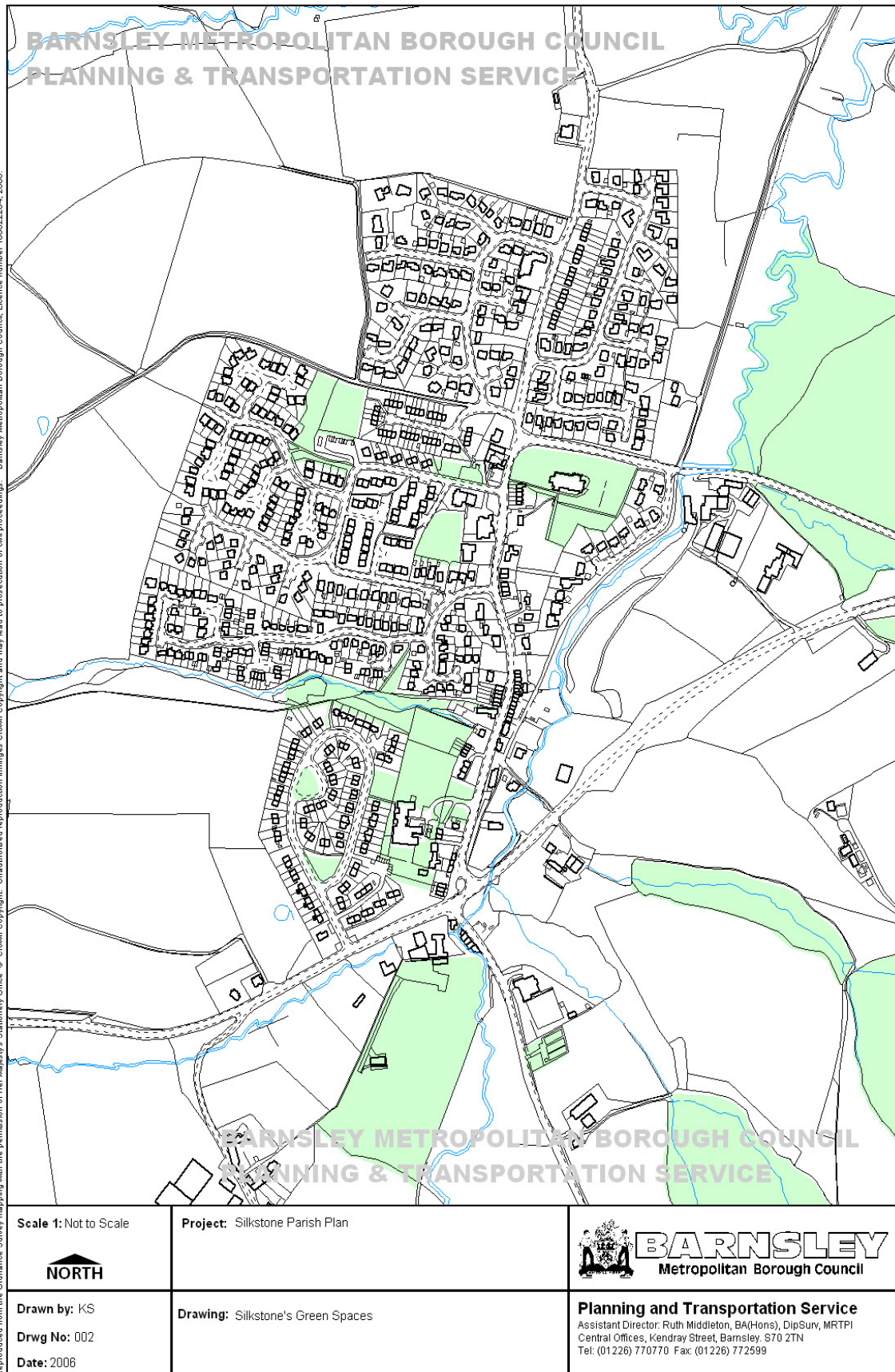
Reference should be made to the Barnsley's Green Space Strategy in accordance with Government Guidelines.

We need to promote and coordinate sport and leisure facilities for people of all ages and abilities. This would encourage a healthier lifestyle for all. Amenities for young people should be accessible, affordable, safe and relevant, especially for teenagers. This should be a priority.

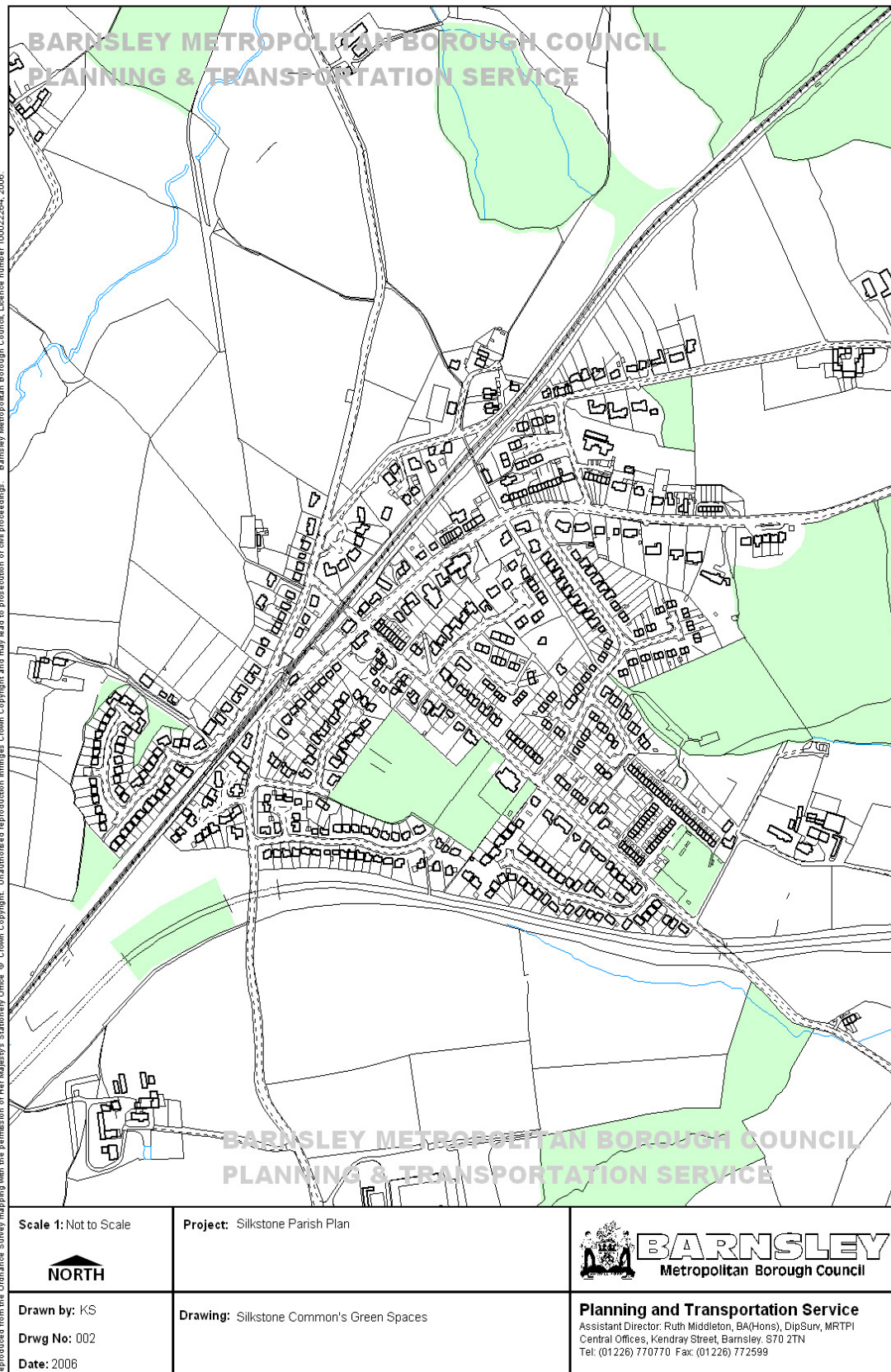
5.5 Nature Conservation

The importance of protecting the native species in our woodlands and hedgerows cannot be overstated. A list of some of the native species is given in Appendix C. The wildlife we see around us has evolved over millions of years to be dependent on the plants found there. In particular the planting of non-native species and the tipping of discarded garden plants or plants from garden ponds within natural areas should not occur. Similarly, and for the same reasons, the extension of gardens involving the planting of non-native species, beyond the boundaries of private property, into areas of native woodland or other green space, will not be tolerated. Note that bluebells purchased from plant nurseries may be the Spanish bluebell that hybridises with our own bluebell and creates a non-native hybrid. Do not plant purchased bluebells in our woods.

Small pockets of woodland in the steep-sided valleys around Silkstone may be described as remnants of ancient woodland, never cleared for cultivation since the end of the last ice-age. However most of our woodland can be described as 'plantation', though it is largely of native species with some non-native species planted for their commercial value, as may be seen in Conroyd Wood, Fall Wood and Lindley Wood. Unimproved woodland provides important havens for hole-nesting fauna such as woodpeckers, nuthatch, treecreeper and various bat species, all present in our local woodland, and the ground cover in these woods is often as important as the trees themselves. Bats and badgers, both protected by legislation, are also present in underground sites provided by mine-workings and disused railway tunnels.



Silkstone's Green Spaces



Silkstone Common's Green Spaces

Two areas of particular conservation value are worthy of note: Pye Flatts Meadow on the Hoylandswaine boundary of the parish is a scheduled Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) under the regulation of English Nature. Its special attributes arise from the fact that its sward has not been disturbed over many years, has not been ploughed or fertilised, and the wide range of plant species found there are entirely native species. The owners of Pye Flatts are responsible under the regulations in force for its management. English Nature depends to a degree on local surveillance, and local people should be alert to any untoward treatment of the meadow. Section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) states that public bodies must "take reasonable steps, consistent with the proper exercise of their functions, to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs".

The second area is Knabbs Wood, which includes some ancient woodland, and is in the ownership of the Woodland Trust. It is highly likely that the site of the Huskar Disaster lies in this woodland.

Some hedgerows close to the villages are also of significant conservation interest. Under a study supervised by the Campaign to Protect Rural England, one on Mill Lane was found to be a thousand years old, which indicates the longevity of the field boundaries in that area. Some hedgerows, within the built-up areas, serve as 'corridors' for wildlife along which birds, butterflies and small mammals travel.

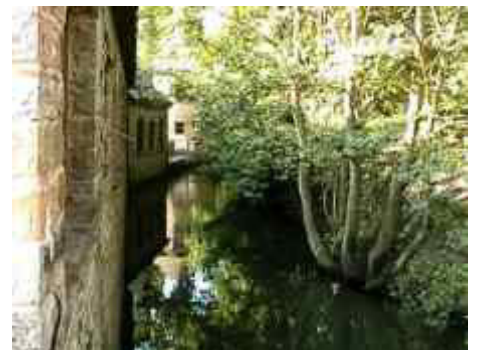
5.6 Woodland

Ref. Legal protection Schedule 13 (schedule 8) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
There are several ancient woodlands in the area. These allow for diversity in the general landscape and also add to the character of the villages. The carpet of bluebells in spring is a sight to behold and should be preserved. Maintenance of these woodlands should be carefully managed and native trees and shrubs planted when deemed necessary. This would encourage wildlife to flourish. It will add to the joy and contentment of living in the villages. These are the values that we hold dear.



5.7 Watercourses

Watercourses provide wildlife habitat and a commercial resource used by local farmers and a nurseryman. Pollution threatens both the wildlife and the commercial activities along their banks. Both Silkstone Beck and Husker Dike are currently categorized, by the Environment Agency, as 'at risk' from pollution. Past incidents have arisen from mine water 'yellow ochre' pollution and silage clamp run-off. Pollution incidents should be reported to the Environment Agency.





Green space Guidelines (GS)

- GS1.** In future developments, a priority should be to preserve and enhance the landscape character of the parish. Areas such as the Chestnuts, Orchard Wood and Meadow should be preserved and smaller areas are also of vital importance to the people of the parish. All of these should not be encroached upon or neglected.
- GS2.** All open spaces within the villages should be retained as a priority irrespective of size.
- GS3.** Recreation areas, within the parish, are highly valued and should not be taken for building purposes in the future.
- GS4.** The unique characteristic of the two villages is that green belt areas surround them. In order to retain this important feature, ribbon development and sprawl should not be allowed.
- GS4.** Any new development should provide green spaces to preserve and enhance the habitats of the flora and fauna of the parish. Future planting should always be of native species in these areas (see Appendix C).
- GS5.** All the green space management should be in line with BMBC Green Space Strategy.

6. Buildings

Neither Silkstone nor Silkstone Common have a characteristic style of building therefore it is not possible to specify a single style with regard to future infill or new development in either village. Instead the aim for the future must be respect for neighbouring buildings and to enhance the village environment.

6.1 Existing Buildings

The Parish contains a number of listed buildings, together with a number of other buildings or sites of architectural, historic or local interest.

- **Listed Buildings**

Appendix A has full information of the existing listed buildings. We should do everything possible to see that these buildings are maintained and kept in their original style.

- **Archaeological Sites**

Sites, recorded in the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, are listed in Appendix B. Currently, the Waggonway is not on the Record but it is hoped that it will be in the near future. The Record is consulted as part of the planning process. All the archaeology of the area is important because it gives us an insight into the development of the community, its industry and lifestyle.

- **Other sites of local interest**

- Silkstone**

- Sunny Bank, High Street.

- Blacksmith's House, High Street.

- The Old Town School, off the school drive way, High Street.

- Old Church of England Infants School, The chemist's and the house behind.

- Ring o' Bells

- Red Lion

- Pot House Hamlet

- Noblethorpe Lodge (Red), A628 near Manor Park.

- Noblethorpe Lodge (White), A628 near Blacker Green Lane.

- Pye Greave Farm, off A628.

- Silkstone Common**

- Hall Royd Farm development, Hall Royd Lane.

Heath House, next to Mission Hall.
South Yorkshire Buildings, Moorend Lane.
Silkstone Common School, Moorend Lane.
Station Inn, junction of Knabbs Lane and Cone Lane.
Bestwood, Hall Royd Lane.
Thorncliffe House, on Ben Bank Road.

6.2 Areas of special character and interest requiring some degree of protection.

Parts of the Parish provide good examples of a South Yorkshire style of architecture. Defining areas of special character would provide protection from thoughtless and insensitive development. These areas are proposed: -

Silkstone - All Saints' Church, with Pothouse Hamlet (A below left) and both sides of High Street as far as, and including, the Cross.

Silkstone Common - the terrace at the top of Moorend Lane, South Yorkshire Buildings (B below right), Cannon Hall Terrace and the north side of Ben Bank Road from the Station Inn eastwards as far as the village boundary.



A



B

Designating these areas would mark them out as special when any future planning applications are being considered. An additional aim is that they would, in future, be considered for Conservation Area status. Buildings within the area do not have to be only of architectural interest or importance, but may include buildings with an historical importance or significance. e.g. Red Lion and Ring o' Bells.

These areas contain buildings of more recent construction or less architectural or historical significance. However, if any of these buildings were demolished, any new building would be required to preserve or enhance the special character of the area.

In addition parts of the Parish provide good examples of a South Yorkshire building style. The features worth conserving in these buildings (and including in new developments) include:

- Sash windows
- Traditional wooden doors
- Natural stone elevations and chimneystacks including the original facing.
- Welsh blue slate or stone slate should be retained wherever possible.
- Decorative ceramic chimney pots

It is recommended that:

- Roof lights should be flush to the roof-line and dormers should be of agreed style
- Square-section gutters (not necessarily timber) should be used, matching the traditional grooved timber gutters and preferably coloured black.
- Corbels should continue to be used where already a feature of a house. They should be provided in adjacent new buildings in harmony with their neighbours.
- Rendered buildings should be painted in agreeable pastel shades, where possible with neighbourly consultation and agreement.

Giving protection to the above would preserve the character of the parish.

6.3 Future Development

Residents have chosen to live in the parish and have shown that they want to keep the styles, density and open spaces in their villages. Building materials and styles of buildings that are incompatible or inappropriate should be strongly opposed, as should any form of over-development. The villages are set in the Green Belt and, as such, development beyond the existing village boundaries into the Green Belt should be strongly opposed.

We appreciate that architecture needs to develop in parallel with changing tastes and the development of new materials and technologies. We would not wish this Parish Design Statement to set each 'village design' in stone. However, where new styles are introduced, we would wish it to include some features reflecting some of the distinctiveness of the local style.

The villages have houses of differing design ranging from terraced to detached. They have differing setting to the road and differing heights. Any new development should reflect this diversity. The development over time has created open spaces amongst the houses e.g. Broadgates play area and these are an important feature. New developments should contain similar areas of size proportionate to the size of the development.

In particular we would wish to see that: -

1. There were no high-rise buildings (3 storeys only where the ground floor is hidden by the ground contours). In this way we would prevent new buildings overlooking or dominating existing buildings with loss of their privacy.
2. New developments should reflect the predominant character of adjacent buildings in the following respects:
 - 2.1. Roof materials which should be slate, artificial/imitation slate or concrete tile.
 - 2.2. Front and side elevation materials
 - 2.3. Property boundary materials, which should be stone, brick, wooden fence or hedges.
 - 2.4. Window style, but not necessarily size.
3. Where adjacent buildings (same side of the street and opposite, 5 houses in each direction) are of varied materials (brick, brick and stone, rendered, etc,) then materials chosen should match the predominant character of the village, which is stone.
4. The use of recycled materials should always be considered so that any extension or new structure would blend in with its surroundings as much and as quickly as possible.
5. Property boundaries materials should not include concrete block.

Recent developments in the Parish of Silkstone provide good examples of tasteful and considerate new building: -

1. Silkstone, on High Street, the rebuilding of Sunny Bank and the extension to the Blacksmith's House.



2. Silkstone Common, on Ben Bank Road the extension to Heath House next to the Mission Hall.



These examples have used natural stone (some recycled), and pattern of doors and windows matching adjacent buildings provide new features in the street scene which fit in and in a few years will be difficult to identify the new from the old.

6.4 Energy and the Environment

The parish design statement should require that any new properties be built with a sympathetic regard to the environment. Products are currently available that can help towards a sustainable environment. They use renewable energy sources to generate power and thus lessen the properties dependency on fossil fuel sources. Unfortunately these products have a visual impact and that has to be taken into consideration.

The two groups of products that would generally be considered are, firstly, those products using solar radiation and secondly those using the power of the wind. Both groups have their pros and cons.

1. Solar radiation: - This group of products can be split roughly into two, both, using sunlight, one generates electricity and the second heats hot water.
 - a. Photo-voltaic (PV) panels
Installed usually on roofs in a south/south easterly aspect. The panels generate electricity for the household. The panels can look like big blue glass panels on roofs although new products that look like roof tiles are becoming available.
 - b. Solar heating panels:
An older, proven, technology. Most people will recognise these, they look like radiators mounted on the roof. These panels heat hot water for the house.



Example of roof Mounted PV.



An example of PV roof tiles.



An example of a solar heating

2. Wind turbines
Small domestic wind turbines are usually mounted on a mast and have a high visual and potential noise impact. New products, are being developed that mount onto houses and are enclosed in a box, this is very new technology.

6.5 Street Furniture

In both villages the installation of street lighting and other street furniture has been carried out over a number of years. The result is a mis-match of styles.

In future it is desirable that a general pattern or style of each type of street furniture should be

developed. The existing seats and litterbins should be maintained or replaced as necessary. Additional ones may be found necessary in future.

6.6 Dry Stone Walls and Mortared Stone Walls

Dry stone walls are a part of the history of the area. This ancient craft adds to the character of the parish and links us to the past. These stonewalls should be well maintained. Where they already exist they should not be removed. New stone walls should harmonize with neighbouring houses both in height and style. There are good examples of newly built dry-stone walls with sparing use of mortar to add strength. These can be found on Ben Bank Road, Silkstone Common and at Sunny Bank Farm, High Street Silkstone.



Mortared stone walls are an alternative construction in many instances and should be maintained as such. They may be used in new construction where appropriate.



Buildings (B)

- B1. It is essential that anyone seeking planning permission should first consider the visual impact of their proposed development.**
- B2. The design of any new building or an extension or alteration to an existing building must always be sympathetic to its neighbours and in keeping with the village environment.**
- B3. There should be positive opportunities for high quality contemporary architectural design as long as it is sympathetic to the character of the surrounding area.**
- B4. The spacing and density of any new properties should be consistent with those already existing.**
- B5. All new buildings and extensions should be appropriate in size to the proportions of the space available. They should not overlook or dominate existing buildings and gardens, thus infringing their privacy.**
- B6. Adequate off street parking should be provided, where possible, when planning new houses or extensions.**
- B7. Use of PV panels or solar heating panels should be encouraged on new-build properties. They would be found acceptable as a retrofit on older properties if the underlying structure of the property was not damaged and could therefore be returned to its original state at a later date.**
- B8. The current design of domestic wind turbines needs to be carefully considered because of their high visual and noise impact.**
- B9. Existing roadside hedges and stone walls should be retained wherever possible. New hedges should be planted using indigenous species to encourage local wildlife, these include. Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Guelder rose, Hazel, Holly and Beech. Leylandii should be avoided.**
- B10. The two areas specified in section 6.2, should be given Conservation Area Status as soon as possible.**
- B11. In the case of new areas of development, there should be provision in the diversity of housing for green recreation areas (see section 6.6).**

7 Public Footpaths, Cycle ways, Bridleways and Verges

Walking, riding and cycling are major forms of informal rural recreation that can be enjoyed by the community. Furthermore, walkers from much further afield are attracted to the area because of the network of footpaths and the proximity to the Trans-Pennine Trail. A large percentage of people have shown an interest in the footpaths within the parish including wanting a printed guide.

The parish is well-served by a network of public rights of way within the built-up areas and in the

surrounding countryside. Public rights of way should be clearly defined, maintained and kept free from obstruction. As a vital component of its heritage, it is important that the parish vigorously defends its footpath/bridleway network for the benefit of the local community.

The provision of all weather surfaces to footpaths within the villages is important. This encourages their use at all times for movement around the villages.



Public Footpaths (PF)

PF1. Public footpaths should be well signposted and defined.

PF2. They should be kept clear of obstructions.

PF3. Footpaths within the villages should be provided with all weather surfaces (e.g. tarmac).

8 Traffic and Roads within the Parish

Silkstone Parish has a high rate of car ownership. The road system was designed before the age of the car. This leads to traffic and parking problems. Road safety and accessibility should be our principle aim and, where necessary, to reduce traffic speeds and volumes.

Good traffic management could reduce pollution and therefore improve the environment. Investigation into improving pavements and footpaths, with small changes, would encourage people to walk or cycle for short journeys.

Safety close to schools is always a matter for concern. A 20mph speed limit in their vicinity would increase road safety.

It is of great concern that vehicles are approaching Silkstone from Barnsley along the A628 at great speed. The 60mph limit becomes 30mph with only a short distance to the busy junction at Silkstone Cross. This compares unfavorably to the approach from the Penistone direction. This is a major pedestrian crossing point from the village to the shop. A 40mph limit, some distance before the present 30mph, would greatly improve safety.

- **Silkstone**

In spite of the 30 mph limit and the bypass, a fair amount of traffic passes through the village, especially at peak periods. There are areas where on road parking is a cause for concern either because access is restricted for emergency or service vehicles or because view of the road ahead is restricted. The bend at the junction of Church Hill, High Street and Silkstone Lane is a cause for concern. Traffic comes up the hill at 30mph and the corner is blind. In consequence, the need to pass parked vehicles puts the road user at risk.

There are a considerable number of heavy lorries using Silkstone Lane, presumably as a route from Barnsley or the motorway to the Huddersfield Road. This road is unsuitable for this type of traffic and a weight limit should be imposed.

- **Silkstone Common**

The speed of traffic along Knabbs Lane / Ben Bank Road and Moorend Lane in Silkstone Common continues to be a problem and further traffic-calming measures may be required in the future"



Traffic and Roads (TR)

- TR1. Road safety and accessibility should be kept under review .**
- TR2. A 20mph speed limit near schools should be provided.**
- TR3. Measures to discourage heavy vehicles from using Silkstone Lane should be investigated.**
- TR4. Traffic calming measures in Silkstone Common should be reviewed.**
- TR5. A 40 mph speed limit should be imposed on the A628 (Barnsley to Silkstone) before the right-hand turn on to Barnsley Road.**
- TR6. A solution to the parking problem at the corner of Church Hill and High St. should be urgently addressed.**

9 Acknowledgements

The Parish Design Statement Working Group Members are: -

Colin Bower, Tony Fieldsend, Pat Gallamore, Richard Leech, Kath Thompson, Colin Thompson, Judy Turner and Les Turner

We would like to thank all those who have helped and supported the work of the group.

These include: -

1. All the residents who have contributed their views.
2. The Silkstone Parish Council.
3. Jim Ritchie, Roggins Society.
4. Members of the Planning Department, BMBC.
5. Members of the Property and Procurement Department, BMBC..
6. Mr. Nick Waterfield, Project Delivery Officer, Penistone and District Community Partnership.
7. Members of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

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1. Penistone East and Penistone West Area Forum, BMBC.
2. Mr. Asif Khan, Global Hour Ltd. (Silkstone Pharmacy).

10 Appendix A

Buildings, in the Silkstone Parish, which are 'listed' buildings under the National Government Scheme.

LBS Uid	NGR	Building Name	Street Name	Grade
334278	SE2828005255	Noblethorpe Hall	Barnsley Road	II
334279	SE2776705898	L shaped range of barns at north side of yard at Bull Haw Farm	Barnsley Road	II
334280	SE2906405409	Bank House	Barnsley Road	II
334281	SE2940904658	Hill Top Cottages 1, 2 and 3	Hall Royd Lane	II
334282	SE2899505512	Stocks approximately 20 metres north of "Ring O' Bells" public house	High Street	II
334283	SE2908605845	Church of All Saints	High Street	I
334284	SE2902005867	Memorial to Husker pit disaster by wall on west side of grave yard of Church of All Saints	High Street	II
334293	SE2911905838	Tomb approximately 10 metres east of Chancel of Church of All Saints	High Street	II
334294	SE2981303802	Barn along north side of farmyard at Dodsworth Moor End Farm	Moor End Lane	II
334295	SE2883903821	Knabbe's Hall	Nabs Lane	11*
334296	SE2881303831	Farm building approximately 10 metres west of Knabbe's Hall along north side of farmyard	Nabs Lane	II
334297	SE2879903831	Barn approximately 20 metres west of Knabbe's Hall along north side of farmyard	Nabs Lane	II
334298	SE2868205063	Woolley Manor	Woolley Lane	II
334299	SE2870205010	Barn range approximately 30 metres south of Woolley Manor farmhouse including Woolley Manor Cottage	Woolley Lane	II

In addition to the above there are eight graveslabs in or around the Church of All Saints.

11 Appendix B

Archaeological Sites, Monuments and Findspots in the Parish of Silkstone

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Monument List Report

02/05/2006

Number of records: 25

Archaeological Sites, Monuments and Findspots in the Parish of Silkstone

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
Find Spot				
04136/01			SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 307 074 (point)
Monument				
00328/01	ALL SAINTS' (Silkstone)	Church	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 291 058 (point)
00744/01	NABB'S HALL	Hall	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 288 038 (point)
00744/02	NABB'S HALL	Dovecote	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 288 038 (point)
00744/03	KNABBE'S HALL FARM BARN	Barn	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 288 038 (point)
00744/04	KNABBE'S HALL FARM BARN	Barn	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 288 038 (point)
01428/01		Barn	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 298 038 (point)
01435/01		Barn	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 277 058 (point)
01438/01	WOOLEY MANOR	Cottage	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 287 050 (point)
01494/01		Barn	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 287 050 (point)
01554/01	HIGHFIELD HOUSE	House	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 290 059 (point)
01561/01		Barn	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 298 060 (point)
01564/01		Barn	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 277 059 (point)
03364/01	WOOLEY MANOR	Manor	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 286 050 (point)
03526/01	SILKSTONE GLASSWORKS	Glass works	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 292 058 (point)

MonListRpt

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Appendix B(cont.)

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
03526/02	SILKSTONE POTTERY	Site	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 292 053 (point)
03526/03	Silkstone Mill or Silkstone Pot House Mill	Corn mill	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 293 053 (point)
03814/01	SILKSTONE Vicarage (site of)	Vicarage	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 291 053 (point)
03814/02		Site	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 291 053 (point)
03814/03		Stable	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 291 053 (point)
04127/01		Industrial site	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 291 053 (point)
04127/02		Clay pit	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 291 053 (point)
04426/01	Huskar Memorial Pillar	Memorial	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 291 053 (point)
04431/01	South Yorkshire Buildings	House	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	SE 295 042 (point)
04190/01		Stocks, site	SILKSTONE, Barnsley, South Yorkshire	Centroid SE 289 055 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

12 Appendix C

Native Trees and Shrubs

Native shrubs and trees found in woodlands and hedgerows in the Silkstone area. (The heights given are reached only under the most favourable conditions).

Blackthorn 3 m
Elder 4 m
Gorse 3 m
Guelder rose
Common Hawthorn 5 m
Hazel 6 m
Holly 10 m
Privet 3 m
Dog rose
Sallow 2 m
Willows
Rowan 10 m

Native trees of a medium and large size

Common or Black Alder 20 m
Crab apple 10 m
Ash 40 m
Beech 30 m
Downy birch 20 m
Silver birch 30 m
Bird cherry
Wych elm 40 m
Hornbeam 25 m
Lime 30 m
Field maple 20 m
Common oak 45 m
Black poplar 30 m
Grey poplar 35 m
Whitebeam 25 m
Crack willow 25 m
White willow 25 m
Yew

Recommended for hedges:

Hawthorn
Blackthorn
Guelder rose
Hazel
Holly
Beech

Recommended for feature trees in partially restricted space:

Rowan
Hazel
Silver birch
Field Maple

