

Heritage Impact Assessment

Site Location:

Land at Cliff Hill, Leak Hall
Crescent, Denby Dale, Huddersfield

Site reference number:

H690

On behalf of

Kirklees Council

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Scope of the Study

- 1.1 This study has been carried out on behalf of Kirklees Council by Farrell and Clark Architects LLP. At the time of writing, the Council have identified sites in the Kirklees area for inclusion in their 2015 Kirklees Local Plan which has recently been approved. Following consultation with the relevant statutory bodies the Council have identified a selection of allocated sites which may have a potential impact on the Historic Environment. A number of these sites have been rejected as they were deemed to cause significant harm to a heritage asset which could not be mitigated. The remaining sites require independent assessment of the potential impact on the Historic Environment.
- 1.2 Farrell and Clark Architects have been appointed to assess this impact and, where possible, to advise on any mitigation which may be required. Kirklees Conservation Officer, Nigel Hunston, Historic England and West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), have been consulted on the proposed allocations.
- 1.3 This report has been informed by a review of historic mapping and secondary source material in addition to undertaking a site visit. The conclusions made as part of this report relate solely to the impact of the development on the Historic Environment.

Relevant Policy - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

- 1.4 This statement has taken into account Chapter 126 of the NPPF which provides guidance for local planning authorities on the strategy for site selection/allocation and states:

“Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.”*

- 1.5 This statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements under paragraph 129 which states:

“... Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of

1.0 INTRODUCTION cont.

any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

1.6 In addition to the above the NPPF states that :

"...local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance..."

1.7 In the case of sites which have the potential to contain archaeological finds, the NPPF advises that the developers of the site submit an appropriate desk based assessment and where necessary a field evaluation.

1.8 The NPPF indicates that when assessing impact, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and that this should be proportionate to the importance of the asset. Significance can be harmed not just by a material change to the asset but also to it's setting which can be of great value to the significance. If the proposal is deemed to cause harm to the asset, a robust justification will need to be presented to and assessed by the local planning authority.

1.9 If the development will lead to substantial harm, paragraph 133 indicates that the development should be refused consent by the local planning authority, unless it can be proved that the loss or damage to the asset can be outweighed by substantial benefits to the public OR if the proposal can demonstrate all of the following:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

1.10 If the development leads to less than substantial harm, paragraph 134 indicates that this harm still needs to be assessed against the public benefit of the scheme and whether or not the viability of the site is being optimised.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

General approach

2.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with “The Setting of heritage assets” published by Historic England and seeks to assess the impact on a heritage asset using four steps:

- Step 1:** Identify the heritage assets and their settings affected by the allocation.
- Step 2:** Assess the contribution of the setting to the heritage asset.
- Step 3:** Assess the effect of the proposed allocation on the significance of the asset.
- Step 4:** Assess the options for mitigation in order to maximise the enhancement and minimise harm.

Identifying the heritage asset

2.2 As part of the consultation process Historic England, WYAAS and the Conservation team at Kirklees Council Identified the allocated sites which had the potential to affect the Historic Environment. This report has assessed the potential impact of the development of the allocated site on the heritage asset(s) identified.

Assessing the contribution of the setting

2.3 Once the asset has been identified as having the potential to be affected by the development, the significance of the asset is assessed in order to determine the contribution of the setting to the significance. The significance of the heritage asset has been assessed in accordance with “Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management for the historic environment”. This document advises that in order to understand the significance of the Asset, it is necessary to first understand the perceived “heritage value” of the Asset.

2.4 These heritage values can be arranged in four groups, which may be attached to places. These are:

- Evidential:** The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical:** The ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected Through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative.
- Aesthetic:** The ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal:** The meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

2.5 Once the heritage value has been ascertained, the significance of that heritage value to the asset can be determined in order to assess the contribution the setting has to the significance. In the case of large numbers of listed buildings the significance of the setting will be presented in table form. If the site is particularly large it may not be possible to assign a single level of significance to the whole site and as such the varying levels of significance will be shown on a map.

2.0 METHODOLOGY (cont.)

- 2.6 The general level(s) of significance of the contribution made by the overall setting to the asset will be discussed and assessed in terms of a positive or negative contribution to the asset.

Assessing the potential impact of developing the proposed allocated site

- 2.6 The purpose of this Heritage Impact Assessment is to provide guidance with regards to the potential impact of developing the allocated site. It is not possible to assess the impact of the various aspects of the design such as the form and appearance of the development as this has not yet been determined but it is possible to provide guidance on the likelihood that the development will harm the heritage asset. This will in turn will assist Kirklees Council to ascertain the level of justification required should an applicant wish to submit a planning application on the site.
- 2.7 In order to assess the level of harm of the development or elements of the development, the level of significance of the contribution made by the allocated site will be assessed and defined as follows:

- Negligible:** The allocated site provides little or no contribution to the heritage asset.
- Slight:** The allocated site provides some contribution to the heritage asset but not to the extent that any alteration will cause harm.
- Moderate:** The allocated site is important to the significance of the asset and requires assessment with the assumption that any harm will be less than substantial and can be mitigated.
- High:** The allocated site is very important to the significance of the asset and careful consideration is required to assess if the harm is substantial or less than substantial and whether the harm can be mitigated .
- Considerable:** The allocated site is essential to our understanding of the significance of the heritage asset with the assumption that any harm to that setting would be constitute substantial harm to the heritage asset and would require full justification.

- 2.8 For the larger sites it is possible that the contribution of the site will vary depending on the proximity of the site to the heritage asset. In this situation the contribution of the various areas of the site will be shown on a plan of the site.

Assessing the options for mitigation and/or enhancement

- 2.7 Options for enhancement and mitigation are considered in response to the particular needs of the heritage asset and as such vary from site to site. It is important that these are assessed at this stage so that any decisions made regarding the setting of the asset can be used to agree the scope and form of the development. The options outlined in this assessment are by no means finite and further discussions should be held with Kirklees Planning and Development team in order to ascertain the potential options for this particular site.

2.0 METHODOLOGY (cont.)

2.8 Options for enhancement include:

- Removing or re-modelling an intrusive building or feature
- Replacement of a detrimental feature by a new and more harmonious one
- Restoring or revealing a lost historic feature or view
- Introducing a wholly new feature that adds to the public appreciation of the asset
- Introducing new views (including glimpses or better framed views) that add to the public experience of the asset, or
- Improving public access to, or interpretation of, the asset including its setting.

2.9 Options for mitigation include:

- The creation of buffer zones within the area for development
- Limiting building heights within certain areas of the site
- The use of sensitive design including the use of vernacular materials

2.10 Screening is also an option which can be considered when assessing the options available for mitigating the negative impact of a development on a heritage asset. Screening should only be used in addition to other options for mitigation and should not be used as a substitute for good design or buffer zones. Screening requires careful consideration with regards to the impact of the screening on the heritage asset. This can potentially have a greater impact on the asset than the development itself, if used incorrectly or insensitively.

Glossary

2.11 The following terms have been used in this report with the definitions taken from the NPPF and from the Historic England publication “ The Setting of Heritage Assets”

Conservation area

‘An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’, designated under what is now s69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Designated heritage asset:

A World heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

Historic environment record

Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and

2.0 METHODOLOGY (cont.)

dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

Setting of a heritage asset

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

Significance (for heritage policy)

The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

Value

An aspect of worth or importance, here attached by people to qualities of places.

Harm

Change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of a place.

3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

Brief history of the site

- 3.3 There is no history of development on the site, it has been used for agricultural purposes. The area surrounding the site has seen extensive development and changes.
- 3.4 The settlement of Denby Dale is considered to have originated in the 9th Century due to the association with its Danish place name, the name Denby derives from 'Denebi' which translates to 'farmstead of the Danes.' Early settlement activity has also been found close to Denby Dale in the form of Castle Hill at High Flatts to the south-west which is an Iron Age Hill Fort. A Medieval settlement has been discovered to the north of the village centre, in the vicinity of Leak Hall which shows that there has been activity within this area for hundreds of years.
- 3.5 Originally known as Denby Dike, the area was very sparsely populated with small numbers of farmsteads situated across the higher parts of the land. The river Dearne in the valley and its tributaries resulted in large areas being marshy and prone to flooding which meant that it was difficult to grow crops in this area. The livelihoods of the local population revolved around farming and woollen textile production, this is reflected in the Domesday Survey of 1086 which describes Denby as having a cattle house. Sheep farming was also clearly prevalent in the area and was an integral part of the growth of the textile industry in Denby Dale.
- 3.6 Small scale textile production took place within weaving cottages which were found across Denby Dale, these buildings had rows of mullioned windows to allow adequate light into the top rooms. Many examples of these buildings can still be found within the village. The strong link between farming and textile production is reflected in the names of farmsteads around the village, the 17th Century farm of Tenterhouse suggests that this farm had tenters which were used to stretch the woollen cloth following the dyeing process.
- 3.7 Other land uses in the area comprised of small scale coal mining and sandstone quarrying which were situated around the outskirts of the village. The majority of these were closed by the beginning of the 20th Century.
- 3.8 The small settlement of Denby Dale began to expand as a result of the Industrial Revolution, namely the mechanisation of the textile industry and improved transport and communications. Although it still remained a small and isolated settlement, two turnpike roads were constructed in the late 18th and early 19th Century which improved links between Barnsley to Shepley and Wakefield to Denby. A number of mills were constructed around these crossroads including Hartcliff Mill which is shown in the 1854 OS map. The textile production within the larger mills replaced the cottage industry of weaving.

3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

- 3.9 The construction of the railway line between Huddersfield to Sheffield in mid-19th Century further improved transport into this area and allowed for materials, such as coal, stone and textiles to be transported into Huddersfield. The Denby Dale Viaduct is an impressive structure, the first viaduct was constructed of timber in 1846 and replaced with a stone structure in the 1879.
- 3.10 In the 20th Century the textile mills and farming practices had declined and with the improvements in transport links, local residents travelled further for employment. The main developments within Denby Dale were related to housing to provide accommodation for the increasing population. In the late 20th Century, the size of Denby Dale has increased significantly with housing developments being constructed around the outskirts of the village. Large housing estates have been constructed to the east of Leak Hall Lane, to the west of Cumberworth Lane, and between Wakefield Road and Barnsley Road. The construction of these housing developments has substantially increased the size of the settlement and resulted in urban sprawl.

Identification of Historical Assets

- 3.11 Following consultation, the heritage assets that have been identified as requiring assessment by Kirklees Council are the Grade II listed Name: DENBY DALE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH List Entry Number: 1135295
- 3.12 The listing for Denby Dale Wesleyan Methodist Church states:

“SE 20 NW CUMBERWORTH LANE Denby Dale 4/27 Denby Dale Wesleyan Methodist Church 30/4/82 II Wesleyan Methodist Church. Built 1799 and enlarged 1859. Circa 1900 refurbishment. Hammer dressed stone. Stone slate roof. Two storeys. 5bay pediment gabled front. Tablet in tympanum reads: WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL BUILT AD 1799 ENLARGED AD 1859 3bay arcaded ashlar applied doorcase, probably of 1859, with Corinthian pilasters, paired to corners, full entablature and blocking course. Shallow steps to two roundarched doorways with double, fielded panel doors. Central window. Roundarched windows with square jambs and good c.1900 stained and leaded glass. 3bay sides have straight joint indicating the 1859 onebay addition to rear. Later apsidal end.

Interior: Refurbished in 1978. Church now at gallery level with raking pine pews. Plaster mouldings to ceiling with elaborate cornice and centre rose. Hall at lower level.”

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SETTING

Assessment of significance of the heritage assets

- 4.1 Places of Worship are important heritage assets as they have the capacity to reveal a great deal of information, not only about the parishes that they serve but also about society in general at a particular moment in time. They were, and still are, important to the parish not only as places of worship but also as a focal point for the community.
- 4.2 The Methodist movement was founded by brothers Charles and John Wesley who were heavily influenced by the absolute faith shown by the German Moravians. Of the two brothers it was John who used his organisational skills to form a more structured religion and began to preach, often in open-air locations, to the rural working class communities who had become to feel increasingly excluded by the local parish churches. His message was that “all can be saved” and he concentrated on giving people the belief that they in turn could and should improve the lives of others. He actively encouraged people to "Make all you can, save all you can, give all you can." In these early days of the Methodist movement Wesley was insistent that Methodism did not become a breakaway religion and that the people to whom he preached needed to regularly attend their local parish church as well as the Methodist meetings.
- 4.3 As the Methodist movement began to grow Wesley organised an annual conference for Methodist preachers in order to keep in touch with each other and to make important decisions. This conference still exists today, as does the connexional structure of the church where the church acts as one and makes decisions together. In 1784 Wesley wanted ensure that these meetings continued after his death and created a corporate body called 'Yearly Conference of the People called Methodists'. Shortly and almost inevitably after this act began the separation of Methodist movement away from the Church of England. Following numerous disputes with the Bishop of London regarding status of travelling preachers and ministers, in 1795 the “Plan of Pacification” agreed the status of travelling preachers and formalised the break from the doctrine of the Church of England.
- 4.4 As the Methodist Church began to grow, so did the divisions between two schools of thought which were defined themselves as primitive and the Wesleyan Methodists. The primitive Methodists were based in more rural communities in simple structures with the emphasis on preaching to the poorer working classes in accordance with what they saw as the original ideologies of the Methodist faith. The Wesleyan Methodists were a more organised, hierarchical structure with ministers who had defined leadership roles and who were based in more affluent urban environments and who were influenced by the anglican tradition and cultural enrichment.
- 4.5 In 1812 the “Society of Primitive Methodists” became a recognised branch of the Methodist faith with the remaining Methodists becoming known as the “Wesleyan Methodists”. It was not until

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SETTING

1932 when the two branches of the Methodist faith began to see more common ground and reunited to resemble the present day Methodist Church.

- 4.6 Denby Dale Wesleyan Methodist Church is part of the The Denby Dale & Clayton West Methodist Circuit which comprises of 10 churches which lie between Barnsley, Huddersfield and Wakefield.

Church:

- 4.7 **Evidential Value** - There has been a relatively large amount of construction work done to this church with the extension in 1859 and the addition of the apsidal end. Both of these alterations were undertaken to the north elevation which has left the primary south facing elevation reasonably intact (although we can assume there have been some changes to this elevation due to the presence of the tablet which makes reference to the alterations in 1859). In addition to the external alterations, there have been internal alterations to relocate the Chapel to the gallery level in 1978. These alterations have resulted in a low potential for uncovering any evidence that may exist within the building fabric and as such the evidential value is low.
- 4.8 **Associative Historical Value** - The age of the structure dating to pre 1812 when the Church temporarily split is interesting from a historical perspective as the size and scale of the building begins to indicate the growing differentiation between the Wesleyan and the Primitive Methodists, especially as this church went on to become known as the Denby Dale Wesleyan Methodist Church.
- 4.9 **Illustrative Historic Value** - The building has illustrative historic value as an early Methodist Chapel which was making the transition from purely functional design to more of a classical form of architecture. This is evident with the inclusion of the classical tympanum and columns to the main south facing elevation. The later alterations and enhancements to the building such as the stained glass windows and the more elaborate entrance feature again show the progression from functional to a more enriched, cultural response to Methodist architecture and places of worship. The fact that it is evident that the church was extended in the 19th century also provides historic value to the building as it shows the increase in popularity of the Methodist movement around this time.
- 4.10 **Aesthetic Value** - The classical design of the southern façade and the symmetry of the elevation provides aesthetic value as does the



Figure 3 - South facing elevation

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE SETTING AND IT'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE HERITAGE ASSETS

uniformity of the window openings with the arched heads. The structure to the west appears on the OS map dated 1907 and as such we can assume that it was constructed in the late 19th century. This structure has been altered and extended (particularly to the north) throughout the 20th century and is of limited aesthetic value.

- 4.11 **Communal Value** - Places of worship in general have a great deal of communal value. They exist to serve the community in which they are located and as a result they act as an accurate historical record of that community. Not only do the structures have a strong physical presence, they also have social, symbolic and spiritual meaning to the people who live in the parish and add to the collective memory of the place.

Level of importance

- 4.12 The building is included on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest at Grade II and as such is of national importance and more than special interest.

Immediate setting:

- 4.13 **Historical Value** - Wesley Terrace has illustrative historical value as this appears as a footpath on the first edition OS dated 1854 and would have been a historic approach to the Church. Cumberworth Lane would have been the primary historic approach and would have been considerably wider than currently shown and would have potentially been fully cobbled. Indeed the existing stone wall with the round copings leading down the hill from the south elevation gives an indication of the width of this historic route up to the church and provides an indication of how prominent the Church would have been. The fact that the main entrance addressed this section of the road and not the footpath gives the impression that the church has almost taken ownership of the road in this area. These external landscaping features give an indication of the historic setting of the church and provides illustrative historical value.



Figure 4 - Photograph showing setting to south

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE SETTING AND IT'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE HERITAGE ASSETS

4.14 **Aesthetic Value** - The setting immediately to the south of the Church has retained its historic layout, including the retention of the cobblestones in front of the entrance and the retention of the historic boundary walls which provide a historic setting and aesthetic value.

Level of Importance:

4.15 The immediate setting provides a positive contribution to the heritage asset .

Extended Setting:

4.16 **Evidential Value** - There is potential evidence provided by WYAAS of a Medieval Settlement at Leak Hall, Cumberworth Half which is partially located within the northern boundary of the allocated site as shown on the attached excerpt from the Historic environment records. Further investigation would need to be undertaken to ascertain if this is the case but there is a high likelihood that there is further evidential value in this area.

4.17 **Historical Value** - There is some value to the extended setting of the building to the south although this has been gradually eroded over time with the construction of the housing along Wakefield Road, Wesley Terrace and Cumberworth Lane. One aspect of the wider setting to the south which is of interest is the



Figure 5 - Map showing location of site of archaeological interest

location of the public house directly to the south of the Church. The Methodist Church followed the “total abstinence” temperance movement which advocated complete abstinence from alcohol. It is interesting, then, that the Church is located with its primary façade directly facing, and elevated above, the local public house. One wonders if this juxtaposition was intentional in order to deter would be drinkers, or at least to act as a reminder of the presence of the church to those who had strayed.

4.18 **Aesthetic Value** - The setting to the south of the Church around the war memorial is currently heavily treed, but this would, historically, have been much more open to allow greater visibility of the building from Wakefield Road. This visibility has been further reduced by the construction of the dwellings on Wesley Terrace directly to the south of the church. As a result there is little

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE SETTING AND IT'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE HERITAGE ASSETS

aesthetic value in the extended setting, the only area that provides some value is the approach from Cumberworth Lane.

Level of Importance:

- 4.19 The extended setting provides a limited contribution to the heritage asset with the primary values being associated with the setting to the south. The area of the site to the north-east corner within the Medieval Settlement has potentially high levels of evidential value and as such is of high importance.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE ASSET

5.1 The exact form of the development is not yet known so the following is a general assessment of the effect of developing H690.

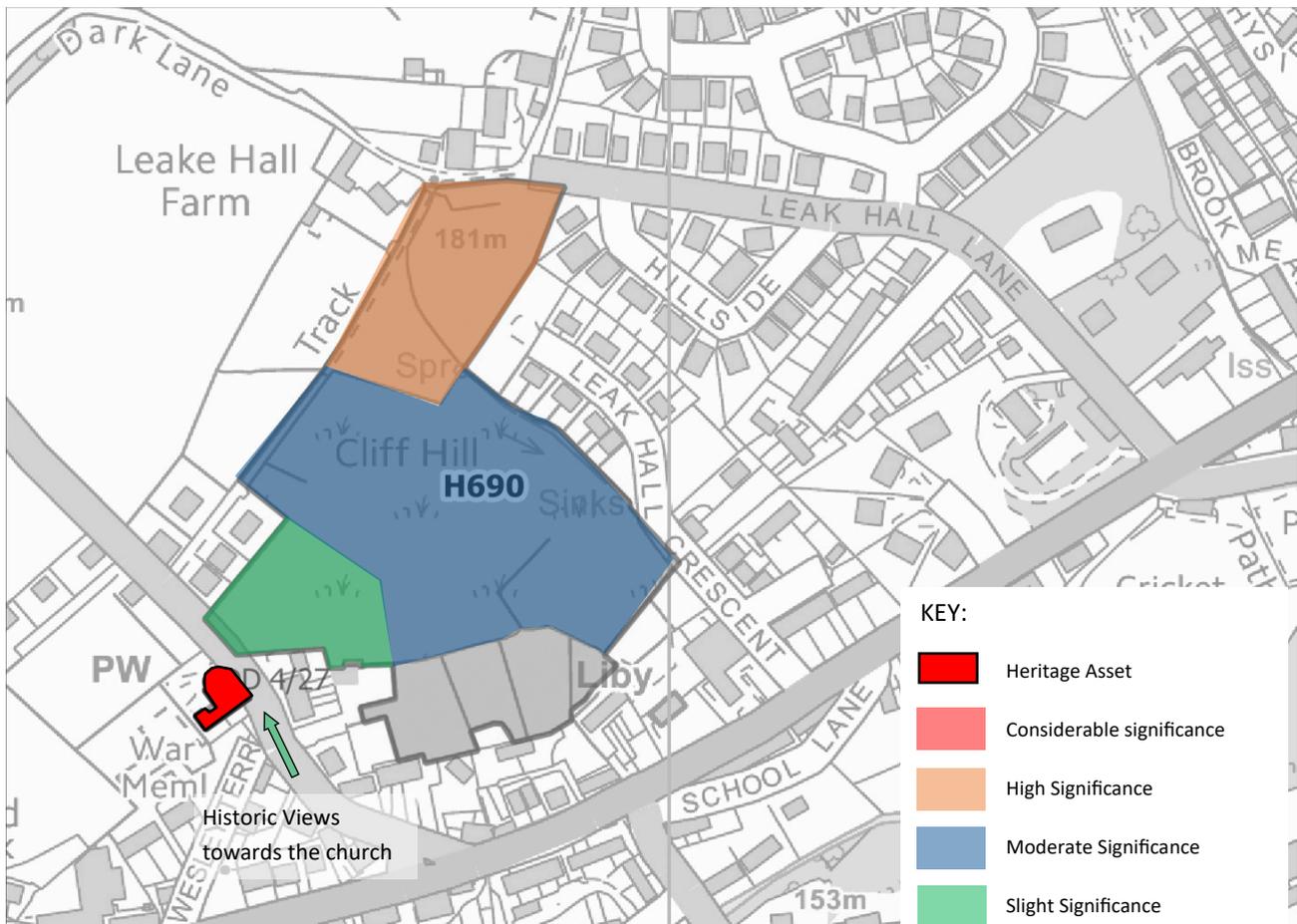


Figure 7 - Site Plan showing areas of significance

5.2 **Area of land immediately to the north-east: Slight Significance** - This area of open land immediately to the north-east of the church is of slight significant to the historical setting of the Church.

5.3 **Views towards the heritage asset from the south: Slight Significance** - This view of the Church is a historic view and would have been open to agricultural land beyond when the church was first constructed. This view has changed throughout the last hundred years with the construction of the Memorial Hall on the land opposite which has now been demolished and replaced with housing.

5.4 **Wider setting to the east: Moderate Significance** - The central areas of the allocated site contribute to the open nature of the setting but they are sufficiently removed from the asset to ensure that the loss of these areas would have little effect on the significance of the asset. Due to the proximity of this land to the Medieval Settlement there is the possibility that the area contains

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE ASSET

significance evidence of past human activity and as such has moderate archaeological significance.

- 5.5 **Medieval Settlement: High Significance** - The areas of the site that are located within the assumed location of the Mediaeval settlement are of high archaeological significance due to the potential for there to be significant finds within the site.

6.0 OPTIONS FOR MITIGATION / ENHANCEMENT

- 6.1 The advice below has been given in order to provide guidance on how the harm to the heritage assets may be mitigated. Each one of these options needs to be explored further as part of the design process for the site but this list is not exhaustive and alternative options should also be considered. Any mitigation / enhancement options need to be discussed and agreed with Kirklees Planning and Development. All development in any area of the site which is deemed to have any significance to the asset, however slight, should be treated as being within the setting of a heritage asset and should be in accordance with policy PLP35 of the Kirklees Local Plan.
- 6.2 The areas of the site that have been identified as having high and medium archaeological significance require mitigation prior to determination of any application relating to the site. This report recommends that a pre-determination Evaluation is undertaken in accordance with requirements set out by the conservation team at Kirklees Council.
- 6.3 Areas of the site which have been identified as having slight significance have been assessed as providing some contribution to the asset. It is the opinion of this report that despite the slight significance of the area, it is still considered to be within the setting of a heritage asset and as such any proposals for this area should be in keeping with policy PLP35 of the Kirklees Local Plan, as stated above, in order for there to be no harm to the heritage asset.
- 6.4 In general the effect on the Denby Dale Wesleyan Methodist Church of developing the site is slight and therefore requires no mitigation.
- 6.5 The location of the potentially archaeologically significant site does require mitigation prior to determination of any application relating to the site.

LIST DESCRIPTIONS

DENBY DALE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

historicengland.org.uk

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: DENBY DALE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

List entry Number: 1135295

Location

DENBY DALE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, CUMBERWORTH
LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Kirklees

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Denby Dale

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Apr-1982

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 341296

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SE 20 NW CUMBERWORTH LANE Denby Dale 4/27 Denby Dale Wesleyan Methodist Church 30/4/82 II Wesleyan Methodist Church. Built 1799 and enlarged 1859. Circa 1900 refurbishment. Hammer dressed stone. Stone slate roof. Two storeys. 5-bay pediment gabled front.

Tablet in tympanum reads: WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL BUILT
AD 1799 ENLARGED AD 1859

3-bay arcaded ashlar applied doorcase, probably of 1859, with Corinthian pilasters, paired to corners, full entablature and blocking course. Shallow steps to two round-arched doorways with double, fielded panel doors. Central window. Round-arched windows with square jambs and good c.1900 stained and leaded glass. 3-bay sides have straight joint indicating the 1859 one-bay addition to rear. Later apsidal end.

Interior: Refurbished in 1978. Church now at gallery level with raking pine pews. Plaster mouldings to ceiling with elaborate cornice and centre rose. Hall at lower level.

Listing NGR: SE2278908622

Selected Sources

National Grid Reference: SE 22789 08622

Map

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1135295.pdf](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 27-Feb-2017 at 10:11:43.

End of official listing

MONUMENT DETAILS**Common name** Medieval Settlement at Leak Hall, Cumberworth Half

Compiler	Date
JD	13 Feb 2017
RB	22 Feb 2012
JD	19 Oct 2010
HMG	02 Jul 2003
KK	20 Feb 2003
HMW	26 Apr 1991

Group record No. No **Part of Group record** No **Group PRN****Cross References**

UDP class	3	Sched. Mon. No.		Listed Bldg ref.	
UDA No.		Date Scheduled		Listed Bldg grade(s)	
NAR No.		EH Lithic Record No.		Local Site Nomination	No
Conservation Area	No	EH Stray Lithic Record No.			

LOCATION DETAILS **Confidence** 8 - Specific**100km square/Easting/Northing** SE 22850 08950**O.S. 1:10000** SE20NW

Number	Street	Dark Lane	Settlement	Denby Dale
Township	District		County	
Cumberworth Half	Kirklees		West Yorks	

MONUMENT CHARACTER

Site Type (general)	Period (general)	Site Type (specific)	Period (specific)
AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	Ridge and furrow	Medieval
AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	Lynchets	Medieval
AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	Plough headland	Medieval
DOMESTIC	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	SETTLEMENT	Medieval
MONUMENT <BY FORM>	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	Building platform	Medieval
TRANSPORT	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	Hollow way	Medieval

Evidence	Main building mat.	Secondary building mat.	Find material
UNCERTAIN EVIDENCE			-

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

Historic Environment Record

Full Report

Site condition as last known Height OD Area (ha.)

Drift Geology Architect

Description

Possible site of deserted Medieval settlement. According to M. L. Faull in 1977 earthwork remains of hollow way, possible building platforms, and agricultural features, including extensive ridge and furrow were visible in the fields surround Leak Hall. No Medieval documentation known to be related to this site?

A site visit was conducted by WYAAS in February 2012 to access to what extent the earthwork remains reported above still survive. In the fields to the south of Leak Hall Farm (where the possible house platforms were in 1977) the ground appeared rather uneven and was largely obscured by long grass. No obvious features relating to housing platforms were observed however. Further the 'lynchet' south of the hedge line at c.SE 2285 0877 was not discernable.

Possible, faint, ridge and furrow could be seen in parts of the fields north of Leak Hall, and south of Withers Wood (namely aligned east to west in the field centred at SE 2274 0902), however the earthworks were extremely degraded and measured no more than 2cm in height.

The 'holloway' [Dark Lane] appeared to be classed more as a path. No discernable banks were observed to either side.

The photographs taken during WYAAS' site visit are stored digitally on WYAAS' M: Drive under the Cumberworth Half township.

EVENT

Table with 4 columns: Event Type Gen, Event TypeSpec, Organisation, Date (of event). Rows include archaeological assessments from 1977, 1984, and 2012.

Table with 2 columns: Archive/Source type, Reference. Rows include Desc.text and Photograph with their respective references.

PROPOSAL

AP file storage location

On record map? Yes Record to be completed? No

Site management (comments)

MONUMENT DETAILS**Common name** Cruck Cottage, Cumberworth Lane

Compiler	Date
RB	06 Oct 2009

Group record No. No **Part of Group record** No **Group PRN****Cross References**

UDP class	3	Sched. Mon. No.		Listed Bldg ref.	
UDA No.		Date Scheduled		Listed Bldg grade(s)	
NAR No.		EH Lithic Record No.		Local Site Nomination	No
Conservation Area		EH Stray Lithic Record No.			

LOCATION DETAILS **Confidence** 8 - Specific**100km square/Easting/Northing** SE 22840 08630**O.S. 1:10000** SE20NW**Number** **Street** Cumberworth Lane **Settlement** Denby Dale

Township	District	County
Denby	Kirklees	West Yorks

MONUMENT CHARACTER

Site Type (general)	Period (general)	Site Type (specific)	Period (specific)
DOMESTIC	Post-Medieval (1550 - 1901)	FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE	18th Century

Evidence	Main building mat.	Secondary building mat.	Find material
BUILDING	TIMBER	ASHLAR	

Site condition as last known **Height OD** **Area (ha.)****Drift Geology** **Architect****Description**

This is a stone-built cottage, probably of early 18th century date. It is constructed of hammer-dressed stone with a stone slate roof and is of one storey. The building has a two-cell plan with direct entry into the first cell. Quoins to the left end only perhaps indicate the cottage was larger originally and has lost a cell to the right end. Doorway with monolithic jamb to left, and with tie-stone to right which forms sill of former 4-light flat-faced mullioned window with plain-stone surrounds altered to double sash window of 2 wide panes. 2nd cell has smaller window, probably of 3 light originally lacking mullions. The ridge lacks a chimney though a central stack survives internally.

At the rear is an outshut, back-to-earth with lean-to roof. The left-hand return has 2 narrow windows with lintels and projecting sills, whilst the right-hand return has an exposed cruck-framed truss. (Text edited from Thornborrow, 1987)

EVENT

Event Type Gen	Event TypeSpec	Organisation	Date (of event)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	FIELD VISIT	Thornborrow, P.H./WYAS	1987

Archive/Source type

Reference

Desc.text

Thornborrow, P.H. 1987. 'Historic Buildings Report: Cruck Cottage, Cumberworth Lane'

Map

WYAAS GIS (06/10/2009)

PROPOSAL

AP file storage location

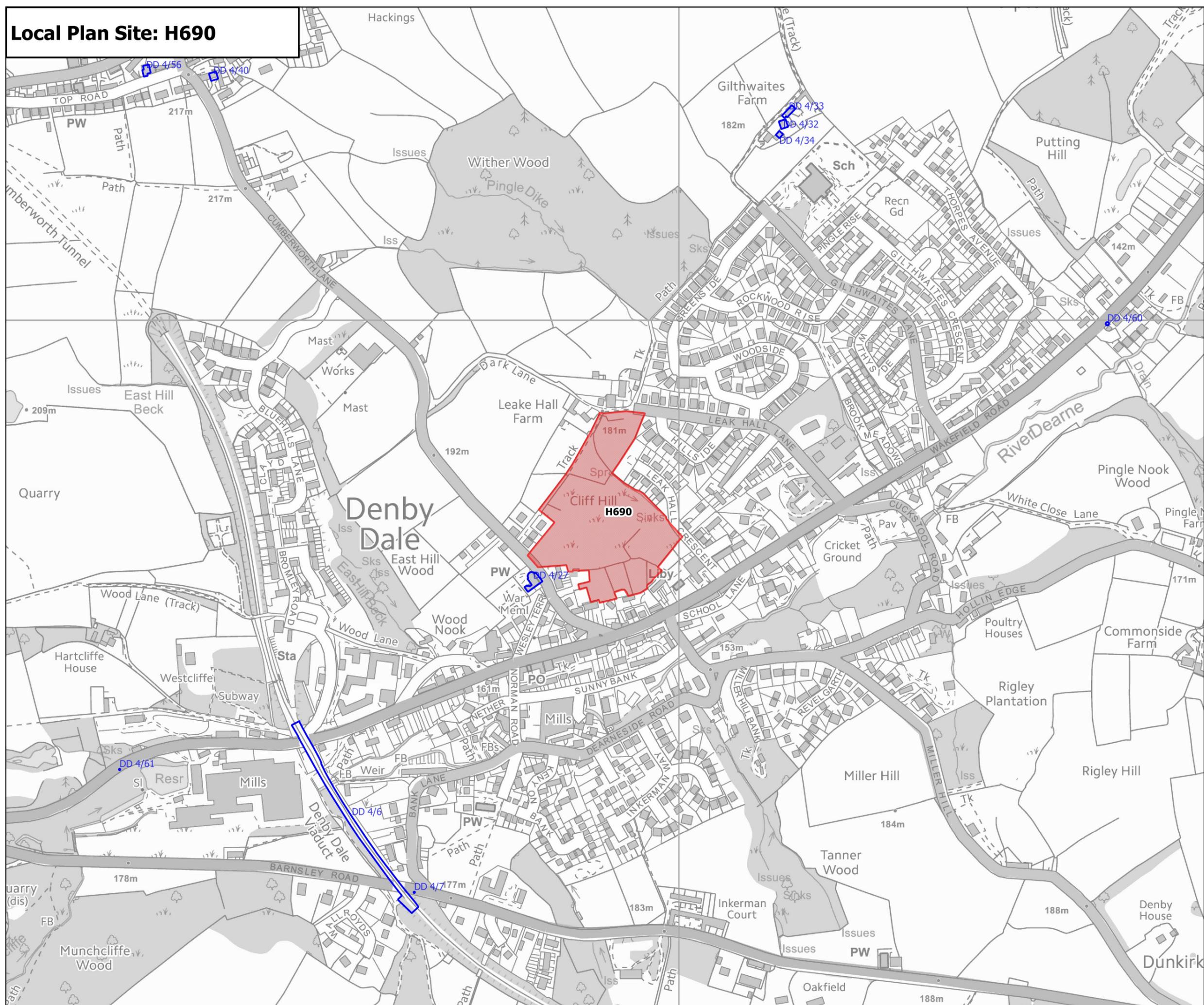
On record map? Yes

Record to be completed? No

Site management (comments)

SITE PLANS / DRAWINGS

Local Plan Site: H690



- Legend**
- Local Plan Site
 - Archaeological Site
 - Registered Battlefield
 - Conservation Area
 - Listed Building
 - Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Scheduled Monuments



Planning Policy

Scale: 1:5000

Date: January 2017

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HISTORIC MAPS



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