

# **Heritage Overview Report**

Cooper Bridge Strategic Employment Site

January 2018

**Turley**

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22 January 2018

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report has been prepared to provide an easy to access overview of the comprehensive heritage, landscape and visual assessment work that has been undertaken of the masterplan for the development of the Cooper Bridge Strategic Employment allocation.
- 1.2 It first sets out the current draft masterplan for the site and explains the evolution that the scheme has undergone in response, principally, to heritage concerns.
- 1.3 It then reviews the landscape character and visual effects of the current masterplan, including the mitigation measures incorporated to reduce the effects of the development.
- 1.4 Finally, a summary of the visual and heritage assessments is provided.
- 1.5 This document is intended to signpost the reader to a number of more technical documents which are provided as Appendices to this document. These contain the detailed assessments, methodologies and conclusions and should be read in conjunction with this overview report.
- 1.6 Given the extent of assessment work undertaken, this report is also intended to summarise the key findings for ease of access.

## 2. The Evolution and Assessment Process

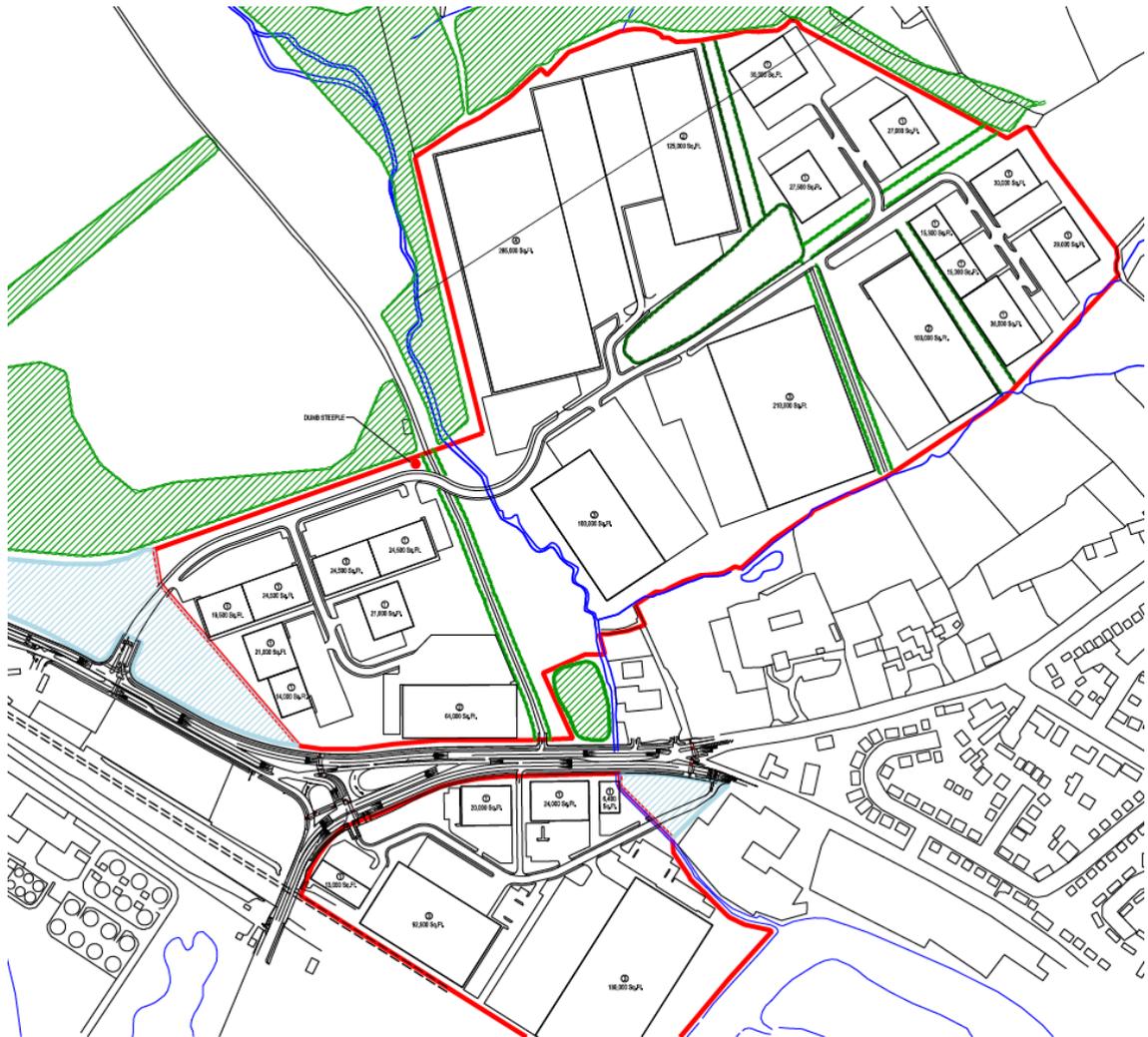
- 2.1 The development of this site has been considered for a number of years, with the proposed masterplan evolving considerably over that time. The original scheme, proposed before the Kirklees Estate land became a Registered Park and Garden, involved development within the Deer Park itself:



- 2.2 Discussions with Historic England and the Council resulted in the development being reduced in both extent and scale, to keep development outside the Deer Park boundary wall.



- 2.3 This scheme, including limitations on building heights in areas of the site, was agreed as being an appropriate response to the heritage context at that time.
- 2.4 Following this, part of the Kirklees Estate was designated as a Registered Park and Garden. In response the proposed site allocation boundary was amended and a further master plan prepared, as shown below:



- 2.5 This scheme was subject to a heritage assessment, which was then the subject of further consultation with Historic England. This resulted in a site meeting and a number of concerns being raised, in particular the need for additional viewpoints to be considered, as well as concerns about the impact of the development on the setting of the listed buildings and important features of the Park & Garden.
- 2.6 These comments were then considered further and this report summarises the changes that were made in response to those concerns.
- 2.7 The elements of the existing landscape fabric of the site and local landscape character were studied. Initially, potential landscape opportunities and constraints, in terms of character and topography were established (see Appendix 1). These were used to establish the suitability of the mitigation being considered.
- 2.8 The local landscape is characterised by large scale industrial development sitting in the valley bottoms, with a number of vertical intrusions, including chimneys, power lines etc, breaking the skyline. Woodland blocks and shelter belts are characteristics on steeper slopes in the area, with smaller scale fields on higher slopes. Field boundaries of stone walls and hedgerows with hedgerow trees are aligned parallel to the slope gradient. Field boundaries also exist alongside small watercourses which may have block

woodland adjacent. Settlement is located on the top of ridgelines, on the valley floor and in the form of ribbon development alongside highway corridors.

- 2.9 Illustrations showing the landscape character elements present are provided in Appendix 2, along with a landscape constraints plan.
- 2.10 The scheme attempts to retain this local landscape character, while securing similar levels of development to that previously proposed. The site layout was modified to retain tracts of existing woodland and hedgerow and provide screen planting from nearby residential and heritage receptors.

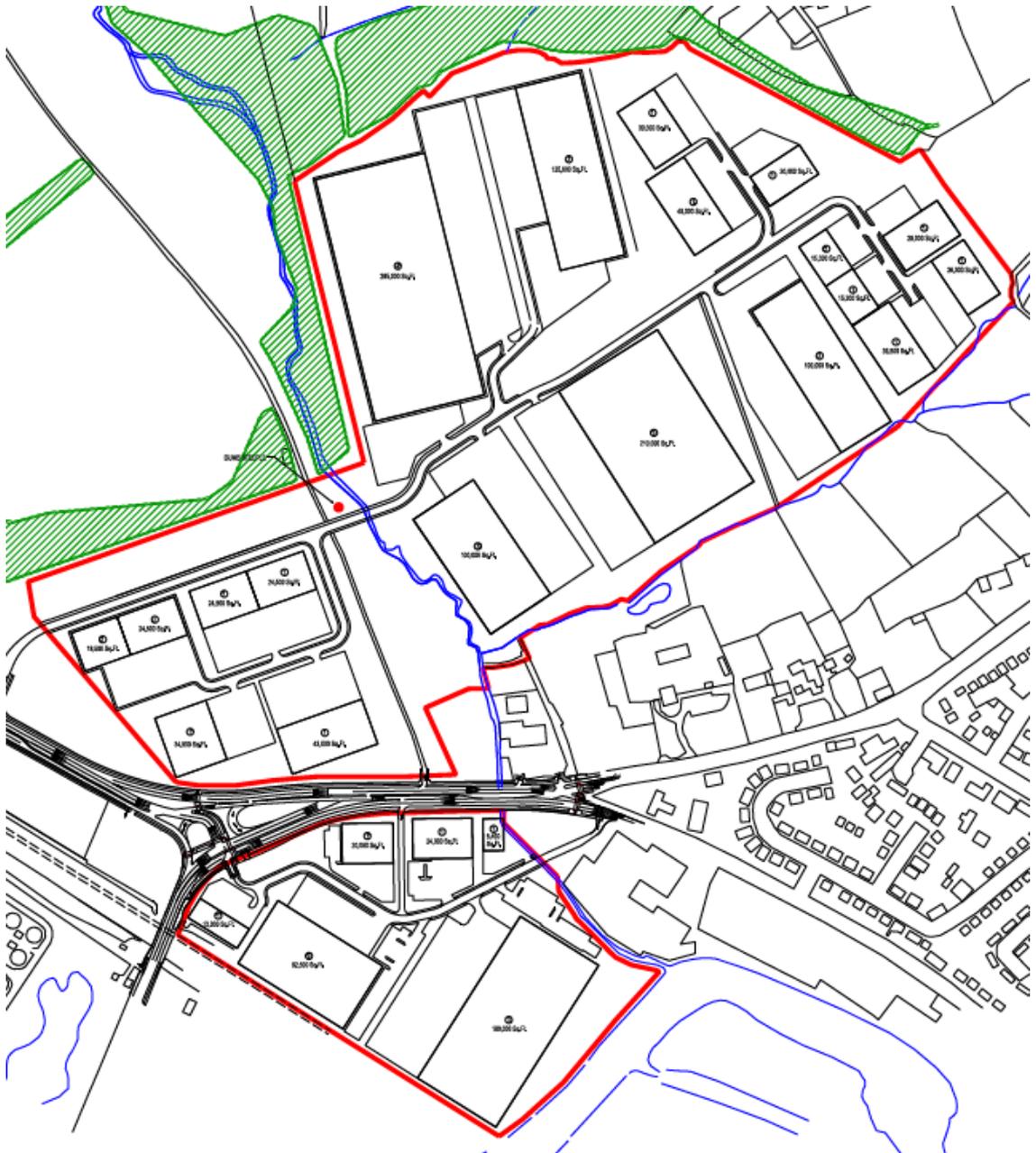


2.11 The sketch above shows a working drawing of the proposed scheme changes. These include:

- Removing infrastructure, development and planting from the Deer Park wall, leaving a substantial open buffer to allow appreciation of the wall and it's role in defining the southern extent of the Park & Garden;
- Creating a new planted boulevard as the site access point;
- Creating a feature of the original southern access route, leaving this open to pedestrians and cyclists, in a new landscaped setting that emphasises views up to the park entrance, the stream corridor and feature wall / bridge in this area;
- Reducing the height of certain buildings;

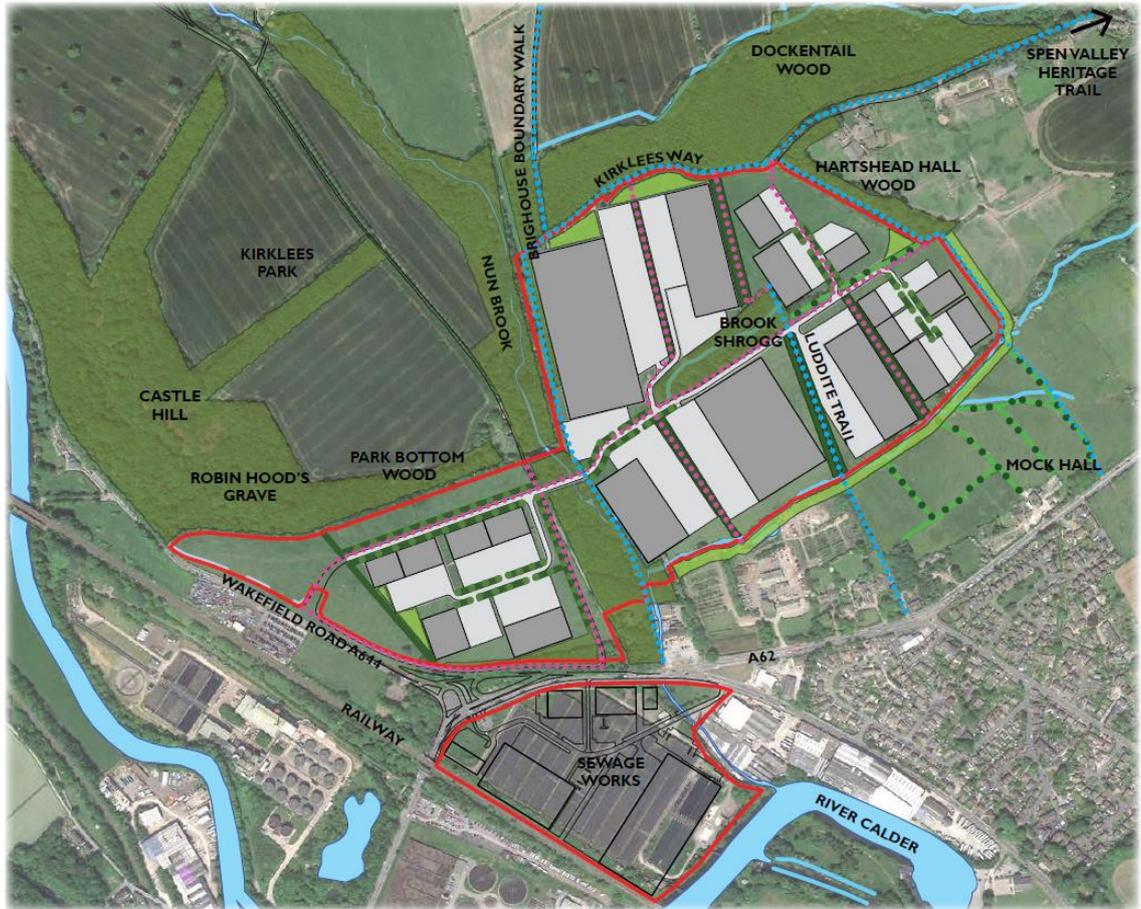
- Moving buildings closer to existing or proposed screen planting to help them sit more comfortably in the landscape;
- Introducing additional screen planting at key locations within and around the site, to screen and soften views of the development from key viewpoints.

2.12 These changes were derived through an iterative process of landscape, visual and heritage review and are shown on the current masterplan below.



2.13 A visual model was constructed and expanded to include the viewpoints requested by Historic England. Iterative reviews of the scheme within this model resulted in the establishment of a series of landscape principles and ultimately a landscape masterplan (Appendix 2).

- 2.14 The key principles adopted were to break up the development when viewed from off site locations, and to provide additional planting blocks within the site to reduce the effects of the development where it is not possible to screen it. This iterative process has resulted in the extent of development in views significantly reducing, since the previous version of the masterplan.
- 2.15 In addition, consideration has been given to the colour and nature of materials that could be used. It has been concluded that the use of green and grey cladding would have a significant positive effect on how the development blends into the landscape. This in turn will reduce the effects of the development on how the heritage assets are interpreted. The detail of materials are open for further consideration, but this approach would effectively reduce the prominence of the development in the landscape.
- 2.16 The current draft masterplan is assessed in terms of landscape and visual effects in the document at Appendix 3. This sets out the methodology utilised for photomontage production, and provides a series of photomontages from the requested viewpoints. These show how the scheme would appear when viewed from the places suggested by the consultation responses. These are not intended to be fully rendered and accurate montages. The scheme is not developed to an extent which would allow this to occur. However, they do provide a worst case visual of how the scheme would appear using the accepted methodology for landscape and visual impact assessment.
- 2.17 Whilst not included in the current visualisations, the use of stone and more sympathetic paving materials will also be considered at key locations. This is likely to have very positive effects at key locations within the site, for example where the site access boulevard crosses the current southern entrance to the Park. It is envisaged that a high quality environment can be created around this entrance point, with views of the wall / bridge being opened up, the boulevard extending into the Park being made a prominent feature and views of the open area in front of the Deer Park wall being available. This is also a potential location for the relocation of the dumb steeple.
- 2.18 The landscape master plan (Appendix 2) shows the key areas where additional screen planting has been provided within the site. It also shows the strengthening of off-site planting to the south east of the site. This has been suggested to help screen the development in views from the A62, but has been pulled to an off-site location to ensure that the new planting doesn't break the skyline and interfere with views still achievable of the Park and Garden from these locations.



2.19 Finally, the above work on reducing the visual prominence of the development has been assessed in an amended heritage assessment (Appendix 4).

2.20 This sets out a full assessment of the development and its likely direct and indirect effects on heritage assets.

2.21 It sets out a series of principles which were included in the design process to ensure that the heritage effects of the development are minimised. These are:

- Development to reflect the grain of the rural landscape, using historic field boundaries to inform design;
- Reduction of levels to create plateaux, and use of lower building heights on higher ground;
- Retention of a buffer zone along the eastern park boundary and deer park wall;
- Buffer zone maintained along the park boundary, particularly to the south;
- Retention of the southern approach to the park as a pedestrian and cycle route;
- Retention and enhancement of woodland along Nun Brook and Brook Shrogg
- Careful consideration of the location of noise-generating activities;

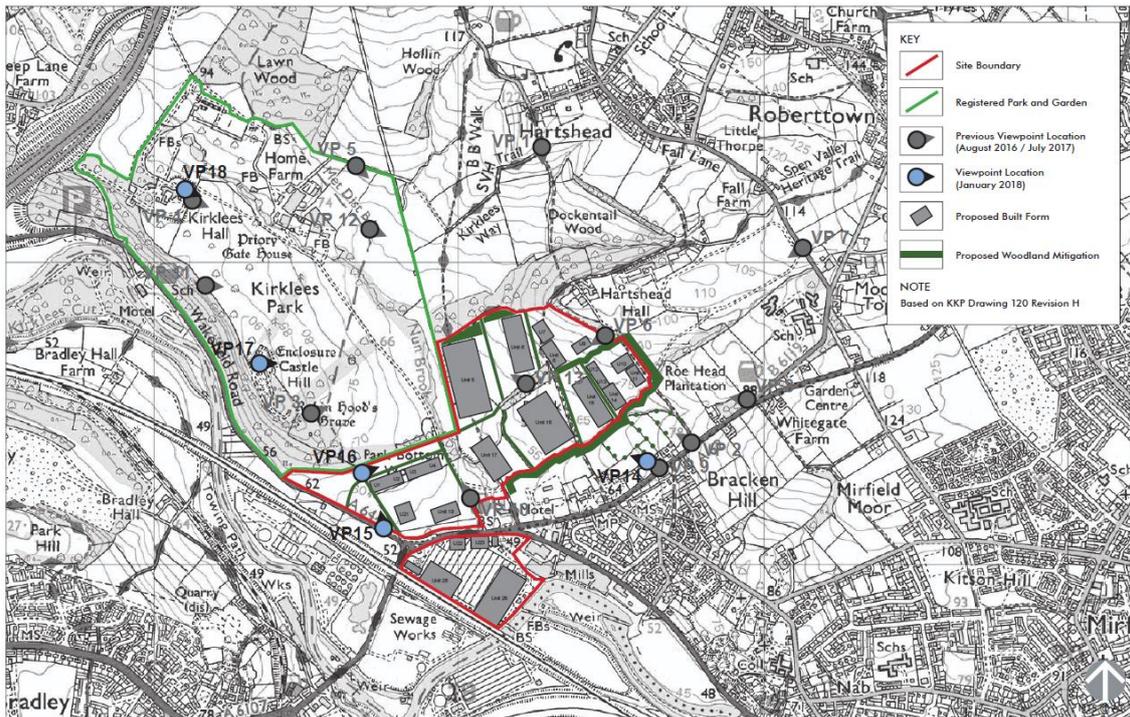
- Appropriate planting along the northern and southern boundaries of the development;
- Appropriate setting for the Dumb Steeple.

2.22 The report concludes that with these measures in place, the impact on the setting of the majority of designated heritage assets within the area would be reduced. The areas which make the greatest contribution to understanding and appreciating the Kirklees Hall and Park would not be affected.

2.23 The greatest impact potential will be on views from the southern part of Kirklees Park across the landscape to the east, and of views towards the park from the south. In these areas, the ongoing design process will ensure that the development sits at an appropriate scale within the rural landscape, and it's visual impact will be softened through the retention or creation of woodland, planted boundaries, and appropriate use of materials.

### 3. Effects on Landscape Character, Visual Amenity and Heritage assets

3.1 The technical documents at Appendices 3 and 4 reach a number of conclusions, which is it helpful to draw together. During the consultation process, a number of viewpoints were requested by Historic England for further study. These are shown below, on an extract from Appendix 3:



3.2 The table below sets out the conclusions of the visual assessment for the specified viewpoints, as well as the conclusions of the heritage assessment for the same viewpoint.

Viewpoint No	Potential effects on the local landscape character and visual amenity	Heritage
1	<p><u>Kirklees Way PROW, south of Hartshead, looking south</u></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Elevated view looking south along the Calder Valley towards Huddersfield, visible in the distance. Industrial development and settlement visible on the valley floor and on ridge lines of the surrounding hills. Woodland and garden vegetation screening the bulk of the builtform.</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> View of the park in its wider context, allows the layout and extent of the park to be appreciated.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Development will erode the rural context of the park at its southern end, but will not affect ability to appreciate the extent or form of the parkland. The units will be viewed against the backdrop of industrial development in the valley floor.</p>

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*Proposed view:* In keeping with the local landscape character, the roof tops and upper part of the proposed industrial buildings will be visible on the lower slopes and valley floor, partially screened by existing woodland, hedgerows, hedgerow trees and additional mitigation planting.

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2 Leeds Road, PROW, looking north west

*Existing view:* Long distance view towards Kirklees Hall and estate. The roof top and chimneys of Kirklees Hall is discernible in the far distance partially screened by intervening vegetation. (Winter View). The countryside is undulating with distant skyline view of the moorlands of the Pennines, the River Calder Valley in the middle distance and small to medium size fields of pasture in the foreground with trimmed hedgerows, woodland copse and plantation and hedgerow trees. Traffic noise is present from the busy Leeds Road.

*Proposed view:*

Partial filtered view of the industrial sheds in the middle distance, screened by intervening vegetation. The long distance view towards the Hall and estate will be retained intact.

*Existing view:* One of the long distance views that allows the extent of the park to be appreciated with Kirklees Hall also visible, enhancing understanding of layout and extent of the Registered Park.

*Proposed view:* The development would erode the rural context in the foreground of the views, thereby affecting aesthetic value. The legibility of the parkland and hall within this view remains intact.

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3 Registered Park and Garden, looking east

*Existing view:* Views to the northern valley slope with settlement on the ridgeline and ribbon development along Leeds Road. The mid slopes consist of commercial woodland plantation, former colliery woodland plantation and deciduous woodland. Field pattern is small to medium size fields with hedgerows or stone walls as boundaries, aligned parallel to the slope. Residential settlement is encroaching up the valley slope

*Existing view:* View from the southern end of parkland, an area which does not currently retain parkland character, but contributes to overall integrity of the park. The view allows rural context to be appreciated.

*Proposed view:* Development will remove an area of formerly open land and will reduce ability to appreciate rural context from this particular part of the park. The proposed units will, over time, be seen as nestled within a wooded area. The

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	<p>alongside Leeds Road</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i></p> <p>Partial filtered view of the industrial sheds mid and lower slopes of the valley. The field pattern, linear features aligned with the valley slope are a local feature of the landscape. This pattern of vegetation is reinforced by new planting of hedgerows and woodland belts. This addition of vegetation connects existing woodland and hedgerows and reinforces the local field pattern. The planting belts would also act as pedestrian linkages and as a wildlife corridor, providing connectivity between existing and new habitat.</p>	<p>retention of views towards the woodland above the development, and field patterns to the north and south, allow the grain of the surrounding landscape to be read.</p>
4	<p><u>Front garden of Kirklees Hall, looking SE</u></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Parkland landscape of occasional veteran trees, tree belts and open field.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Nil visibility due to intervening topography and vegetation.</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> View across former parkland, which would have been one of the intended views from the gardens and ha-ha surrounding Kirklees Hall. Views contained by tree belts.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> No change.</p>
5	<p><u>Registered Park and Garden, access track, looking SW</u></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Parkland landscape of estate boundary wall and open field in the foreground. Distant views of industry on the valley floor. Mid slope of the valley are isolated farmsteads, deciduous woodland and small to medium fields of pasture. Ridgeline with vertical detracting features of transmission lines, masts and occasional settlement,</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1 and Year 10, a minor element of the view would be a partial view of the upper rooftop of Unit 8. Majority of development screened by topography and vegetation. Occasional views of shed rooftops are an existing feature of this view</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> View across an area that makes a strong contribution to appreciating the character and layout of the park, with the deer park wall and shelter visible.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> The units will represent a minor element in this view, and will not harm ability to appreciate character or layout.</p>

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from this location.

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- 6      Corner of Field, south of Hartshead Hall Wood
- Existing View:* From this elevated location, the top of the roof of Kirklees Hall is discernible in the far distance, a minor element of the view with the bulk of the building screened from view by intervening vegetation and topography.
- Proposed view:* Due to the close proximity of the development, the proposed development would be visible in the foreground. With the mitigation planting reinforcing existing hedgerows and adding further screen planting. The view of the Hall and estate would be screened from this location.
- Existing view:* One of several views obtained from this area towards the parkland, allowing the extent of the park to be appreciated in its rural context, with glimpsed views of Kirklees Hall.
- Proposed view:* This view will be lost due to the proximity of the proposed development.
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- 7      Fall Lane, opposite Haigs Fam Shop on the roadside verge
- Existing view:* From this elevated location, the top of the roof of Kirklees Hall is barely discernible in the far distance to the naked eye, a minor element of the view with the bulk of the building screened from view by intervening vegetation and topography. The Calder Valley with industrial development on the valley floor and upper, mid slopes of woodland and pasture are visible in the distance.
- Proposed view:* At Year 1 and Year 10, a minor element of the view will be a partial view of the upper rooftop of Unit 21. Majority of development screened by topography and vegetation. Occasional views of shed rooftops are a feature of this view from this location. The view of the Hall will remain intact from this location.
- Existing view:* This view does not make a significant contribution to appreciation of the setting of Kirklees Park or other designated heritage assets.
- Proposed view:* The very minor change to this view will not affect the significance or setting of Kirklees Park or other designated heritage assets.
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- 8      Farcommon Road, opposite the public house car park
- Existing view:* Distant view of Kirklees Park; the layout and extent of the park are
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	<p><i>Existing view:</i> From this elevated location, the top of the roof of Kirklees Hall and part of the estate is barely discernible in the far distance. The bulk of the building and parkland is screened from view by intervening vegetation and topography.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1, a minor element of the view would be a partial view of the upper rooftop of Unit 11. At Year 10, the proposed development would be screened from view. The view of the Hall would remain intact from this location.</p>	<p>not clearly legible in this view due to intervening vegetation, but parcels of parkland are visible.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Visible units at Year 1 will not significantly affect the setting of Kirklees Park, and will be screened at Year 10.</p>
9	<p><u>Leeds Road, entrance to Mock Hall</u></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> From this elevated location, the top of the roof of Kirklees Hall and part of the estate is visible as a minor element of the view. Mock Hall, with ancillary buildings is currently undergoing renovation in the foreground. Open pasture with hedgerow and woodland copse visible in middle distance with distant views of the valley slopes.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1, a minor element of the view would be a partial view of the Units 15 and 16. At Year 10, the proposed development would be screened from view. The view of the Hall would remain intact from this location.</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> This view allows the Grade II Listed Mock Hall and Mock Hall barn to be appreciated within their rural landscape context, with distant views of Kirklees Hall.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1, the development would intrude slightly in these views, but would be effectively screened at Year 10. The alteration of the views would not harm ability to appreciate the architectural and historic value of the building, and ability to appreciate the rural setting of the building would be retained as woodland would be visible above the development with fields in the foreground. Views of Kirklees Hall would remain intact.</p>
10	<p><u>Southern Entrance, Kirklees Hall</u></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> View from the Southern entrance along the approach to the Hall. Neither the Hall nor the wall of the estate are visible from this location due to intervening topography and vegetation.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1, prior to soft landscape works, Units 1 to 4 would be</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> View along the southern route into the park, allowing 19th-century approach to be read; the park boundary is viewed in its rural context and with the woodland beyond provides a strong and legible boundary to the park.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> The rural setting of the southern park boundary would be altered and legibility of the boundary would be</p>

	<p>visible in the middle distance, the view of the edge of the estate visible on the horizon. At Year 10, once the landscape had become established, a proposed avenue of trees to emphasise the entrance would become more distinct with additional tree and hedgerow planting within the development.</p>	<p>affected. The proposed planting would eventually soften visual impact.</p>
11	<p><u>Edge of Nun Bank Wood, Kirklees Hall</u></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Parkland landscape of occasional veteran trees, tree belts and open field.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Nil visibility due to intervening topography and vegetation.</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> View across relict parkland, allowing former character and extent of the park to be read. Views limited by tree belts.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> No change.</p>
12	<p><u>Deer Park Field, Kirklees Hall</u></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Parkland landscape of estate boundary wall and open field in the foreground. Distant views of hills near Emley Moor, and the nearby Dockentail Woodland, with woodland plantation in the middle distance. The Deer Shelter visible against the boundary wall.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1 and Year 10, a partial view of the rooftop of Units 6, 7 and 8 visible above the existing vegetation, a minor element of the view. The bulk of the development is screened by topography and vegetation.</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> View across parkland towards the boundary wall and the deer shelter, allowing layout and historic character to be appreciated within rural setting.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Minor change to this view with the introduction of units. This would not alter legibility of the boundary and deer shelter; the existing and proposed woodland mean that the units would be largely screened, and the overall impression of a wooded background to the views would not be harmed.</p>
13	<p><u>Northern edge of Brook Shrogg Wood</u></p> <p><i>Existing View:</i> From this elevated location, Kirklees Hall is not visible in the far distance. Existing woodland within the estate is visible in the middle and far distance.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Due to the close proximity of the development, the view of the builtform dominates the view in the foreground.</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> Kirklees Park is not clearly legible from this view, screened by planting within and alongside the woodland. This view does not make a significant contribution to ability to appreciate and understand the significance of the park.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> This view would be screened by the development.</p>

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Mitigation planting of hedgerow and hedgerow trees with woodland plantation would assist in reducing the scale and mass of the proposed builtform.

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14	<p><u>Private land to rear of Mock Hall, Listed Building</u></p> <p>A local change in landscape character from pastureland to industrial use. Original field pattern retained with new planting to enhance and mitigate views.</p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> The viewpoint is located on the boundary of the rear garden of Mock Hall. From this elevated location, the top of the roof of Kirklees Hall and part of the estate is visible on a clear day on the horizon as a minor element of the view. There are open views to the north west towards the estate and across the Calder Valley. Distant views of the woodland covered valley slopes, arable farmland, with pastureland in the foreground with field boundaries of hedgerow and hedgerow trees in the middle distance.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1, there would be filtered views of the proposed development, set below the horizon, with partial screening by topography and intervening vegetation. At Year 10, the proposed development would be further screened from view with intervening vegetation growth. The photomontage illustrates the worst case scenario in the winter months. Screening of the proposed development would be greater during the summer months with leaf foliage present. The view of the Hall would remain intact from this location.</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> Views shows the rural context within which Mock Hall and barn were established, with open fields immediately to rear of the property and glimpsed views of Kirklees Hall and park beyond</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Development will erode the rural context of Mock Hall as viewed from this location. Views of Kirklees Hall and park will remain.</p>
15	<p><u>A644 Leeds Road at entrance to service depot, looking north</u></p> <p>A local change in landscape character with the alteration in landuse from pastureland to industrial use. The lower slopes of the Calder Valley are characterised by large scale industrial buildings, light in colour with ancillary</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> View towards the southern boundary of the parkland. Park wall visible; edge of park legible as contrast between wooded edge and open fields.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> The southern park boundary would be largely screened by</p>

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infrastructure.

*Existing view:* The view is representative of highway users on the A644, travelling at speed, looking northwards towards the estate. The woodland plantation and boundary wall of the estate are visible in the far distance on the skyline to the north, partially screened by intervening topography and intervening vegetation.

*Proposed view:* Year 1. Due to proximity of the viewer, the proposed development would be prominent in the view in the foreground, with a partial view of the estate boundary to the north west remaining intact. The planting mitigation on this south western boundary is shown as hedgerow with occasional trees. There would be opportunities for further planting mitigation to screen views of the development further by adding in further woodland belt planting alongside the highway. At Year 10, the planting mitigation assists further in reducing the scale of the building, partially screening the buildings.

the development, with open land retained to the west. Development would appear prominent in these close views.

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Land south of Kirklees Park, looking east

The original park boundary remains intact with a wide green buffer protecting the setting of the estate. A local change in land use from pasture to industry, would be in keeping with land on the lower slopes of the Calder Valley characterised by medium to large scale industry,

*Existing view:* Estate boundary wall with woodland plantation in the foreground extending eastwards towards the driveway. Woodland present in the middle distance. Pastureland in the foreground with distant views of the valley slopes with pasture, woodland and settlement on the ridgeline.

*Proposed view:* Year 1. Views of the edge of the estate wall and woodland remain intact. The planting mitigation alongside the new

*Existing view:* View of the park boundary, viewed in the context of rural landscape to S and E. Field patterns of wider landscape are appreciable, some industrial units visible.

*Proposed view:* Buffer will allow views of the park wall to be retained and link with rural landscape to the east will still be visible but much reduced. Views along the boundary will be more enclosed, and contrast with open fields to south will be lost.

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access road would assist in mitigation of the view of the development. At Year 10, the planting mitigation would assist further in reducing the visual impact of the proposed buildings. The view of the estate boundary remaining intact.

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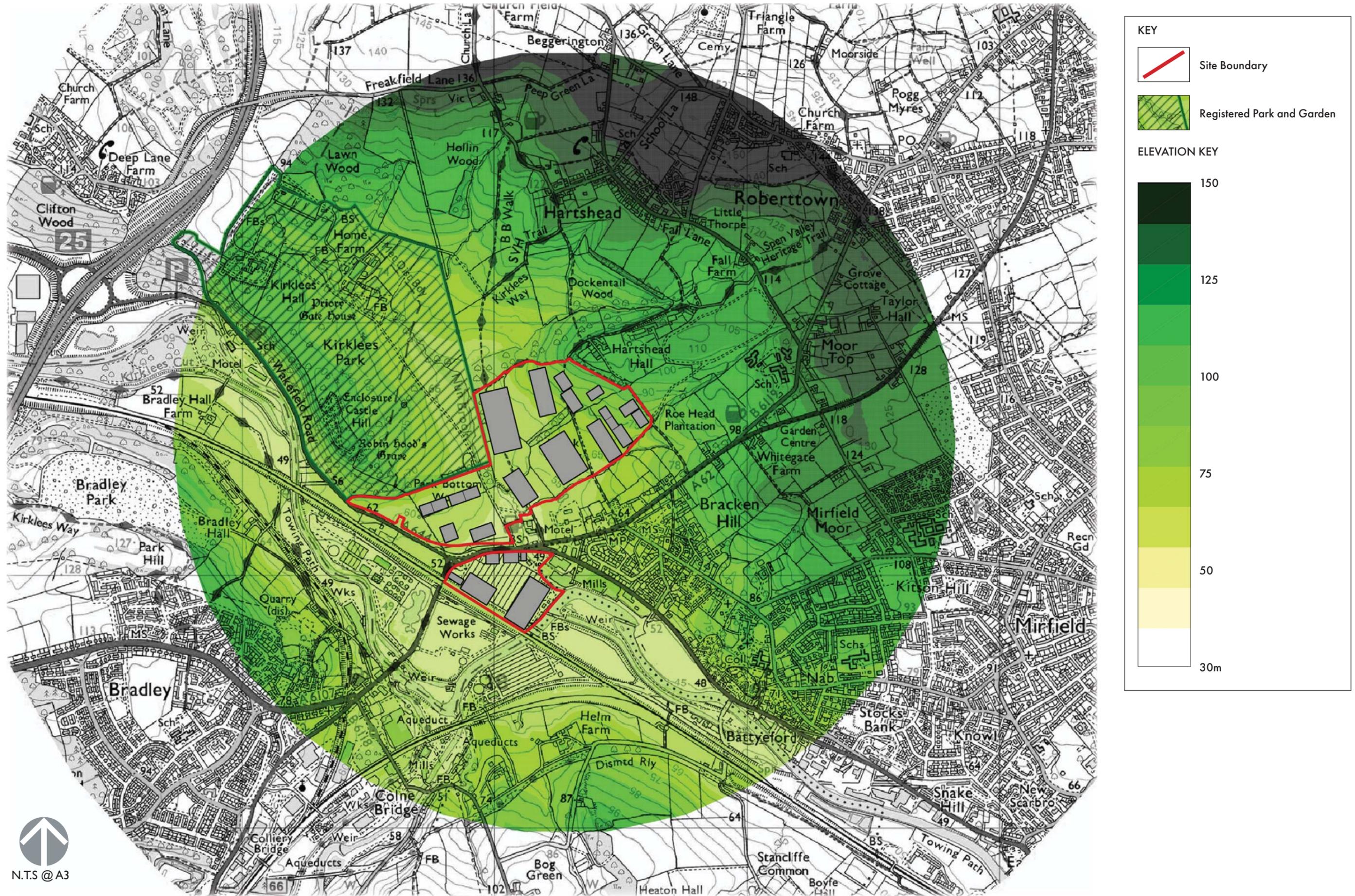
17	<p><u>Top of Roman watchtower</u></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> The surrounding woodland and topography screen distant views to the surrounding landscape. Partial filtered views of the upper elevated slopes of the valley opposite.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> No Change</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> View screened by vegetation; cannot be accessed in person.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> No change.</p> <p><i>Potential view:</i> the development is likely to be visible from the tower if the parapet is restored and trees cleared; level of impact cannot be assessed in detail.</p>
18	<p><u>Kirklees Hall, first floor</u></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> View of the parkland in the foreground and middle distance of farmland, pasture trees, mixed woodland and coniferous plantation, with views of the elevated slopes of the Calder Valley in the far distance.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> No Change.</p>	<p><i>Existing view:</i> Views across the parkland towards more distant views of settlements and rural landscape beyond, allows setting within park and wider landscape to be appreciated.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> No change</p>

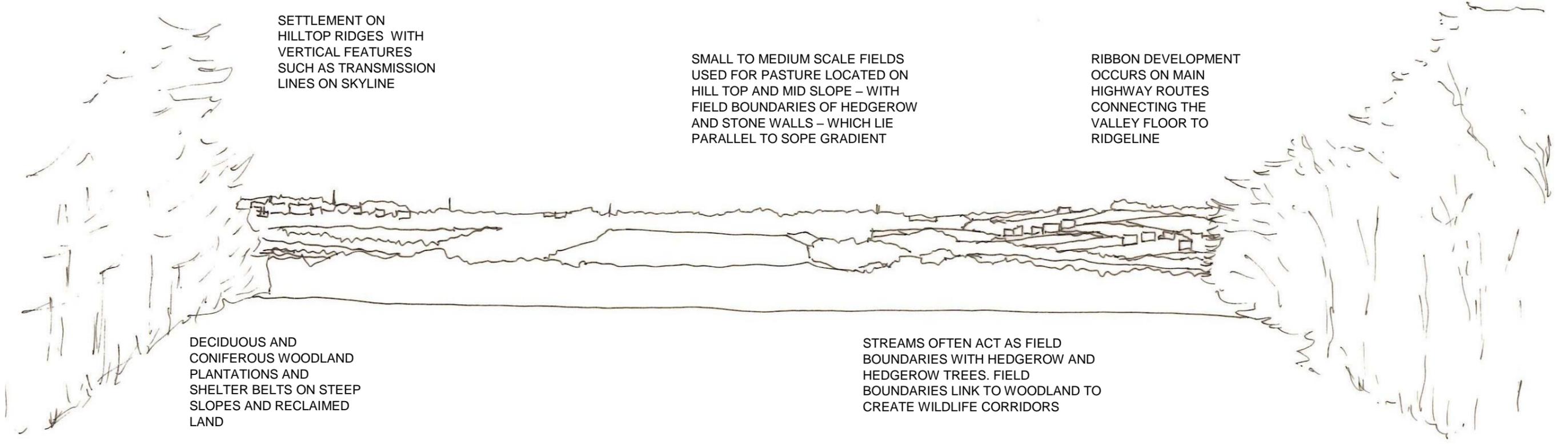
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- 3.3 This demonstrates that for the vast majority of views in and around the development, there is an opportunity to visually screen the development in a way which does not erode our ability to understand and interpret the setting of the heritage assets in the area.
- 3.4 Of those where the development would have a lasting effect, these are minor in nature and enough character is retained in the area to allow the importance of the heritage assets to be understood.
- 3.5 On this basis, we consider that the effects of the development are acceptable.

# **Appendix 1: Landscape Constraints and Character**

## Topography





**LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER : SHEET 1**  
**View from Kirklees Estate looking North East towards Leeds Road**

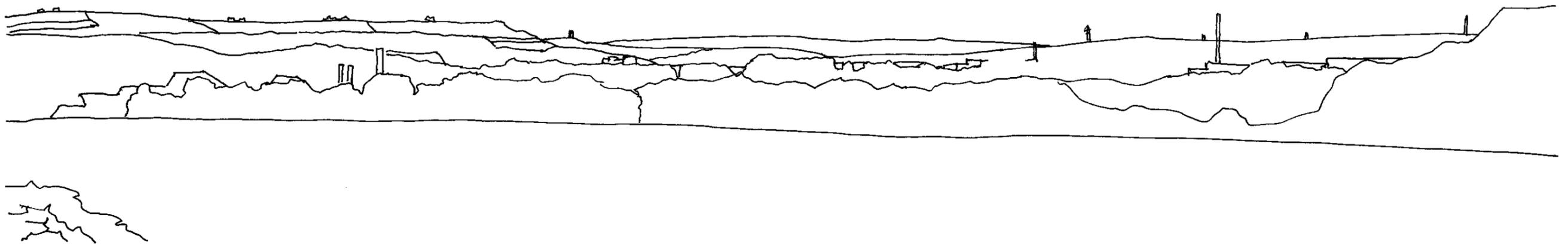


VERTICAL FEATURES OF CHIMNEYS  
AND TRANSMISSION MASTS ON  
SKYLINE

SETTLEMENT VISIBLE ON SKYLINE

SMALL TO MEDIUM SIZE FIELD  
PATTERN ON UPPER AND MID VALLEY  
SLOPES WITH STONE WALLS AS  
BOUNDARIES, VISIBLE AS DISTINCT  
LINES PARALLEL TO VALLEY SLOPE

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT SITED ON FLAT  
VALLEY FLOOR WITH CHIMNEYS



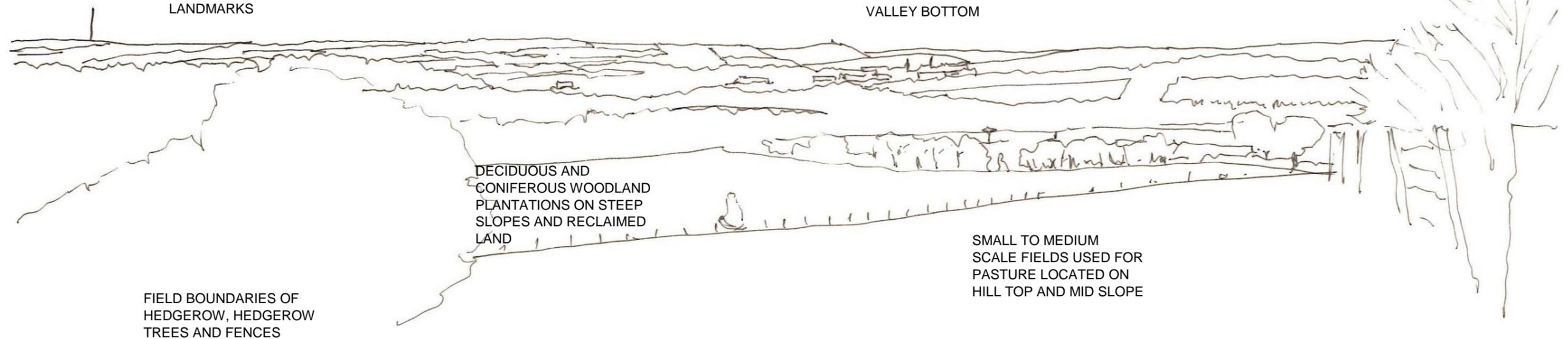
**LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER : SHEET 2**

**View from PROW Luddite Trail, looking South West**



VERTICAL MASTS AND  
SETTLEMENT ON  
HILLTOP RIDGES –  
CASTLE HILL, EMLEY  
MOOR MAST - LOCAL  
LANDMARKS

LARGE SCALE  
INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT SITED IN  
VALLEY BOTTOM

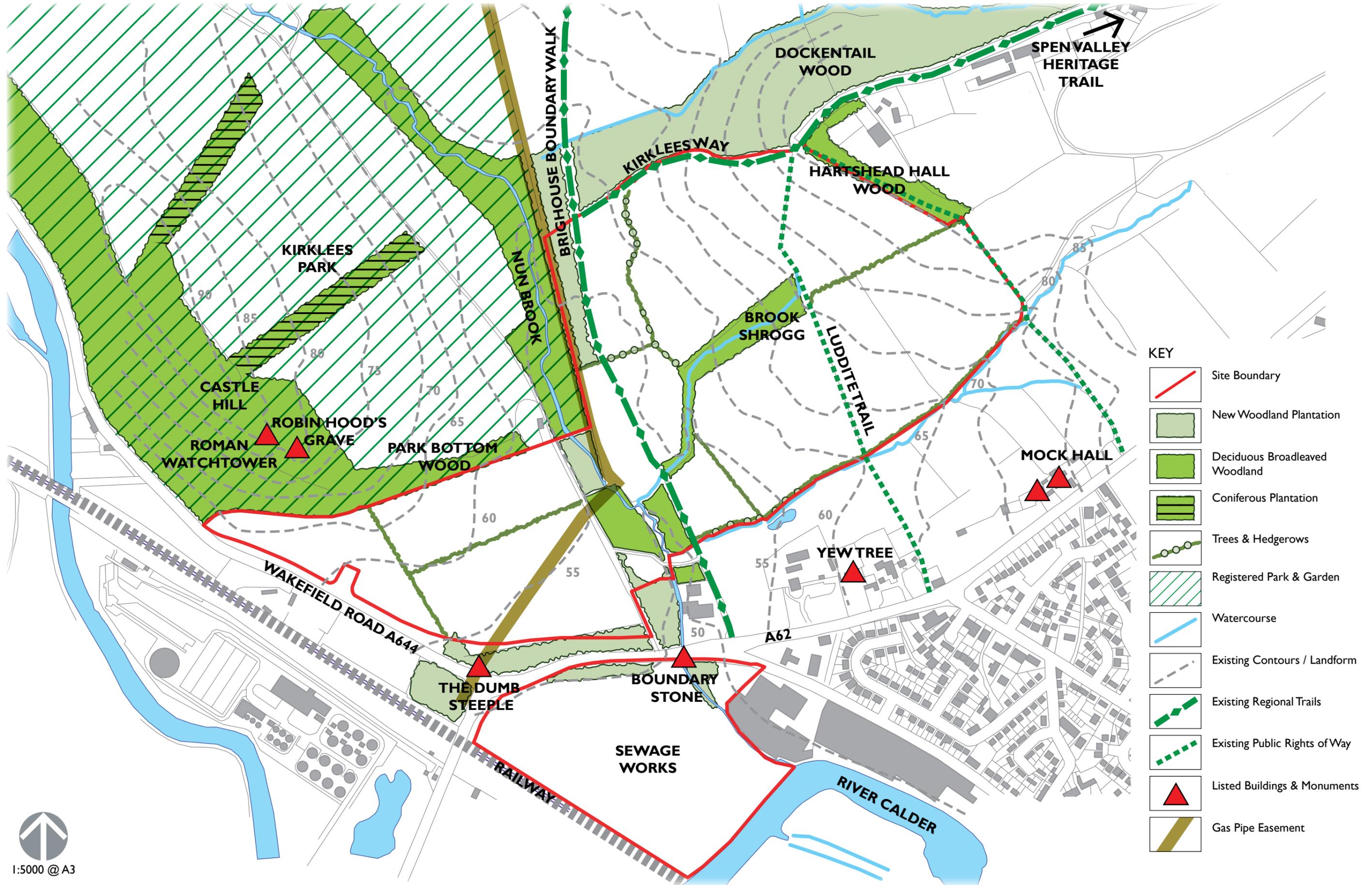


DECIDUOUS AND  
CONIFEROUS WOODLAND  
PLANTATIONS ON STEEP  
SLOPES AND RECLAIMED  
LAND

SMALL TO MEDIUM  
SCALE FIELDS USED FOR  
PASTURE LOCATED ON  
HILL TOP AND MID SLOPE

FIELD BOUNDARIES OF  
HEDGEROW, HEDGEROW  
TREES AND FENCES

**LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER : SHEET 3**  
**View from PROW looking South towards Huddersfield from Hartshead**



**KEY**

	Site Boundary
	New Woodland Plantation
	Deciduous Broadleaved Woodland
	Coniferous Plantation
	Trees & Hedgerows
	Registered Park & Garden
	Watercourse
	Existing Contours / Landform
	Existing Regional Trails
	Existing Public Rights of Way
	Listed Buildings & Monuments
	Gas Pipe Easement

## **Appendix 2: Landscape Principles and Masterplan**



Retain Dockentail Wood to screen views from high ground to north, i.e. from Freakfield Lane and edge of Hartshead.

Retain shelter belt.

Retain Brook Shrogg woodland, which contributes to local landscape character, provides screening to distant views and act as a wildlife refuge.

Proposed 'green corridors' provide valuable pedestrian routes for local recreational use.

Establish new woodland edge / structure planting.

Establish hedgerow trees within existing field boundaries to enhance local landscape character.

ESTATE WALL  
Retain setting of historic estate boundary wall associated with Kirklees Park by retention of buffer of open land.

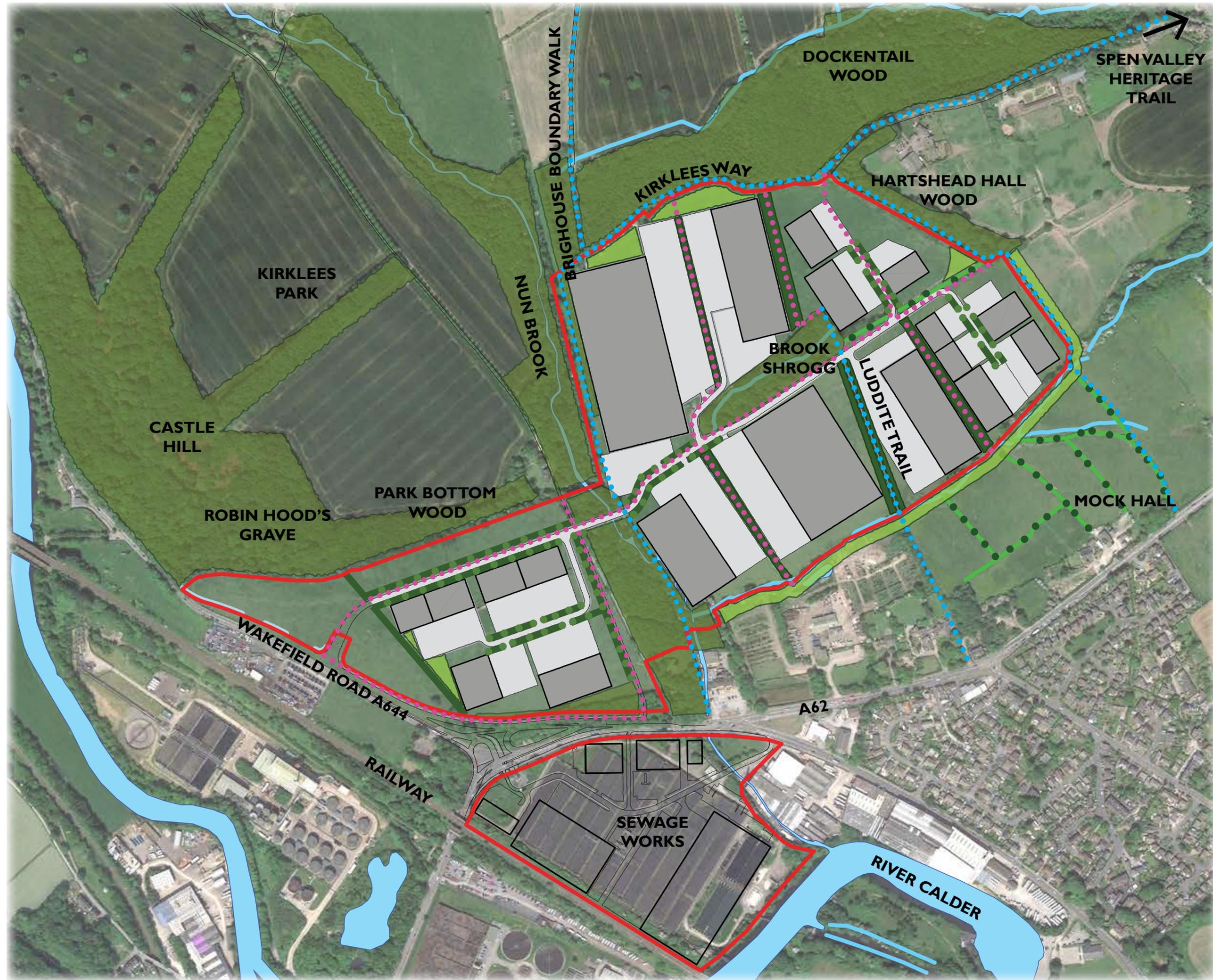
Retain woodland associated with Nun Brook corridor.

DUMB STEEPLE  
Relocate Dumb Steeple Monument to 'new' estate entrance, creating a gateway feature.

SOUTHERN ENTRANCE  
Retain 'sense of place' as estate entrance by adding in Avenue, revert to Pedestrian / Cycle access only.

Retain roadside shelter belt.

- KEY**
- Potential Site Boundary (Ref. KKP Drawing 1755-120-H)
  - Potential Development Zones
  - Proposed Woodland Structure Planting
  - Retain Existing Woodland Structure
  - Retain Existing Hedgerow
  - Proposed Hedgerow Tree Planting
  - Proposed Hedgerow / Hedgerow Tree Corridors with Pedestrian / Cycleways



KEY	
	Site Boundary
	Existing Woodland
	Existing Hedgerow
	Proposed Woodland
	Proposed 'Green Corridors'. Hedgerow/Hedgerow Trees
	Existing Regional Footpath Routes
	Proposed Footpath Routes

## **Appendix 3: Landscape and Visual Analysis**



**Proposed Strategic Employment Site  
Land at Cooper Bridge**

**Visualisation Production (*Update January 2018*)**  
*in support of the FAS Cooper Bridge Heritage Assessment  
Report, June 2017*

**For**

**Louis Pickersgill**

**Ref: D142/V5/SF/January 2018**

**TGP Landscape Architects (North) Ltd  
Suite 5  
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## Introduction

TGP Landscape Architects were commissioned to prepare illustrative material to support the representation to the Kirklees Local Plan in respect of the potential impact on Kirklees Hall Estate and Buildings, (several are Listed) and the land within the estate designated as Grade II Registered Park and Garden. A strategic masterplan produced by KPP Architects, Drg Ref No 1755-120 Revision F was used as an indicative layout for industrial development within the proposed development site.

Following a meeting with Historic England on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2017, five viewpoints were selected to illustrate the potential effects on the setting of the Hall and Registered Park and Garden. Refer to **Appendix A and C** for the completed visualisations and supporting Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Zone of Visual Influence plans prepared at that stage.

FAS Archaeology submitted the comprehensive Heritage Assessment report to Historic England in June 2017. Following the report issue, Historic England have responded requesting further 8No visualisation and 2No ZVI would be required to enable the full effects on the heritage estate to be ascertained. This report summarises the works to date, explains the methodology for visualisation production and includes the recently completed ZTV and visualisations.

Following the completion of the 8No additional montage, the Heritage Assessment with the supporting Visualisation Method Statement were issued to Historic England in October 2017. In December 2017, the response, *Comments on the Heritage Overview Report Cooper Bridge Employment Site* was received from Historic England regarding remaining concerns of potential harm to be caused to heritage assets. Further visualisation work has been completed in January from five further viewpoints to demonstrate the potential impact on the estate and nearby heritage assets.

## Masterplan

The masterplan layout used to complete the visualisations is KPP Drg Ref No 1755- 120-Rev H. The layout of the proposed development should be considered as a 'worst case scenario' with the design currently at an early stage. Further site investigations and detailed surveys would still be required to amend the layout to the next stage of design. The proposed 'sheds' are shown as grey-green in colour for illustrative purposes.

The visualisations illustrate proposed planting mitigation at Year 1 and Year 10. There are areas of planting which are outwith the development boundary, considered to be 'off-site', however the land is still within the developer land ownership.

## Methodology

The methodology presented is based on the following best practice guidance:

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual amenity assessment Impact Assessment, Third Edition 2013, as published by the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Landscape Institute.
- LI Advice Note 01/2011, Photography and photomontage in landscape and visual Impact Assessment, Landscape Institute.

### *Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Zone of Visual Influence Maps*

Computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) maps were prepared to assist in viewpoint selection and to indicate the potential influence of the development within the wider landscape.

The ZTV maps were prepared using OS Scale 1:25,000 to indicate the extent of potential visibility on the basis of bare ground and do not include the screening effects of established hedgerow and tree cover or built elements. The ZTV map indicates areas from which it may be theoretically possible to secure views of part, or parts of the Proposed Development. However, use of the ZTV map needs to be qualified on the following basis:

- There are a number of areas within the ZTV from which there is potential to view parts of the proposal, but which comprise open agricultural, or other land where the general public do not have regular access;
- The ZTV does not take into account for the screening and filtering effects of intervening features such as buildings, trees, woodland and hedgerows;
- The ZTV does not account for the likely orientation of the viewer – for example when travelling.

In addition, the accuracy of the ZTV has to be considered. In particular, the 1:25,000 scale ZTV map was generated from Ordnance Survey (OS) Landform Panorama digital data based on a digital terrain model with 50m point data intervals. The resolution of this model cannot accurately represent small scale terrain features, which can otherwise give rise to inaccuracy in the predicted visibility. This can lead to an underestimation of visibility eg a raised area of ground permitting views over an intervening obstruction – or can lead to an overestimation of visibility – such as where a roadside embankment obscures a view.

The ZVI uses different digital terrain data, namely LIDAR data, which does take into account the existing vegetation and built form. Again the use of ZVI mapping needs to be further qualified in the following respect:

- If the satellite data was collected during winter months, consequently in locations with deciduous woodland during the summer months there may be less potential visibility;
- The ZVI does not take into account the orientation of the viewer.

#### *Method of Photography and Surveying*

Each viewpoint was checked initially in the field by a Chartered Landscape Architect with GPS readings taken, to ensure the location was valid in terms of potential view, access and health and safety. This initial field visit was then followed by the professional photographer and topographic surveyor who was able to accurately locate the position of the camera at each individual viewpoint,

The photography was undertaken in accordance with accepted good practice and the Landscape Institute guidance on Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Assessment. The baseline photography has been undertaken with a high quality digital SLR camera, Nikon D610 with full frame DSLR with a 50mm F1.8 Nikkor fixed focal length lens in combination with a panoramic head equipped tripod in accordance with accepted good practice. All images were set at 1.6m height. The resulting photos are combined into panoramas using specialist computer software (ie Adobe Photoshop).

All of the photosheets have been produced to record an approximate 40 degrees angle of view, illustrating a reasonable extent of view experienced at the viewpoint which provides an indication of the visual context of the development. In this assessment, the visualisations will be presented with a comfortable viewing distance of 316mm.

For production of photography at height from inaccessible locations, namely the Kirklees Hall First Floor and the Roman Watchtower, the camera (listed above) was raised onto the top of

a 15m stationary tripod with remote control to allow operation of the camera to complete photography of 360 degrees panorama.

## Mitigation

Historic England raised concerns that the visualisations were not an accurate representation of the environment of an industrial park. As the KPP layout is indicative only and designs are at a very early stage it is difficult to illustrate further detail other than building massing representing a 'worst case scenario,' in terms of builtform height and scale. To assist further with the assessment the site was visited by the Landscape Architect, to identify potential positions for planting mitigation, aligned with the KPP Masterplan. We anticipate the requirement for soft landscape within such a development would consider the following principles:

- Retention of existing field boundaries and vegetation including Brook Shrogg Wood, woodland at the southern entrance and alongside Nun Brook;
- Retention where feasible, alignment of watercourse with wetland vegetation;
- Retention of existing field pattern where feasible, with enhancement of existing hedgerows by gapping up and provision of additional hedgerow/woodland tree planting.
- Retention where feasible of the existing public right of way crossing the site, such as the Kirklees Way and Luddite Trail. This offers the opportunity to retain and enhance these natural green corridors;

With these principles under consideration, belts of woodland structure planting were added to the masterplan layout. The Zone of Visual Influence plans and the eight visualisations were produced taking the planting into consideration. The visualisations assumed a growth rate after 10 years, with the planting at a height of 12m. The location of these woodland belts are indicated on the viewpoint location plan in **Appendix B**.

## Visualisation Production

### *Selection of Viewpoints*

Following the site visit with Kirklees and Calderdale Planning Officers and Historic England on 26<sup>th</sup> January the following five viewpoints were selected to be prepared as visualisations to illustrate the potential effect on the setting of Kirklees Hall and grounds.

### *Initial Visualisation Production – March 2017*

The preliminary works prepared five visualisations from the following locations:

No	Viewpoint	Representative
1	Kirklees Way PROW, south of Hartshead, looking south	Users of the PROW
2	Leeds Road, PROW, looking north west	Residential properties on Leeds Road and users of the PROW
3	Registered Park and Garden, looking east	RPG
4	Front garden of Kirklees Hall, looking SE	Listed Building and RPG
5	Registered Park and Garden, access track, looking SW	RPG

The visualisations 1 to 5 and accompanying ZTV, ZVI are included within **Appendix A and C** for completeness. The visualisations did not consider any planting mitigation at this stage.

*Additional Visualisation Production – June to August 2017*

Following production of the FAS Cooper Bridge Heritage Assessment Report, dated June 2017, Historic England responded as follows:

- *The visualisations have confirmed our initial concerns about the harm which employment development of the scale proposed on the rising land towards Hartshead Hall would be likely to have upon the character and experience of the southern half of the Historic Park and Garden. Whilst the visualisations have been produced from the all the viewpoints we agreed when on the site visit, it is evident (from both the conclusions from the Report itself and the magnitude of the impact that the current visualisations illustrate) that some additional visualisations/ZTVs will be necessary before it is possible to ascertain the likely degree of harm to the heritage assets in this area (and, therefore, what additional mitigation measures might be necessary). These viewpoints are shown on the attached map:-*
  - *A ZTV showing the extent to which buildings of the heights proposed would be visible from the first-floor rooms of the eastern elevation of Kirklees Hall. This would enable the Report to verify the likely harm to Kirklees Hall [Table 3, page 51].*
  - *A ZTV showing the extent to which buildings of the heights proposed would be visible from the top of the Replica Roman Watch Tower should it ever be restored. This would enable the Report to verify the likely harm to this Listed Building [Table 3, page 56].*

Refer to **Appendix A**. The ZVI maps consider the potential screening effects of landform, vegetation and built form. The ZVI have been produced in relation to the KPP Masterplan Drg Ref No 1755-120 Revision F as previous. Consideration of any planting mitigation is not included within these maps.

*Additional Visualisation Production – July 2017*

In response to the request from Historic England, June 2017, the following eight visualisations have been produced, illustrated in **Appendix D** in response to the following requests. The location of each of the viewpoints is illustrated in **Appendix C** on Drg Ref No D142.L.010 Rev A, which also shows the proposed development with the addition of woodland structure planting. The visualisations each show the proposed development at Year 1 and Year 10 following plant growth of a slow growing tree such as the native holly. (12m height after 10 years).

No	Viewpoint	Location
1	<i>A visualisation from the eastern edge of the development site towards Kirklees Hall.</i>	Corner of Field, south of Hartshead Hall Wood
2	<i>A visualisation from Fall Lane towards Kirklees Park. This would enable a better understanding to be gained of the potential impact upon views towards the Registered landscape.</i>	Fall Lane, opposite Haigs Fam Shop on the roadside verge
3	<i>A visualisation from Farcommon Road towards Kirklees Park. This would enable a better</i>	Farcommon Road, opposite the public house car park

No	Viewpoint	Location
	<i>understanding to be gained of the potential impact upon views towards the Registered landscape.</i>	
4	<i>A visualisation of the impact upon Mock Hall and the adjacent Listed Building from Farcommon Road</i>	Leeds Road, entrance to Mock Hall
5	<i>A visualisation from the southern approach to the Registered Historic Park and Garden. This would enable a better understanding to be gained of the harm to the southern approach to the Park.</i>	Southern Entrance, Kirklees Hall
6	<i>A visualisation looking from the ridge/terrace on Nun Bank Wood. This would enable confirmation of the degree to which this development might be visible from the northern part of the Registered Historic Park and Garden.</i>	Edge of Nun Bank Wood, Kirklees Hall
7	<i>A visualisation from the centre of the former Deer Park looking south-east. This would enable the harm to the deer park by the 15 metre building alongside the park wall.</i>	Deer Park Field, Kirklees Hall
8	<i>A visualisation from the centre of the development site towards Kirklees Hall.</i>	Northern edge of Brook Shrogg Wood

Historic England provided the following commentary to which we provide a response as listed below:

- Whilst it is accepted that the Visualisations are only intended to give a representation of the extent to which the development might be visible from a particular viewpoint, they need to be more representative of the potential urbanising impact which this development is likely to have. For example, Viewpoint 3 shows the buildings as seemingly sitting in a parkland setting. However, it is clear from the layout plan that most of this area will, in fact, be car parking and servicing areas.*

The masterplanning exercise is at an early inception stage. At the moment, indicative platform levels and building mass are portrayed only. To assist further we have added in mitigation planting blocks within areas we consider would be appropriate to assist in screening from nearby residential properties, retention and enhancement of valued landscape features such as public rights of way, woodland, and watercourses. Refer to Appendix B.

- It would be very helpful to include the current view from each of the locations so that the degree of change in the landscape might be assessed.*

The Appendix B and D Visualisations illustrate the existing and proposed view as requested

- *Where it is likely that the buildings would be behind existing planting belts (as in Viewpoint 5), it would be helpful to include wireframes of where the buildings are to better orientate the user.*

Visualisations have been prepared accordingly, refer to **Appendix D**.

*Additional Visualisation Production – January 2018*

In response to the response from Historic England, December 2017, the following five visualisations have been produced, illustrated in **Appendix E**. The viewpoints were selected to illustrate the potential effect on the heritage assets mentioned within the response, Kirklees Hall, Roman Watchtower, Yew Tree Cottage, Mock Hall and the southern aspect of the Registered Park and Garden at Kirklees Hall.

The land to the rear of Yew Tree Cottage was visited. The land in private ownership is used by the neighbouring landscape contractor as a storage yard and contains piles of soil and building materials. Consequently a viewpoint was not considered useful from this location due to the distance from the property and the unsightly intervening landuse, immediately adjacent to the Listed property.

The location of each of the viewpoints is illustrated in **Appendix B** on Drg Ref No D142.L.010 Rev E, which also shows the proposed development with the addition of woodland structure planting. The visualisations each show the proposed development at Year 1 and Year 10 following plant growth of a slow growing tree such as the native holly. (12m height after 10 years).

No	Viewpoint	Reason for Location
14	Private land to rear of Mock Hall, Listed Building	Listed Building
15	A644 Leeds Road at entrance to service depot, looking north	Edge of the estate, Registered Park and Garden
16	Land south of the Kirklees Estate, looking east	Edge of the estate, Registered Park and Garden
17	Top of Roman Watchtower	Listed Building
18	Kirklees Hall, First Floor	Listed Building

## Description of potential effect on Landscape Character and Visual Amenity from Viewpoints No 1 to 13 (With Planting Mitigation) August 2017

We list below a description of the existing view from the 13no selected viewpoints and the potential view. Refer to Appendix D for completed photomontages, at Year 1 and Year 10.

No	Description
1	<p><b><u>Kirklees Way PROW, south of Hartshead, looking south</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Elevated view looking south along the Calder Valley towards Huddersfield, visible in the distance. Industrial development and settlement visible on the valley floor and on ridge lines of the surrounding hills. Woodland and garden vegetation screening the bulk of the built form.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> In keeping with the local landscape character, of industry located on the valley floor, the industrial sheds would be visible on the lower slopes, partially screened by existing woodland, hedgerows, hedgerow trees and additional mitigation planting. The roof top and upper part of the buildings are visible after 10 years of plant growth.</p>
2	<p><b><u>Leeds Road, PROW, looking north west</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Long distance view towards Kirklees Hall and estate. The roof top and chimneys of Kirklees Hall is discernible in the far distance partially screened by intervening vegetation. (Winter View). The countryside is undulating with distant skyline view of the moorlands of the Pennines, the River Calder Valley in the middle distance and small to medium size fields of pasture in the foreground with trimmed hedgerows, woodland copse and plantation and hedgerow trees. Traffic noise is present from the busy Leeds Road.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i>                      Partial filtered view of the industrial sheds in the middle distance, screened by intervening vegetation. The long distance view towards the Hall and estate is retained intact.</p>
3	<p><b><u>Registered Park and Garden, looking east</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Views to the northern valley slope with settlement on the ridgeline and ribbon development along Leeds Road. The mid slopes consist of commercial woodland plantation, former colliery woodland plantation and deciduous woodland. Field pattern is small to medium size fields with hedgerows or stone walls as boundaries, aligned parallel to the slope. Residential settlement is encroaching up the valley slope alongside Leeds Road</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Open view of the top of the industrial sheds located on the mid and lower slopes of the valley, the lower part of the buildings would be screened by existing and proposed vegetation.</p>

No	Description
	<p>The field pattern, linear features aligned with the valley slope are a local feature of the landscape. This pattern of vegetation is reinforced by new planting of hedgerows and woodland belts, aligned also parallel to the slope. The planting mitigation provides connectivity to the existing woodland and hedgerows and reinforces the local field pattern. The planting belts would also footpath linkages as well as acting as a wildlife corridor, providing connectivity between existing and new habitat.</p>
4	<p><b><u>Front garden of Kirklees Hall, looking SE</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Parkland landscape of occasional veteran trees, tree belts and open field.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Nil visibility due to intervening topography and vegetation.</p>
5	<p><b><u>Registered Park and Garden, access track, looking SW</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Parkland landscape of estate boundary wall and open field in the foreground. Distant views of industry on the valley floor. Mid slope of the valley are isolated farmsteads, deciduous woodland and small to medium fields of pasture. Ridgeline with vertical detracting features of transmission lines, masts and occasional settlement,</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1 and Year 10, a minor element of the view would be a partial view of the upper rooftop of Unit 8. Majority of development screened by topography and vegetation. Occasional views of shed rooftops are a feature of this view from this location.</p>
6	<p><b><u>Corner of Field, south of Hartshead Hall Wood</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing View:</i> From this elevated location, the top of the roof of Kirklees Hall is discernible in the far distance, a minor element of the view with the building, both ground and first floors screened from view by intervening vegetation and topography.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Due to the close proximity of the development, the proposed development would be visible in the foreground. With the mitigation planting reinforcing existing hedgerows and adding further screen planting the view of the Hall and estate would be screened from this location.</p>
7	<p><b><u>Fall Lane, opposite Haigs Farm Shop on the roadside verge</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> From this elevated location, the top of the roof of Kirklees Hall is barely discernible in the far distance to the naked eye, a minor element of the view with the bulk of the building screened from view by intervening vegetation and topography. The Calder Valley with industrial development on the valley floor and upper, mid slopes of woodland and pasture are visible in the distance.</p>

No	Description
	<p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1 and Year 10, a minor element of the view would be a partial view of the upper rooftop of Unit 21. Majority of development screened by topography and vegetation. Occasional views of shed rooftops are a feature of this view from this location. The view of the Hall would remain intact from this location.</p>
8	<p><b><u>Farcommon Road, opposite the public house car park</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> From this elevated location, the top of the roof of Kirklees Hall and part of the estate is barely discernible in the far distance. The bulk of the building and parkland is screened from view by intervening vegetation and topography.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1, a minor element of the view would be a partial view of the upper rooftop of Unit 11. At Year 10, the proposed development would be screened from view. The view of the Hall would remain intact from this location.</p>
9	<p><b><u>Leeds Road, entrance to Mock Hall</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> From this elevated location, the top of the roof of Kirklees Hall and part of the estate is visible as a minor element of the view. Mock Hall, with ancillary buildings is currently undergoing renovation in the foreground. Open pasture with hedgerow and woodland copse visible in middle distance with distant views of the valley slopes.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1, a minor element of the view would be a partial view of the Units 15 and 16. At Year 10, the proposed development would be screened from view. The view of the Hall would remain intact from this location.</p>
10	<p><b><u>Southern Entrance, Kirklees Hall Park</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> View from the Southern entrance along the approach to the Hall. The Hall, Park and the wall of the estate are not visible from this location due to intervening topography and vegetation. The perimeter coniferous plantation within the Park is visible on the horizon.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1, prior to soft landscape works, Units 1 to 4 would be visible in the middle distance, the view of the edge of the estate visible on the horizon. At Year 10, once the landscape had become established, a proposed avenue of trees to emphasise the entrance would become more distinct with additional tree and hedgerow planting within the development.</p>
11	<p><b><u>Edge of Nun Bank Wood, Kirklees Hall Park</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Parkland landscape of occasional veteran trees, tree belts and open field.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Nil visibility due to intervening topography and vegetation.</p>

No	Description
12	<p><b><u>Deer Park Field, Kirklees Hall Park</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Parkland landscape of estate boundary wall and open field in the foreground. Distant views of hills near Emley Moor, and the nearby Dockentail Woodland, with woodland plantation in the middle distance. The Deer Shelter visible against the boundary wall.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1 and Year 10, a partial view of the rooftop of Units 6, 7 and 8 visible above the existing vegetation, a minor element of the view. The bulk of the development is screened by topography and vegetation.</p>
13	<p><b><u>Northern edge of Brook Shrogg Wood, looking towards Kirklees Hall</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing View:</i> From this elevated location, Kirklees Hall and Park are not visible in the far distance. Existing woodland within the estate is visible in the middle and far distance.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Due to the close proximity of the development, the view of the built form dominates the view in the foreground. Mitigation planting of hedgerow and hedgerow trees with woodland plantation would assist in reducing the scale and mass of the proposed built form.</p>

## Description of potential effect on Landscape Character and Visual Amenity from Viewpoints 14 to 18 (With Planting Mitigation) Jan 2018

No	Description
14	<p><b><u>Private land to rear of Mock Hall, Listed Building</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> The viewpoint is located on the boundary of the rear garden of Mock Hall. From this elevated location, the top of the roof of Kirklees Hall and part of the estate is visible on a clear day as a minor element of the view. There are open views to the north west towards the estate and across the Calder Valley. Distant views of the woodland covered valley slopes, arable farmland, with pastureland in the foreground with field boundaries of hedgerow and hedgerow trees in the middle distance.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> At Year 1, there would be filtered views of the proposed development, set below the horizon, with partial screening by topography and intervening vegetation. At Year 10, the proposed development would be further screened from view with the further plant growth. The photomontage illustrates the worst case scenario in the winter months. Screening of the proposed development would be greater during the summer months with leaf foliage present. The view of the Hall would remain intact from this location.</p>
15	<p><b><u>A644 Leeds Road at entrance to service depot, looking north</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> The view is representative of highway users on the A644, travelling at speed, looking northwards towards the estate. The woodland plantation and boundary wall of the estate are visible in the far distance on the skyline to the north, partially screened by intervening topography and intervening vegetation.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Year 1. Due to proximity of the viewer, the proposed development would be prominent in the view in the foreground, with the view of the estate boundary to the north west remaining intact. The planting mitigation on this south western boundary is shown as hedgerow with occasional trees. There would be opportunities for further planting mitigation to screen views of the development further by adding in further woodland belt planting alongside the highway. At Year 10, the planting mitigation assists further in reducing the scale of the building, partially screening the buildings.</p>
16	<p><b><u>Land south of the Kirklees Estate, looking east</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> Estate boundary wall with woodland plantation in the foreground extending eastwards towards the driveway. Woodland present in the middle distance. Pastureland in the foreground with distant views of the valley slopes with pasture, woodland and settlement on the ridgeline.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> Year 1. Views of the edge of the estate wall and woodland remain intact. The planting mitigation alongside the new access road would assist in mitigation of the view of the development. At Year 10, the planting mitigation would assist further in reducing the visual impact of the proposed buildings. The view of the estate boundary remaining intact.</p>

17	<p><b><u>Top of Roman Watchtower</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> The surrounding woodland and topography screen distant views to the surrounding landscape. Partial filtered views of the upper elevated slopes of the valley opposite.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> No Change</p>
18	<p><b><u>Kirklees Hall, First Floor</u></b></p> <p><i>Existing view:</i> View of the parkland in the foreground and middle distance of farmland, pasture trees, mixed woodland and coniferous plantation, with views of the elevated slopes of the Calder Valley in the far distance.</p> <p><i>Proposed view:</i> No Change.</p>

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## References

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual amenity assessment Impact Assessment, Third Edition 2013, as published by the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Landscape Institute;
- LI Advice Note 01/2011, Photography and photomontage in landscape and visual Impact Assessment, Landscape Institute;
- Historic England, Comments on Cooper Bridge Heritage Assessment Report, June 2017;
- Heritage Assessment, Cooper Bridge, West Yorkshire, FAS, June 2017.
- Historic England, Comments on the Heritage Overview Cooper Bridge Employment Site (Nov 17).



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## Appendix A: Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Zone of Visual Influence Plans

Drg Ref No D142.L.008 Rev A – Zone of Theoretical Visibility of proposed development in relation to Designated Heritage Assets– (Without Woodland Mitigation)

Drg Ref No D142.L.007 Rev A – Zone of Visual Influence of proposed development in relation to Designated Heritage Assets– (Without Woodland Mitigation)

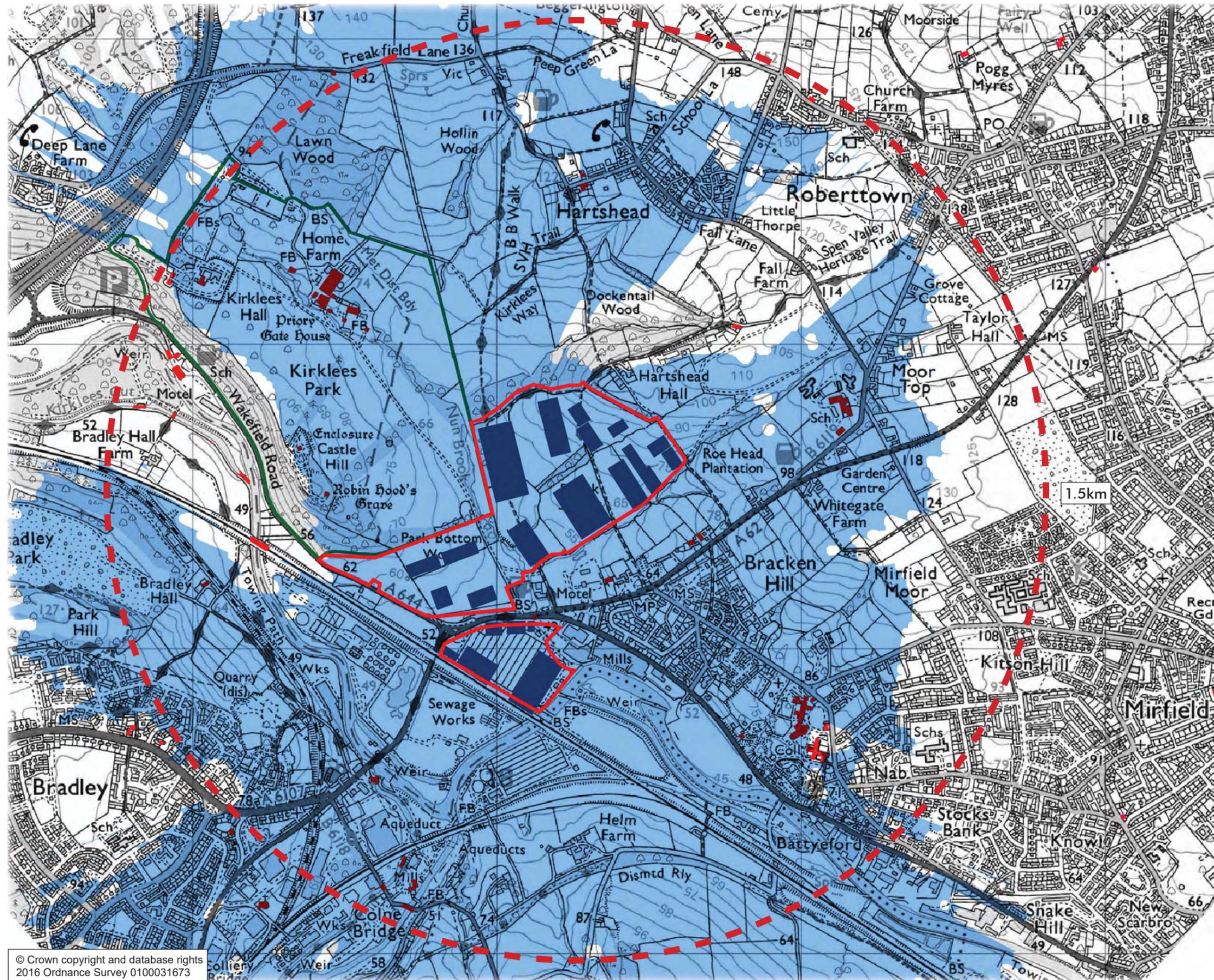
Drg Ref No D142.L.011 Rev A – Zone of Visual Influence in relation to Designated Heritage Assets (With Woodland Mitigation)

Drg Ref No D142.L.006 – Rev B: Zone of Visual Influence – From the first storey of Kirklees Hall – (Without Woodland Mitigation)

Drg Ref No D142.L.009 – Rev B: Zone of Visual Influence – From the top of the Roman Watch Tower on Castle Hill – (Without Woodland Mitigation)

# Land at Cooper Bridge, Strategic Employment Site

DI42.L.008 Rev A- Zone of Theoretical Visibility in Relation to Designated Heritage Assets



**KEY**

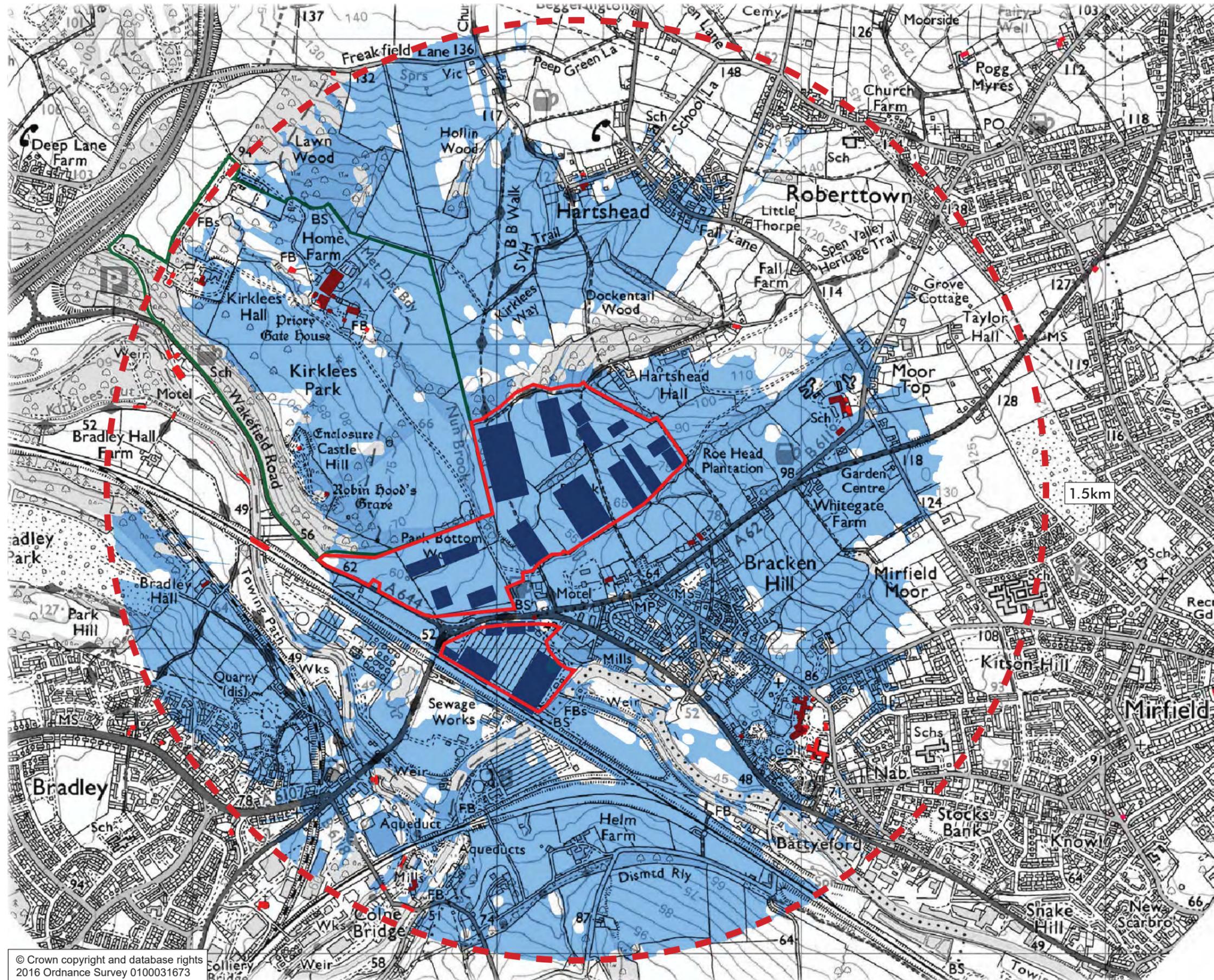
- Potential Employment Land Site Boundary
- Study Area Boundary (1.5km)
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- Proposed Built Form
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Parks and Gardens / Kirklees Hall

**NOTES:**  
 The Zone of Theoretical Visibility is the area in which the proposed development can theoretically be seen taking into account topography only. The ZTV uses the proposed layout as defined on KPP Drawing Number 1755-120-H.

The DTM data has been run on a 1.5km radius.

# Land at Cooper Bridge, Strategic Employment Site

DI42.L.007 Rev A- Zone of Visual Influence in Relation to Designated Heritage Assets

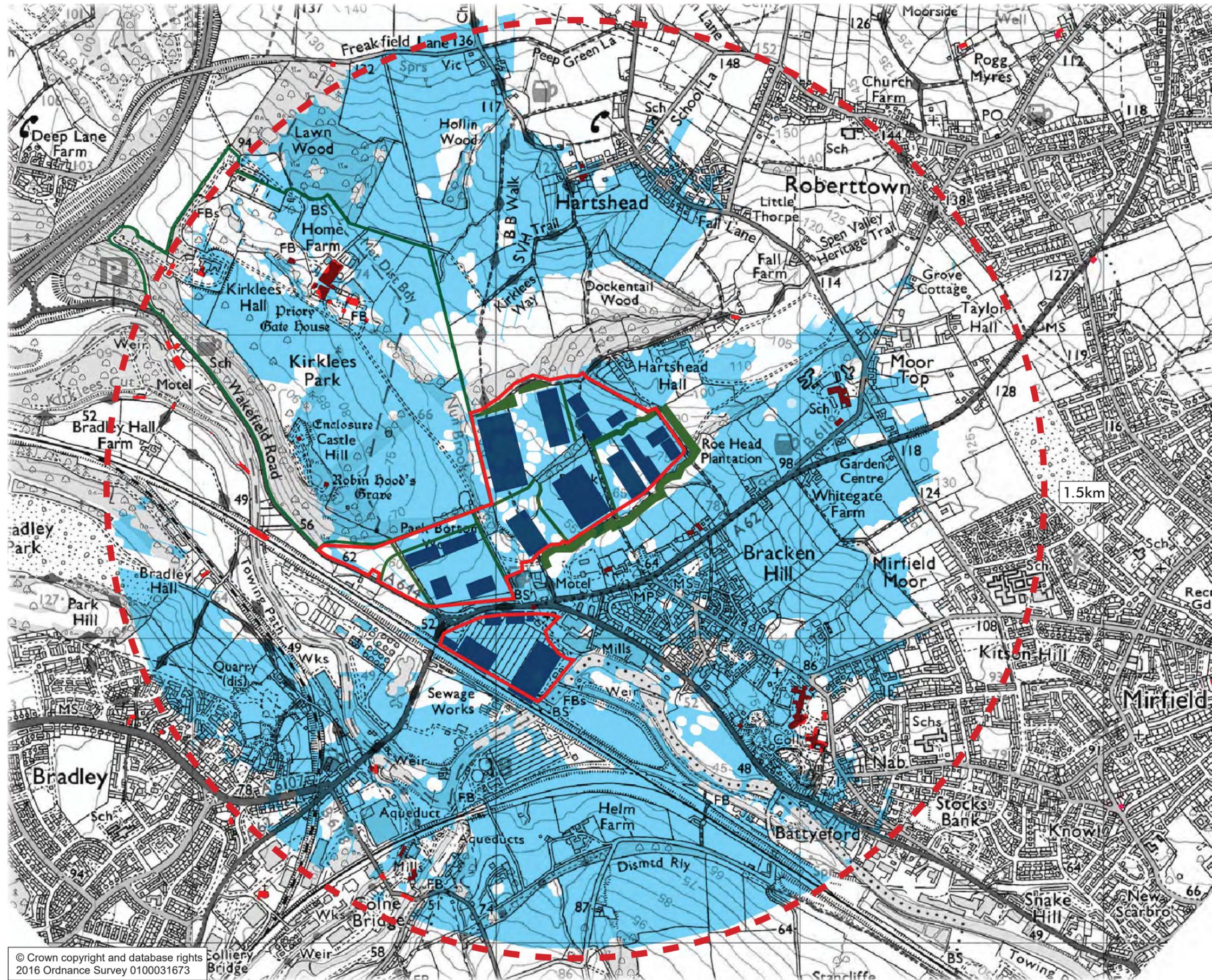


**KEY**

- Potential Employment Land Site Boundary
- Study Area Boundary (1.5km)
- Zone of Visual Influence
- Proposed Built Form
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Parks and Gardens / Kirklees Hall

**NOTES:**  
 The Zone of Visual Influence is the area in which the proposed development can theoretically be seen taking into account topography, intervening vegetation and buildings. The ZVI uses the proposed layout as defined on KPP Drawing Number 1755-120-H.

The LiDAR data has been run on a 1.5km radius.



**KEY**

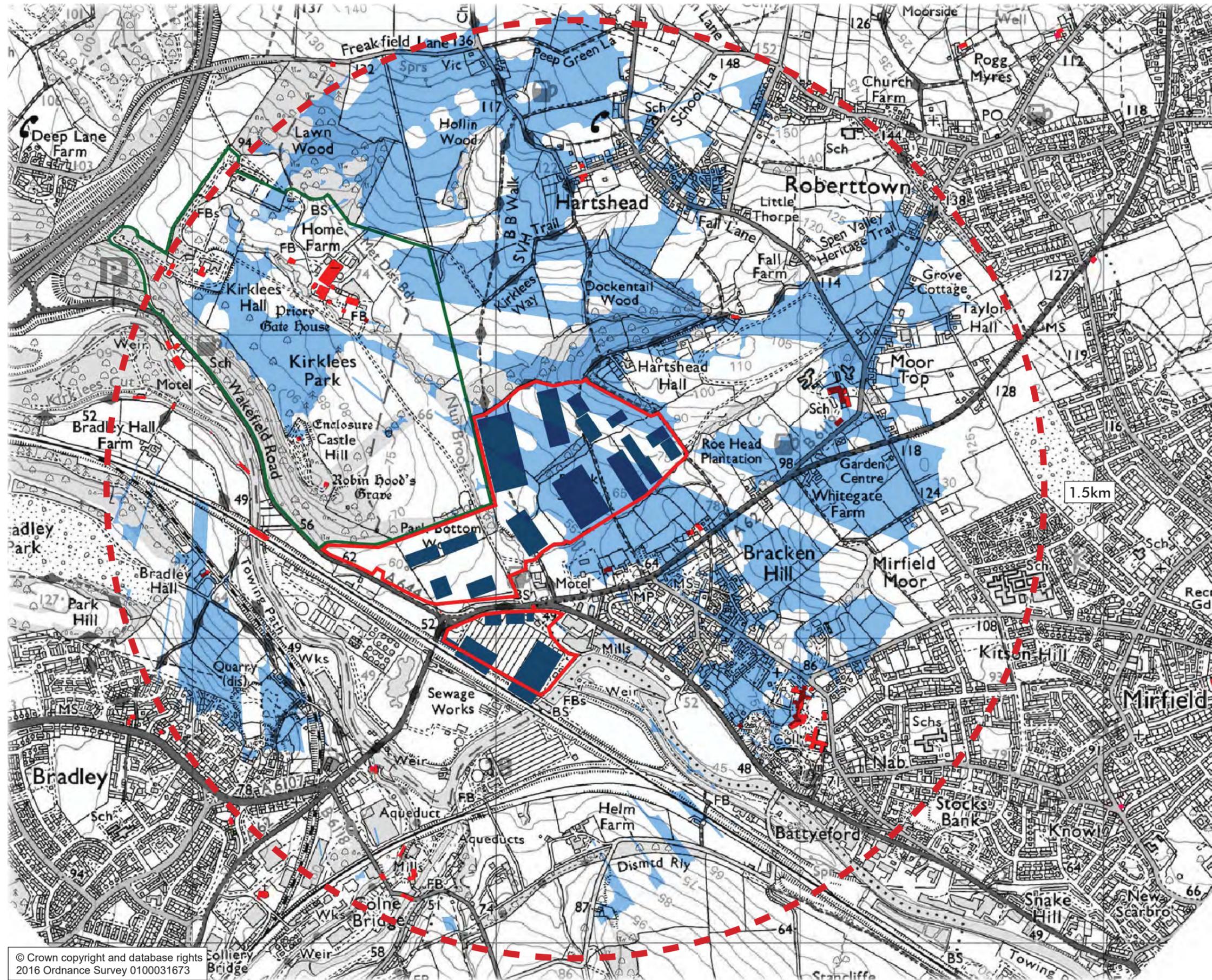
- Potential Employment Land
- Site Boundary
- Study Area Boundary (1.5km)
- Zone of Visual Influence
- Proposed Built Form
- Listed Buildings
- Proposed Woodland Mitigation
- Registered Parks and Gardens / Kirklees Hall

**NOTES:**  
 The Zone of Visual Influence is the area in which the proposed development can theoretically be seen taking into account topography, intervening vegetation and buildings. The ZVI uses the proposed layout as defined on KPP Drawing Number 1755-120-H.

The LiDAR data has been run on a 1.5km radius with proposed woodland blocks added at 12m high after 20 years of growth.

# Land at Cooper Bridge, Strategic Employment Site

DI42.L.006 Rev B - Zone of Visual Influence from first floor of Kirklees Hall (5,5m high)



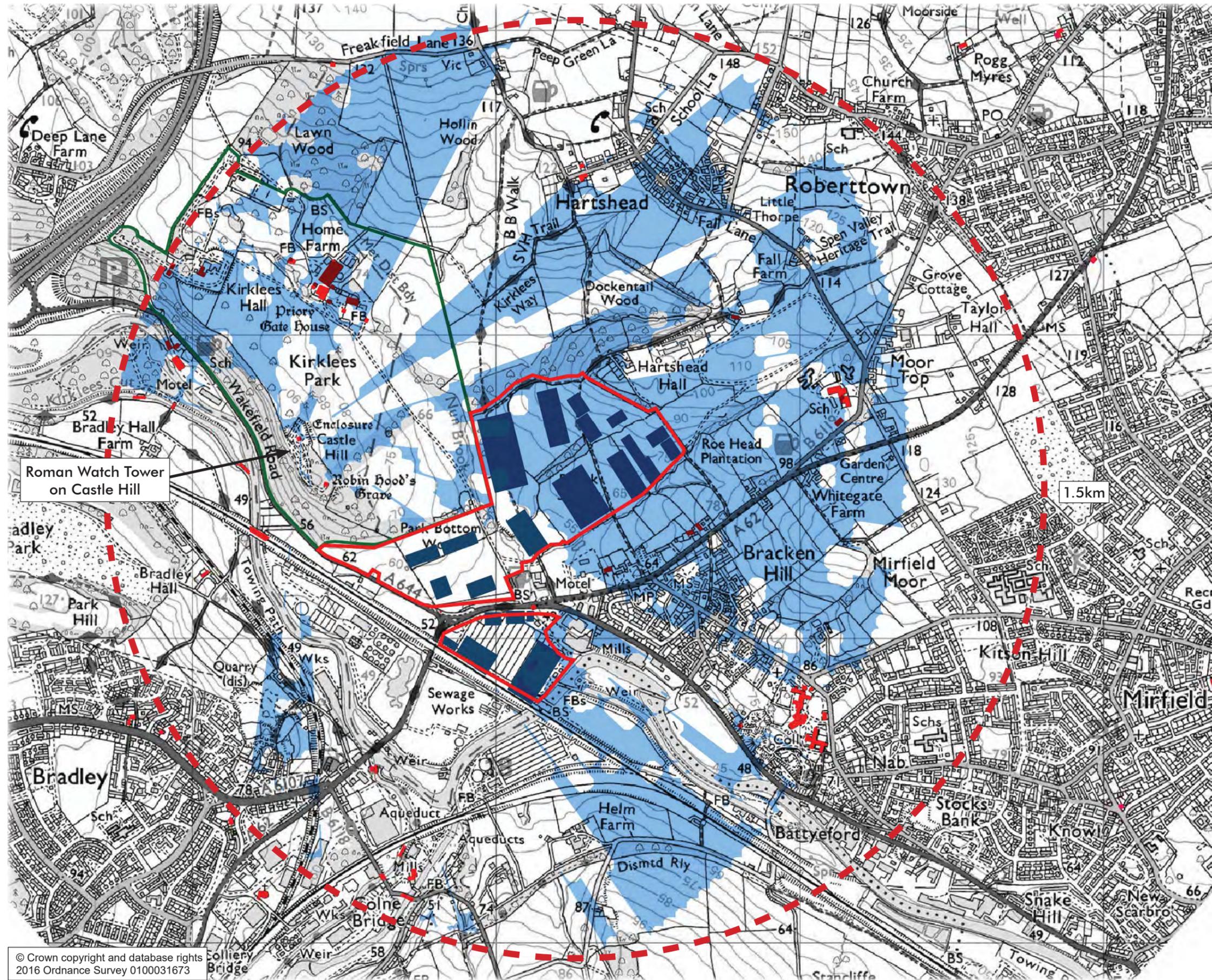
**KEY**

-  Site Boundary
-  Zone of Visual Influence
-  Listed Buildings
-  Registered Parks and Gardens

**NOTES:**  
 The Zone of Visual Influence is the area in which the proposed development can theoretically be seen taking into account intervening vegetation and buildings.

The ZVI uses the proposed layout as defined on KPP Drawing Number 1755-120-H.

The LiDAR data has been run on a 1.5km radius.



**KEY**

- Potential Employment Land
- Site Boundary
- Study Area Boundary (1.5km)
- Zone of Visual Influence
- Proposed Built Form
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Parks and Gardens / Kirklees Hall

**NOTES:**  
 The Zone of Visual Influence is the area in which the proposed development can theoretically be seen taking into account topography, intervening vegetation and buildings.

The ZVI uses the proposed layout as defined on KPP Drawing Number 1755-120-H.

The LiDAR data has been run on a 1.5km radius.

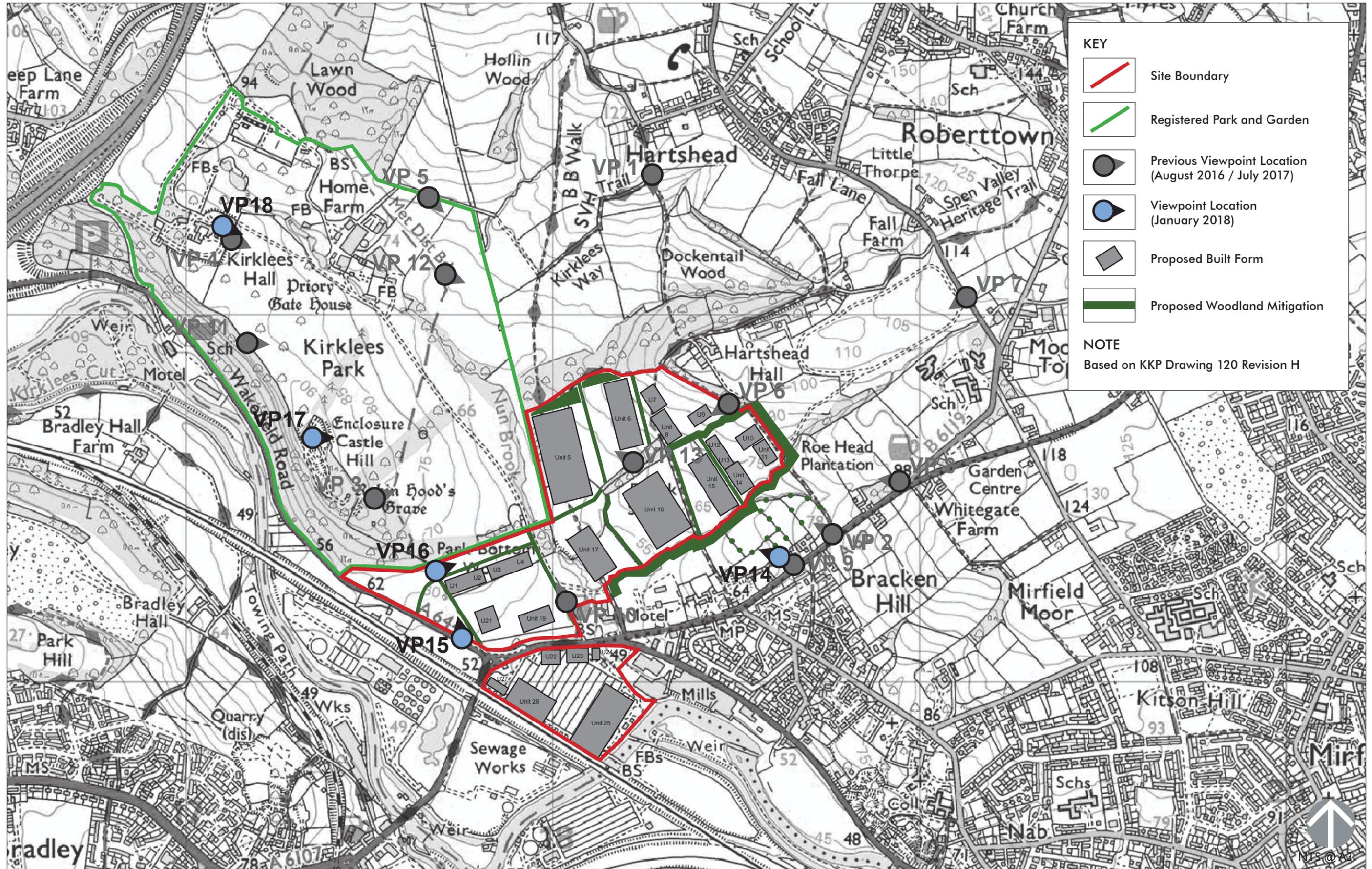


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## Appendix B: Viewpoint Location Plan

(Showing location of the 13No viewpoints, proposed development and potential woodland mitigation)

Drg Ref No D142.L.010- Rev E: Viewpoint Location Plan



---

## Appendix C: Original Viewpoints 1 to 5 Completed March 2017

(Ref KPP Drg Ref 1755-120 Revision F, Without Planting Mitigation)

Viewpoint 1: Kirklees Way PROW, south of Hartshead looking south

Viewpoint 2: Leeds Road, PROW, looking north west

Viewpoint 3: Registered Park and Garden, looking east

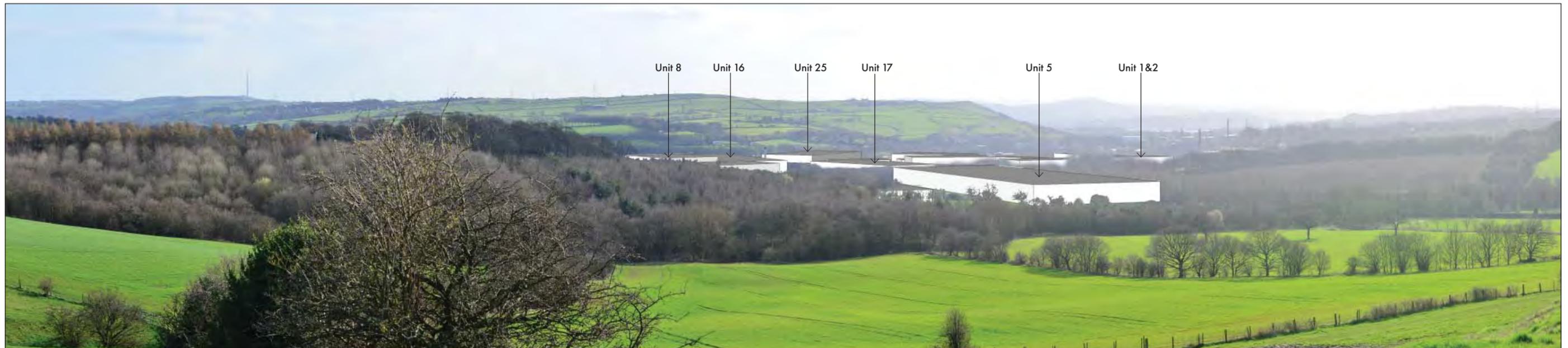
Viewpoint 4: Front garden of Kirklees Hall, looking SE

Viewpoint 5: Registered Park and Garden, access track, looking SW

## Viewpoint 1: Kirklees Way - PROW No SPE/159/50, at junction with Cross Lane Track Existing and Proposed Photomontages



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418200E 422300N
Ground Height	115m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	785m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.101

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision F

## Viewpoint 2: PROW No MIR/26/10, from A62, looking West Existing and Proposed Photomontages



Existing Situation



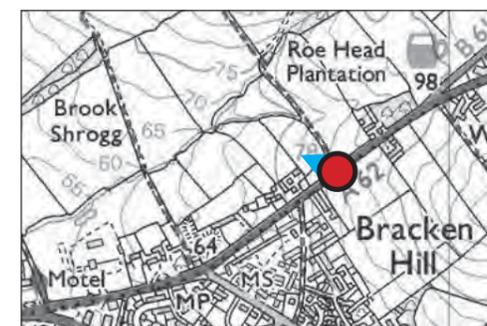
Proposed Photomontage

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418700E 421400N
Ground Height	84m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to centre of site	560m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.103

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision F

## Viewpoint 3: Within Kirklees Park, South West of Hall, in field corner Existing and Proposed Photomontages



Existing Situation



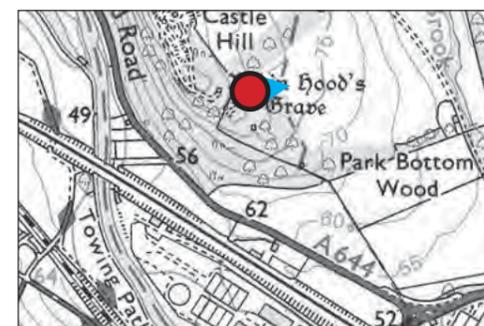
Proposed Photomontage

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417400E 421500N
Ground Height	86m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	734m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.105

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision F

## Viewpoint 4: Kirklees Hall, in front of the house, at ground floor level Existing and Proposed Photomontages



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage

### Viewpoint Information

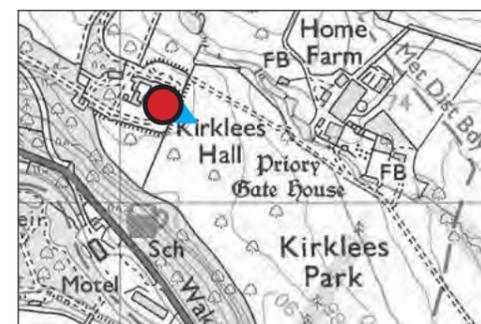
Grid Reference	417100E 422200N
Ground Height	92m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	1265m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

**Date**  
15/03/2017

**Paper**  
A3

**Drawing**  
D142.V.107

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673

Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision F

## Viewpoint 5: Within Kirklees Park, on track, North East of Home Farm Existing and Proposed Photomontages



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417600E 422300N
Ground Height	82m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	923m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

**Date**  
15/03/2017

**Paper**  
A3

**Drawing**  
D142.V.109

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673

Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision F



## Appendix D: Historic England June 2017: Original 5No Viewpoints and the Additional 8No Visualisations (With planting mitigation at Year 1 and Year 10)

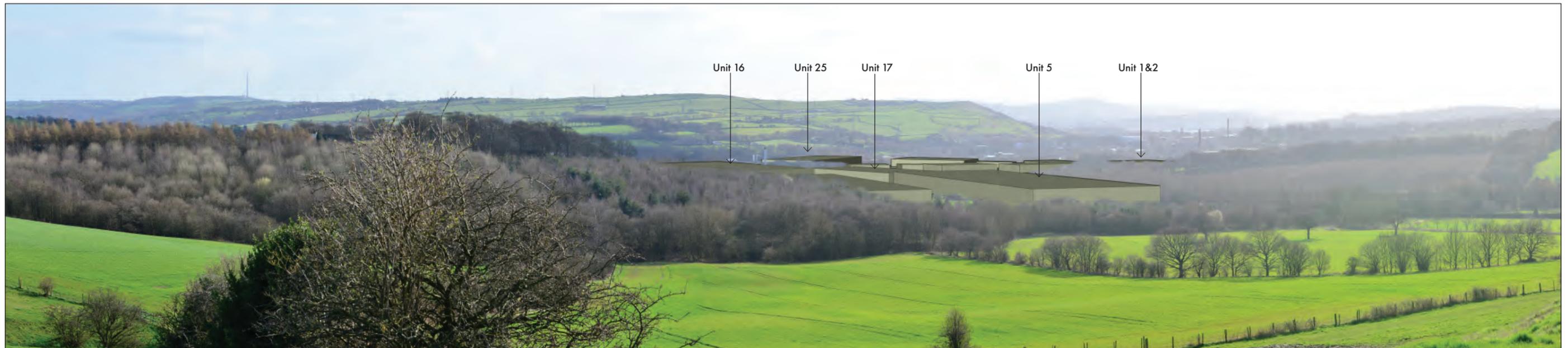
(Drg Ref: KPP 1755-120 Revision H - At Year 1 and Year 10: With planting mitigation)

- Viewpoint 1: Kirklees Way PROW, south of Hartshead looking south
- Viewpoint 2: Leeds Road, PROW, looking north west
- Viewpoint 3: Registered Park and Garden, looking east
- Viewpoint 4: Front garden of Kirklees Hall, looking SE
- Viewpoint 5: Registered Park and Garden, access track, looking SW
- Viewpoint 6: Corner of Field – South of Hartshead Hall Wood
- Viewpoint 7: Fall Lane – Opposite Haigs Farm Shop on road verge
- Viewpoint 8: Farcommon Road, adjacent to public house car park
- Viewpoint 9: Leeds Road: Entrance to Mock Hall Farm
- Viewpoint 10: Southern Entrance Driveway, Kirklees Hall Park
- Viewpoint 11: Edge of Nun Bank Wood, Kirklees Hall Park
- Viewpoint 12: Deer Park Field, Kirklees Hall Park
- Viewpoint 13: NW side of Brook Shrogg Wood looking towards Kirklees Hall

## Viewpoint 1: Kirklees Way - PROW No SPE/159/50, at junction with Cross Lane Track Existing and Proposed Photomontages - Year 1



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418200E 422300N
Ground Height	115m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	785m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.101 Rev C

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

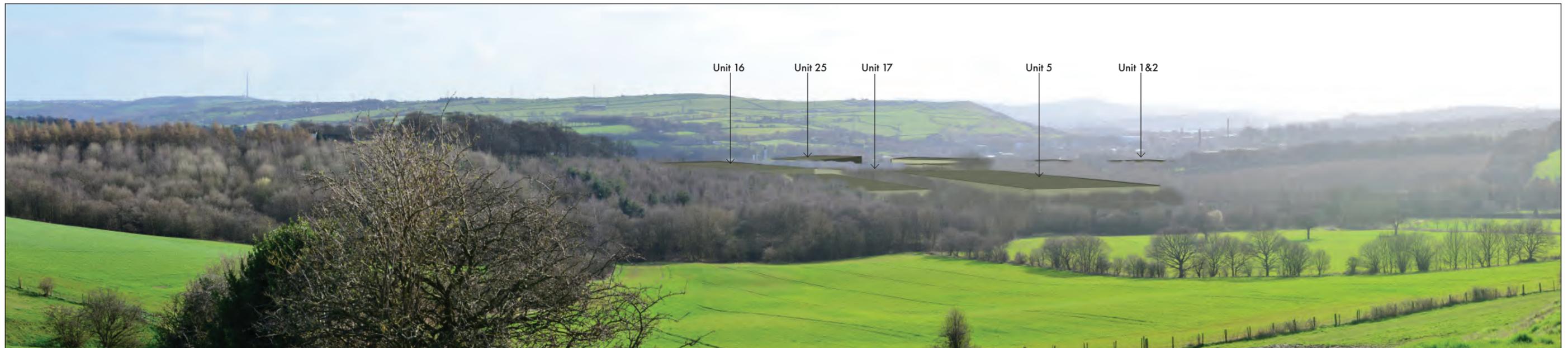
### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 1: Kirklees Way - PROW No SPE/159/50, at junction with Cross Lane Track Existing and Proposed Photomontages - Year 10



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418200E 422300N
Ground Height	115m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	785m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.102 Rev B

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 2: PROW No MIR/26/10, from A62, looking West Existing and Proposed Photomontages - Year 1



Existing Situation



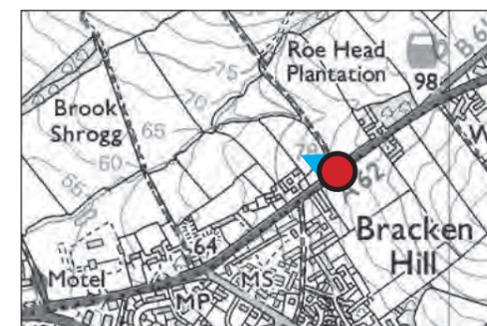
Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418700E 421400N
Ground Height	84m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to centre of site	560m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.103 Rev B

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 2: PROW No MIR/26/10, from A62, looking West Existing and Proposed Photomontages - Year 1



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418700E 421400N
Ground Height	84m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to centre of site	560m
Viewing Distance	945m
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.104 Rev B

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 3: Within Kirklees Park, South West of Hall, in field corner Existing and Proposed Photomontages - Year 1



Existing Situation



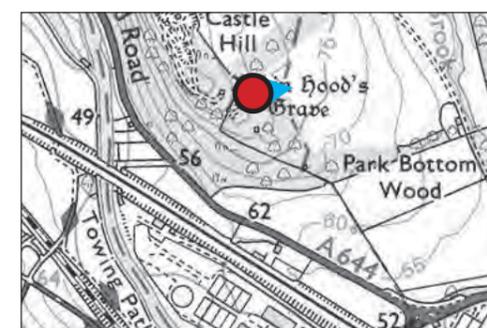
Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417400E 421500N
Ground Height	86m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	734m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.105 Rev B

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 3: Within Kirklees Park, South West of Hall, in field corner Existing and Proposed Photomontages - Year 10



Existing Situation



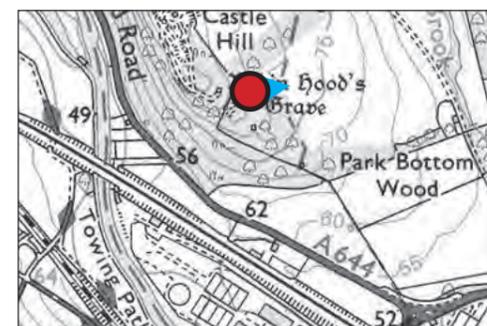
Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417400E 421500N
Ground Height	86m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	734m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.106 Rev B

### Location Plan



### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 4: Kirklees Hall, in front of the house, at ground floor level Existing and Proposed Photomontages



Existing Situation



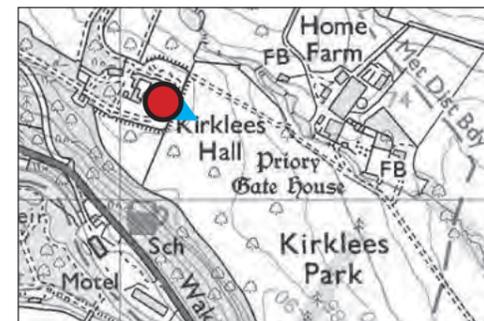
Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417100E 422200N
Ground Height	92m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	1265m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.107 Rev B

### Location Plan



### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 4: Kirklees Hall, in front of the house, at ground floor level Existing and Proposed Photomontages - Year 10



Existing Situation



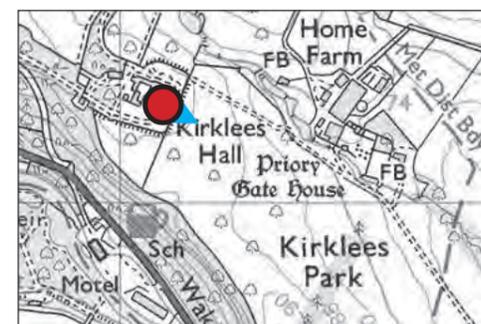
Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417100E 422200N
Ground Height	92m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	1265m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.108 Rev B

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 5: Within Kirklees Park, on track, North East of Home Farm Existing and Proposed Photomontages - Year 1



Existing Situation



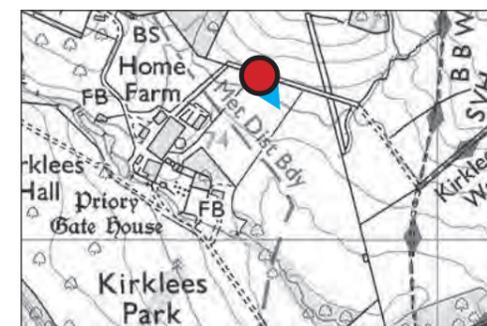
Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417600E 422300N
Ground Height	82m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	923m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.109 Rev B

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 5: Within Kirklees Park, on track, North East of Home Farm Existing and Proposed Photomontages - Year 10



Existing Situation



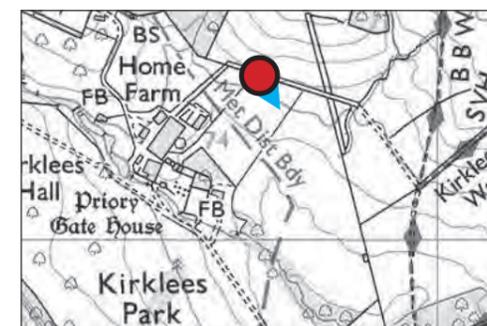
Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417600E 422300N
Ground Height	82m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to centre of site	923m
Viewing Distance	632mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
15/03/2017	A3	D142.V.110 Rev A

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

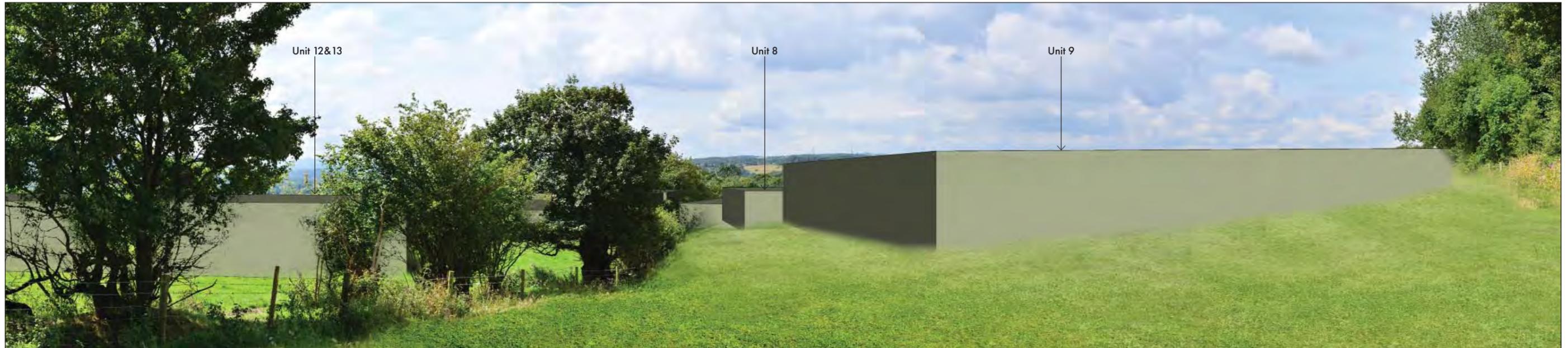
### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 6: Corner of field – South of Hartshead Hall Wood Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 1 )

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418494E 421734N
Ground Height	85.6m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	28m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/08/2017	A3	D142.V.111 Rev E

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

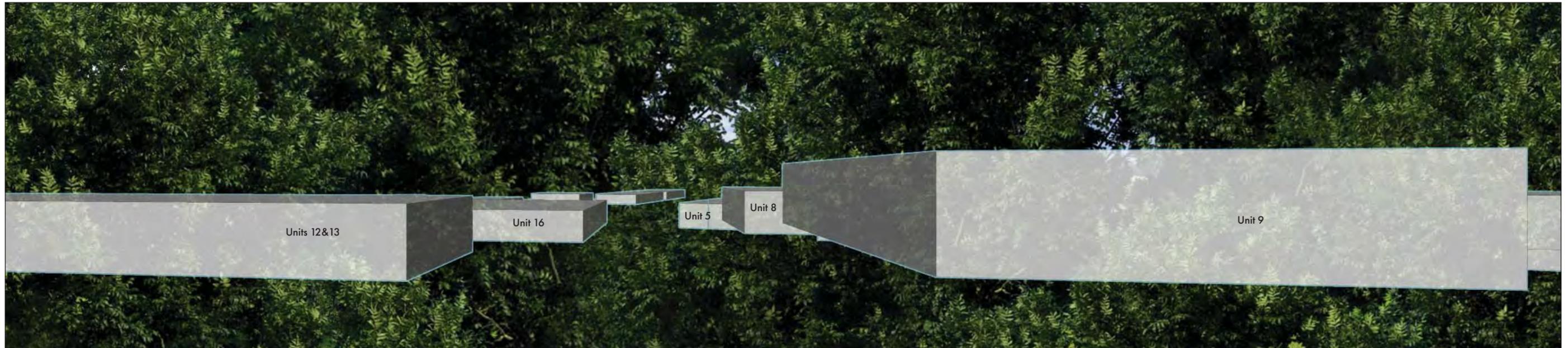
### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 6: Corner of field – South of Hartshead Hall Wood Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418494E 421734N
Ground Height	85.6m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	28m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/08/2017	A3	D142.V.112 Rev D

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 7: Fall Lane – Opposite Haigs Farm Shop on the road verge Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation



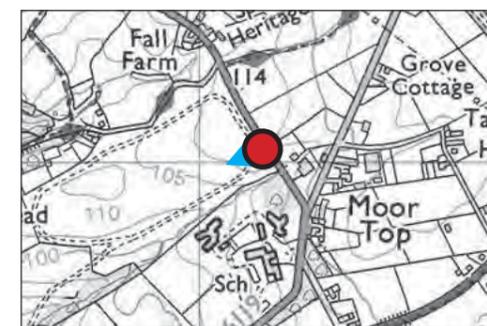
Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	419144E 422009N
Ground Height	118.6m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to Proposed Development	666m
Viewing Distance	632m
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/08/2017	A3	D142.V.113 Rev C

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673

Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 7: Fall Lane – Opposite Haigs Farm Shop on the road verge Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation

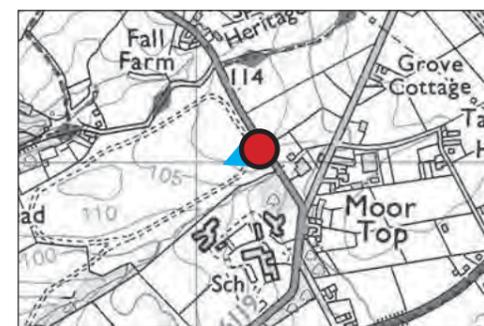


Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	419144E 422009N
Ground Height	118.6m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	80.0°
Distance to Proposed Development	666m
Viewing Distance	632m
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 8: Southern end of Farcommon Road, opposite pub car park Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418982E 421563N
Ground Height	98.6m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	376m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/08/2017	A3	D142.V.115 Rev B

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 8: Southern end of Farcommon Road, opposite pub car park Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418982E 421563N
Ground Height	98.6m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	376m
Viewing Distance	945m
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 9: Entrance to Mock Hall Farm Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418663E 421319N
Ground Height	75.4m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	222m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

Date  
10/08/2017

Paper  
A3

Drawing  
D142.V.117 Rev B

## Viewpoint 9: Entrance to Mock Hall Farm Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418663E 421319N
Ground Height	75.4m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	222m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

Date  
10/08/2017

Paper  
A3

Drawing  
D142.V.118 Rev B

## Viewpoint 10: Entrance Driveway Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

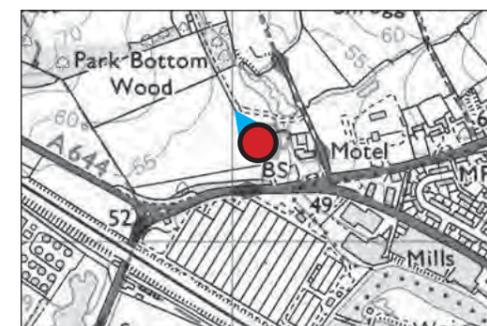
Grid Reference	418048E 421195N
Ground Height	49.8m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	22m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

**Date**  
10/08/2017

**Paper**  
A3

**Drawing**  
D142.V.119 Rev D

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673

Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 10: Entrance Driveway Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation



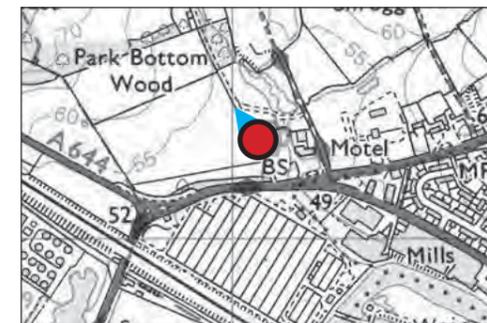
Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418048E 421195N
Ground Height	49.8m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	22m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/08/2017	A3	D142.V.120 Rev D

### Location Plan



Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 11: Edge of Nun Bank Wood Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation



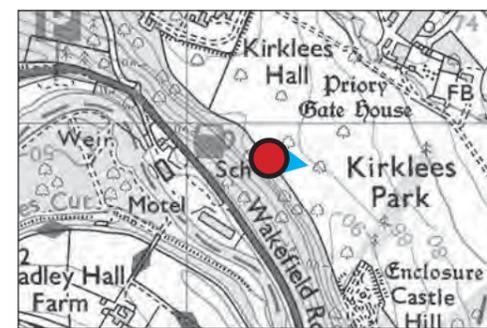
Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417170E 421918N
Ground Height	87.9m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	802m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/08/2017	A3	D142.V.121 Rev C

### Location Plan

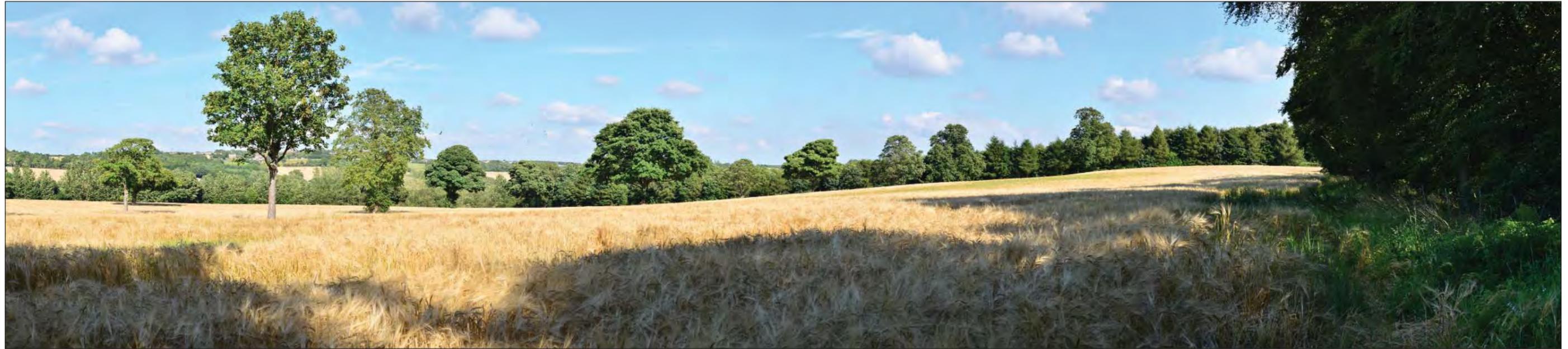


Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 11: Edge of Nun Bank Wood Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation



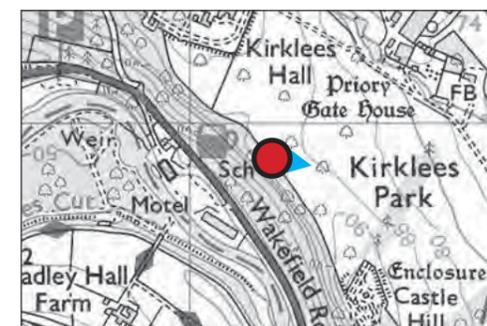
Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417170E 421918N
Ground Height	87.9m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	802m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/08/2017	A3	D142.V.122 Rev C

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 12: Deer Park Field Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417709E 422128N
Ground Height	67.5m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	540m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
18/08/2017	A3	D142.V.123 Rev C

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 12: Deer Park Field Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation



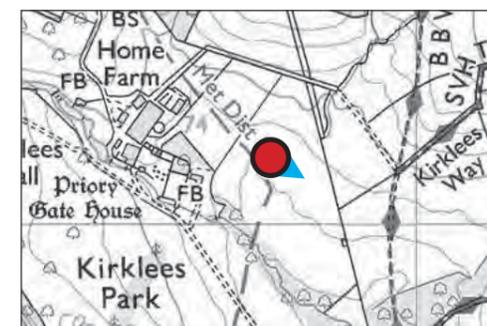
Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417709E 422128N
Ground Height	67.5m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	540m
Viewing Distance	945m
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
18/08/2017	A3	D142.V.124 Rev C

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 13: North side of Brook Shrogg Wood looking towards Kirklees Hall Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418231E 421620N
Ground Height	63.6m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	16m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/08/2017	A3	D142.V.125 Rev C

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 13: North side of Brook Shrogg Wood looking towards Kirklees Hall Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418231E 421620N
Ground Height	63.6m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	16m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/08/2017	A3	D142.V.126 Rev C

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H



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## Appendix E: Historic England January 2018 Viewpoints 14 to 18 (With planting mitigation at Year 1 and Year 10)

(Drg Ref: KPP 1755-120 Revision H - At Year 1 and Year 10: With planting mitigation)

Viewpoint 14: Private land to the rear of Mock Hall, Listed Building

Viewpoint 15: A644 Leeds Road at entrance to service depot, looking north

Viewpoint 16: Land south of the Kirklees Estate, looking east

Viewpoint 17: Top of Roman Watchtower

Viewpoint 18: Kirklees Hall, First Floor

## Viewpoint 14: Private land to rear of Mock Hall, Listed Building Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation

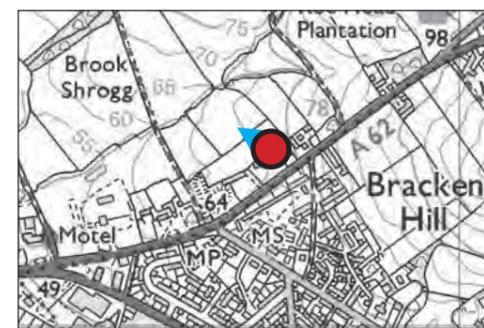


Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418628E 421488N
Ground Height	71.9m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	175m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

### Location Plan



### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 14: Private land to rear of Mock Hall, Listed Building Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation

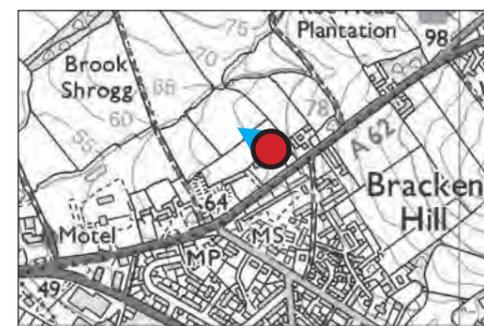


Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	418628E 421488N
Ground Height	71.9m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	175m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/01/2018	A3	D142.V.128

## Viewpoint 15: A644 Leeds Road at entrance to service depot, looking north Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation



Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417755E 421100N
Ground Height	53.708m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	62m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/01/2018	A3	D142.V.129

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 15: A644 Leeds Road at entrance to service depot, looking north Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation

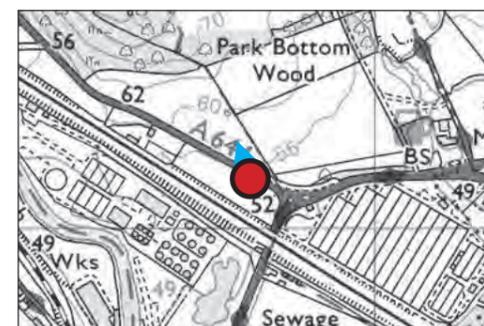


Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417755E 421100N
Ground Height	53.708m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	62m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 16: Land south of the Kirklees Estate, looking east Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation

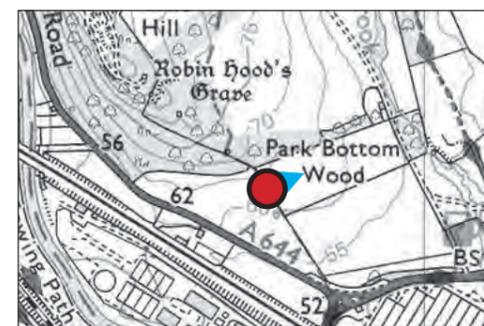


Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417676E 421353N
Ground Height	64.075m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	45m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 16: Land south of the Kirklees Estate, looking east Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation

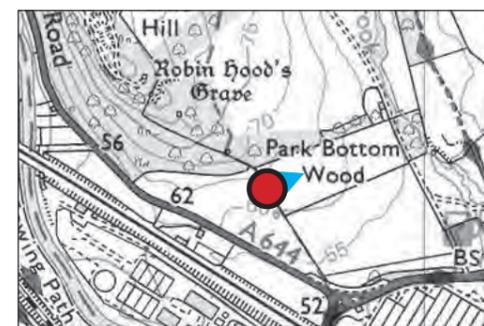


Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417676E 421353N
Ground Height	64.075m AOD
Viewer Height	1.55m
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	45m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 17: Top of Roman Watchtower Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation

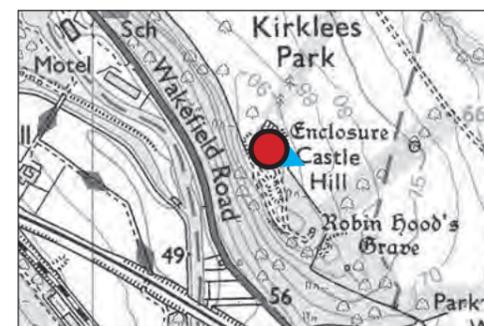


Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417676E 421353N
Ground Height	93.397m AOD
Viewer Height	10m (Camera on 10m high pole)
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	518m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 17: Top of Roman Watchtower Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation

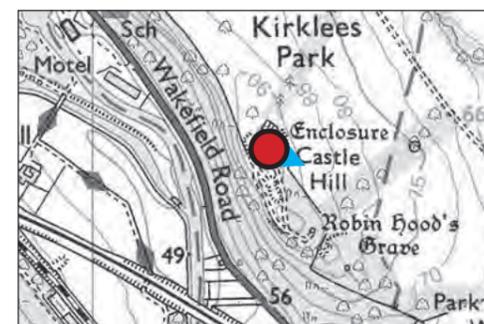


Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417676E 421353N
Ground Height	93.397m AOD
Viewer Height	10m (Camera on 10m high pole)
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	518m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 18: Kirklees Hall, First Floor Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 1



Existing Situation



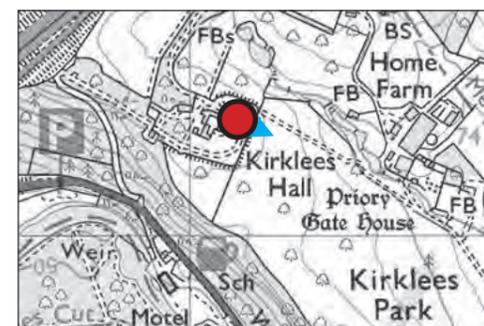
Proposed Photomontage (Year 1)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417099E 422231N
Ground Height	92.548m AOD
Viewer Height	6.5m (Camera on 6.5m high pole)
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	518m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/01/2018	A3	D142.V.135

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

## Viewpoint 18: Kirklees Hall, First Floor Existing and Proposed Photomontage - Year 10



Existing Situation



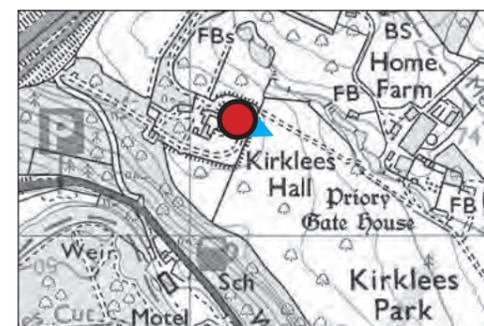
Proposed Photomontage (Year 10)

### Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference	417099E 422231N
Ground Height	92.548m AOD
Viewer Height	6.5m (Camera on 6.5m high pole)
Included Angle	120°
Distance to Proposed Development	518m
Viewing Distance	945mm
Camera Used	Nikon D610 Full Frame SLR 50mm Fixed Lens

<b>Date</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
10/01/2018	A3	D142.V.136

### Location Plan



Ordnance Survey © 0100031673 Not to Scale

### Note

Visuals based on KKP Drawing 120 Revision H

---

## DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND CONTROL SHEET

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### Document Status and Approval Schedule

Issue	Status	Description	Prepared by Signed/Dated	Reviewed by Signed/Dated
01	DRAFT		SF 24/08/17	AG 24/08/17
04	FINAL		SF 16/10/17	AG 16/10/17
05	FINAL	Updated from V4 in relation to methodology and 5No further viewpoints	SF 11/01/18	AG 11/01/18

## Disclaimer

**This Report was completed by TGP Landscape Architects (North) Ltd on the basis of a defined programme of work and terms and conditions agreed with the Client. We confirm that in preparing this Report we have exercised all reasonable skill and care, taking into account the project objectives, the agreed scope of works, prevailing site conditions and the degree of manpower and resources allocated to the project.**

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**Any questions or matters arising from this Report should be addressed in the first instance to the Project Manager.**

## **Appendix 4: Heritage Assessment**



**FAS**  
**HERITAGE**

## **COOPER BRIDGE**

**KIRKLEES ESTATE**

**WEST YORKSHIRE**

## **HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

**REPORT**  
**JANUARY 2018**

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**  
COOPER BRIDGE  
WEST YORKSHIRE

SITE CODE: KCB'16-17  
REPORT CODE: FAS2017 673 KCB648  
NGR: SE 180 215

**REPORT**  
January 2018  
Version 0.8

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KIRKLEES ESTATE  
and  
KEYLAND DEVELOPMENTS

**PROJECT TEAM**

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**REPORT REVIEWED BY**

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**REPORT AUTHORISED BY**

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<b>Document Control Grid</b>	
<b>Title</b>	Heritage Impact Assessment – Cooper Bridge
<b>Author(s)</b>	Nicola Toop
<b>Derivation</b>	Heritage Assessment – Cooper Bridge (2013)
<b>Origination Date</b>	2013
<b>Revised by</b>	Nicola Toop
<b>Date of last revision</b>	23-10-2017
<b>Version</b>	0.8
<b>Status</b>	Updated version
<b>Summary of changes</b>	Additional sections added to address comments made by Historic England in November 2017 to previous version of the report, and to incorporate the results of x5 new visualisations prepared for Kirklees Hall (1st floor), south park boundary (x2), Yew Tree and Mock Hall.
<b>Circulation</b>	Kirklees Council, Historic England
<b>Required action</b>	Comment
<b>Approved by</b>	Cecily Spall

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## Summary

This document presents a Heritage Assessment for land forming part of the Kirklees Estate, Cooper Bridge. The Heritage Assessment has been prepared to assess the impact on heritage assets of the proposed allocation of land at Cooper Bridge as a strategic employment site. The report uses as a basis a Cultural Heritage Assessment prepared between September 2012 and February 2013, and has been updated to address the potential heritage impact of a revised site boundary and developing masterplan in 2017 and 2018. Site visits were undertaken in October 2016, and January and March 2017. Historic England have been consulted on previous drafts of this report.

The Heritage Assessment aims to identify and assess the significance of heritage assets within the area of the proposed allocation, and in particular to set out the heritage significance of Kirklees Park. The Heritage Assessment documents the iterative approach taken during the development of a masterplan for the site. The potential impact of development within the allocation was initially set out in general terms, and used to inform an emerging masterplan (Revision F). The potential impact of this masterplan was then assessed using visualisations prepared by TGP Architects; the accompanying Visualisation Report is intended to be read in conjunction with this report. The results of the assessment were then used to revise the masterplan (Revision H), which was then assessed using a series of additional photomontages and ZVI/ZTVs. The Heritage Assessment has then set out ways that harm to heritage assets can be avoided or reduced during future development of the masterplan, in order to avoid substantial harm to designated heritage assets in the area.

All designated and non-designated heritage assets within a 5km x 4km study area were identified, through consultation of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER), and West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS). Further assets were identified through historic map regression, using a series of cartographic sources of 18th-century and later date. All heritage assets were entered into a gazetteer, and the information used to prepare a concise period-by-period account.

Cartographic sources and associated documents held at WYAS (Calderdale) have allowed the development of Kirklees Park to be outlined. The park was the site of a Cistercian priory from the 12th century, possibly displacing an existing settlement. Following the Dissolution, the site eventually passed into the hands of the Armitage family, who retained the site into the 21st century. The priory buildings, several of which survive, were used as a secular residence, before the new Kirklees Hall was constructed in the 16th century. Kirklees Hall was expanded to designs by John Carr in the late 18th century, and at the same time the parkland was improved, to designs by Francis Richardson, Richard Woods and possibly William Crosley. The resulting park layout survives, including an intact deer park wall (altered in the 19th century), walled garden, ponds along Nun Brook, associated cottages and deer house. In the late 19th century, the parkland was partly enclosed (these boundaries were later strengthened as tree belts in the late 20th century). In the early 20th century, Sir George Armytage (6th baronet) took an interest in the antiquities at the site; the priory was excavated, and a replica Roman watchtower constructed in the rampart at

Castle Hill. This latter formed a focal point for an area of formal gardens, apparently intended as both a viewpoint and an eyecatcher within the parkland, with views to the Hall and east and west from the ridge.

Kirklees Park is protected as a Registered Park, incorporating within it the Scheduled archaeological sites of Castle Hill and Kirklees Priory, three Grade I Listed Buildings, four Grade II\* Listed buildings and eleven Grade II Listed Buildings, in addition to preserving the layout of the 18th-century and later deer park and pleasure ground.

An initial scoping exercise was undertaken to identify areas of potential heritage impact, which concluded that the proposed allocation and development would potentially affect the following:

- Views from the park across the rural countryside to the east;
- Views towards Kirklees Park from the higher ground to the east;
- Views towards the park boundary from land to the south;
- Views of the park and Kirklees Hall from the Leeds Road;
- Views from individual heritage assets within the Park;
- Legibility of the historic approach to the Park from the south;
- Views of Listed Buildings along Leeds Road;
- Tranquillity and rural character of the surrounding landscape;
- Setting of the Grade II Listed Dumb Steeple.

In order to address these, the following principles have been used to inform the emerging masterplan (Revision F):

- development to reflect the grain of the rural landscape, using historic field boundaries to shape design;
- reduction of levels to create plateaux, and use of lower building heights on higher ground to reduce visual impact;
- retention of a buffer zone along the eastern park boundary and deer park wall;
- buffer zone maintained along the southern park boundary and deer park wall;
- retention of the southern approach as pedestrian and cycle route;
- retention and enhancement of woodland along Nun Brook and Brook Shrogg
- careful consideration of the location of noise-generating activities;
- appropriate planting along the northern and southern boundaries of the development;
- appropriate new setting for the Dumb Steeple.

Following an initial stage of assessment using visualisations, the masterplan has been amended (Revision H), including changes to the scale and location of individual units within the proposed development, and the introduction of structural planting within the scheme. This scheme has then been assessed using additional photomontages.

With these measures in place, impact on the setting of the majority of designated heritage assets within the area would be reduced, and the areas which make the greatest contribution to

understanding and appreciation of the Kirklees Hall and Park would not be affected. The greatest impact remains on views from the southern part of Kirklees Park across the landscape to the east, and of views towards the park from the south. In these areas, the ongoing design should to ensure that proposed development sits at an appropriate scale within the rural landscape, and its visual impact is softened through the retention or creation of woodland and planted boundaries. Any residual impact must be weighed against the benefits of providing the proposed development in this location.

The archaeological potential of the proposed site is not known; other than the upstanding structures relating to Kirklees Park, and possible water features on Nun Brook, known finds and heritage assets are limited to finds of Roman pottery and a 19th-century colliery known to have been situated close to Nun Brook. The current proposals will require a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of development, to allow the extent, survival and significance of below-ground remains to be assessed, and appropriate mitigation designed.

## **Acknowledgements**

FAS Heritage would like to thank Louis Pickersgill for facilitating access to Kirklees Park, Sue Firth for advice regarding visual impact and Rachel Slater for information on the emerging masterplan. Neil Redfern and Ian Smith (Historic England) provided valuable feedback during the site visit.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Heritage Assessment of land at Cooper Bridge, Kirklees Estate, carried out by FAS Heritage on behalf of Louis Pickersgill and Keyland Developments. The Heritage Assessment was prepared between September 2016 and January 2018, and is intended to set out the potential heritage impact of the proposed allocation and development of land at Cooper Bridge as a strategic employment site.

### 1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The Kirklees Estate lies to the east of Brighouse, north of the River Calder, and is bounded on the west side by the M62, and to the south by the Wakefield/Leeds Road (A644)(central NGR: SE 180 215; Figure 1). The Estate is predominantly agricultural land, with a large swathe of former parkland surrounding Kirklees Hall and Home Farm, known as Kirklees Park. The land centres round a small valley, drained by Nun Brook, which runs NW-SE, before issuing into the Calder. A prominent spur of land runs from NW-SE, between Nun Brook and the Calder, terminating within the Kirklees Park. To the south of the spur, land falls sharply towards the River Calder; this wooded slope is known as Nun Bank. The northern slope of the spur is more gradual, descending to the Nun Brook before rising again to where a series of settlements and farms occupy the higher ground.



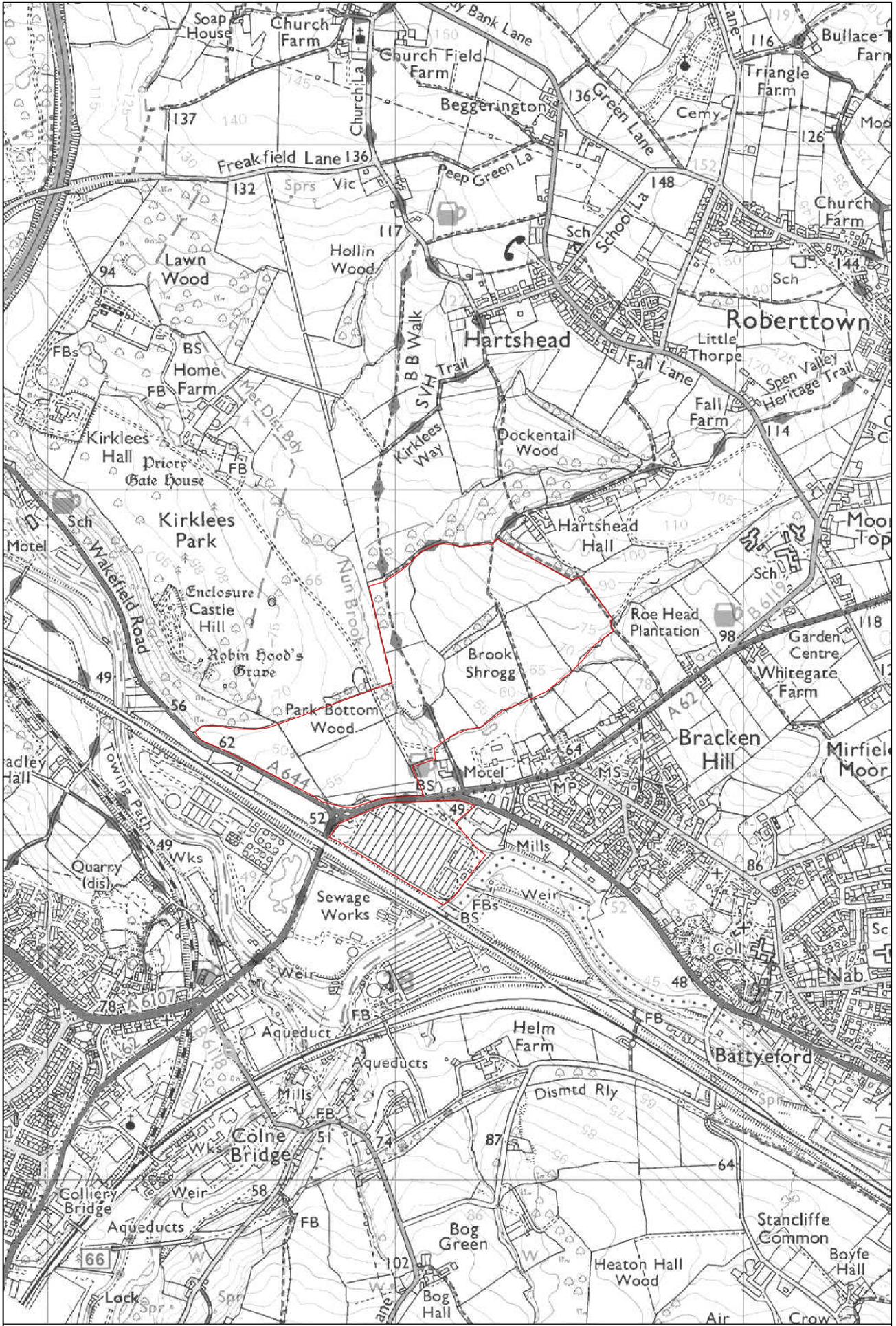
**Plate 1** View across the site from the east

The Heritage Assessment considers an area of land that has been selected for allocation as a strategic employment location in the Kirklees Local Plan (see Figure 1). This land is situated in the southern part of the Kirklees Estate, centred on Nun Brook, and bounded to the south by the Leeds Road, or the boundaries of properties fronting onto that road. This is currently agricultural land, with some wooded areas, notably Brook Shrogg, Park Bottom Wood, areas along Nun Brook (Plate 1).

### 1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the Heritage Assessment is to set out the potential impact that the proposed allocation and development would have on heritage assets within the area. This is in line with Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework which states:

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



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Location map	Scale 1:15000		Figure 1
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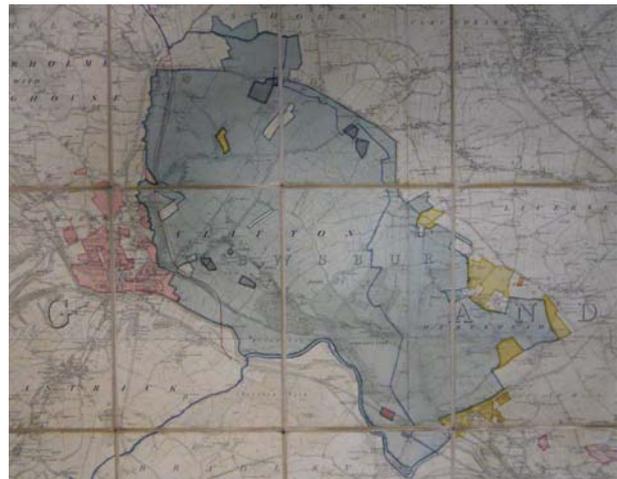
In order to do so, the following objectives have been designed:

- to define the heritage baseline, in terms of designated and non-designated heritage assets;
- to assess the importance of these heritage assets and the elements which contribute to their significance, including their settings;
- to assess the importance of the parkland at Kirklees Park and the elements which contribute to its significance, including its setting;
- to assess the potential impact which the development of the proposed allocation might have upon those elements which contribute to the significance of these heritage assets;
- to set out ways to avoid or mitigate the harm to the significance of heritage assets that would be caused by the proposed development, to inform the emerging masterplan for the site.

### 1.3 STUDY AREA

The previous study of the site (FAS 2013) employed a 5km x 4km study area around the Kirklees Estate (see Figure 1). Data was collected on all designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study area, to establish the historical and archaeological character of this landscape. Information on designated and non-designated heritage assets within the immediate area has been updated to 2016.

Attention has been paid to the development of the landscape within the Kirklees Estate. Formerly, the Estate would have been much more extensive (Plate 2), occupying most of the historic townships of Hartshead and Clifton. Within the Kirklees Estate, the development of Kirklees Park has been considered in particular detail, through historic map regression, to allow its significance to be assessed.



**Plate 2** Extent of the Kirklees Estate

## 2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The Heritage Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2015) and with reference to the assessment methodology provided in *Historic England Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015).

### 2.1 PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The Heritage Assessment aims to address the requirements of relevant legal frameworks and planning policy pertinent to the site and its proposed development. The following legal frameworks and planning guidance apply:

### *National and Regional Planning Framework*

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
- Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
- National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012)

### *Guidance*

- National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG)
- Historic England, 2015. *Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*
- Historic England, 2015. *Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans*
- Historic England, 2015 (Consultation draft). *Site Allocations in Local Plans*

## 2.2 DEFINITIONS

### 2.2.1 Heritage Assets

Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic significance are called heritage assets. A heritage asset can be defined as

‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest’ (NPPF 2012).

Heritage assets may be formally designated, but also include those sites or monuments which are identified through documentary research or fieldwork but which have not been formally designated.

For the purposes of this assessment, the following designated heritage assets are considered:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Parks and Gardens

No Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas or Registered Battlefields were identified within the study area.

The assessment also encompasses:

- Below-ground archaeological remains
- Historic structures
- Historic landscapes

### 2.2.2 Setting

The Glossary to NPPF (2012) defines the setting of a heritage asset as:

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

Historic England (2015, 2) state that

‘Setting...does not have a fixed boundary and cannot be definitively and permanently described for all time as a spatially bounded area or as lying within a set distance of a heritage asset.’

## 2.3 ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

### 2.3.1 Desk-based research

The current report draws on existing research undertaken in 2012 and 2013, updated where appropriate.

Information on statutory designations was obtained from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). All information on known or potential heritage assets was collected through searches of the Historic England Archives (formerly the National Monument Record), West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER), and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Calderdale). Map regression was undertaken using historic maps available at West Yorkshire Archive Service (Calderdale), and online at old-maps.co.uk. Digital photographs of the maps held by WYAS were taken for reference.

### 2.3.2 Gazetteer

On completion of data collection, a gazetteer was prepared, including each heritage asset identified (Appendix A). This information was plotted onto Ordnance Survey base mapping.

### 2.3.3 Site visit

Site visits were carried out on 12th October 2016, 26th January 2017 and 8th March 2017 to consider key viewpoints within the Park.

### 2.3.4 Assessment of significance

On completion of desk-based research and site visit, the significance of each asset to be affected by the works was assessed using criteria outlined below (see Section 2.4.1).

### 2.3.5 Assessment of impact

The impact of the proposed development on the setting of heritage assets has been identified as a key consideration pertinent to this assessment. The Heritage Assessment broadly follows Historic England, 2015. *Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*, which sets out a five-stage approach to the assessment of impact on the setting of heritage assets. Levels of impact are detailed below, see Section 2.4.2.

A combination of significance and impact allows the magnitude of effect of the proposed works on each heritage asset to be assessed. Based on this information, ways in which harm to the significance of heritage assets can be avoided or mitigated have been set out, following consultation with Historic England.

### 2.3.6 Structure of the assessment

Several phases of consultation with Historic England have been undertaken, and an iterative approach taken to the development of a proposed masterplan. The structure of this report is as follows:

- Baseline conditions;
- Historical and archaeological background;
- Assessment of significance;
- Assessment of potential impact of development at the site, and recommendations;
- Assessment of an emerging masterplan (Revision F), based on an initial five visualisations, and subsequent recommendations;
- Assessment of a developing masterplan (Revision H), supported by additional visualisations, and further recommendations.

## 2.4 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT

### 2.4.1 Assessment of significance

An assessment of the significance of known and potential heritage assets likely to be affected by the development has been undertaken as the first stage in establishing the impact of proposed development. This is in line with NPPF (Paragraph 128), which states that

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

The significance of a heritage asset is defined as:

‘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.’ (NPPF Glossary)

Assessment of significance has therefore been undertaken taking into account:

- archaeological interest
- architectural interest
- artistic interest
- historic interest
- setting

The following grades of significance have been employed:

- **(A) Exceptional significance** - elements which can be demonstrated to have international or national significance, special relevance to British history or culture, and/or are of extraordinary or unique archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic merit. This will include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments (or those monuments which otherwise meet scheduling criteria) all Listed Buildings Grades I and II\*, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens grades I and II\*, and Registered Historic Battlefields;
- **(B) Considerable significance** - resources with importance within a national or regional context, due to special archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest. This category will include Conservation Areas, Grade II Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens Grade II;
- **(C) Moderate significance** - resources of local importance. This might include heritage assets with archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest, but which do not meet the criteria for designation.
- **(D) Some significance** - resources of limited local importance, due to their high frequency, lack of provenance or limited survival. This might include resources of local significance that have been partially destroyed by past land use, whether by agricultural activity or previous built development
- **(E) Unknown significance** - resources of uncertain importance based upon their type or condition
- **Neutral** - Elements which have no heritage value but which do not detract from elements of greater significance; this may include resources that are so badly damaged or altered that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category
- **Intrusive** - Elements which are identified as intrusive may include those which have a degree of heritage value, but which detract from elements of greater significance.

Assignment to a category of significance is a value judgement based on the knowledge and professional expertise of the authors of the Heritage Assessment. This ranking of significance is designed to be of assistance in understanding the relative importance of different elements of the site or study area, and assessing the likely impact of future works. It is critical, however, that the designation of 'some significance' should not be regarded as a suggestion that individual elements might be removed or damaged without affecting the cultural heritage resource as a whole.

#### *Contribution of setting to the significance of the heritage asset*

The justification for assigning each grade of significance is presented in terms of NPPF criteria (archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic). In addition to these intrinsic values, the level to which setting contributes to the significance is laid out in detail. Attributes of setting which contribute to the significance of each heritage asset have been identified, drawn from the check-list provided by Historic England (2011). A broad assessment has been made of the level to which each attribute of setting contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, for example:

- Critical to the significance of the heritage asset
- Important to the significance of the heritage asset
- Contributes to the significance of the heritage asset

- Potential - could be enhanced to improve the significance of the heritage asset
- Negative - detracts from the significance of the heritage asset

#### 2.4.2 Assessment of impact

The impact of development on the significance of a heritage asset may be adverse or beneficial. The significance of a heritage asset might be affected by direct physical impact, including destruction, demolition and alteration, but may also be affected by changes to its setting. This could include changes to the historic character of an area, alterations to views to and from a site, accidental damage from construction work, temporary loss of amenities (largely arising during development work and including air and noise pollution, visual intrusion, increased traffic, changes in the character of a landscape or townscape).

Categories of impact have been graded thus:

- **Substantial** - elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are substantially harmed or lost;
- **Moderate** - elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are harmed;
- **Slight** - there is change to elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset or its setting, but that harm is minimal;
- **Beneficial** - those elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are enhanced or better revealed;
- **No change** - no change.

Following consideration of the value of each heritage asset, the attributes which contribute to its significance and the likely magnitude of the impact of development on those attributes, an assessment can be made of the overall effect of the proposed work on each asset and on the heritage resource as a whole. This is broadly based on the assumption that the most significant effect will result in circumstances where the very highest impact occurs to very important remains.

### 3.0 HERITAGE BASELINE

#### 3.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

A total of 95 designated heritage assets were identified within the study area (Figure 2), including three Scheduled Monuments (HA 1, 2 and 3), one Registered Park and 92 Listed Buildings, of which three are Grade I (HA 4 to 6), eight are Grade II\* (HA 7 to 13) and 81 are Grade II Listed (HA 14 to 93, 173).

No Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas or Registered Battlefields were identified within the study area.

##### 3.1.1 Scheduled Monuments

Three Scheduled Monuments were identified in the study area, being Castle Hill (or 'Camp at Kirklees Park'), Kirklees Priory, and the Walton Cross.

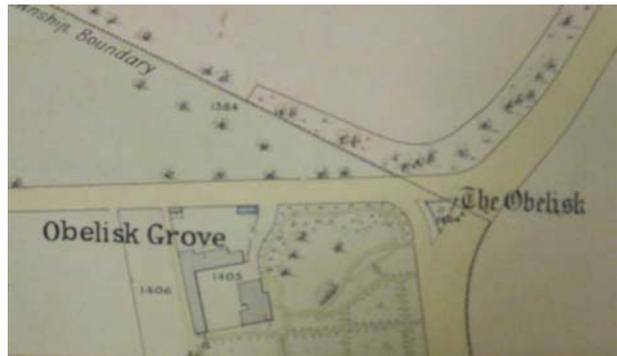
Castle Hill (HA 1) is situated within the Kirklees Estate, c.200m west of the boundary of the proposed development site. The monument comprises a square or five-sided enclosure on top of a projecting spur of land. Interpreted previously as a Roman camp or a medieval enclosure associated with the priory of Kirklees, the preferred interpretation is that of an Iron Age fortification (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 126). The monument is included on the Heritage at Risk Register 2016. A replica Roman watchtower (Grade II Listed) was constructed within the monument in 1905, forming the focal point of a small area of formal garden.

Walton Cross lies over 1.5km to the north of the proposed site, within the wider area of the Kirklees Estate (as shown in 1908; KM/A/663). The Anglian cross, of 9th- or 10th-century date, is also protected as Grade II\* Listed Building (HA 2).

Kirklees Priory, was a Cistercian nunnery established at the site now occupied by Home Farm (HA 3). Excavation of the site in the 19th century revealed below-ground elements of the church and claustral range, and the lack of development at the site would suggest that significant below-ground remains relating to the priory are likely to survive intact.

### 3.1.2 Listed Buildings

Of the 92 Listed Buildings within the study area, one lies within the boundary of the proposed development. The Grade II Listed Dumb Steeple lies at the southern boundary of the site, adjacent to the main road (HA 27). This 18th-century monument, known as 'the Obelisk', formerly stood on a roundabout at this junction (Plate 3), but was moved after the 1960s during road alterations to its current roadside location. There is a nearby plaque providing information on the monument.



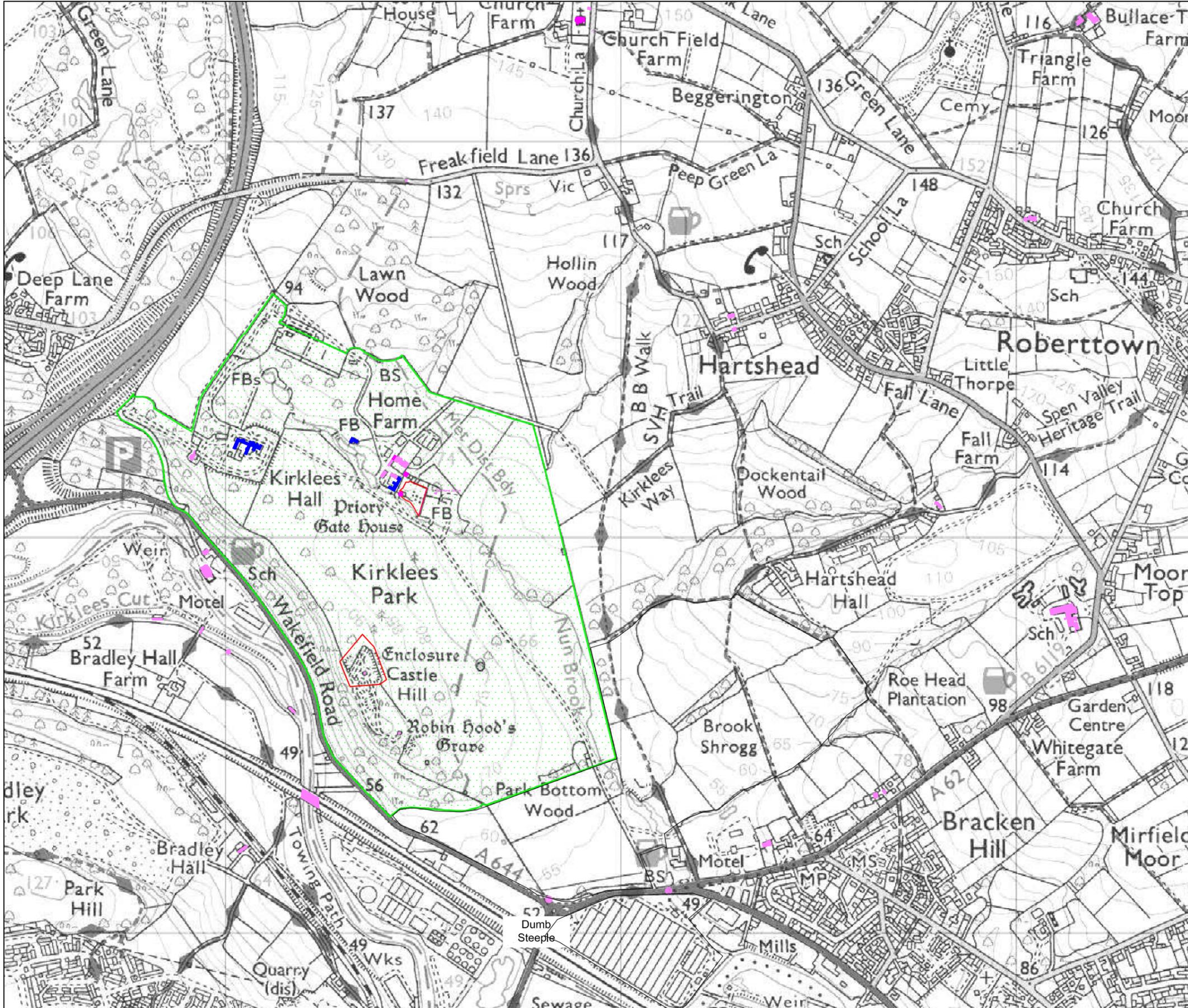
**Plate 3** Former location of the Obelisk, now known as the Dumb Steeple

#### *Grade I*

The three Grade I Listed Buildings are all situated within Kirklees Park, and include a 15th-century double-aisled barn at Home Farm (HA 4), the 17th-century malthouse (HA 5) and 16th-century and later mansion of Kirklees Hall (HA 6). Home Farm lies c.200m west of the proposed site boundary, while Kirklees Hall is c.700m away.

#### *Grade II\**

Eight Grade II\* Listed Buildings were identified. Four of these lie within the Home Farm complex in Kirklees Park, west of the proposed site. These include the two-cell house (possible slaughterhouse) of 17th-century date (HA 7), an early 17th-century single-aisled cow house (HA 8), the 16th-century barn (HA 9) and 16th-century Priory gatehouse (HA 10).



- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II\* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Park and Garden

Location of designated heritage assets

Scale 1:10000



Figure 2

Within the wider area, the Church of St Peter, Hartshead, c.1.2km north of the proposed site, is Grade II\* Listed (HA 11). Grade II\* Listed status has been granted to Highley Hall, on Towngate in Brighouse (HA 12), Old Hall Farmhouse, now Lowfold Hall, Roberttown (HA 13) and Walton Cross (also Scheduled, HA 2).

### *Grade II*

A total of 81 Grade II Listed Buildings were identified within the study area. Those within the vicinity of the proposed site include a further six buildings at Home Farm which are listed Grade II, including barns dating to the 17th century (HA 14) and 18th century (HA 15), a former dovecote (HA 16), cart shed (HA 17), and orchard walls (HA 18). Two tombs known as the 'Nuns Grave' are also Grade II Listed (HA 19). At Kirklees Hall, the Lodge (HA 20), gate and gate piers (HA 21) and sundial (HA 22) are all Grade II Listed. To the south of the Park, the 18th or 19th-century 'Robin Hood's Grave' is Grade II Listed (HA 23). The replica Roman watchtower was assigned Grade II Listed status in 2014 (HA 173).

To the southwest of Kirklees Park, at the foot of Nun Bank, lies Kirklees Mills, an 18th-century mill (HA 24), mill house and cottage (HA 25), and warehouse (HA 26). To the immediate south of the proposed site is a boundary stone (HA 28), opposite the Three Nuns public house. A second boundary stone lies on the northern boundary of the park (HA 29).

To the south and east of the proposed site, north of the Leeds Road, lies a string of Grade II Listed Buildings include 'Yew Tree' (15th-16th century)(HA 30) and adjoining 17th-century barn (HA 31), 17th-century Mock Hall (HA 32) and 16th-century barn (HA 33), and Roe Head (HA 34, 35).

Within the wider area, Grade II Listed buildings include a number of isolated farmhouses (HA 36-39), some of which can be seen from the proposed site. Further north, in Hightown, a string of farmhouses and the stocks along the Halifax Road are Listed (HA 40-44). At the western end of the settlement, Thornhill Farm is Listed, due to association with Patrick Brontë, father of the Brontë sisters (HA 45). Roe Head (HA 34) also has associations with the Brontës, as a school attended by both Charlotte and Emily.

In Hartshead, 1.2km to the north of the proposed site, a group of Grade II Listed Buildings centre around St Peter's Church, including a sundial (HA 46), mounting block (HA 47), school room (HA 48), stocks (HA 49). Closer to the proposed site, in the village of Hartshead and on the outskirts of Roberttown, a number of houses and barns are Listed (HA 50-54, 63).

Further to the west and southwest, Listed Buildings include houses and a milestone on Towngate (HA 55-57, 81), houses on Firth Road (HA 58-59) and Woodhouse Lane (HA 61-2), a barn at Thorn Farm (HA 64), and the Bradley Road (HA 65-67, 71). Churches of 19th-century date are also included (HA 68-9, 73). Although included for the purposes of a complete gazetteer, these latter sites are situated at such a distance from the proposed site, or within such built-up areas, that the impact of the proposed allocation can be discounted from the outset.

The remaining Listed Buildings in the study area comprise features associated with the canals, mills and railways of the area (HA 75-80,82-93).

### 3.1.3 Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest

Kirklees Park (HA 115) is included on the Register of Parks and Gardens (Grade II).

## 3.2 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

In addition to the designated heritage assets within the study area, non-designated sites have been identified from the WYHER, map regression and site visit. These include spot finds, place-name evidence, archaeologically recorded finds and World War II emplacements (HA 94 to HA 187)(Figure 3).

## 4.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 4.1 PREHISTORY

Few finds of prehistoric date have been recorded in the study area, and none from the proposed site.

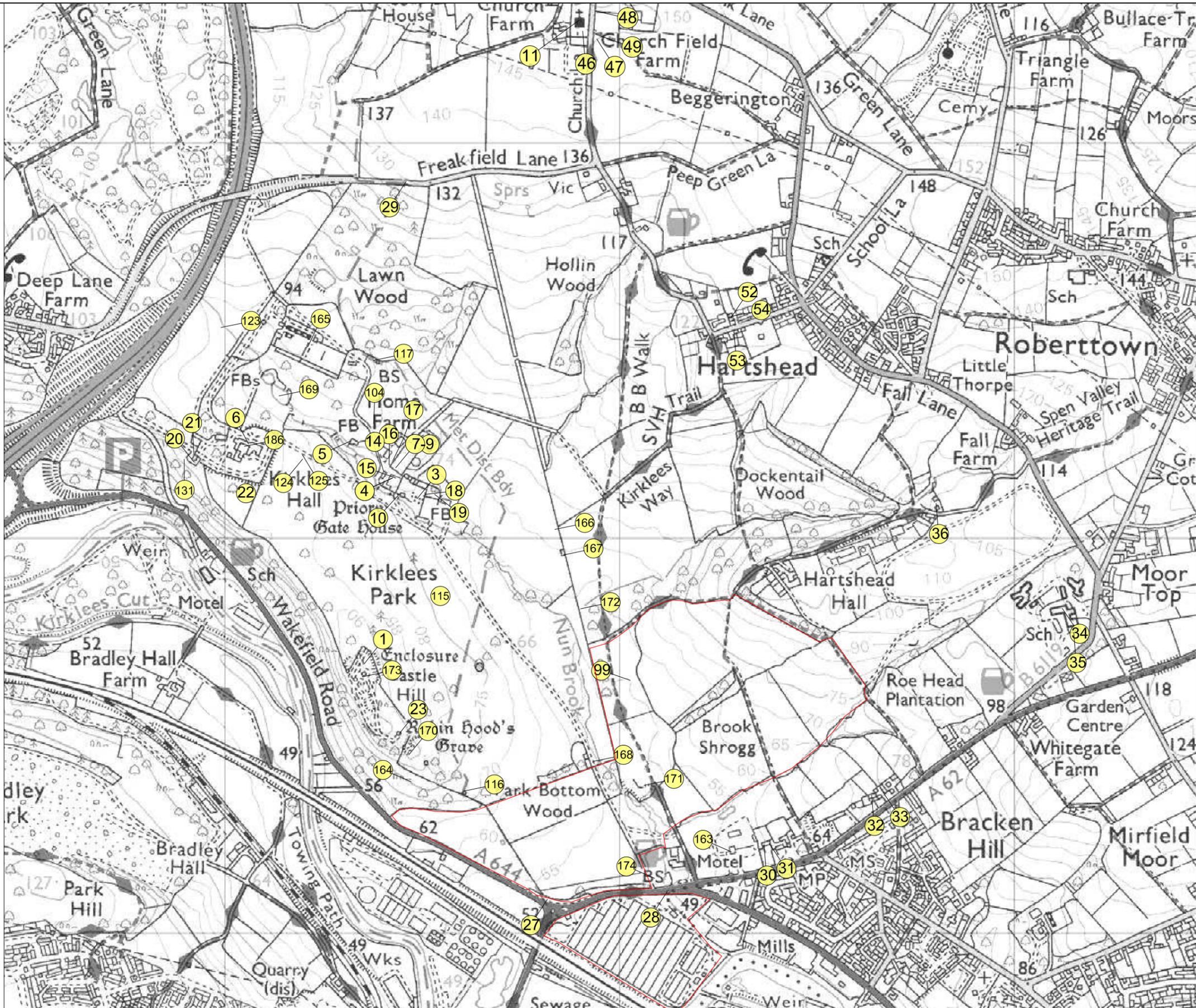
Within the study area, a mid- to late Bronze Age spearhead was recovered during gravel extraction north of the River Calder (HA 94). In Mirfield, historic records describe a circular earthwork known as 'The Knowle', comparable to a henge monument in Penrith (HA 95). This may have been a henge, but the site has since been built over, and so no further evidence survives to verify or disprove this identification.

A D-shaped or rectangular enclosure identified as a cropmark, northwest of Brighouse (HA 96) has been assigned a tentative prehistoric or Roman date.

The Scheduled Monument on Castle Hill, or the 'Camp at Kirklees Park' (HA 1) provides more certain evidence for early activity within the landscape, but even this has not been securely dated. The square or five-sided earthwork enclosure occupies a 0.8 to 1.2 hectare site on high ground to the south of the Kirklees estate, at the top of Nun Bank. Many interpretations have been offered, but the preferred interpretation is as an Iron Age fortification. The site was excavated in 1905-6 by Sir George Armytage, who describes 'a very rudely composed wall of undressed dry stone' (Armitage and Montgomerie 1912).

### 4.2 ROMAN PERIOD

The Roman route from Manchester to Thorner runs SW-NE in the western part of the study area (Roman Road 712)(HA 97). Within the study area, Roman finds have included a hoard of coins of Gallenus, Postumus and Quintillus, discovered in 1705 at an unknown location in Clifton (HA 98). Within the proposed allocation site, between Brook Shrogg and Nun Brook, fragments of Roman Samian were encountered during drain cutting in 1796 (HA 99). Their good condition led to association with a villa or other settlement, although Sykes (1986) suggests that the clay subsoil in this area would not have been favourable for such activity.



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Location of all heritage assets

Scale 1:10000



Figure 3

Within the wider area, some distance to the east, a Janiform stone head was recovered from a stone wall (human head with ram's head reverse). The stone is assumed to be prehistoric or Roman in date (HA 100).

#### 4.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL

Typically for the period, little evidence for early medieval activity has been encountered in the study area, although it is possible that many of the settlements have their origins in this period. The 9th- or 10th-century stone cross at Walton Cross (HA 2) provides strong evidence for ecclesiastical activity of this period, and may have been associated with a nearby settlement.

Many of the settlements are recorded in the Domesday Book, indicating the presence of settlements by the 11th century. Both Hartshead and Clifton are recorded, and after 1086 were held as part of Morley by Ilbert de Lacy.

#### 4.4 MEDIEVAL

From the medieval period, there is more evidence for settlement patterns, field systems and ecclesiastical activity.

Many of the villages and towns within the area would have been in existence by the medieval period, attested by early churches and historic street plans. Investigations on Towngate in Brighouse revealed evidence for medieval settlement in the historic core of the town (HA 101, 102). Deserted medieval villages have been suggested from documentary evidence close to Firth House (HA 103). Earthworks in Kirklees Park (HA 104), northwest of the site of Kirklees Priory, have been interpreted as the remains of a deserted medieval village, possibly a settlement that was displaced when the priory was established in the 12th century.

North of Brighouse, the HER records the fossilisation of medieval field systems, including ridge and furrow, and characteristic reverse S-shaped strip fields (HA 105). Close to the settlement of Clifton, an earthwork interpreted as a possible moat is recorded (HA 106) and may be medieval in date.

Ecclesiastical landholding would have had a significant impact on the landscape during this period. To the south of the study area lies Bradley Grange, which has its origins as a grange estate owned by Fountains Abbey (HA 107). Of less certain significance are place-names which may indicate holy wells (HA 118-120), and the field name 'Chapel Field' (HA 121).

Within Bradley Wood, evidence for a medieval bloomery has been encountered (HA 108), possibly identified with a forge mentioned in the Chartulary of Fountains Abbey. Further evidence for extraction and iron production have been found at several locations in this area, in the form of extraction sites and possible bloomeries (HA 109-112).

The consolidation of township boundaries is evidenced by boundary stones, several of which are located in the study area (HA 28, 29, 116-7). The proposed allocation is bounded to the west by

the township boundary between Hartshead and Clifton; a boundary stone is recorded against this boundary, close to Robin Hood's grave (HA 116).

Other medieval features recorded in the HER include the site of a medieval bridge at Cooper Bridge (HA 113), the site of the medieval mill (HA 24), and possibly a pinfold (HA 114).

#### 4.4.1 Kirklees Priory

In the 12th century, the Cistercian nunnery of Kirklees was established (HA 3). Documentary evidence relating to the foundation has been discussed by Chadwick (1902; 1903). The small Cistercian priory was founded in 1155. In 1241, the nuns leased their corn mill at Kirkheaton to Sir John de Heaton for 10 years, with rights of access - the nuns could grind corn their when they were unable to use the Mill at Clifton, on the site of Kirklees Mill (HA 24)(Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 622). The priory was of modest size, and at its dissolution in 1539 housed a community of only eight nuns.

The layout of the priory buildings, including the cloister and agricultural buildings, are reasonably well evidenced. A survey of the site in the 16th century described the buildings at the site, and almost all are either upstanding, or were identified when the site was excavated in 1863 and 1904-5 by Sir George Armytage. The excavations defined the layout of the church and cloister; the remains were then reburied and marked out with stones. To the north of the site lie two grave slabs, including the Nuns Grave (HA 19). The Gatehouse may be on the site of its medieval predecessor (HA 10), and agricultural buildings surviving at Home Farm include the 15th-century barn (HA 4) and 16th-century barn (HA 9), both of which may be direct survivors of priory buildings. Field evaluation carried out prior to the construction of Priory Gardens, in 1990s, identified a surface which may relate to the medieval priory (WYAS 1994).

The layout and extent of the grounds surrounding the priory is not so clear. The survey of 1535 does record

'an orchard enclosed wt ane olde stane walle wt few frute trees, conteyneth by estymacon 111 roodes of ground.'

The orchard and wall are depicted on mid-18th century estate plans, and the extant wall is protected as a Listed Building (HA 18). The current arrangement of fishponds along Nun Brook is attributed to the 18th century, although these features are likely to follow a pattern established in the medieval period (HA 123). Moorhouse (WYHER notes) suggests that the likely extent of the priory land would have been coterminous with the township boundary. This boundary this seems to have survived as a landscape feature within the Kirklees Estate into the 18th century, possibly marking the former extent of the park, but is no longer marked.

There are two reported finds of silver medieval coins at Kirklees Park (HA 124-125).

#### 4.5 POST MEDIEVAL

Following the Dissolution, the site was granted in 1544 to John Tasburgh and Nicholas Savile. In 1565, the manor of Kirklees was conveyed to John Armitage and the estate remained in the family into the 21st century. The buildings of Kirklees Priory are likely to have been converted for use as a secular dwelling, subsequently known as Low Hall or Lower Hall, which was then superseded by the new site of Kirklees Hall. The buildings of the priory and its successor remained in use as Home Farm, their survival marked by the high number of buildings of 17th- and 18th-century date. The malthouse (HA 5)(Plate 4), cow house (HA 8), barn (HA 14) and dovecote (HA 16) have all been assigned to the 17th century, with 18th-century structures including a further barn (HA 13) and cart shed (HA 18).



**Plate 4** The Malthouse, Kirklees Estate

From the 17th-century, the centre of the estate shifted to the new Kirklees Hall (HA 6). The mansion was constructed at a time when many other wealthy landowners were making their mark on the landscape, and several houses of this date survive in the area (HA 12, 37, 38, 40, 42, 126-9). One such house, at Old Hall Farmhouse (formerly Lowfold Hall) (HA 13) is known to have been constructed for Clothier Richard Green, representing the wealth to be made in the rapid growth of the textile industry in this area.

Also assigned to this period is the Friends Burial Ground at Sepulchre Hill (HA 130). A gold posy ring of this date was found in 2003 in Kirklees Park (HA 131).

#### 4.6 18TH CENTURY AND 19TH CENTURY

The 18th and 19th centuries saw the onset of considerable change within this landscape. Some of the commons of Hartshead and Clifton were enclosed in the early 18th century (WYAS KM/875), and consolidated with the Enclosure Award dating to 1838.

The rise of the textile industry, and the construction of many mills along the Calder valley, went hand-in-hand with the arrival of the canals and later the railways, all of which changed the character of the wider landscape dramatically.

The Calder and Hebble Navigation (HA 132) commenced in 1759 and opened in 1765. In 1776, the connecting stretch of the Huddersfield Broad Canal was completed (HA 133). To the south of Kirklees Estate, many of the locks, lock-keepers cottages, flood gates and associated structures have been protected as Grade II Listed Buildings, demonstrating the value of the industrial heritage of the area.

The rise of the textile industry is represented by the many mill buildings that survive, concentrated around the Calder valley and dating largely to the 19th century (HA 25, 26, 134-148). The rise of the textile industry was not without dispute; the site of the Dumb Steeple, to the south of the Kirklees Estate, was the meeting point for a Luddite uprising in 1812, and the Shears Inn (HA 158) is also associated with movement.

The rise in industrialisation was further fuelled by the arrival of the railways; the Manchester and Leeds Railway was constructed in 1841 (HA 149), followed by the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway in 1849-50 (HA 150) and the Huddersfield to Leeds line (HA 153). Smaller branches were added, including the Mirfield Junction and Huddersfield Goods Railway (1910)(HA 152). Various stations are also recorded in the WYHER (HA 154-157). The railways run along the southern boundary of the Kirklees Estate; a plan of 1846 shows a proposal to construct a north-south branch of the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway, which would have bisected the site had it been executed (Plate 5).



**Plate 5** Plan of 1846 (KM/A/1513)

#### 4.6.1 Kirklees Park in the 18th and 19th century

Against the backdrop of industrialisation and urbanisation in the immediately surrounding area, the Kirklees Estate remained relatively untouched. Small-scale quarrying took place, and the coal resources of the wider estate were exploited, but the parkland itself remained rural in character. The 18th-century saw the enhancement of the park around Kirklees Hall and the former priory site, with developments of this type continuing through the 19th century (HA 115).

A plan of 1714 shows the layout of the estate in the early 18th century (Plate 6). At that time, the extent of the park was much more restricted, with parcels of land marked as Park and Low Park. Land along Nun Brook in what is now the park is described as Carr or Ings, indicative of a wetland landscape. A road is shown crossing the area to the east, along what was the township boundary.



**Plate 6** 1714 plan (KM/A/1213)

In 1758, Sir George Armytage, third baronet (1734-1783), succeeded his brother and inherited Kirklees Estate. He was MP for York, 1761-1768 and also served as High Sheriff of York in 1775 and 1776. Under the third baronet, Kirklees Hall was extended significantly to designs by John Carr. At a similar time to the developments at the house, plans were also made to improve the surrounding gardens and parkland.

Evidence from archives at WYAS Calderdale, and formerly at Kirklees Hall (not consulted, but referred to by Goodchild 1983 and Cowell 2009), indicates that changes to the park can potentially be attributed to three individuals. A survey and plan for improving the grounds was drawn up by Francis Richardson in 1757 (Plate 7), although Cowell (2009, 212) notes that there is no evidence that any of these works had commenced when the third baronet succeeded. The survey of the site shows the same boundary demarcation as the 1714 plan, and is notable in only depicting the park extending to the township boundary.

In 1760, the landscape designer Richard Woods visited Armytage, and further plans were drawn up to improve the park. Sir George Armytage may have encountered Woods at Cannon Hall, South Yorkshire, where he is known to have been a regular visitor (Cowell 2009, 212). The existence of a plan of 1778, by William Crosley entitled 'An attempt to improve Kirklees Park,' suggests that Crosley, too, may have had an input into the design of the Park (KM/A/1219; not deposited at WYAS)(Cowell 2009, 212).



**Plate 7** 1757 plan by Richardson (KM/A/1215)

Richardson's 1757 plan, with a second, undated 18th-century plan (described by Goodchild 1983) provide evidence for the layout and extent of the parkland at that time, including the roads that served Lower Hall and Kirklees Hall. 'The Old Road' came from Clifton to the northwest, and traversed the upper slopes of Nun Bank (HA 164).

The undated plan apparently also depicts a route leading from this Old Road, skirting Kirklees Hall before turning to cross Nun Brook and descend to Lower Hall (referred to as Lower Hall Lane). A number of gardens are shown surrounding Kirklees Hall.

At the time of Richardson's plan and the 'undated plan', the Park comprised two enclosures known as 'Park' and 'Low Park' (Goodchild 1983)(see also Plate 6). Goodchild describes the arrangement:

'The 'Park' extended southeastwards from the hall as far as the walled garden which is associated with the Lower Hall complex. On the northeast side it was effectively bounded by the Nun Brook and Lower Hall. On the south west side it was separated from the Old Road by three enclosures known as Coppice, Near Castle Field and Far Castle Field, and it included neither the castle not Robin Hood's Grave. On the southeast side it was bounded by a small enclosure called 'Low Park' (Goodchild 1983)

The 'Park' seems to have respected the township boundary; Jeffrey's map of 1775, although small in scale, seems to show a boundary which would be consistent with this (Plate 8).

Archives held at Kirklees Hall, many of which have been deposited at WYAS Calderdale, provide evidence for the progress of works at Kirklees Park, summarised by Cowell (2009, 212-3). Following his visit in 1760, Woods submitted a bill for a kitchen garden, a pheasantry and a design for improvements. Despite this, estate ledgers record only general maintenance until 1766, when headings appear for 'New Gardens and New Walls' and 'New Road and New Wall'; works continued in these categories until 1770. The reason for a delay in the execution of the plans may have been financial; works were still underway to the Hall at this time.

A survey of the whole estate by Crosley in 1788 provides a valuable source for the changes that had been undertaken by that date (Plate 9), and a demonstrates how the landscape as shown on the 1714 map was overlaid with the more formal park extents. A second plan in the archives is also assigned to the mid-18th century (Plate 10), although the latter also shows the turnpike road of 1815, possibly indicating a later amendment. Together, these maps show the layout of a formal park boundary, and the removal of earlier boundaries within the parkland.

Goodchild (1983) summarises some of the key changes evident from the cartographic sources, including several improvements that had been proposed as part of Richardson's plan, including:

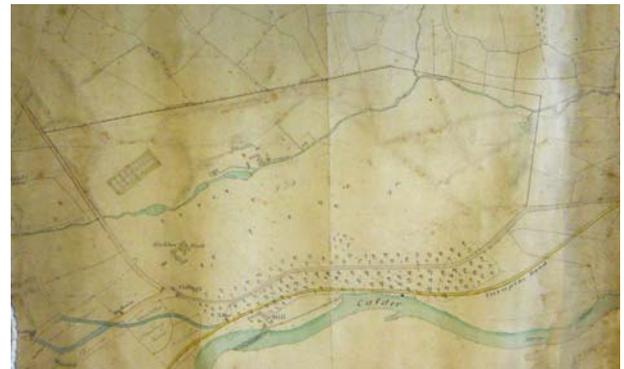
- the closure of Lower Hall Lane and the approach to Kirklees Hall from it;
- removal of the gatehouse forecourt and walled gardens, leaving the Hall in an open, landscaped setting;
- considerable extension to the park, including the taking in of Coppice, Near and Far Castle Field and land on the northeast side of Nun Brook;
- the incorporation of Nun Bank Wood into the pleasure grounds (or park);
- the construction of a series of pools along the course of Nun Brook.



**Plate 8** Extract from Jeffrey's map, 1775



**Plate 9** Extract from Crosley's plan, 1788 (KM/A/1220)



**Plate 10** 18th-century plan of Kirklees Park (KM/A/1226)

### *Walled garden*

Woods' kitchen garden refers to a great walled garden to the north of Kirklees Hall, a position still occupied by a walled garden (HA 165). As well as the outside walls, a 'Garden House' was built, and borders and walks were dug. These features are all shown on Crosley's plan of 1788 (Plate 11). The work also included melon frames, gravel walks, and hot walls with two associated 'houses'.



**Plate 11** Detail from Crosley's plan, showing walled garden, 1788

#### 4.6.2 The park and pleasure grounds in the late 18th to early 19th century

Once the new garden was established, the old gardens were levelled; presumably those which lay between Kirklees Hall and the road to the northwest. This left the new hall in open parkland. By 1788, a new road to the Hall had been established, and stone pillars and iron gates were erected (HA 21). Entries in the records also record levelling and drainage works, and a ha-ha around a plantation.



**Plate 12** Park wall, east side of Kirklees Park

Part of the changes saw the extension of parkland to include closes to southeast. A new wall around the parkland was erected 1766-1770, presumably represented to in part by that which stands today (HA 166)(Plate 12 and Plate 13), enclosing the newly extended parkland as shown on the 1788 map. The latter plan shows the township boundary as a defined boundary, but by a later plan of 1828, this had been reduced to an alignment of trees (Plate 14).



**Plate 13** Park wall with arch over Nun Brook

Two plans of 1828, which were drafted for a trial involving poaching and possibly murder, show the southern part of the new park boundary clearly, labelled as Park Wall, including 'large doors which are kept locked' (Plate 14)(KM/A/1248). An associated plan also shows two small-scale quarries in this part of the park (CHA 170).



**Plate 14** Plan of Kirklees Park, 1828 (KM/A/1248)

In the late 19th century (c.1897) the Three Nuns Pit, lay just outside the boundary of the park (HA

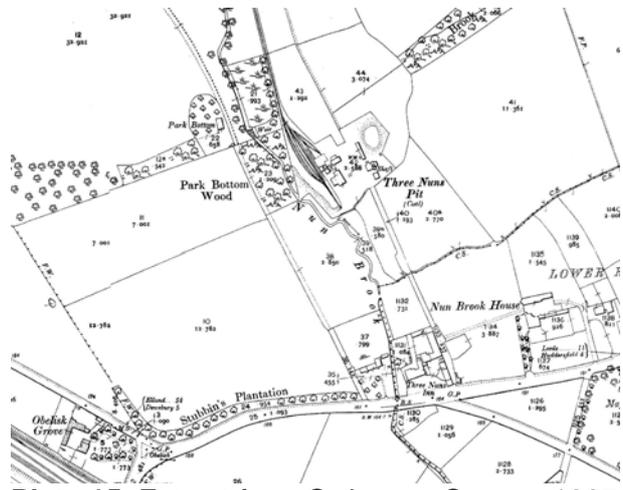
171)(Plate 15). An associated tramline ran along the eastern boundary of the park. Documents surviving in the archives suggest that part of the park wall was moved to accommodate the new tramline in 1896-7 (KM/A/903; CHA 172), and cartographic sources show that the park was extended to the northeast at this time, possibly to screen the tramline from views within the park. The wall in this area is more modest in scale.

The deer house that survives within the parkland was constructed against the new length of wall, indicating a date of construction after c.1897 (HA 167) (Plate 16). Documents survive which contain weekly records of deer stock 1893-1903 (KM/B/520) and the ordering of fallow deer for the deer park at Kirklees (KM/B/521).

#### 4.6.3 Routes through the park

Routeways into, across and around the parkland changed throughout the 18th and early 19th century. 18th-century plans show the old road running through Nun Bank Wood. The 1828 plan labels the 'old road now planted' along Nun Bank; the route had been replaced by the Elland-Obelisk turnpike along the foot of the bank (dated to 1815). From the obelisk, the Old Road still ran to, and partly along, the park boundary, before being diverted through the 'large doors' into the park and on to Low Hall (see Plate 14). By 1846, a second entrance into the park had been established, adjacent to 'The Cottage', which led to a new curvilinear carriage drive which circumnavigated the parkland and on to Kirklees Hall; by this time, the 'Old Road' led to paths along the top of Nun Bank and Robin Hood's Grave, and towards the Hall (Plate 17). It is notable that this oval carriage drive is not shown on any other plans, including the Ordnance Survey editions of 1855, suggesting a short-lived feature of the park.

These changes drew Castle Hill and Robin Hood's Grave (Plate 18) into the pleasure grounds. Robin Hood has long been associated with Kirklees



**Plate 15** Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1907



**Plate 16** The deer house, looking east



**Plate 17** Detail of the carriage drive, 1846 (KM/A/1248)



**Plate 18** Robin Hood's Grave

Priory; legend has it that he fired an arrow from the gatehouse of the priory to determine his final resting place. Although the validity of the burial site close to Castle Hill is questioned (Sir George Armytage, 6th baronet found the ground beneath the stone to be undisturbed), the 18th-century railings and inscription are a monument to a popular legend, and Ordnance Survey editions of the 1890s start to show footpaths leading towards the monument.



**Plate 19** The Cottage

#### 4.6.4 The Cottage

The 1828 plan labels the 'Gardeners Cottage' (HA 168), depicted against the wall to the east, possibly identifiable with a structure shown on Crosley's plan of 1788 (see Plate 9). This building, and the curvilinear boundary around it, are still extant, and the weir still channels water through an arch in the park wall, but the ponds adjacent do not survive (Plate 19; see Plate 13). Plans of 1839 and 1846 show the house, with additional structures against the walls (Plate 20 and Plate 21). Late 19th-century documents and plans in the archives describe alterations made to this building, then referred to as 'Park Bottom Cottage'.



**Plate 20** Extract from plan of 1839 (KM/A/1254)

#### 4.6.5 Nun Brook ponds

The chain of ponds along Nun Brook (HA 123), planned in 1757 and shown on the 1788 plan, are apparently not mentioned in the accounts of works 1760-1771, and so Cowell suggests that they may have been a later creation. However, documents record the construction of an iron bridge at Kirklees Park in 1769, spanning a distance of 72 feet over a pond (HA 169). This would seem to be depicted on the 1788 plan across the westernmost pond on Nun Brook, suggesting that this pond at least was established by 1769. The iron bridge, believed to have been removed in the 1840s, is notable as it predated the famous structure at Ironbridge by 10 years.



**Plate 21** Extract from plan of the estate, 1884 (KM/A/663/3-4)

The ponds themselves may have replaced earlier, medieval features; weirs and other features may survive within the proposed site, within the more modern plantations along Nun Brook. Cowell (2009, 213) notes that this feature very closely resembles Woods' design at Cannon Hall.

#### 4.6.6 Mid to late 19th-century field boundaries

The early 19th century plans show the parkland as open landscape, but by 1855, a boundary is shown crossing from Castle Hill towards the priory (now a tree belt), with the second field boundary (also now a tree belt) shown to have been established by 1893. Parkland trees are shown to have been much sparser within these eastern parcels of land; a circular stand of trees described as 'Stubbing' is shown on the 1893 map and is still evident within the second tree belt that was established along the field boundary in the late 20th century.

#### 4.6.7 Outside the park boundary

The 1884 plan of the park shows a building at the foot of Nun Brook, on its western side (Plate 22), just outside the park boundary. The identity of this structure is not known, but it would have fallen within the proposed allocation (HA 174).



**Plate 22** Extract from 1884 plan (KM/663/3-4)

## 4.7 20TH CENTURY

### 4.7.1 Kirklees Park in the early 20th century

Sir George Armytage, 6th Baronet (1846-1918) inherited the estate in 1899. The sixth baronet was a founder member and President of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and his interest in antiquities is reflected in his activities at Kirklees Park. In addition to an investigation of Robin Hood's Grave, he undertook investigations of Kirklees Priory, and at Castle Hill. His demarcation of the priory ruins represents an early example of presentation of an archaeological site.

#### *Watchtower*

In 1905-6, Sir George Armytage constructed a replica Roman watchtower on the summit of Castle Hill, at approximately the same time that excavations of the enclosure were undertaken. Although now largely inaccessible, and in poor condition (HA 173)(Plate 23), photographs survive showing the nature of the folly as first constructed (Wallace 2005). The tower had a wooden parapet extending around the building at first floor level (parts of which are visible today). His obituary, published in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal in 1920, describes how 'it was his great delight to show his guests the treasures of his house (Kirklees Hall) and park; the Roman Fort with



**Plate 23** Replica Roman watchtower

model watch-tower commanding the country round' (YAJ Vol XXV, part 99, 311-343). The tower is now Grade II Listed.

#### *Formal gardens and walks on Nun Bank*

The watchtower became the focal point of more formalised gardens in this part of the park, and the establishment of a more complex network of paths across this part of the site, connecting the watchtower with a clearing around Robin Hood's Grave. This arrangement is not shown on the plan of 1908, but is clear on the Ordnance Survey map of 1918-22 (Plate 24). Cleared areas form a cruciform layout, and would have commanded views to the hall, and across countryside to the northeast and southwest, now not achievable due to surrounding vegetation (Plate 25). The preponderance of Rhododendron in this area suggests an area of overgrown formalised planting (Plate 26).

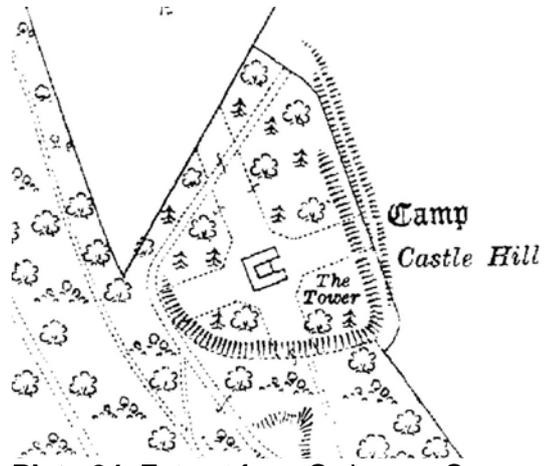
#### *Drive*

By 1908 the route connecting the entrance from the Cottage to Low Hall and Kirklees Hall appears more formalised, following the current route of the tree-lined avenue which now extends past Home Farm to Kirklees Hall (Plate 27).

#### 4.7.2 Wider landscape

Recorded heritage assets of 20th-century date are dominated by features associated with the World Wars; the higher land of the area was used for anti-aircraft emplacements in both World War I (HA 175) and more extensively in World War II (HA 176-180), including bombing decoys and searchlights. Home Guard bases, explosive factories and drill halls are also noted (HA 181-187).

Kirklees Hall was billeted as a World War II training centre (HA 186).



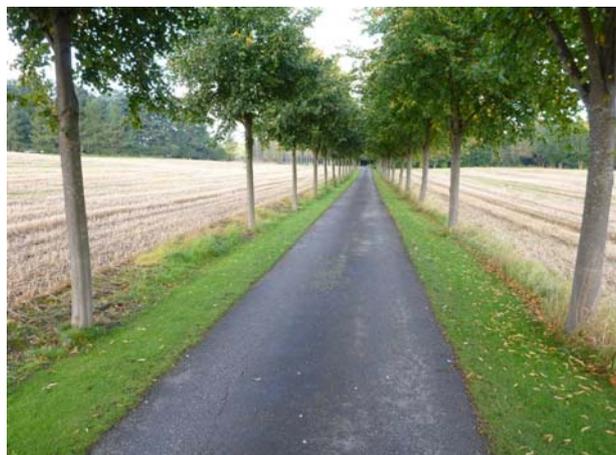
**Plate 24** Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1918-1922



**Plate 25** Drone image of the replica Roman watchtower from the west (RSK Orbital)



**Plate 26** Aerial view of Castle Hill and Robin Hood's Grave © 2016 Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky



**Plate 27** Avenue approach to Kirklees Hall

Early 20th-century maps show the immediate landscape adjacent to the park. The Three Nuns Pit is still extant on 1918-22 map; the Northern Mining Research Society records that works ended in 1928. By 1933 the complex is labelled as 'Three Nuns Pumping Station' and 'old shaft'. By the 1960s, the workings had been removed.

#### 4.8 MODERN

The estate remained in the hands of the Armytage family into the 20th century. Kirklees Hall was subdivided and made into several residences in the early 21st century.

### 5.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### 5.1 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Table 1 sets out the significance of individual heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development. The significance of Kirklees Park and its component elements is considered in greater detail the following section (see Section 5.2).

The impact of the development is likely to be limited to those heritage assets in close proximity to, or intervisible with, the proposed allocation, and so it is these assets that are included in the assessment of significance (Table 1). The ZVIs prepared for past and current assessment work have been used to provide a basic indication of intervisibility, and further assets were eliminated from the study based on information collected during the site visits, which demonstrated that areas beyond the M62, and within built-up areas to the south, would not be affected. The locations of spot finds have not been included in Table 1, as their significance would not be affected by the proposed development (HA 99, 124, 125, 131).

By definition, the significance of the Listed and Scheduled assets has been assessed as Exceptional or Considerable. As the proposed development is most likely to have an impact on the setting of heritage assets, the contribution of the setting to the significance of these monuments has been considered specifically, in line with criteria set out by Historic England (2015).

Table 1 Assessment of significance of heritage assets

**KEY**

**Signif.** (Significance) - A (Exceptional); B (Considerable); C (Moderate); D (Some); E (Unknown); N (Neutral); I (Intrusive)

**Contrib. to signif.** (Contribution to significance)

Critical - Critical to the significance of the asset

Important - Makes an important contribution to significance of the asset

Contributes - Contributes to the significance of the asset

Potential - Could be enhanced to improve the significance of the asset

Negative - Has a negative impact on the setting of the asset

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
1	Castle Hill	A	<b>Scheduled Monument</b> Archaeological interest of below-ground remains	Physical surroundings:	
				<b>Topography</b> - The prominent topographic location would have been important element of original site selection.	Critical
				<b>Formal design</b> - Incorporated into the Kirklees Park designed landscape in the late 18th century, and subject to formal garden design in the 20th century. Legibility eroded by overgrowth.	Important
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Provides setting for replica Roman watchtower. Part of Kirklees Park.	Important
				Experience of the asset:	
				<b>Views from the asset</b> - The site affords views across the landscape. This would have been important to its intended role as part of the designed landscape, with views towards Kirklees Hall and out to wider landscape.	Important
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - in the 18th and 19th centuries the monument would have been visible and, particularly with the construction of the replica Roman watchtower, intended as an 'eye catcher' in the parkland. Now overgrown and not highly visible, this no longer makes such an important contribution to setting, but could do so with some restoration.	Contributes/potential
			<b>Accessibility</b> - No longer publicly accessible. Currently overgrown and not very accessible, but restoration as part of designed landscape could be achieved (subject to SMC).	Potential	
3	Kirklees Priory	A	<b>Scheduled Monument</b> Archaeological and historic interest of below-ground remains	Physical surroundings:	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Set with other, upstanding medieval and post-medieval buildings at Home Farm, and with water management features on Nun Brook, which all contribute to understanding of the priory.	Critical

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
				Experience of the asset:	
				<b>Accessibility/ Interpretation</b> - The priory remains are not visible above ground. The site is not publicly accessible, and no interpretation is provided.	Potential
4	Double-aisled barn to NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse: 15th century barn	A	<b>Grade I Listed.</b> Architectural interest Historic interest	Physical surroundings:	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Association with surviving buildings at Home Farm, and with Kirklees Park enhances historic context and significance.	Critical
				Experience of the asset:	
				<b>Views of and from the asset</b> - The asset is masked amongst other historic and modern farm buildings, which also provide its immediate setting. Views are limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes.	Important
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The parkland of Kirklees Park provides an attractive and tranquil setting for the Home Farm group. Adds to aesthetic value and provides a sense of historic context.	Critical
				<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The barn is likely to have been constructed as part of the priory, and so has an important association with below-ground remains of the wider priory complex.	Critical
5	Home Farm Building No 9: Malthouse	A	<b>Grade I Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest	Physical surroundings:	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Association with surviving buildings at Home Farm, with features on Nun Brook and with Kirklees Park enhances historic context and significance.	Critical
				Experience of the asset:	
				<b>Views of and from the asset</b> - The immediate topography, adjacent to Nun Brook, limits distance views to and from the asset. There is intervisibility between main buildings of Home Farm to the southeast and the walled garden to the northwest.	Important
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The parkland of Kirklees Park, with adjacent Nun Brook provides an attractive and tranquil setting that enhances experience of the asset.	Critical
				<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The malthouse would have been constructed in association with Low Hall or its successor, and so has an important association with other buildings in the Home Farm complex and park.	Critical

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
6	Kirklees Hall	A	<b>Grade I Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest Artistic interest	Physical surroundings:	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Associated with, and developed at the same time as, Kirklees Park designed landscape, providing historic context which adds to significance. Set with the Lodge, Gate piers and sundial that are also Listed.	Critical
				<b>Formal design</b> - The designed landscape was created to provide parkland and gardens around the Hall as main residence.	Critical
				Experience of the asset:	
				<b>Views from the asset</b> - The designed landscape includes ha-ha to the southeast of the Hall, which draws views from the Hall across parkland. The surrounding gardens provide the setting from which the hall was intended to be viewed.	Critical
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - The surrounding gardens provide the setting from which the hall was intended to be viewed. Longer distance views of the hall achieved in particular from Leeds Road to the northeast.	Critical
				<b>Visual dominance</b> - although not a prominent topographic location, the upper storeys of the Hall can be viewed from some distance, viewed within the valley context amongst woodland.	Important
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Kirklees Park provides a sense of the historic setting of building, and an attractive and tranquil setting. The M62 can be heard from the area surrounding the Hall.	Critical
			<b>Associated heritage assets</b> - Associated with Low Hall (Home Farm) as its successor	Important	
7	Two cell house: Home Farm Building No 6	A	<b>Grade II* Listed</b> Architectural interest (early 17th century) Historic interest	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Associated with the Home Farm group of buildings, providing historic context and enhanced group significance.	Critical
				Experience of the asset:	
				<b>Views of and from the asset</b> - The asset is masked amongst other historic and modern farm buildings, which also provide its immediate setting. Views are limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes, but contribute to overall rural setting within which the building can be understood.	Contributes
			<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The parkland of Kirklees Park provides an attractive and tranquil setting that allows the historic, rural context of the Home Farm group to be appreciated and understood.	Contributes	

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
				<p><b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The building would have been constructed in association with Low Hall or its successor, and so has an important association with other buildings in the priory complex and park.</p>	Critical
8	Single aisled cow house	A	<p><b>Grade II* Listed</b> Architectural interest (early 17th C) Historic interest</p>	<p>Physical surroundings</p> <p><b>Other heritage assets</b> - Associated with the Home Farm group of buildings, providing historic context and enhanced group significance.</p> <p>Experience of the asset</p> <p><b>Views of and from the asset</b> - The asset is masked amongst other historic and modern farm buildings, which also provide its immediate setting. Views are generally limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes. However, the open landscape to the southeast can be seen from the rear of the building.</p> <p><b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The parkland of Kirklees Park provides an attractive and tranquil setting that allows the historic, rural context of the Home Farm group to be appreciated.</p> <p><b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The cow house would have been constructed in association with Low Hall or its successor, and so has an important association with other buildings in the priory complex and park.</p>	<p>Critical</p> <p>Important</p> <p>Contributes</p> <p>Critical</p>
9	Home Farm Building No. 7: L-shaped aisled barn	A	<p><b>Grade II* Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest</p>	<p>Physical surroundings</p> <p><b>Other heritage assets</b> - Associated with the Home Farm group of buildings, providing historic context and enhanced group significance</p> <p>Experience of the asset</p> <p><b>Views of and from the asset</b> - The asset is masked amongst other historic and modern farm buildings, which also provide its immediate setting. Views are generally limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes. However, the open landscape to the southeast can be seen from the rear of the building.</p> <p><b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The parkland of Kirklees Park provides an attractive and tranquil setting that allows the historic, rural context of the Home Farm group to be appreciated.</p>	<p>Important</p> <p>Important</p> <p>Contributes</p>

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
				<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The barn would have been constructed in association with the priory or its successor, Low Hall, and so has an important association with other buildings in the priory complex and park.	Critical
10	Home Farm, Priory gatehouse	A	<b>Grade II* Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Associated with the Home Farm group of buildings, providing historic context and enhanced group significance.	Important
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Views of and from the asset</b> - Distant views to the north and west are limited to intervisibility with the other buildings of Home Farm, while to the south views are constrained by the rapidly rising topography. However, views to the southeast present a more open aspect towards the site of the former main monastic complex and beyond.	Important
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The parkland of Kirklees Park provides an attractive and tranquil setting that allows the historic, rural context of the Home Farm group to be appreciated.	Contributes
				<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The gatehouse would have been constructed in association with the priory or its successor Low Hall, and so has an important association with other buildings and below-ground remains in the priory complex and park. Although not historically authentic, the relationship with Robin Hood, and Robin Hood's grave, is one that exists in popular culture.	Critical
11	Church of St Peter	A	<b>Grade II* Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Forms the main focus of a small group of assets including Listed Buildings - Old School, stocks, mounting block and sundial.	Contributes
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Surrounding landscape</b> - Sited within the wider Kirklees Estate, which reflects the historic rural context of the church.	Contributes
				<b>Views from the church</b> - Occupies an elevated location which affords views across landscape. However, direct views to the south are masked by trees.	Contributes
				<b>Visual prominence</b> - Situated in an elevated location which provides a prominent location within the landscape, although masked by trees to the south.	Contributes

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
14	4-bay barn to NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse: Home Farm Building No 4	B(A)	<p><b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest</p> <p>Although Grade II Listed, greater significance can be attributed as the building forms part of the exceptional Home Farm group.</p>	Physical surroundings	
				<p><b>Other heritage assets</b> - Associated with the Home Farm group of buildings, providing historic context and enhanced group significance.</p>	Important
				Experience of the asset	
				<p><b>Views of and from the asset</b> - The asset is masked amongst other historic and modern farm buildings to the northeast and southeast, which also provide its immediate setting. Views are generally limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes. However, the open landscape to the southeast can be seen from the northeast end of the building.</p>	Important
				<p><b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The parkland of Kirklees Park provides an attractive and tranquil setting that allows the historic, rural context of the Home Farm group to be appreciated.</p>	Contributes
				<p><b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The barn would have been constructed in association with Low Hall or its successor, and so has an important association with other buildings in the Home Farm complex and wider park.</p>	Critical
15	Five bay barn NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	B(A)	<p><b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest</p> <p>Although Grade II Listed, greater significance can be attributed as the building forms part of the exceptional Home Farm group.</p>	Physical surroundings	
				<p><b>Other heritage assets</b> - Associated with the Home Farm group of buildings, providing historic context and enhanced group significance.</p>	Important
				Experience of the asset	
				<p><b>Views of and from the asset</b> - The asset is masked amongst other historic and modern farm buildings to the northeast and southeast, which also provide its immediate setting. Views are generally limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes. However, the open landscape to the southeast can be seen from the northeast end of the building.</p>	Important
				<p><b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The parkland of Kirklees Park provides an attractive and tranquil setting that allows the historic, rural context of the Home Farm group to be appreciated.</p>	Contributes
				<p><b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The barn would have been constructed in association with Low Hall, and so has an important association with other buildings in the Home Farm complex and park.</p>	Critical

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
16	Two-storey gabled building: Home Farm Building No. 5 (former dovecote)	B(A)	<p><b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest</p> <p>Although Grade II Listed, greater significance can be attributed as the building forms part of the exceptional Home Farm group.</p>	Physical surroundings	Important
				<p><b>Other heritage assets</b> - Associated with the Home Farm group of buildings, providing historic context and enhanced group significance.</p>	
				Experience of the asset	Important
				<p><b>Views of and from the asset</b> - The asset is masked amongst other historic and modern farm buildings to the northeast and southeast, which also provide its immediate setting. Views are generally limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes. However, the open landscape to the southeast can be seen from the southwest end of the building.</p>	
				<p><b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The parkland of Kirklees Park provides an attractive and tranquil setting that allows the historic, rural context of the Home Farm group to be appreciated.</p>	
<p><b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The building would have been constructed in association with Low Hall, and so has an important association with other buildings in the Home Farm complex.</p>	Critical				
17	Cart shed: Home Farm Building No 8	B (A)	<p><b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest</p> <p>Although Grade II Listed, greater significance can be attributed as the building forms part of the exceptional Home Farm group.</p>	Physical surroundings	Important
				<p><b>Other heritage assets</b> - Associated with the Home Farm group of buildings, providing historic context and enhanced group significance.</p>	
				Experience of the asset	Important
				<p><b>Views of and from the asset</b> - The asset is masked amongst other historic and modern farm buildings to the northeast and southeast, which also provide its immediate setting. Views are generally limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes. However, the open landscape to the southeast can be seen from the rear of the building.</p>	
				<p><b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The parkland of Kirklees Park provides an attractive and tranquil setting that allows the historic, rural context of the Home Farm group to be appreciated.</p>	
<p><b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The cart shed would have been constructed in association with Home Farm, and so has an important association with other buildings in the farm complex.</p>	Critical				
18	Walls enclosing former orchard of Kirklees	B	<p><b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest</p>	Physical surroundings	Important
<p><b>Other heritage assets</b> - Associated with the Home Farm group of buildings, and with below-ground remains of the priory, providing historic context and enhanced group significance.</p>					

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	
	Priory			Experience of the asset		
				<b>Views of and from the asset</b> - Within the walls of the asset views are very limited. Externally there is intervisibility with the Home Farm buildings to the northwest. Views to and from the asset are masked by trees and topography to the southwest. Modern house to the southeast limits views to and from the asset, although there is intervisibility with deer house (HA 167).		Important
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The parkland of Kirklees Park provides an attractive and tranquil setting that allows the rural context of the Priory to be appreciated.		Contributes
				<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The orchard would have been developed in association with the priory, and so has an important association with other buildings and below-ground remains in the priory complex.		Critical
19	Nuns Grave	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Archaeological interest Historic interest	Physical surroundings		
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Associated with remains of Kirklees Priory, which provide immediate setting and historic context for the graves.		Critical
				Experience of the asset		Contributes
				<b>Views of and from the asset</b> - The grave is not a prominent feature so views to the asset are very limited. Views towards the Home Farm buildings to the northwest and open landscape aspect to the southeast.		
				<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - The graves would have been associated with the priory, and reset in the 18th C in the context of the wider parkland and so has an important association with other buildings in the Home Farm complex, and the wider landscape.		
20	Lodge to Kirklees Hall	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest	Physical surroundings		
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Situated at the entrance to Kirklees Hall and Kirklees Park, which provide the historic setting and context for the Lodge.		Critical
				Experience of the asset		Critical
				<b>Views of and from the asset</b> - The Lodge was designed to be viewed on the approach to Kirklees Hall and Park; trees now screen this original approach. There is good intervisibility between the asset and the Hall.		

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - The surrounding parkland provides an attractive setting for the Lodge and Hall, although the M62 is very audible although screened by trees.	Important
				<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - immediate association with Kirklees Hall and Kirklees Park is integral to significance and understanding of the buildings.	Critical
21	Gates and gate piers to Kirklees Hall	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest	Physical surroundings	Critical
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Set with Kirklees Hall which provides historic setting.	
				Experience of the asset	Critical
				<b>Views towards the asset</b> - Marks the entrance to the Hall and associated parkland, and intended to be viewed on the approach to the Hall	
<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - Contemporary with the development of the parkland, which contributes to historic significance, and designed in association with Kirklees Hall.	Critical				
22	Sundial on terrace by Kirklees Hall	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	Critical
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Immediate setting within the gardens of Kirklees Hall is critical to the significance of the sundial.	
				Experience of the asset	Critical
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - intended to be experienced within the immediate setting of the Kirklees Hall gardens.	
23	Robin Hood's Grave	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest	Physical surroundings	Contributes
<b>Topography</b> - Sited in an elevated position, possibly selected for its prominence in the landscape, although now masked by vegetation.					
<b>Other heritage assets</b> – linked through popular legend to Kirklees Priory and the gatehouse in particular	Important				
Experience of the asset	Contributes				
<b>Views of and from the asset</b> – incorporated into the Kirklees Park designed landscape as a feature of interest. Now within heavy undergrowth so views of the monument are achieved only from immediate area; views from the site do not currently contribute to significance					

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
				<b>Intervisibility</b> – views towards the gatehouse are part of the legend associated with the asset. However, views are now screened by vegetation growth and a tree belt to the north blocks any views to Home Farm. Even without, a direct link is unlikely.	Potential
27	Dumb Steeple	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest Historic interest	Physical surroundings	Important
				<b>Communications</b> - situated on historic communication routes, and therefore visible to people passing within the landscape. This location is likely to have influenced the choice of the site as a meeting point for Luddites, and the possible location of the precursor medieval sanctuary. The Dumb Steeple was moved to current location from a roundabout after the 1960s.	
				Experience of the asset	<b>Views of the asset</b> - situated in an unremarkable location by the roadside, and so visible as pedestrians and drivers approach or cross the road. Setting could be improved.
28	Boundary stone	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Archaeological interest	Physical surroundings	Critical
				<b>Topography</b> - location on a boundary reflects original function, therefore critical to significance.	
				Experience of the asset	<b>Views of the asset</b> - Intended to provide a visual marker within the landscape, from the immediate area.
29	Boundary stone	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Archaeological interest	Physical surroundings	Critical
				<b>Topography</b> - location on a boundary reflects original function, therefore critical to significance.	
				Experience of the asset	<b>Views of the asset</b> - Intended to provide a visual marker within the landscape, to be seen from the immediate area.
30	Yew Tree	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	Important
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - forms a group of significant buildings situated along the northern side of the main road. Immediately set with adjacent barn.	
				Experience of the asset	<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Open, agricultural land to the north reflects original rural setting. This open setting has been eroded by the development of the Grace Landscapes premises which include earthworks, buildings and storage.

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
				<b>Views of the asset</b> – views of the building appear contained by mature gardens, which allow the aesthetic/architectural value to be appreciated. The open landscape beyond, if glimpsed beyond trees, would provide a rural backdrop and reflect original setting.	Important
31	Barn by Yew Tree	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - forms a group of significant buildings situated along the northern side of the main road. Constructed against earlier Yew Tree.	Critical
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Open, agricultural land to the north reflects original rural setting. This open setting has been eroded by the development of the Grace Landscapes premises which include earthworks, buildings and storage.	Important
				<b>Views of the asset</b> – views of the building appear contained by mature gardens, which allow the aesthetic/architectural value to be appreciated. The open landscape beyond, if glimpsed beyond trees, would provide a rural backdrop and reflect original setting.	Important
32	Mock Hall	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - forms a group of significant buildings situated along the northern side of the main road. Immediately set with adjacent barn.	Important
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Open, agricultural land to the north reflects original rural setting.	Important
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - the open landscape to the north provides an attractive backdrop for the building when viewed from the south.	Important
33	Barn by Mock Hall	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - forms a group of significant buildings situated along the northern side of the main road. Situated close to Mock Hall, which provides historic setting.	Critical
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Open, agricultural land to the north reflects original rural setting.	Important

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - the open landscape to the north provides an attractive backdrop for the building when viewed from the south.	Important
34	Roe Head, Far Common Lane	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	Important
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - forms a group of significant buildings situated along the northern side of the main road.	
				Experience of the asset	Important
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Open, agricultural land to the north and west reflects original rural setting.	
<b>Views of the asset</b> - the open landscape to the north provides an attractive backdrop for the building when viewed from the south.	Important				
36	Parkinhole	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Experience of the asset	Contributes
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Open, agricultural land of the Kirklees Estate reflects original rural setting.	
46	Sundial, St Peter's Church	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	Critical
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - sited within St Peter's graveyard, associated with the Grade I Listed church.	
				Experience of the asset	Important
				<b>View of the asset</b> - intended to be viewed and used within its immediate context.	
<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Rural setting reflects historic landscape context, which provides wider setting for church and sundial.	Contributes				
47	Mounting block	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	Critical
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - sited close to St Peter's Church, Old School and stocks.	
				<b>Functionality</b> - situation on wall by road is a reflection of original function, and aids legibility.	Critical
				Experience of the asset	Contributes
<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Rural setting reflects historic landscape context, which provides wider setting for the group of historic structures.					
48	Old School, St Peter's Churchyard	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	Critical
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - sited within St Peter's graveyard, associated with the Grade I Listed church.	

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Rural setting reflects historic landscape context, which provides wider setting for church and sundial.	Contributes
				<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - association with the church is critical to significance.	Critical
49	Stocks opposite St Peter's Churchyard	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - sited opposite St Peter's, associated with the Grade I Listed church, mounting block and sundial.	Critical
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>View of the asset</b> - intended to be viewed and used within its immediate context.	Important
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Rural setting reflects historic landscape context, which provides wider setting for group of Listed Buildings.	Contributes
52	119 Hartshead Road	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - sited close to other Listed Buildings within the historic village of Hartshead.	Important
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - Generally contained within the immediate streetscape, but can be viewed at a greater distance from the open aspect to the north.	Contributes
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - situated within a rural village context, reflecting historic context and providing aesthetic setting for the building.	Important
53	120 Hartshead Road	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - sited close to other Listed Buildings within the historic village of Hartshead.	Important
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - Generally contained within the immediate streetscape, but can viewed at a distance from open aspect to the south.	Contributes
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - situated within a rural village context, reflecting historic context and providing aesthetic setting for the building.	Important
54	121 Hartshead Road	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> Architectural interest	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - sited close to other Listed Buildings within the historic village of Hartshead.	Important

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - Generally contained within the immediate streetscape, but can be viewed at a distance from the open aspect to the south.	Contributes
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - situated within a rural village context, reflecting historic context and providing aesthetic setting for the building.	Important
104	Site of DMV	C	Archaeological interest- possible evidence for settlement displaced by the priory	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Immediate relationship with the medieval priory is most pertinent to significance.	Critical
115	Kirklees Park	B	18th-century park associated with Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings (see Section 5.3)	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - the park forms an important element of the wider Kirklees Estate; the farmsteads that reflect the wider agricultural estate it was set in contribute to significance.	Critical
				<b>Topography</b> - Localised topography creates a feeling of tranquillity and rural character, despite proximity to the motorway and more urban areas.	Critical
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - rural landscape of Kirklees Estate reflects historic character in which Park was created.	Important
				<b>Views from the asset</b> - Views looking outward from the park vary, and are limited to the south and west by the topography and woodland, to the north by Lawn Wood, to east by two tree belts which cross the park. Distant views of the villages of Hartshead and Moor Top are possible from Kirklees Hall.	Contributes
				<b>Views of the asset</b> – the parkland can be viewed from high ground to the east, and the southern boundary is legible from the road to the south	Contributes
<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - Association with other designed landscapes through association with Richard Woods.	Contributes				
116	Boundary stone	D	Condition not known Archaeological interest	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Topography</b> - location on a boundary reflects original function, therefore critical to significance.	Critical
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - Intended to provide a visual marker within the landscape, from the immediate area.	Critical

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
117	Boundary stone	D	Condition not known Archaeological interest	Physical surroundings	Critical
				<b>Topography</b> - location on a boundary reflects original function, therefore critical to significance.	
				Experience of the asset	Critical
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - Intended to provide a visual marker within the landscape, from the immediate area.	
123	Nun Brook fishponds	C	Archaeological and historic interest - possibly preserves medieval remains associated with priory	Physical surroundings	Critical
				<b>Topography</b> - Nun Brook would have been important to the siting of the priory, and exploited as part of the monastic establishment.	
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - associated with the priory remains, and also critical to the wider designed landscape of Kirklees Park.	Critical
				Experience of the asset	Potential
				<b>Accessibility</b> - the survival of medieval features is not certain, and could be explored.	
163	Nunbrook House	C	Architectural interest: house of 19th century which may encase and earlier, timber-framed building	Physical surroundings	Important
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - forms a group with the Listed buildings situated along the northern side of the main road.	
				Experience of the asset	Important
				<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - Open, agricultural land to the north reflects original rural setting.	
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - the open landscape to the north provides an attractive backdrop for the building when viewed from the south.	Important
164	Old Road	D	Old routeway, probably medieval in origin. No longer in use, and archaeologically will be of limited value. Possible archaeological interest.	Physical surroundings	Critical
				<b>Topography</b> - location within the landscape reflects original function as a communication route.	
				Experience of the asset	Potential
				<b>Accessibility/patterns of movement</b> - constructed and previously functioned as a routeway through landscape. Significance of the old road relies on legibility, and this is limited by changing land use.	
165	Walled kitchen garden	C/D	Historic and archaeological evidence as	Physical surroundings	Critical
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - situated within, and part of, the designed landscape of Kirklees Park.	

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
			documented element of the 18th century designed landscape, associated with Richard Woods.	Experience of the asset <b>Views of the asset</b> - Originally experienced from within, intended to be an enclosed space.	Critical
166	Deer Park Wall	B	Although limited in terms of architectural significance, the deer park wall is a significant survival, representing a legible boundary and integral part of the 18th-century layout of Kirklees Park; this aspect of the setting and context of the feature merits considerable significance. Architectural and archaeological interest.	Physical surroundings <b>Topography</b> - provides the physical demarcation of the deer park and designed landscape within the Kirklees Estate.	Critical
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - Surrounds the parkland, and immediately associated with the deer house, cottage and Kirklees Hall.	Critical
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Views of the asset</b> - Visible within the surrounding landscape, and visible from both within and beyond the Park (particularly on the east side).	Important
167	Deer house	C	Part of the layout of Kirklees Park, and evidence for deer management. Architectural interest.	Physical surroundings <b>Other heritage assets/Functional relationships</b> - situated adjacent to the deer park wall, within the deer park, which reflects original context and function.	Critical
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Views towards the asset</b> - intended to be viewed from the west. The building has a largely simple functional appearance, relieved by open segmental arches.	Contributes
				<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - set with park/park wall, but also associated with structures in the wider parkland, as an element of the overall designed landscape and deer park.	Critical
168	The Cottage	C	Element of the 18th-century Kirklees Park, documented in contemporary maps and estate accounts. Of local architectural interest as a well-preserved example of contemporary estate architecture. Architectural interest	Physical surroundings <b>Other heritage assets/functional relationships</b> - Situated adjacent to the deer park boundary in close proximity to the southeastern entrance, reflecting original function.	Critical
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Views of and from the asset</b> - the immediate surroundings remain largely unchanged, and views of the asset from the route through the park reflect original function. Intended to be seen from the drive.	Critical

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
			Historic interest	<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> - the intact deer park reflects the original historic setting of the cottage.	Important
169	Iron Bridge (site of)	D	Originally part of the designed landscape, and of significance as a very early example of an Iron Bridge. Historic interest only, as the bridge is no longer extant and below ground remains are likely to be limited if they survive at all.	Physical surroundings  <b>Topography</b> - Known location of the bridge over pond on Nun Brook allows former arrangement to be understood, but of limited significance as the bridge is no longer extant.	Critical
170	Quarries	D	Evidence for historic mineral extraction and exploitation. Some historic interest as site depicted in trial documents of 1828.	Physical surroundings  <b>Geology</b> - Location is dictated by geology, so reflects original function.	Critical
171	Three Nuns Pit	D	Evidence for activity on a local scale, albeit on a small and short-lived scale Historic interest Archaeological interest	Physical surroundings <b>Mineral deposits</b> - Location dictated by mineral deposits, so a reflection of original function  Experience of the asset <b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - part of wider industrial heritage, and associated with other collieries/pits on the Kirklees Estate, in the wider area.	Critical   Important
172	Tramway	D	Evidence for localised activity on a small and short-lived scale. Historic interest as evidence for industrial activity. Although still legible in terms of its route, no associated remains have been identified. Archaeological interest	Physical surroundings <b>Other heritage assets</b> - Set with the location of Three Nuns Pit, although neither tramway nor pit are extant which limits contribution to significance.  Experience of the asset <b>Patterns of movement</b> - still legible in the landscape, although now contains a watercourse, and allows understanding of former land use.  <b>Association with other heritage assets</b> - part of wider industrial heritage.	Contributes   Important  Important

HA No	Name	Signif.	Justification	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.
173	Replica Roman watchtower	B	<b>Grade II Listed</b> The remains of the watchtower are Grade II Listed and located within a Scheduled Monument Historic interest as an early example of experimental archaeology. Aesthetic value due to former role in views of and from the park.	Physical surroundings	
				<b>Topography</b> - Constructed as a folly on a visually prominent site. Intended to be seen and to provide a view point across the landscape, and so setting is integral to intended design and use, despite current dilapidation and overgrown state.	Critical
				<b>Other heritage assets</b> - sited within the Scheduled Castle Hill, which contributes to overall significance of the site.	Critical
				Experience of the asset	
				<b>Views from and to the asset</b> - intended to be seen within the landscape, and to provide a viewpoint, both integral to the original significance of the asset, but now limited due to dilapidation. Restoration, if possible, or increased interpretation to the public, would enhance significance.	Potential
174	Building at foot of Nun Bank	E	Shown on 19th century maps but not identified. No longer extant Possible architectural and archaeological interest, but this is as yet unknown. Historic interest.	No longer extant, and nature of the building is uncertain, and so contribution of setting to significance is currently considered negligible.	Negligible

## 5.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF KIRKLEES PARK

### 5.2.1 General statement of significance

Kirklees Park has heritage significance on two levels. Firstly, the deer park and its designed landscape represent an important heritage asset as a whole, with specific historic, archaeological and architectural values, and a setting that contributes to its significance (HA 115); this is reflected in the status of the site as a Registered Park. Secondly, the parkland provides the historic context and landscape setting for twenty Listed Buildings, two Scheduled Monuments (HA 1, 3-10, 14-23, 173), and several non-designated assets, thus contributing to the heritage significance of those assets (set out in Table 1).

A park associated with Kirklees Hall and its precursor Low Hall is shown on maps from the early 18th century, and from the late 18th century was deliberately laid out to create a deer park and pleasure grounds surrounding the hall. By the early 19th century (and probably earlier), much of the current park boundary had been established, with paling around the area of Castle Hill and Robin Hood's Grave. Although consolidated at this time, the design of the park incorporates many

earlier elements of the landscape, including the buildings of the Cistercian priory, Castle Hill, and Robin Hood's Grave. The latter structures became the focal point for formally designed gardens in the early 20th century, with the construction of a replica Roman watchtower that formed an eyecatcher and viewpoint within the landscape. In addition to the Listed Buildings of Home Farm and Kirklees Hall, further associated historic structures survive within the Park, including the Cottage, and the deer house. Apart from the recently-constructed Priory Gardens south of Home Farm, a 1970s dwelling next to the walled garden and modern agricultural buildings at Home Farm, there has been little intrusive development within the Park. In its general layout, the 18th-century park remains intact and easily legible; the site is bounded by a park wall, and is largely open ground, although the parkland has been ploughed in places and is subdivided by tree belts.

The Park has **historic** value through association with the Cistercian foundation, the Armitage family, and the documented individuals involved in the design of the site, including Francis Richardson and Richard Woods. Although not strictly historical, the association with Robin Hood links the site to wider traditions and legends which are of interest on a national and international basis. The physical remains of Robin Hood's Grave and the gatehouse provide a focal point for this latter interest. Sir George Armitage is reported to have been a founder member and President of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and his early archaeological interpretation and reconstruction of the watchtower add to the associative significance of the place.

The development of the hall and park forms part of the later, post-Dissolution history of the Cistercian foundation. The historical interest of the heritage asset is enhanced by the survival of documentary material relating to the priory and to the subsequent ownership and development of the Kirklees Estate under the auspices of the Armitage family. The presence of a large archive of material adds to its understanding and significance; the fact that some elements are not within public archives may threaten the coherence of this resource.

Association with Richard Woods contributes to the historical significance of the place, as it places Kirklees Park within the wider context of 18th-century landscape design. Woods was a contemporary of Capability Brown, and although not as well-known, his work on pleasure gardens has been drawn to greater attention in more recent publication (Cowell 2009). Woods is credited with work at other notable sites in southern England and Yorkshire, including Audley End, Harewood House, Lulworth Castle and Wardour Castle. More locally, he worked on Cannon Hall, where the features of the gardens, specifically a chain of ponds, have similarity with those at Kirklees (Cowell 2009, 213).

The park has considerable **archaeological** interest, with below-ground potential relating to the priory and its precursor medieval settlement, and the Scheduled enclosure at Castle Hill. Nun Brook may contain archaeological remains relating to the management of the watercourse in the medieval period, as well as evidence for 18th-century landscaping.

The **architectural** and **artistic** interest of this heritage asset is exceptional, reflected in the high number of Listed Buildings within the boundary of the park, as well as historic structures that have not been designated, including the park wall, Cottage and deer house. The Park has aesthetic value, as an attractive, open area of land, and the rural setting of the park contributes to this value.

The buildings of Home Farm and Kirklees Hall are significant features which add to this interest, although the condition of some structures is at risk. Several of the historic buildings are on the Heritage at Risk Register, including Home Farm Building 6, which is listed as a Category A priority, which is eroding the architectural and aesthetic value of the wider site. Some elements of the formal design of the park – specifically views from the Roman watchtower – have been lost to overgrowth and structural deterioration.

The significance of the park has been eroded slightly by incongruous planting along Nun Brook, and ploughing of areas of parkland, which detracts from the open grassland that would have been part of its intended design, albeit for a relatively short period before areas were enclosed. However, both aspects are reversible, and do not represent permanent harm to the integrity and significance of the park.

Having been held in private hands for over 500 years, the communal value of the site is difficult to assess. However, local associations with Robin Hood have drawn individuals to the area. Several public footpaths run close to the site, including the Spen Valley Heritage Trail and Kirklees Way (both within the proposed allocation), and the parkland and Estate provide an aesthetically pleasing setting for walking.

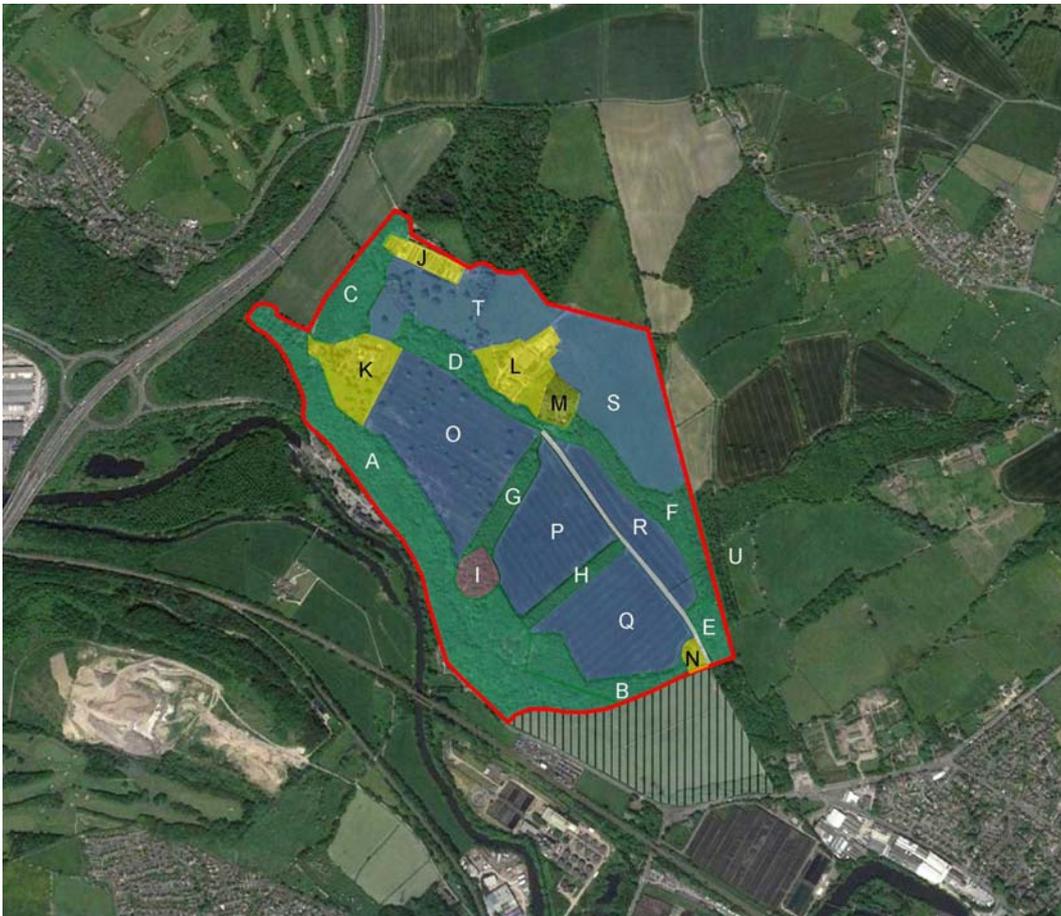
#### 5.2.2 Zones of significance and sensitivity within Kirklees Park

Kirklees Park as a whole is of exceptional significance, and harm to any element would represent harm to the heritage asset. However, areas within the park contribute to its significance and legibility in different ways, and would be affected by the proposed development to differing degrees. In order to consider impact in more detail, it is necessary to identify and characterise the key areas within park, so that the assessment of impact can be more precise.

Plate 28 shows distinct areas of the parkland, identified based on their land-use and historic landscape development. These have been assigned letters A to V and are cross-referenced as such in the following text, which sets out the character and historic significance of each of these areas, and their sensitivity to development within the wider landscape.

##### *Building groups*

The main groups of buildings at Kirklees Hall (K) and Home Farm (L) are critical to the historic, aesthetic and archaeological value of the park as a whole. Home Farm, as successor to Kirklees Priory, represents the core of the historic estate; the surviving group of buildings is of exceptional significance, reflected in their individual designations and enhanced by their group value. These buildings occupy a relatively enclosed setting, surrounded by woodland and gardens, and while highly sensitive to change in the immediate area, are less susceptible to harm through development in the wider landscape beyond the park.



**Plate 28** Kirklees Park, divided into zones

Kirklees Hall (K), with associated gates, piers and garden features represents a later phase of development, which went hand-in-hand with the creation of the designed landscape; this area is the core of the extant park and critical to its significance. The hall and gardens were designed to be seen and experienced within their wider parkland setting; the building occupies a more prominent location in the landscape, on higher ground on the western side of the parkland. As such, views to and from the site contribute to its significance, which is therefore more sensitive to change within the surrounding landscape.

The walled garden (J) is also important to the significance of the park as a whole, as an integral part of its intended design. Due to its nature, the structure is intended to be appreciated from within, and this area is less sensitive to change within the wider landscape; the modern (1970s) house to the immediate south does not contribute to overall character of the parkland.

Park Bottom Cottage and its grounds (N) are of more limited architectural and historic significance, but contribute to the legibility of historic layout. The structure marks the entrance to the park.

Priory Gardens (M) is a modern construction and does not contribute to the legibility or significance of the park. The house has views across zone (S).

#### *Planting and woodland*

The setting of the historic buildings, legibility of the designed landscape, and views to and from the area are dictated by topography, but are also shaped by the planting within the park. Areas of

historic woodland frame the layout of the designed landscape, and provide the setting for historic path networks. Historic maps have allowed the antiquity of various areas of planting to be considered, and their contribution to the significance of the historic park assessed. Those of early 19th-century and earlier date in particular are critical to understanding of the layout of the historic park and how it would have been experienced. These include Nun Bank Wood (A) with the former road terrace and path network; Park Bottom Wood (B), the continuation of the Lawn Wood along the northeastern boundary of the park (C), and the historic planting along northern and southern parts of Nun Brook (D and E).

Nun Bank wood (A) is shown as wooded from the 18th century, and forms a significant boundary to the parkland; within this area the terrace of the old road is clearly legible. The wooded belt along the southern boundary of the park (B) is depicted as early as 1839, and is likely to represent an early area of planting within the park. Lawn Wood, north of Kirklees Hall, is not shown on the 1788 map, but had been partly planted by 1846. Area (C) forms a continuation of this woodland within the park boundary.

Within Nun Bank wood, an area of former formal garden has been identified (I). Although overgrown and no longer fully visible, this zone is of exceptional significance, representing a Scheduled enclosure, within which is sited the Grade II Listed replica Roman watchtower and former formal gardens. This was a key area that was intended to feature in, and provide views of, the park, and would have been an important element in the 20th-century design of the landscape. The area has the potential to make a greater contribution to the experience of the park, but is currently difficult to access and is not clearly legible.

The available plans indicate that the eastern boundary of the park has historically been more open; the pre-park parcels of land are described as carr, which would suggest the presence of wooded wetland – usually willow or alder - which may have persisted along Nun Brook. The land to the south of the park boundary along Nun Brook is shown as wooded from the early 19th century. The dense planting along the southern stretch of Nun Brook (F), within the park, dates from the mid-19th century and screens views that may otherwise have been more open.

The two tree belts (G and H) which span the park are 20th-century in date, following field boundaries that were established in the mid- to late 19th century. As later additions, these are less important to understanding the historic design of the park. They currently frame views across the parkland from Nun Bank to the east, and provide screening from more modern development, but also restrict what would historically have been more extensive views.

#### *Areas of open land within the park*

The northern part of the park (T), between Home Farm and the walled garden is an area of undulating pasture, bounded by woodland. The area contains scattered mature trees, and provides a strong reflection of historic parkland character. This area makes an important contribution to understanding and appreciation of the park as a whole, and provides a tranquil and attractive setting for the important group of Listed Buildings at Home Farm, in particular the more detached Malthouse (HA 4). Generally, views are contained by vegetation and topography, while

some longer distance views to the southeast are afforded from the drive as it passes from the walled garden to Home Farm, between the planted trees.

The northeastern part of the park (S) is bounded to the east by the park wall, which was extended to its current location in the late 19th century, to screen the tramway. This area is currently under pasture and represents a swathe of open landscape with extensive views eastwards. In contrast to the remainder of the park, the eastern boundary is not flanked by woodland, which allows extensive views of the park wall and deer shelter set against the rural countryside beyond. The zone is therefore sensitive to development within the wider landscape.

The land to the immediate southeast of Kirklees Hall (O) incorporates an area of former parkland that was associated with the predecessor to the current hall, but which was subsumed within the larger park in the late 18th and 19th centuries; the earlier boundaries are no longer visible. The field has been ploughed, eroding its legibility as parkland, but this is mitigated to a degree by the survival of mature trees which reflect its former character. This zone provides the immediate visual setting for Kirklees Hall, allowing views towards the building and therefore contributing to appreciation of its architectural and aesthetic value. The land falls away to the southeast, creating long distance views across the rural countryside from the hall and gardens; this zone is also visible in views of the hall from the wider landscape. Development substantially altering these views would harm the setting of the park and Hall, and ability to appreciate its rural context.

The central (P) and southeastern (Q) areas within the park, with lower lying area (R) represent areas of former open parkland, which since the late 19th century have been subdivided to form their current layout, initially by field boundaries and later by tree belts. These zones have historically contained fewer trees, and currently appear as featureless ploughed fields; as such, they contribute less to appreciation of the area as an integral part of the historic park. The topography of areas (P) and (Q), which falls away to the northeast, facilitates views in this direction across the wider Kirklees Estate and its rural surroundings. The planting along Nun Brook (D and F) limits views to the northwest, meaning that these zones do not contribute to the visual setting of Home Farm and Kirklees Hall. The view from the higher ridge within zone (P) would have been appreciable from the Roman replica watchtower as originally constructed, but this is not now possible.

The driveway through the site (U) was established in the 19th century. Although relatively late, and not integral to the original design, this drive contributes to aesthetic value in allowing the experience of entering the park from the south to be appreciated.

Area V lies outside the park but is included as it represents the southern approach. Beyond the boundary of the park, the current approach to the site from the south is largely unremarkable (V); this route was formalised in the late 19th century and formal treatment is only evident once inside the park, where the planted avenue provides a sense of approach when passing through the park towards Kirklees Hall. The approach therefore has some significance as a later element, but is not critical to appreciation of the original 18th-century form of the parkland. A footpath leading east from this southern drive (outside the park) and crossing Nun Brook represents a route that formerly led to the Grey Ox Inn north of Hartshead, and seems to be a functional route rather than an

element of landscape design. Paths through and around the woodland, watchtower and Robin Hood's Grave would have been more important to the way that the landscape was experienced, particularly when the area was more formalised in the 20th century; these are overgrown but not irretrievable.

### 5.2.3 The setting of Kirklees Park and key views

In considering the way that landscape setting contributes to the significance of the Park to be understood and appreciated, particular consideration is given to: the landscape character of the surrounding areas; key views from and within the Park; views of the park from the wider area.

#### *Landscape character*

Beyond the zones within the park boundary, the landscape setting of Kirklees Park contributes to its significance, reflecting the rural, agricultural context in which the park was established. Although the Kirklees Estate is bounded by densely populated and highly industrial areas, the area has a rural character that can be attributed to the retention of the vast proportion of the estate in private hands for 500 years, and the fact that the park was developed as a residence with associated parkland throughout the 18th to 20th centuries. The topography of the estate has allowed this character to be largely retained despite surrounding development; from within the valley of Nun Brook, the spur to the south screens the industrial landscape of the Calder, the railway to the south and the M62 to the west, although a busy road still runs to the south. Goodchild (1983) describes the valley of Nun Brook as 'a self-contained landscape of rural character within the West Yorkshire conurbation'. The landscape of the Kirklees Estate has a tranquil character that enhances the experience of heritage assets within this area, despite proximity to built-up areas. The rising ground to the east and north of Kirklees Park contributes to this significance, representing the rural setting as viewed from within the parkland. Of particular significance is the rising ground towards Hartshead, visible from the ridge close to Castle Hill.

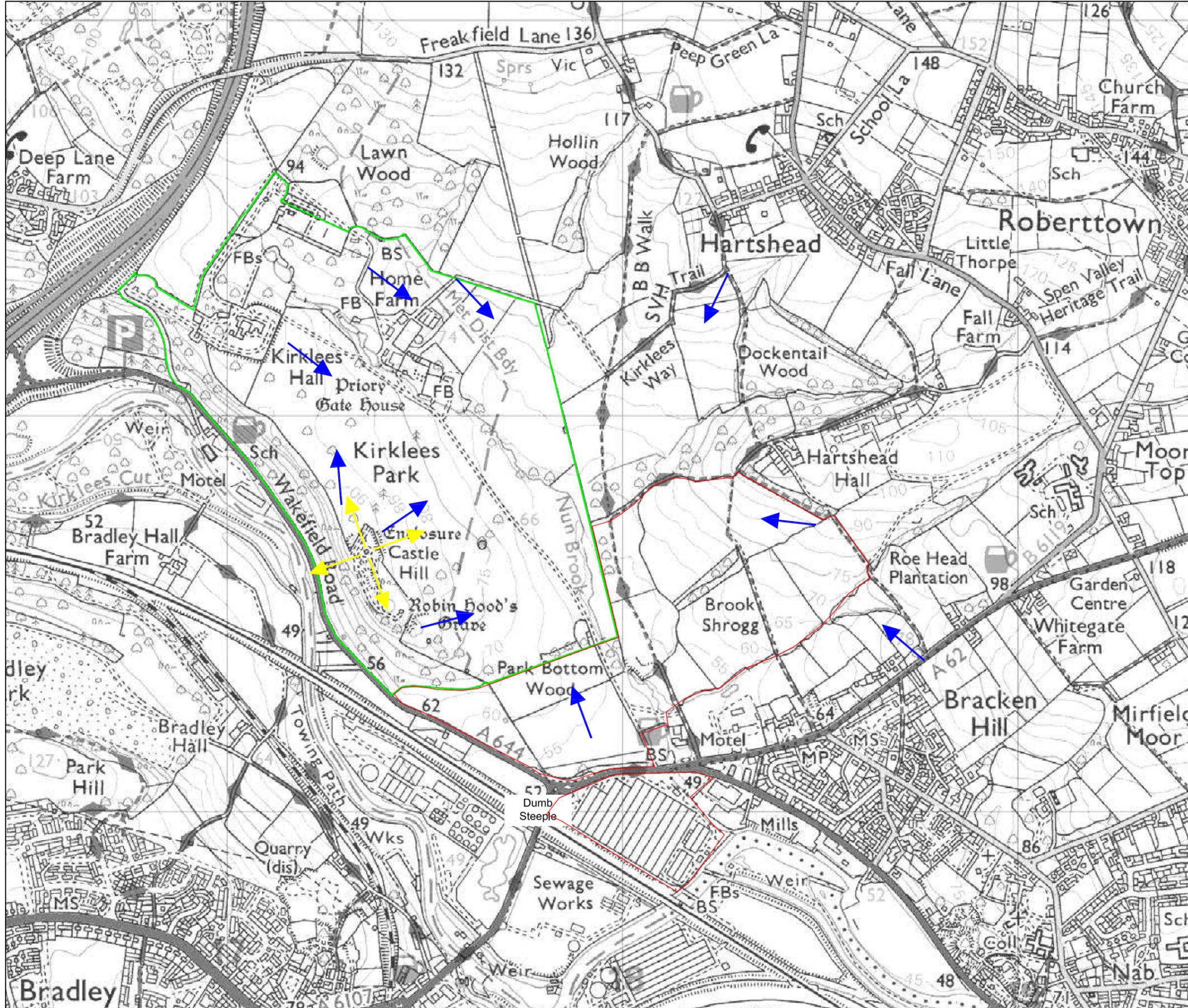
#### *Views within and from the parkland*

Long-distance views across the parkland would have formed part of its design in the late 18th century, generally towards the east where rising ground affords longer distance views across the rural landscape of the wider estate. Views would have been intended from specific points in particular, including Kirklees Hall and later (20th-century) from the watchtower on Castle Hill (Zone I).

Views from the area in front of Kirklees Hall (O) extend to the southeast, towards the tree belts that cross the parkland and which screen or filter more long distance views (Plate 29). Originally, these may have been more extensive. Key views towards the hall are achieved within the parkland from the rising ground north of Castle Hill (O) (Plate 30).



**Plate 29** View from the area in front of Kirklees Hall, looking southeast



-  Views of and from the park, discussed in the text
-  Views from the park (now lost)
-  Proposed site boundary
-  Registered Park and Garden

Key views within the landscape

Scale 1:10000



Figure 4



**Plate 30** View of Kirklees Hall from the south

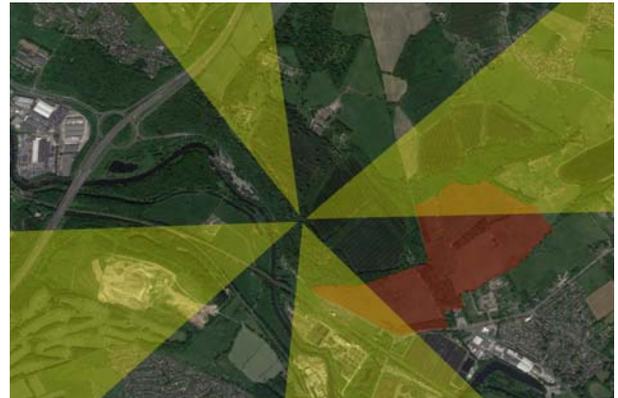
The intended long distance views from the 20th-century formal gardens on Castle Hill are now lost due to vegetation (including Rhododendron that may represent relict planting), but from this area at the top of Nun Bank, the topography affords commanding views of the agricultural landscape towards Hartshead, framed by the tree belts across the park (Plate 31). The historic maps suggest that the watchtower formed a vantage point with views extending out in four directions – to Hartshead in the east, towards the Hall to the north, across the wider Calder Valley to the west and south (Plate 32). The field boundaries now represented by the tree belts were in existence at this date. Although later developments, the tree belts now serve to screen views of modern development, and also frame views from the parkland out to the east.

While views from Robin Hood's Grave are screened by vegetation, extensive views are afforded from the open area close to the monument (Q), including towards the proposed allocation (Plate 33). The historic maps do not indicate that views from Robin Hood's grave were ever intended; the monument is shown in a small clearing, connected to the network of paths.

There are also views across the eastern area of parkland from its northern boundary (S), which includes views of the deer shelter and the boundary, contained to the west by planting along Nun Brook (Plate 34).



**Plate 31** View across the parkland towards Hartshead, framed by the two tree belts



**Plate 32** Key views from the Roman watchtower, as suggested by 20th century formal gardens



**Plate 33** View from the area of Robin Hood's Grave. The proposed allocation occupies the green field beyond the first treeline



**Plate 34** View of the eastern part of the park, from the north boundary wall

Much of the northern part of the park (T) has a more enclosed feel, although there are occasional views across the park from the drive leading from the northern entrance towards Home Farm (Plate 35).

#### *Views of the park*

From rising ground to the east, much of the park is visible, in particular the southwestern closes of the parkland with the dividing tree belts (P and Q, G and H); these views allow the form and extent of the park to be appreciated, at least in part (Plate 36). The majority of the heritage assets within the parkland are not visible from this direction; Home Farm is not visible due to topography and vegetation. Kirklees Hall is often hidden from view by vegetation, but there are glimpsed views, including from the proposed allocation (see Plate 36).

From rising ground towards Hartshead, the southern part of the park can be viewed against the industrial character of the Calder valley (Plate 37).

More immediate views towards the park are afforded from the open ground to the south (V), where the open pasture allows views towards the park boundary wall (Plate 38). None of the parkland within is visible from this direction.

Kirklees Hall appears nestled in the wooded valley from some areas of the Leeds Road; these are infrequent views, glimpsed between properties and hedges as one travels along the road. These include views past Mock Hall (HA 32) and from the end of Far Common Lane (Plate 39).

#### *Associated heritage assets*

Taken together, the survival of hall, park and parkland represent a legible and valuable group of heritage assets which has great cumulative significance. In particular, the buildings of Home Farm represent a unique and highly significant



**Plate 35** View from the north drive to the southeast (Home Farm to the right)



**Plate 36** View of the park (red outline) from the eastern boundary of the allocation, with glimpsed views of Kirklees Hall



**Plate 37** View of the southern park (red outline) from the rising ground towards Hartshead, looking south



**Plate 38** Southern boundary of the park

group of buildings. The clustering of ten Listed Buildings (two Grade I, four Grade II\* and four Grade II) is rare in a rural context, and together the buildings form an exceptional group of post-medieval buildings which together represent the development of an agricultural estate during the post-Dissolution period. The condition of these buildings is, however, is deteriorating, which threatens to erode this significance.



**Plate 39** Glimpsed view of the Hall beyond Mock Hall

#### 5.2.4 Sensitivity of Kirklees Park to change

The survival of Kirklees Park is largely due to the retention of the wider estate in private ownership, which has limited development within the bounds of the park and in its immediate surroundings. The integrity and legibility of the park, and its rural setting, could potentially be harmed through inappropriate development in the immediate area.

The removal or direct harm to any elements of the park would degrade its significance as a heritage asset. Clearly this would be the case regarding designated heritage assets but this would also apply to non-designated assets, most notably the boundary wall which encloses the deer park, which maintains legibility and integrity of the 18th- and 19th-century layout. External elements, including the approach from the south, also add to understanding of historic layout.

The parkland provides a tranquil and open area from which the historic buildings within it can be experienced. Inappropriate development within the immediate vicinity would be harmful to the significance of the Park as a whole, as it would harm ability to appreciate these aspects of significance.

Development of areas beyond the parkland that features in views of and from the park would harm the setting of the park, and ability to appreciate its historic context and aesthetic value. The topography of the park, and specifically the spur to the south, means that changes beyond the Nun Bank scarp and the area to the south would have no visual impact on the park, and that the key areas of sensitivity are to the east and north. Those areas which would be most susceptible to development within the wider area are those from which the most extensive views are achieved.

#### 5.2.5 Contribution of the proposed allocation to the setting of Kirklees Park

The proposed allocation lies within the wider Kirklees Estate, but does not contain heritage assets directly associated with the park or its development. The allocation consists of rural landscape and woodland, and its contribution to the setting of the park is primarily visual, dictated by the extent to which it features in views of and from the different areas of the park.

##### *Contribution to views from Kirklees Park*

The eastern part of the proposed allocation currently forms part of the rural landscape as seen from the following areas of the park:

The proposed allocation makes a very limited contribution to views from Kirklees Hall (K). The allocation is not visible at ground level or from the gardens, and although a ZVI indicated that elevated land within the proposed allocation may be visible from rooms at first-floor level, subsequent visualisations prepared in January 2018 have indicated this would not be the case (see Visualisations).



**Plate 40** View of the proposed allocation from area Q

The proposed allocation site is visible from the elevated land at the western side of area Q, and as such makes a significant contribution to this view. In particular, the rising ground in the northern part of the proposed allocation features in views from this area; the lower lying part of the allocation is screened by vegetation (Plate 40).



**Plate 41** View of the proposed allocation from area T

The proposed allocation lies beyond the park boundary in views across area S. Currently, the allocation and trees within it combine in the view with other wooded areas beyond the park boundary (see Plate 34; allocation lies in trees to the left).

The proposed allocation is screened from much of area T by the falling topography and vegetation, but there are glimpsed views of the site from the drive; this makes some limited contribution to the character of this area, which is generally more enclosed (Plate 41).

#### *Views of Kirklees Park*

Views of the park itself can be achieved from within the boundary of the proposed allocation (see Plate 36), therefore contributing to ability to appreciate its extent and layout from the surrounding area.

Zone V is included in discussion of the park, but lies outside its boundary. This zone is included within the allocation, and its currently open state facilitates views of the southern park boundary.

### 5.3 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Few finds of archaeological significance have been encountered within the proposed allocation, and so the direct impact of the development is difficult to ascertain without further evaluation. The close proximity of the possible Iron Age camp at Castle Hill may indicate Iron Age activity in the area, while the presence of well-preserved Roman ceramic (HA 99) may be an indication of Roman settlement within the area.

The site is likely to have been agricultural land throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, and there may be features relating to water management along Nun Brook, associated with the priory (HA 123).

From 1893, there was a colliery adjacent to Nun Brook (HA 171), and evidence for the colliery, and associated tramway (HA 172), may survive below ground within the area. The maps indicate a building to the west of Nun Brook which may also be represented by below-ground remains (HA 174).

## 6.0 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

The design process for the proposed Cooper Bridge development is ongoing, and the emerging masterplan has been prepared as part of an iterative process as the successive drafts of the Heritage Assessment have been prepared.

### 6.1 ASSESSMENT OF DIRECT IMPACT

Table 2 sets out the potential direct physical impact of development within the proposed allocation, which is limited to those heritage assets which fall within the boundary of the site. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that any heritage assets lying within the boundary of the development site would be totally removed, unless the preliminary proposals state otherwise.

Table 2 Assessment of direct physical impact of preliminary proposals

CHA No	Name	Signif.	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Potential harm to significance
27	Dumb Steeple	B	The proposed development would require the removal of the monument, which is not in its original position.	Substantial
171	Three Nuns Pit	D	The proposed development would potentially remove all below-ground remains relating to the pit.	Substantial
172	Tramway	C	The proposed development would potentially remove a proportion of the tramway.	Moderate
174	Building at foot of Nun Bank	D	The proposed development would potentially remove all below-ground remains relating to the building.	Substantial

Heritage assets within the boundary of the proposed allocation would be directly impacted by the proposed development, which would either remove, or substantially alter their physical fabric.

The only designated asset within this area is the Grade II Listed Dumb Steeple (HA 27), which would have to be moved from its current location to accommodate changes to road layout. The monument is historically identified with a Luddite uprising, therefore marking a significant event in local history within the landscape. However, the stone has already been moved from its original position and so its current location is not critical to its significance. If the stone is removed altogether, the considerable significance would be substantially harmed, but if the stone is repositioned within the proposed development, in approximately the same area, and in a manner

that allows its historical and architectural significance to be appreciated, then impact on significance could be considered **slight**. An associated plaque would need to be re-sited or replaced.

Below-ground remains relating to Three Nuns Pit (HA 171) and associated tramway (HA 172), and to the building to the west of the foot of Nun Brook (HA 174) have archaeological interest that would be removed by the development. The significance of these assets lies in the evidence that they provide on previous land use, and without mitigation, this could be lost.

## 6.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT ON SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

### 6.2.1 Scoping assessment to inform emerging masterplan

To inform the design process, an initial scoping exercise was undertaken to assess whether the development within the proposed allocation boundary would affect the attributes of setting for each of the heritage assets within the area. Table 3 sets out those attributes of the setting of heritage assets that would potentially be harmed by unmitigated development within the allocation area. Where heritage assets, or attributes of setting, are not included, the scoping exercise identified no potential impact.

Table 3 Assessment of potential impact on the setting of heritage assets

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
1	Castle Hill	A	<b>Views from the asset</b>	Important/ potential	Currently the dense vegetation on Castle Hill limits views, but if opened out views may include the development. Historic views would have extended towards Hartshead
			<b>Views of the asset</b>	Contributes/ potential	Views towards the asset from areas to the east would include the development
4	Double-aisled barn to NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse: 15th century barn	A	<b>Views of and from the asset –</b> Views are limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes.	Important	Potential glimpsed views of the development through trees, to be confirmed by further assessment. If visible, this would be glimpsed through trees.
			<b>Surrounding landscape character</b>	Critical	Potential impact of increased noise from traffic and activities associated with an employment area.
5	Home Farm Building No 9: Malthouse	A	<b>Surrounding landscape character</b>	Critical	Potential impact of increased noise from traffic and activities associated with an employment area.
6	Kirklees Hall	A	<b>Formal design</b>	Critical	Potential impact on the late 19th-century approach to the south entrance into the park. Design within the park would not be changed.

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
			<p><b>Views from the asset</b> – The designed landscape includes ha-ha which draws views from the Hall across parkland. Surrounding gardens provide the setting from which the hall was intended to be viewed.</p>	Critical	<p>Views from land immediately adjacent to the house are likely to be screened by tree belts.</p> <p>A ZVI prepared for the assessment indicates that the proposed allocation would be visible from first floor rooms.</p>
			<p><b>Views of the asset</b> – The surrounding gardens provide the setting from which the hall was intended to be viewed. The hall can also be viewed from some distance, with surrounding parkland providing an attractive backdrop.</p>	Critical	<p>Views of the hall from the east may be interrupted by the new development, but key views from the immediate park are not likely to be affected.</p>
			<p><b>Visual dominance</b> – although not a prominent topographic location, the upper storeys of the Hall can be viewed from some distance.</p>	Important	<p>Hall is prominent only in distant views from the east. The development might intrude slightly on these views but would not dominate or mask. [to confirm]</p>
			<p><b>Surrounding landscape character</b> – Kirklees Park provides a sense of the historic setting of building, and an attractive and tranquil setting. The M62 can be heard from the area.</p>	Critical	<p>The parkland and garden setting of the Hall would not be affected, but the loss of green space to the east would affect wider rural context as seen from this higher ground</p>
7	Two cell house: Home Farm Building No 6	A	<b>Surrounding landscape character</b>	Contributes	Potentially an increased noise from traffic and the activities associated with an employment area [to be confirmed].
8	Single aisled cow house	A	<p><b>Views of and from the asset</b> – Views are generally limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes. However, the open landscape to the southeast can be seen from the rear of the building.</p>	Important	<p>There may be glimpsed views of the development through the existing tree belts.</p>
			<b>Surrounding landscape character</b>	Contributes	Potential impact of increased noise from traffic and activities associated with an employment area.
9	Home Farm Building No. 7: L-shaped aisled barn	A	<p><b>Views of and from the asset</b> – Views generally limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes. However, the open landscape to the southeast can be seen from the rear of the building.</p>	Important	<p>Views from rear likely to be screened by vegetation.</p>
			<b>Surrounding landscape character</b>	Contributes	Potential impact of increased noise from traffic and activities associated with an employment area.

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
10	Home Farm, Priory gatehouse	A	<b>Views of and from the asset</b> – Distant views north and west are limited to intervisibility with the other buildings of Home Farm, while to the south views are constrained by the rapidly rising topography. Views to the southeast more open aspect towards the site of the former main monastic complex	Important	The development would potentially be glimpsed beyond the trees.
			<b>Surrounding landscape character</b>	Contributes	Potential impact of increased noise from traffic and activities associated with an employment area.
14	4-bay barn to NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse: Home Farm Building No 4	B(A)	<b>Views of and from the asset</b> – Views are generally limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes. However, the open landscape to the southeast can be seen from the northeast end of the building.	Important	Views from the asset screened by buildings and trees, and if the development is visible it will be glimpsed through trees.
			<b>Surrounding landscape character</b>	Contributes	Potential impact of increased noise from traffic and activities associated with an employment area to be confirmed.
15	Five bay barn NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	B(A)	<b>Views of and from the asset</b> – Views are generally limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes. However, the open landscape to the southeast can be seen from the northeast end of the building.	Important	Views towards the development largely screened by buildings; there may be glimpsed views through trees.
			<b>Surrounding landscape character</b>	Contributes	Potential impact of increased noise from traffic and activities associated with an employment area to be confirmed.
16	Two-storey gabled building: Home Farm Building No. 5 (former dovecote)	B	<b>Views of and from the asset</b> – The asset is masked amongst other historic and modern farm buildings to the northeast and southeast, which also provide its immediate setting. Views are generally limited to and from the asset to adjacent buildings and access routes. However, the open landscape to the southeast can be seen from the southwest end of the building.	Important	Views of the development may be glimpsed through trees and buildings.
			<b>Surrounding landscape character</b>	Contributes	Potential impact of increased noise from traffic and activities associated with an employment area to be confirmed.
17	Cart shed: Home Farm Building No 8	B	<b>Surrounding landscape character</b>	Contributes	Potential impact of increased noise from traffic and activities associated with an employment area to be confirmed.

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
18	Walls enclosing former orchard of Kirklees Priory	B	<b>Views of and from the asset</b> – Within the walls of the asset views are very limited. Externally there is intervisibility with the Home Farm buildings to the northwest. Views to and from the asset are masked by trees and topography to the southwest. Modern house to the southeast limits views to and from the asset, although there is intervisibility with deer house (HA 167).	Important	Views from the asset limited, but views of the asset from the west and northwest may include views of the development.
			<b>Surrounding landscape character</b>	Contributes	Potential impact of increased noise from traffic and activities associated with an employment area to be confirmed.
22	Sundial on terrace by Kirklees Hall	B	<b>Views of the asset</b>	Critical	Development may possibly glimpsed through trees from the terrace
23	Robin Hood's Grave	B	<b>Views of and from the asset</b> – Incorporated into the Kirklees Park designed landscape, as a feature of interest, probably affording views across parkland.	Contributes/potential	Views currently limited by tree cover, but if cleared would be affected by the development.
27	Dumb Steeple	B	<b>Communications</b> – situated on historic communication routes. This location is likely to have influenced the choice of the site as a meeting point for Luddites, and the possible location of the precursor medieval sanctuary. The Dumb Steeple was moved to current location from a roundabout after the 1960s.	Important	Not in original location, and so repositioning within immediate landscape will have only slight impact
			<b>Views of the asset</b> – situated in an unremarkable location by the roadside, and visible as pedestrians and drivers approach or cross the road.	Potential	Not in original setting. More sympathetic repositioning could enhance setting.
30	Yew Tree	B	<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> – Open, agricultural land to the north, beyond the Grace Landscapes premises, reflects original rural setting.	Important	Character of the landscape would be altered significantly by proposed works
			<b>Views of the asset</b> – view of the building appear contained by mature gardens, which allow the aesthetic/architectural value to be appreciated. The open landscape beyond, if glimpsed beyond trees, would provide a rural backdrop and reflect original setting.	Important	Views of the asset may be affected

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
31	Barn by Yew Tree	B	<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> – Open, agricultural land to the north, beyond the Grace Landscapes premises, reflects original rural setting.	Important	Character of the landscape would be altered significantly by proposed works
			<b>Views of the asset</b> – view of the building appear contained by mature gardens, which allow the aesthetic/architectural value to be appreciated. The open landscape beyond, if glimpsed beyond trees, would provide a rural backdrop and reflect original setting.	Important	Views of the asset may be affected
32	Mock Hall	B	<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> – Open, agricultural land to the north reflects original rural setting.	Important	Character of the landscape would be altered significantly by proposed works
			<b>Views of the asset</b> – the open landscape to the north provides an attractive backdrop for the building when viewed from the south.	Important	Views of the asset would be affected
33	Barn by Mock Hall	B	<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> – Open, agricultural land to the north reflects original rural setting.	Important	Character of the landscape would be altered significantly by proposed works
			<b>Views of the asset</b> – the open landscape to the north provides an attractive backdrop for the building when viewed from the south.	Important	Views of the asset would be affected
36	Parkinhole	B	<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> – Open, agricultural land of the Kirklees Estate reflects original rural setting.	Contributes	The development may be visible but at a distance
115	Kirklees Park	B	<b>Surrounding landscape character</b> – rural landscape of Kirklees Estate reflects historic character in which Park was created.	Important	New development would alter the landscape character, including possible increase in noise through increased traffic

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
			<p><b>Views from the asset</b> – Views looking outward from the park vary, and are limited to the south and west by the topography and woodland, to the north by Lawn Wood, to east by two tree belts which cross the park. Distant views of the villages of Hartshead and Moor Top are possible from Kirklees Hall (see Section 5.2.2)</p>	Contributes	<p>Views from most of the Park would be screened by treebelts and topography. The proposed development would potentially affect views from the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (T) northern part of the park (drive only) – higher, eastern part of the development would be visible</li> <li>- (S) northeastern part of the park – higher, eastern part of the development may be visible</li> <li>- (Q) southern part of the park – most of eastern half of the development would be visible</li> <li>- (I) now lost, but elevated areas may feature in views from Roman watchtower, if restored</li> </ul>
			<p><b>Views of the asset</b> – the parkland can be viewed from high ground to the east, and the southern boundary is legible from the road to the south</p>	Contributes	<p>Views of the park from the Leeds Road may include the development. The proposed development would affect views of the parkland boundary from the south Views from the allocation would be lost</p>
163	Nunbrook House	C	<p><b>Surrounding landscape character</b> – Open, agricultural land to the north reflects original rural setting.</p>	Important	Character of the landscape would be altered significantly by proposed works
			<p><b>Views of the asset</b> – the open landscape to the north provides an attractive backdrop for the building when viewed from the south.</p>	Important	Views of the asset would be affected
166	Deer Park Wall	B	<p><b>Views of the asset</b> – Visible within the surrounding landscape, and visible from both within and beyond the Park (particularly on the east side).</p>	Important	Views towards the wall would include or be obscured by the development. Opportunities to enhance condition and legibility
167	Deer House	B	<p><b>Views of the asset</b> – intended to be viewed from the west. The building has a simple, functional appearance, relieved by open segmental arches.</p>	Contributes	Views of the deer house may include the development
168	The Cottage	C	<p><b>Other heritage assets/functional relationships</b> – Situated adjacent to the deer park boundary in close proximity to the southeastern entrance, reflecting original function.</p>	Critical	The original access to the site from the south would be altered.

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
172	Tramway	D	<b>Other heritage assets</b> – Set with the location of Three Nuns Pit, although neither tramway nor pit are extant which limits contribution to significance.	Contributes	Location of Three Nuns Pit would also be removed
			<b>Association with other heritage assets</b> – part of wider industrial heritage.	Important	Wider associations would be unchanged, but immediate link with Three Nuns Pit would be lost
173	Replica Roman watchtower	B	<b>Views from and to the asset</b> – intended to be seen within the landscape, and to provide a viewpoint, both integral to the original significance of the asset, but now limited due to dilapidation. Restoration, if possible, or increased interpretation to the public, would enhance significance.	Potential	Views from the asset are no longer possible, but would have been important, and if ever restored may be intruded upon by the proposals

### Summary of potential impact

In summary, unmitigated design within the proposed allocation boundary has the potential to affect the following:

- Views from the park across the rural countryside. This is particularly the case from the southeastern part of the park, where views are directly afforded towards the proposed development site. Inappropriate design would erode landscape character and harm setting of Kirklees Park.
- Views towards Kirklees Park from the higher ground to the east, potentially including individual elements such as Castle Hill and Kirklees Hall. Development within the proposed allocation would be visible in these views and therefore affect landscape character and ability to appreciate the form of the park;
- Views towards the park boundary from land to the south, where the enclosing wall and woodland provide a clear boundary to the park and enhance legibility of the site;
- Views of the park and Kirklees Hall from the Leeds Road, which would include the proposed development;
- Views from individual heritage assets. In the majority of cases views would be screened; where visible, the development would potentially be glimpsed beyond the tree belts within the park if at all (Home Farm, Kirklees Hall) and impact would be negligible.
- Legibility of the approach to the Park from the south; the 19th-century route into the park lies within the proposed allocation.
- Views of Listed Buildings along Leeds Road. Views towards these buildings could feature the proposed development and appreciation of their rural setting would be affected;
- Tranquillity and rural character of the surrounding landscape. An increase in noise from activity and traffic has been flagged as a potential impact.
- Setting of the Dumb Steeple. The Grade II Listed building is not in its original location, and so relocation will have considerable impact on setting.

## 6.2.2 Recommendations to reduce impact on setting

In order to address the potential harm set out in Table 3, the following recommendations were made to inform development of the masterplan:

- **development to reflect the historic grain of the landscape** – if development occurs within the allocation boundary, there would be a loss of green space to the east of the park, and buildings would feature in formerly open views. The masterplan aims to ensure that the development sits comfortably within the historic landscape. A study of historic field boundaries as shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map has been used to inform the division of units, in particular across the upper slopes of the development area, so that the development follows the grain of the rural landscape, particularly when viewed from the parkland to the west. Terracing, and planting along these former boundaries, with retention of woodland, is intended soften the visual impact of the development.
- **reduction of levels to create plateaux and appropriate building heights** – smaller units have been employed on upper slopes, and larger, taller buildings on lower ground where they would be masked by topography and vegetation. The area to the immediate east of the park is low lying and is not visible from much of the park, including elevated land at Nun Bank and Kirklees Hall. This area therefore has the capacity to accommodate development of a larger scale. When viewed from the north, these buildings would be seen against the backdrop of industry within the valley bottom.
- **retention of a buffer zone along the eastern park boundary**, to allow for the legibility of the form and boundary of Kirklees Park to be appreciated from the wider area, and to minimise harm to views from within the parkland;
- **appropriate design to the south of Kirklees Park**. The access route into the development would pass to the south of the boundary wall of Kirklees Park. Smaller units have been positioned along the western part of the south boundary of the park, and the access road has been designed to follow the alignment of the park wall. With an appropriately landscaped offset, this will enhance legibility of the park boundary, and will allow the park wall and features within it (for example the arch over Nun Brook) to be appreciated and understood on the approach to the new development;
- **retention of the southern approach to the park as a green way and pedestrian/cycle route**. This route cannot practicably be used as the vehicular entrance to the development. The approach was formalised in the latter part of the 19th century and is therefore not integral to the historic design of the park, but has some significance as an early approach to the site. Retention as a green, planted approach to the site used by pedestrians and cyclists will retain legibility of this element of the landscape;
- **retention and enhancement of woodland along Nun Brook and Brook Shroff** to break up the development in long distance views, preserve any features associated with the brook, and follow the grain of the historic rural landscape;
- **strengthening of planting within the parkland** will ensure that glimpsed views from heritage assets within the park, including Home Farm and Kirklees Hall, would not be harmed. Such planting should be informed by a Conservation Plan for the Park to ensure that it does not detract from the designed landscape;

- **careful consideration of the location of noise-generating activities** to avoid undue increases in noise levels and change to tranquil character;
- **appropriate planting along the northern and southern boundaries of the development** to create a wooded backdrop to properties along Leeds Road, and views across the parkland and deer house, to retain a rural aspect;
- **appropriate setting for the Dumb Steeple** to be included in the design, to improve on its current setting, and retain elements of location which reflect its historical significance;
- **a lighting strategy** should be put in place as part of the design of the development, to reduce the impact of light pollution on the setting of heritage assets within the rural landscape.

### 6.2.3 Development of the emerging masterplan (Revision F)

A masterplan was developed incorporating these recommendations (Revision F). An initial assessment of potential impact was undertaken using a series of five viewpoints (see **Visualisation Production**, Appendix C). Table 4 presents an assessment of impact based on these viewpoints.

- VP1 Hartshead
- VP2 Leeds Road
- VP3 Park close to Robin Hood's Grave
- VP4 Kirklees Hall
- VP5 Northern edge of the park

The assessment set out in Table 4 was then used to inform ways to reduce or mitigate harm (Section 6.2.4), which were then incorporated in a further revision of the masterplan (Revision H), which is the latest version to date. The potential impact of Revision H was then assessed, using a series of additional viewpoints (Section 6.2.5 and Table 5).

Table 4 Assessment of impact – Masterplan Revision F (without planting or mitigation)

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
1	Castle Hill	A	Views from the asset	Important/potential	<b>No change/negligible.</b> Currently masked by vegetation. If views to the E are opened out, they are likely to be screened by the southern tree belt and would not be affected. Views to Hartshead retained.
			Views of the asset	Contributes/potential	<b>Moderate.</b> Photomontages from VP1 and 2 show that the development would be visible in panoramic views of the hill but that the monument location rises above the level of proposed development and would remain visible. Views from within the proposed allocation would be obscured by the buildings in the NE corner of the proposed allocation. Views towards Castle Hill from Kirklees Hall would not be affected (VP 4).
4	Double-aisled barn	A	Views of and from the asset	Important	<b>Negligible.</b> Any glimpsed views could be mitigated by appropriate planting within the development site

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
			Surrounding landscape character	Critical	<b>Negligible/slight.</b> The proposed units lie at a distance from Home Farm. Noise levels to be confirmed but unlikely to have a significant impact on rural setting.
5	Home Farm Building No 9: Malthouse	A	Surrounding landscape character	Critical	<b>Negligible/slight.</b> The proposed units lie at a distance from Home Farm. Noise levels to be confirmed but unlikely to have a significant impact on rural setting.
6	Kirklees Hall	A	Formal design	Critical	<b>No change.</b> No change to formal design around the Hall.
			Views from the asset	Critical	<b>Slight/Moderate</b> VP4 photomontage shows that the development would be screened by existing treebelts from the front of the hall. ZVI suggested development within the proposed allocation (land above 55m AOD) may be visible from the upper storeys of the Hall. <i>Additional VP prepared to assess Revision H, see Table 5 showed the development would not be visible</i>
			Views of the asset	Critical	<b>Moderate.</b> Immediate views of the hall would not be affected. Views of the hall from the allocation site would be lost. Views of the hall across rural countryside from Leeds Road would include buildings along the southern edge of the development (VP2)
			Visual dominance	Important	<b>Moderate.</b> Views of the hall across rural countryside would include the development, but the hall would still be seen above the development from high ground, with areas of parkland visible. Impression of topographic location would not be lost (VP2)
			Surrounding landscape character	Critical	<b>Negligible.</b> The impression of rural character as perceived from the hall would not be harmed.
7	Two cell house: Home Farm Building No 6	A	Surrounding landscape character	Contributes	<b>Negligible/slight.</b> The proposed units lie at a distance from Home Farm. Noise levels to be confirmed but unlikely to have a significant impact on rural setting.
8	Single aisled cow house	A	Views of and from the asset	Important	<b>Negligible.</b> Any glimpsed views could be mitigated by appropriate planting within the development site
			Surrounding landscape character	Contributes	<b>Negligible/slight.</b> The proposed units lie at a distance from Home Farm. Noise levels to be confirmed but unlikely to have a significant impact on rural setting.
9	Home Farm Building No. 7: L-shaped aisled barn	A	Views of and from the asset	Important	<b>Negligible.</b> Any glimpsed views could be mitigated by appropriate planting within the development site
			Surrounding landscape character	Contributes	<b>Negligible/slight.</b> The proposed units lie at a distance from Home Farm. Noise levels to be confirmed but unlikely to have a significant impact on rural setting.
10	Home Farm, Priory	A	Views of and from the asset	Important	<b>Negligible.</b> Any glimpsed views could be mitigated by appropriate planting within the development site

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
	gatehouse		Surrounding landscape character	Contributes	<b>Negligible/slight.</b> The proposed units lie at a distance from Home Farm. Noise levels to be confirmed but unlikely to have a significant impact on rural setting.
14	4-bay barn to NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse: Home Farm Building No 4	B(A)	Views of and from the asset	Important	<b>Negligible.</b> Any glimpsed views could be mitigated by appropriate planting within the development site
			Surrounding landscape character	Contributes	<b>Negligible/slight.</b> The proposed units lie at a distance from Home Farm. Noise levels to be confirmed but unlikely to have a significant impact on rural setting.
15	Five bay barn NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	B(A)	Views of and from the asset	Important	<b>Negligible.</b> Any glimpsed views could be mitigated by appropriate planting within the development site
			Surrounding landscape character	Contributes	<b>Negligible/slight.</b> The proposed units lie at a distance from Home Farm. Noise levels to be confirmed but unlikely to have a significant impact on rural setting.
16	Two-storey gabled building: Home Farm Building No. 5 (former dovecote)	B	Views of and from the asset	Important	<b>Negligible.</b> Any glimpsed views could be mitigated by appropriate planting within the development site
			Surrounding landscape character	Contributes	<b>Negligible/slight.</b> The proposed units lie at a distance from Home Farm. Noise levels to be confirmed but unlikely to have a significant impact on rural setting.
17	Cart shed: Home Farm Building No 8	B	Surrounding landscape character	Contributes	<b>Negligible/slight.</b> The proposed units lie at a distance from Home Farm. Noise levels to be confirmed but unlikely to have a significant impact on rural setting.
18	Walls enclosing former orchard of Kirklees Priory	B	Views of and from the asset	Important	<b>Negligible.</b> Any glimpsed views could be mitigated by appropriate planting within the development site
			Surrounding landscape character	Contributes	<b>Negligible/slight.</b> The proposed units lie at a distance from Home Farm. Noise levels to be confirmed but unlikely to have a significant impact on rural setting.
22	Sundial on terrace by Kirklees Hall	B	Views of the asset	Critical	<b>No change.</b> VP4 shows that the development would not affect views of the asset.
23	Robin Hood's Grave	B	Views of and from the asset	Contributes/potential	<b>No change.</b> No change to current views of and from the monument. Historic evidence does not suggest long-distance views were intended.
27	Dumb Steeple	B	Communications	Important	<b>No change/beneficial</b> Not in original location, and so repositioning within immediate landscape will have only slight impact
			Views of the asset	Potential	<b>No change/beneficial</b> Not in original setting. More sympathetic repositioning could enhance setting.
30	Yew Tree	B	Surrounding landscape character	Important	<b>Moderate</b> – Yew Tree is currently set with surrounding mature gardens. There may be an impact on the landscape character to the rear, if viewed beyond the mature gardens.

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
			Views of the asset	Important	<b>Moderate</b> – views towards the building would not be directly affected, but the development may be glimpsed beyond the gardens.
31	Barn by Yew Tree	B	Surrounding landscape character	Important	<b>Moderate</b> – There may be an impact on the landscape character to the rear, if viewed beyond the mature gardens.
			Views of the asset	Important	<b>Moderate</b> – views towards the building would not be directly affected; the rural backdrop would be affected by the proposed development
32	Mock Hall	B	Surrounding landscape character	Important	<b>Moderate</b> – There may be a visual impact on the landscape character to the rear of the building, through loss of open fields. <i>Additional VP prepared to assess Revision H, see Table 5</i>
			Views of the asset	Important	<b>Moderate</b> – views towards the building would not be directly affected; the rural backdrop would be affected by the proposed development but appropriate planting and topography should mitigate and soften impact <i>Additional VP prepared to assess Revision H, see Table 5</i>
33	Barn by Mock Hall	B	Surrounding landscape character	Important	<b>Moderate</b> – There could potentially be a significant impact on the landscape character to the rear of the building, through loss of open fields. <i>Additional VP prepared to assess Revision H, see Table 5</i>
			Views of the asset.	Important	<b>Moderate</b> – views towards the building would not be directly affected; the rural backdrop would be affected by the proposed development . <i>Additional VP prepared to assess Revision H, see Table 5</i>
36	Parkinhole	B	Surrounding landscape character	Contributes	<b>Slight</b> – views towards the building would not be directly affected; the rural backdrop would be affected by the proposed development but appropriate planting and topography should mitigate and soften impact.
115	Kirklees Park	B	Surrounding landscape character	Important	<b>Moderate-substantial</b> – the proposed development would involve removal of a tract of rural landscape. Large areas of rural landscape adjacent to, and visible from, the Park would be unchanged.

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
			Views from the asset	Contributes	<p>Impact would vary as one moves around the park. Those areas which would see impact on views would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (T) northern part of the park (drive) – buildings in the NE corner of the of the allocation would be visible between wooded blocks. Impact on view assessed as <b>moderate</b>.</li> <li>- (S) northeastern part of the park – buildings in NE corner of the allocation may be visible. See VP5. Impact on this view would be <b>moderate</b>.</li> <li>- (Q) southern part of the park – buildings across the allocation would be visible in view (VP3). Impact on this view would be <b>substantial</b>.</li> <li>- (I) now lost, but elevated areas may feature in views from Roman watchtower, if restored.</li> </ul> <p>Views from the remaining areas of the park would be unaffected.</p>
			Views of the asset	Contributes	<p>The proposed allocation would affect views of the park from the east and from the south:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from the east, views from the proposed allocation would be lost; impact on these specific views would be <b>substantial</b></li> <li>- views of the park from land towards Hartshead would include development (VP1). The extent and character of the park would be visible, but the rural setting would be altered, particularly by the proposed larger units close to the park boundary. Impact is assessed as <b>moderate-substantial</b>.</li> <li>- views of the park from areas east of the allocation would include views the development, and the ability to appreciate the extent and character of the park would not be lost; impact on these views after screening would be <b>moderate</b> (VP2)</li> <li>- more distant views of the park from Leeds Road may include glimpsed views of the development, but the legibility of the park within the landscape would be retained. Impact is assessed as <b>slight-moderate</b>.</li> <li>- impact on views of the park boundary from the south would be <b>substantial</b></li> </ul>
163	Nunbrook House	C	Surrounding landscape character	Important	<b>Substantial</b> - character of the landscape would be altered significantly by proposed works
			Views of the asset	Important	<b>Substantial</b> - Views of the asset would be affected
166	Deer Park Wall	B	Views of the asset	Important	<b>Substantial</b> – views of the park wall from the development area to the south would be lost. The design has ensured an offset from the southern park boundary, which will retain legibility of the wall.
167	Deer House	B	Views of the asset	Contributes	<b>Negligible</b> – VP5 demonstrates that views of the deer house from the N would be retained against a rural backdrop. Views from the west are also unlikely to be affected by the proposals.

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact on attribute of setting
168	The Cottage	C	Other heritage assets/functional relationships	Critical	<b>Slight</b> – the setting within the Park would not be affected; approach from outside would be altered by new development
172	Tramway	D	Other heritage assets	Contributes	<b>Moderate</b> - Location of Three Nuns Pit would also be removed
			Association with other heritage assets	Important	<b>Moderate</b> - Wider associations would be unchanged, but immediate link with Three Nuns Pit would be lost
173	Replica Roman watchtower	B	Views from and to the asset	Potential	<p><b>No change/Not known.</b> Currently no views are afforded from the watchtower and the development would not change this. Future opening out would restore long distance views, which may include glimpsed views of the development beyond or over the tree belts; this impact cannot be assessed fully.</p> <p><i>Additional visuals prepared to assess Revision H, see Table 5</i></p>

#### 6.2.4 Measures to reduce or remove harm

In order to reduce the levels of harm identified in Table 4, the masterplan was subsequently revised to incorporate the following measures:

- The heights of Units 7, 8 and 9 were reduced to minimise impact on views from the north;
- The height of Unit 5 was reduced, to address visual impact as seen from the north and east;
- Unit 16 was moved and realigned, to reduce impact on the landscape as seen from Kirklees Park;
- Structural planting was included in the masterplan within and around the site, in key areas where the visual impact was greatest;
- A buffer zone was established along the southern boundary of the deerpark to enhance legibility

#### 6.2.5 Assessment of revised masterplan (Revision H)

Following consultation with Historic England, a further 8 viewpoints (VP 6-13) and two ZVIs were agreed. Visualisations were prepared based on the revised masterplan (Revision H), which are included in the **Visualisation Production** report. These show the potential impact at Year 1 and Year 10, to allow the impact of screening to be assessed. Following a further phase of consultation with Historic England, a series of five more viewpoints were added (VP 14-18; **Visualisations Production, Appendix E**).

- VP1 Hartshead
- VP2 Leeds Road
- VP3 Park close to Robin Hood's Grave

- VP4 Kirklees Hall
- VP5 Northern edge of the park
- VP6 South of Hartshead Hall Wood
- VP7 Fall Lane
- VP8 Southern end of Far Common Road
- VP9 Entrance to Mock Hall Farm
- VP10 View along the entrance driveway to the south of the park
- VP11 Edge of Nun Bank Wood
- VP12 Deer Park Field
- VP13 North side of Brook Shrogg Wood
- VP14 Land to the rear of Mock Hall
- VP15 A644 Leeds Road, at entrance to service depot
- VP16 Land to the south of Kirklees Park, looking north
- VP17 Top of Roman watchtower
- VP18 Kirklees Hall – first floor level
- ZTV showing the extent to which buildings would be visible from first-floor rooms of Kirklees Hall
- ZTV showing the extent to which the proposed buildings would be visible from the top of the replica Roman watchtower, should it be restored

Table 5 sets out the assessment of impact of the revised scheme on heritage assets. Where impact was assessed in Table 4 as no change or negligible, this has not been reiterated. The table is intended to be read in conjunction with the Visualisation Production Report.

Table 5 Assessment of impact – Masterplan Revision H

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact of Revision F	Reduction/mitigation measures, residual impact of Revision H
1	Castle Hill	A	Views of the asset	Contributes/potential	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
6	Kirklees Hall	A	Views from the asset	Critical	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>Negligible</b> – VP18 (Visualisation Appendix E) confirmed that the proposed development would not be visible from first floor level, but would be screened by existing tree belts)
			Views of the asset	Critical	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
			Visual dominance	Important	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Slight-moderate</b> - Screening of eastern boundary would reduce visual impact on views which allow appreciation of visual dominance
27	Dumb Steeple	B	Communication	Important	<b>No change/beneficial</b>	<b>No change/beneficial</b>
			Views of the asset	Potential	<b>No change/beneficial</b>	<b>No change/beneficial</b>

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact of Revision F	Reduction/mitigation measures, residual impact of Revision H
30	Yew Tree	B	Surrounding landscape character	Important	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate.</b> Site visit demonstrated that business premises comprising earthworks, buildings and storage have eroded the link between the property and the rural landscape beyond.
			Views of the asset	Important	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Slight-moderate.</b> Mature trees to the rear of the property form a backdrop to views of the building; if visible in juxtaposition with the building, the development would be glimpsed through mature trees only.
31	Barn by Yew Tree	B	Surrounding landscape character	Important	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
			Views of the asset	Important	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Slight-moderate.</b> Mature trees to the rear of the property form a backdrop to views of the building; if visible in juxtaposition with the building, the development would be glimpsed through mature trees only.
32	Mock Hall	B	Surrounding landscape character/ views from the heritage asset	Important	<b>Moderate-substantial</b>	<b>Moderate-substantial.</b> VP 14 shows a buffer of open fields and hedgerows to the rear of the property would retain some historic rural context, and open land would be visible in long distance views. The mitigation planting and visible parts of the development would create a more enclosed landscape to the west of the buildings, and there would be a loss of middle distance views.
			Views of the asset	Important	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Slight.</b> VP9 demonstrates the effective screening of units to the rear of these buildings in views of the asset from the E
33	Barn by Mock Hall	B	Surrounding landscape character/ views from the heritage asset	Important	<b>Moderate-substantial</b>	<b>Moderate-substantial.</b> VP 14 shows a buffer of open fields and hedgerows to the rear of the property would retain some historic rural context, and open land would be visible in long distance views. The mitigation planting and visible parts of the development would create a more enclosed landscape to the west of the buildings, and there would be a loss of middle distance views.
			Views of the asset.	Important	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Slight.</b> VP9 demonstrates the effective screening of units to the rear of these buildings in views of the asset from the E
36	Parkinhole	B	Surrounding landscape character	Contributes	<b>Slight</b>	<b>Slight</b>
115	Kirklees Park	B	Surrounding landscape character	Important	<b>Moderate-substantial</b>	<b>Moderate-substantial</b>

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact of Revision F	Reduction/mitigation measures, residual impact of Revision H
			View from (T) northern part of park	Contributes	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Negligible.</b> Reduction in height of Units 7, 8 and 9 minimises impact on views (VP12)
			Views from (S) northeastern part of the park	Contributes	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Negligible.</b> Reduction in height of Units 7, 8 and 9 minimises impact on views (VP5)
			View from (Q) southern part of the park	Contributes	<b>Moderate-substantial</b>	<b>Moderate-substantial.</b> There would be a loss of open character in views from area Q. Realignment of Unit 16, reduction of height of Units 7, 8, 9 has reduced impact. VP3 indicates that within 10 years, the proposed structural planting would reduce the visual impact of the development, and could potentially reduce impact to moderate.
			View from (I) now lost, but elevated areas may feature in views from Roman watchtower, if restored.	Contributes	<b>Not known</b>	<b>Not known</b>
			Views of the asset from the east (in the proposed allocation)	Contributes	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial.</b> Loss of views from allocation.
			Views of the park from land towards Hartshead (VP1)	Contributes	<b>Moderate-substantial.</b>	<b>Moderate.</b> Reduction of Unit height, and surrounding planting, will soften visual impact. VP1 visualisation shows that the roofs would be visible, but impression of scale could be reduced by appropriate planting.
			Views of the park from areas east of the allocation (VP2)	Contributes	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate.</b> Surrounding planting will soften visual impact. Character of views will change; park will remain visible
			More distant views of the park from Leeds Road may include (VP9)	Contributes	<b>Slight-moderate.</b>	<b>Slight.</b> Surrounding planting will soften visual impact. VP9 demonstrates the effective ness of these views.
			Views of the park boundary	Contributes	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial.</b> VP15 and VP16 show that the proposed development would alter the character of what is now open land to the immediate south of the wooded park boundary. There would ebe loss of partial views towards the park from the south (VP15) although retention of open land to the west would allow some of the park boundary to remain visible. From the west (VP16), the buffer offset allows the park boundary to be appreciated, and viewed against the rising rural landscape to the east.

HA No	Name	Signif.	Attribute of setting	Contrib. to signif.	Impact of Revision F	Reduction/mitigation measures, residual impact of Revision H
163	Nunbrook House	C	Surrounding landscape character	Important	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
			Views of the asset	Important	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate.</b> Surrounding screening will soften visual impact
166	Deer Park Wall	B	Views of the asset	Important	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
167	Deer House	B	Views of the asset	Contributes	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
168	The Cottage	C	Other heritage assets/functional relationships	Critical	<b>Slight</b>	<b>Slight</b>
172	Tramway	D	Other heritage assets	Contributes	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
			Association with other heritage assets	Important	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
173	Replica Roman watchtower	B	Views from and to the asset	Potential	<b>No change/ Not known.</b>	<p><b>No change/Not known.</b> Additional visuals were prepared to assess impact, including photographs from the top of the watchtower. These showed that the extant tree cover within the park would screen all views of the development, with the exception of glimpsed views of land to the east of, and beyond, the proposed development.</p> <p>If trees are cleared to recreate the open, 'cruciform' layout of the formal gardens of the early 20th century, the resulting views may include the development.</p> <p>If trees are totally cleared, panoramic views will likely include large parts of the development. These would occur in the context of expansive views of the wider countryside.</p> <p>Due to the high number of variables, assessment is considered not known.</p>

### 6.2.6 Summary of impact

- The proposed development as shown in Masterplan Revision H would not affect views from the northern part of the park, which make the greatest contribution to appreciation of the historic character of the parkland and its wider rural setting. The proposed development would not harm the setting of buildings of Home Farm, and would not have a significant impact on the setting of Kirklees Hall.
- The greatest impact would be on views from the southern part of Kirklees Park (Q), looking east, which would include almost all of the eastern part of the proposed allocation. This area makes less of a contribution to appreciation of parkland character, due to its current ploughed and treeless state. The proposed development would affect ability to appreciate

the rural setting within which the park was created. The visualisations have shown that planting within and around the proposed development would soften the visual impact of the units within this part of the allocation. Further reduction in harm could be achieved by removing units from the development, or reduction in scale of the large units. Potential harm to the setting of the park will have to be weighed against the viability of a reduced scheme.

- The development of the western part of the allocation would have a significant impact on the setting of the southern park boundary, which is currently viewed against open, arable land (VP10; VP 15 and 16). Ability to appreciate this contrast would be eroded.
- The current masterplan includes an offset from the park boundary, and buildings aligned with it, to ensure that the grain of the boundary remains legible. VP16 shows the way that the offset would allow the park boundary to remain a legible feature in the landscape. Careful design of this area should aim to retain a suitable buffer from the wall, and also to avoid dense planting that would reduce the legibility of this feature.
- There would be a loss of views of the park from the allocation itself (shown by VP6 and VP13). These represent some of the many glimpsed views of the Hall and park from the surrounding landscape, and would not represent substantial harm to the overall significance of the Registered Park.
- There would be a moderate impact on views of the park and Castle Hill from the direction of Hartshead. From this direction, the buildings within the proposed allocation would be seen against the more built up backdrop of the valley floor. VP1 indicates that the development would appear as a continuation of industrial development, while leaving the extent and boundary of the park legible. Unit 5 would appear large in this view; impact would be softened by structural planting within and around the proposed development. Further reductions in height and scale of units would further reduce impact.
- There would be a slight to moderate impact on the setting of Grade II Listed Yew Tree and barn on Leeds Road. These buildings are currently set within mature gardens; the mature trees to the rear of the property are likely to screen the development in views of the buildings from the east. Views from the property will include Grace Landscapes, the premises of which lie immediately adjacent to the property. There may be loss of longer distance glimpsed views of open ground from the property, thus eroding a sense of rural context.
- There would be an overall moderate effect on ability to appreciate the setting of Mock Hall. Views of the building would not be affected significantly; the viewpoints show that the development would be screened in key views of the site from the road, which also include Kirklees Hall. Views from Mock Hall and barn, and of the rear of the property, would include the development and see a loss of open space, and an erosion of rural context.
- There may be impact on views from the replica Roman watchtower, should the building be restored and trees cleared from the area surrounding. If the cruciform garden layout is restored, views will be more focussed, and may only include the northern part of the development (see Plate 32). Given the number of variables involved, the level of impact cannot be assessed in detail at this stage.
- Longer distance views of the park from the southeast would be affected slightly (VP8); the development may be glimpsed between intervening woodland.

- Impact on the setting of the Dumb Steeple. The proposed masterplan includes situation of the Dumb Steeple at the entrance to Kirklees Park. More detailed design will be required in due course to ensure that the significance of the monument is appreciable.

*Impact on non-designated heritage assets outside the park*

- There would be a moderate impact on the setting of the route of the 19th-century tramway (assessed as having limited local significance) due to loss of any remains associated with Three Nuns Pit. Mitigation by record of any remains encountered.
- There would potentially be a substantial impact on the setting of Nun Brook House (non-designated; local significance) through the change in the setting to the rear of the property.

## **7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **7.1 RECOMMENDATIONS TO MITIGATE DIRECT IMPACT**

No known heritage assets of more than local significance have been identified within the allocation boundary. In order to mitigate for direct impact on these, and hitherto unrecorded heritage assets within the study area, and appropriate programme of archaeological recording should be implemented. NPPF states that

‘Local planning authorities...should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.’

Any heritage assets that will be directly affected by the proposed development, through whole or partial removal, should be subject to appropriate archaeological mitigation which would preserve by record any information that would be removed by the proposed works.

In order to inform the programme of archaeological mitigation, and the impact on hitherto unrecorded archaeological remains (see Section 6.1) an appropriate programme of reconnaissance and evaluation should be undertaken which would allow the nature, survival and extent of any remains to be impacted to be determined, and appropriate mitigation agreed.

### **7.2 MEASURES TO FURTHER REDUCE IMPACT ON SETTING**

In order to ensure that harm to the historic landscape is minimised the following should be incorporated into the design process as more detailed plans progress:

- Use of appropriate materials that will appear sympathetic within the landscape when viewed from the park, and also be in keeping with the industrial heritage of the valley floor;
- Appropriate planting within and around the development site to ensure that the visual impact is softened and the buildings and screening sit comfortably within the landscape;
- More detailed consideration of the location of the Dumb Steeple;

- Careful design of the western part of the allocation, to retain legibility and ability to appreciate the park boundary.

The impact of the current proposed masterplan could be further reduced by:

- Reduction in the proposed scale and heights of buildings;
- Removal of units from the eastern edge of the site;
- Increase in the buffer to the south of the park boundary, either by moving the site boundary or by moving proposed units within their plots.

It should be noted that where harm could be reduced by removing an area from development, this may affect the viability of the scheme; in these cases, the benefits of bringing the development forward must be weighed against harm to the historic environment.

This assessment has considered the potential impact of an emerging masterplan that is in its early stages. Further assessment of heritage impact will be required as the design progresses further, in order to allow harm to the historic environment to be minimised as far as possible.

## **8.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Heritage Assessment has drawn together and updated the research undertaken for a previous Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Cooper Bridge site (FAS 2013), and reassessed potential impact of development of an employment site within an amended allocation boundary. Assessment of potential impact has informed the emerging masterplan for the site, which seeks to minimise impact on heritage assets within this area.

The proposed development site lies to the immediate east and south of Kirklees Park, an 18th-century designed landscape which provides the physical, aesthetic and historic setting for an important group of Grade I, II\* and II Listed Buildings, and two Scheduled Monuments. Kirklees Park is now included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

An initial scoping exercise was undertaken to identify areas of potential heritage impact, which concluded that the proposed allocation and development would potentially affect the following:

- Views from the park across the rural countryside;
- Views towards Kirklees Park from the higher ground to the east;
- Views towards the park from land to the south;
- Views of the park and Kirklees Hall from the Leeds Road;
- Views from individual heritage assets;
- Legibility of the approach to the Park from the south;
- Views of Listed Buildings along Leeds Road;
- Tranquillity and rural character of the surrounding landscape;
- Setting of the Dumb Steeple.

In order to address these, the following have been used to inform the emerging masterplan:

- development to reflect the grain of the rural landscape, using historic field boundaries to inform design;
- reduction of levels to create plateaux, and use of lower building heights on higher ground;
- retention of a buffer zone along the eastern park boundary and deer park wall;
- buffer zone maintained along the park boundary, particularly to the south;
- retention of the southern approach to the park as a pedestrian and cycle route;
- retention and enhancement of woodland along Nun Brook and Brook Shrogg
- careful consideration of the location of noise-generating activities;
- appropriate planting along the northern and southern boundaries of the development;
- appropriate setting for the Dumb Steeple.

Following an initial stage of assessment using visualisations, the masterplan has been amended (Revision H), including changes to the scale and location of individual units within the proposed development, and the introduction of structural planting within the scheme.

With these measures in place, impact on the setting of the majority of designated heritage assets within the area would be reduced, and the areas which make the greatest contribution to understanding and appreciation of the Kirklees Hall and Park would not be affected. The greatest impact remains on views from the southern part of Kirklees Park across the landscape to the east, and of views towards the park from the south. In these areas, the ongoing design should to ensure that proposed development sits at an appropriate scale within the rural landscape, and its visual impact softened through the retention or creation of woodland and planted boundaries. Any residual harm must be weighed against the benefits of providing the proposed development in this location.

The archaeological potential of the proposed site is not known; other than the upstanding structures relating to Kirklees Park, and possible water features on Nun Brook, known finds and heritage assets are limited to finds of Roman pottery and a 19th-century colliery known to have been situated close to Nun Brook. The current proposals will require a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of development, to allow the extent, survival and significance of below-ground remains to be assessed, and appropriate mitigation designed.

## 9.0 REFERENCES

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- KM/A/733 Estate cash books, four volumes, 1751-1783 (referenced in Cowell 2009)
- KM/A/736 Estate accounts 1757-1760 (referenced in Cowell 2009)
- KM/A/737 Ledger recording payments to workmen (referenced in Cowell 2009)
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### *Cartographic sources*

- KM/A/1215 Survey and plan by Francis Richardson, 1757
- KM/A/1248 Plans of Kirklees Park, 1828
- KM/A/1513 Plan of part of the estate of Sir George Armytage Bart., Kirklees, shewing its intersection by the proposed Bradford Branch of the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway
- KM/A/1220 William Crosley 'A Map of the Manors of Clifton, Hartshead and Brighouse in the County of York, the property of Sir Geo. Armytage Bart. 1788'
- KM/A/663/3-4 Plan of the Kirklees Estate, 1884
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**APPENDIX A GAZETTEER**

## Key

NHLE	National Heritage List for England
SM	Scheduled Monument
LB	Listed Building
GI/GII*/GII	Grade I, II*, II
SE12SE 0	NMR Number
NMR 00000	Unique identifier in English Heritage Archives/NMR records
WYPRN	West Yorkshire HER Primary Record Number

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
<b>DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS</b>						
1	SE1735621682	NHLE 100586 WY253 NMR 49293 SE12SE3 WYPRN 12	SM	Camp at Kirklees Park/Castle Hill	Enclosure, excavated in 1906 but no records surviving. Bivallate enclosure, mutilated on one side. Possibly Iron Age, previously identified as Roman, but also some suggestion it could be associated with monastic enclosure. Contains ruined 19th-century folly tower	Iron Age? medieval?
2	SE1761423792	NHLE 1012873 NHLE 1313305 NMR 49290 SE12SE 2 WYPRN53	SM GII* LB	Walton High Cross, Wind Bank Lane	Anglo-Scandinavian standing cross, still in situ, 100yards N of Walton Cross Farm	Anglian 9thC/ 11th C
3	SE 1749 2210	NMR 49301 SE12SE 5 WYPRN2881 WYPRN7537	SM	Kirklees Priory	Cistercian nunnery founded in 1138, dissolve 1539. 18th C gatehouse is all that survives. Excavated in 1863 and 1905-6. Possible surface found during WYAS evaluation in 1996	Medieval
4	SE1742722122	NHLE 1133848 WYPRN11518	GI LB 2011 HAR	Double-aisled barn to NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	Home Farm Building No. 1, Kirklees Park. Double aisled barn, 15th-century timber framed, presently of 6 bays	15th C
5	SE1732722246	NHLE 1133809 WYPRN49349	GI LB	Home Farm Building No 9: Malthouse	Malthouse. L-shaped, three storey	17th C
6	SE1703422237	NHLE 1184034 NMR 49316 SE12SE 10 WYPRN9334	GI LB	Kirklees Mansion and attached stables	Large stone-built mansion. 16th C. Altered 1770 by John Carr	16th C and later
7	SE1743122202	NHLE 1314059 WYPRN6892	GII* LB	Two cell house: Home Farm Building No 6	Two cell house, possibly slaughter house.	early 17th C
8	SE1746222159	NHLE 1133805 WYPRN11519	GII* LB	Single aisled cow house	Home Farm Building No 2. Single aisled cow house with loft over. Originally timber-framed, at present of two bays.	e17th C
9	SE1745222190	NHLE 1133808 WYPRN9348	GII* LB 2011 HAR	Home Farm Building No. 7: L-shaped aisled barn	L-shaped barn, two ranges. Originally timber-framed then encased in stone 17th C	16th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
10	SE1745022110	NHLE 1314039 WYPRN3687	GII* LB (2011 HAR)	Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	Timber-framed cell, partly encased in stone with cell added 16th-17th C. Only remaining part of Kirklees Priory.	16th C
11	SE1790023310	NHLE 1134588 NMR 49304 WYPRN1144	GII* LB	Church of St Peter, Hartshead	Three bay aisled nave with west tower. Norman tower, door and chancel arch, remainder 1881	Norman, 1881
12	SE1595722979	NHLE 1314067 NMR 49318 SE12SE 12 WYPRN2578	GII* LB	Highley Hall and Barn, Towngate	Unusual farmhouse, with attached, five bay barn. Originally timber framed. Prominent feature on Towngate.	1632
13	SE1985222984	NHLE 1135409 NMR 49317 NMR 511985 SE12SE 11 SE12SE 23 WYPRN10908	GII* LB	Old Hall Farmhouse	Large, 17th-century farmhouse. Built for Clothier Richard Green, previously called Lowfold Farm.	17th C
14	SE1740322159	NHLE 1314058 WYPRN11516	GII LB	4-bay barn to NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse: Home Farm Building No 4	4-bay barn to north-west of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse, with central threshing door.	17th C
15	SE1743622152	NHLE 1133806 WYPRN11522	GII LB	Five-bay barn NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	Home Farm Building No 3. Five bay barn	18th C
16	SE1741822185	NHLE 1133807 WYPRN11521	GII LB	Two-storey gabled building: Home Farm Building No. 5	Small single-cell building, two storey. Formerly three-storey dovecote	late 17th C
17	SE1742422193	NHLE 1314060 WYPRN11520	GII LB	Cart shed: Home Farm Building No 8	Cart shed. Open on yard side. Links two further agricultural buildings.	18th/19th C
18	SE1750022080	NHLE 1300282 WYPRN11517	GII LB	Walls which enclose former Orchard for Kirklees Priory 80 m. East of Priory Gatehouse	Long drystone walls. 16th C with some later repairs. Likely to be those walls referred to in a post-Reformation survey.	16th C
19	SE1753622112	NHLE 1133847 WYPRN9350	GII LB	The Nuns Grave	Two tombs. One a medieval slab, the other a worn slab with 18th-century sides with the inscription 'To Elizabeth: de stainton: late: Prioress: of this: Hous: Sweet: Jesus: of Nazareth: Grant: Mercy'	medieval/ 18th C
20	SE1692322203	NHLE 1314038	GII LB	Lodge to Kirklees Hall	Lodge. Single storey with attic	17th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
21	SE1692822217	NHLE 1184024	GII LB	Gates and gate piers to Kirklees Hall	Gates and gate piers by Maurice Tobin	Mid 18th C
22	SE1706722151	NHLE 1133846	GII LB	Sundial on terrace by Kirklees Hall	Sundial with inscription	17th C
23	SE1744421505	NHLE 1184066 NMR 49298 SE12SE 4 WYPRN2885	GII LB	Robin Hood's Grave	18th C memorial and grave stone. Alleged grave of the Earl of Huntington	18th C
24	SE1695421914	NHLE 1184463 NMR 945228 SE12SE 53 WYPRN2882	GII LB	Kirklees Mill	Possibly the site of a documented medieval mill. Initially Corn Mill, later a textile mill. The archway to the mill race is dated 1864	18th C
25	SE1695221962	NHLE 1184470	GII LB	Kirklees Mill House and Cottage	Early 19th C house and cottage	19th C
26	SE1697421924	NHLE 1314091	GII LB	House to NE of Kirklees Mill	Millers house and warehouse	17th C
27	SE1782221086	NHLE 1184400 NMR 49313 SE12SE9 WYPRN8104	GII LB	The Dumb Steeple	Obelisk, probably late 18th C. Luddites' meeting place in 1812. On site of medieval sanctuary.	18th C. Moved for road alterations
28	SE1812421106	NHLE 1313716	GII LB	Boundary stone opposite Three Nuns Public House, Leeds Road	Boundary stone . HALIFAX R D MIRFIELD U D	18th/19th C
29	SE1746222902	NHLE 1184268 WYPRN4954	GII LB	Boundary stone	Boundary stone 450 yards W of Junction with Church Lane	early 19th C
30	SE1836921224	NHLE 1134686 WYPRN11088	GII LB	Yew Tree, 13 Leeds Road, Mirfield	Detached house with late 15th/16th C timber framing with modern exterior. Two storeys with stone mullioned windows. Excavations inside the building in 1973 encountered features with 13th-14th C pottery	15th/16th with modern
31	SE1837921230	NHLE 1300336 WYPRN11089	GII LB	Barn adjoining No 13, Yew Tree	Barn adjoining Yew Tree. Coursed rubble with stone slate roof.	17th C
32	SE1864221349	NHLE 1134687 NMR 511400 SE12SE 58	GII LB	Mock Hall	Detached house, 17th century	17th C
33	SE1866921358	NHLE 1300343 NMR 511401 NMR 897750 SE12SE 59 SE12SE 16	GII LB	Barn 50 yards to east of Mock Hall	Barn, timber framed	16th C
34	SE1912521822	NHLE 1253258 WYPRN11035	GII LB	Roe Head, Far Common Road	House of mid- to late-18th-century date, 18th/19th and 20th-century additions. Between 1830 and 1837, rented to Roe Head School which was attended by the Bronte sisters: Charlotte, 1831-2, who returned to teach here, Emily, briefly in 1835 and after school moved to	18th C and later

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
					Dewsbury Moor, Anne.	
35	SE1915421762	1261859	GII LB	Base of Lamp approx. 1 metre to south of west corner of south wing of Roe Head	Base of lamp. Cast iron on stone base	19th C
36	SE1880422088	NHLE 1313712	GII LB	Parkinhole	Detached two-storey cottage	Late 18th C
37	SE1954222955	NHLE 1134587 NMR 511989 SE12SE 24 WYPRN10909	GII LB	Pogg Myers Farmhouse	Farmhouse, with datestone of 1638. Two-storey, stone-built house.	1638
38	SE1916323314	NHLE 1184256 NMR 511994 SE12SE 27	GII LB	Bullace Trees Farmhouse	17th C farmhouse. L-shaped, 5 bay facade	17th C
39	SE1919723312	NHLE 1134629	GII LB	Barn adjacent to Bullace Trees Farmhouse	Barn, part timber framed	17th -18th C
40	SE1956623864	NHLE 1134598 NMR 511998 SE12SE 31 WYPRN10907	GII LB	Middle Hall Farmhouse	Three-gabled farmhouse, 17th-century but with evidence for an earlier timber-framed structure.	17th-18th C
41	SE1949023850	NHLE 1300209 NMR 511993 SE12SE 26 WYPRN10892	GII LB	Atack Farm 265 Halifax Road	Detached farmhouse, 17th-century. Two-storeys with a two-cell plan.	17th C
42	SE1985623824	NHLE 1134600 NMR 511991 SE12SE 25 WYPRN10893	GII LB	Haigh Hall	Mid- to late 17th century stone house, reputedly built by Thomas Greene (eminent Quaker), and originally called 'New Hall'. Possibly earlier than this individual, so association may not be accurate. Associated with the Quaker movement, meetings supposedly held in adjacent barn in 17th C. Extended 18th-19th C.	17th-18th C
43	SE1923423918	NHLE 1134599	GII LB	285 Halifax Road	Detached House	17th C
44	SE1978423856	NHLE 1134597	GII LB	Stocks adjacent to No 205 Halifax Road	Stone stocks uprights, rails now missing	18th or 19th C
45	SE1798423675	1391722	GII LB	Thornbush Farm	Also known as Lousy Farm. 18th C farmstead, listed due to association with Patrick Bronte, father of the Bronte sisters	18th C
46	SE1790923301	NHLE 1134589	GII LB	Sundial, S of chancel of church of St Peter	17th-century sundial	17th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
47	SE1793423280	NHLE 1134590	GII LB	Mounting block opposite gates of churchyard of St Peter's Church	Stone mounting block	18th or 19th C
48	SE1792523337	NHLE 1313708 WYPRN9003	GII LB	The Old School in St Peter's Churchyard	Old school room, probably a bier house originally	c.1828
49	SE1793423281	NHLE 1313709 NMR 49310 SE12SE 8	GII LB	Stocks opposite St Peter's Church	Stone uprights, stone lower rail and timber upper	18th or 19th C
50	SE1903922807	NHLE 1134591	GII LB	120, 122 Church Road, Hartshead	Handed pair of cottages, part of a group	Late 18th C
51	SE1905022803	NHLE 1134592	GII LB	Barn adjoining 120 Church Road, Hartshead	Stone-built barn adjoining No 120, part of group	early 19th C
52	SE1828422560	NHLE 1184295 WYPRN9001	GII LB	119 Hartshead Lane, Hartshead	Large house, formerly a handed pair of cottages. Date stone 1745	18th C
53	SE1829222527	NHLE 1184297	GII LB	120 Hartshead Lane, Hartshead	Detached, two-storey cottage	19th C
54	SE1828922562	NHLE 1134601 WYPRN9002	GII LB	'Weavers Cottage' 121 Hartshead Lane, Hartshead	Cottage, adjoining (and probably predating) larger house. Coursed rubble	19th C, possible earlier origins (stone 1666)
55	SE1580723127	1184373	GII LB	Barn to NE of No 23 Towngate, Clifton	Five bay barn of single-aisled plan	17th C
56	SE1579123084	1184388	GII LB	30 Towngate, Clifton	Early 19th-century house	19th C
57	SE1635822613	NHLE 1133826	GII LB	Black Horse Hotel, 196-200 Towngate, Clifton	Row of 16th C cottages, now part of a hotel	16th C/18th C
58	SE1523721378	1183932	GII LB	1, 3, 5 and attached Mistal, Firth Road	Row of three cottages	early 19th C
59	SE1523121346	NHLE 1133838	GII LB	Firth House, 7 Firth Lane	Two cottages, now one	18th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
60	SE1523321951	NHLE 1184509	GII LB	2 and 4 Woodhouse Lane	Pair of 18th-century cottages	18th C
61	SE1518921867	NHLE 1184488 WYPRN9663	GII LB	5, 7, 9 Woodhouse Lane	Row of cottages, two storeys. L-shaped block	18th/19th C
62	SE1520221834	NHLE 1133799 WYPRN9664	GII LB	13 and 15 Woodhouse Lane	Formerly one house - Netherwood House', now two.	17th C
63	SE1902622803	1313711	GII LB	124 and 124A Church Road, Roberttown	Pair of cottages, part of group.	19th C
64	SE1534320805	NHLE 1290881	GII LB	Barn at Sheperd's Thorn Farm	18th century barn, possibly older. 19th-century masonry	18th C
65	SE1680820746	NHLE 1313809	GII LB	Bradley Grange, 164 Bradley Road	18th-century grange	18th C
66	SE1679720723	NHLE 1134366	GII LB	Barn at 164 Bradley Road	18th-century barn	18th C
67	SE1690420694	NHLE 1134365	GII LB	142 Bradley Road	Two-storey, 18th-century house	18th C
68	SE1723920161	NHLE 1273979 NMR 528349 SE12SE 55	GII LB	Church of St Thomas	Built in 1863-5, designed by W H Grossland with aisle (1879) and porch (1891). Redundant since 1975.	19th C
69	SE1722220145	NHLE 1238947	GII LB	Gate piers of St Thomas' church	Gate piers, presumably 1863. Cast iron gates	19th C
70	SE1713020392	NHLE 1229568	GII LB	33-37 Oak Road	Two-storey house. 1751	18th C
71	SE1720220518	NHLE 1290833	GII LB	5-9 Brooks Yard	Mid-19th century house	19th C
72	SE1704721212	NHLE 1313500 WYPRN10331	GII LB	Bradley Hall, Lower Quarry Road	Longhouse type. Probably 17th C, rebuilt in 19th C	17th/19th C
73	SE19003 20729	NHLE 1313678 WYPRN10309	GII LB	Church of College of Resurrection	Church in Mirfield. Large Romanesque style church, began in 1911 by Sir Walter Tapper, extended 1937, other elements 1970	20th C
74	SE1996922264	NHLE 1134602	GII LB	Boundary stone	Boundary stone. Inscribed WRCC LIVERSEEDGE MIRFIELD	19th C
75	SE1772220214	NHLE 1313854 NMR 945148 SE12SE 56	GII LB	Colne Bridge Mills	Cotton mill, built early 19th C, altered 19th-20th C. L-plan block, NE part four-storeys	19th C
76	SE1771520147	NHLE 1134290	GII LB	Colne Bridge	Early to mid-18th C bridge	18th C
77	SE1764420632	NHLE 1314070	GII LB	Lilac Cottage	Late 18th-century house	18th C
78	SE	NHLE 1221180	GII LB	Bridge taking	Bridge, one voussoir dated 1775	18th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
	1763120216			Colne Road		
79	SE 1783020568	NHLE 1133863	GII LB	Lock and footbridge	Late 18th-century lock and gantry to footbridge	18th C
80	SE1595321797	NHLE 1133862 NHLE 1290665	GII LB	Anchor Pit Lock, Calderdale Canal	Lock, entry to canal from River Calder. Stone retaining walls	Late 18th C
81	SE1570723204	NHLE 1133686	GII LB	Milestone, Clifton	Milestone opposite junction with Towngate	
82	SE1683221793	NHLE 1134344	GII LB	Kirklees Cut, Kirklees Top Lock	Lock, 18th C. Stone walls, stone and wooden bollards	18th C
83	SE1694421764	NHLE 1134345	GII LB	Kirklees Cut, Brearley Bridge	Brearley Bridge, metal, single span	1895
84	SE1761020569	NHLE 1134346	GII LB	Cooper Bridge Lock, Sir John Ramsden's Canal	Stone and brick lock walls, iron moorings	1774-80, altered 1899
85	SE1717321564	1313800	GII LB	Kirklees Low Lock	Stone retaining walls, iron mooring rings, wood and iron bollards	18th C
86	SE1701221711	1221145	GII LB	Milestone, Kirklees Cut	Inscribed '100 yards'. 100 yards upstream of Lower Kirklees Lock	18th C
87	SE1767920236	NHLE 1134291	GII LB	Warehouse	Warehouse on S side of canal, Colne Bridge Road	18th C
88	SE1760020687	NHLE 1183755 WYPRN5117	GII LB	Wharf Works, Canal warehouse	Wharf Works, Cooper Bridge. Two storey canal warehouse with attached single-storey octagonal canal house	18th-19th C
89	SE1782120553	NHLE 1183774	GII LB	Cooper Bridge Lock-keeper's House	L-shaped plan, late 18th-19th C	18th-19th C
90	SE1759720570	NHLE 1221170	GII LB	Lock-keeper's House	Cottage, early to mid 19th C	19th C
91	SE1754220770	NHLE 1314046	GII LB	Cooper Bridge floodgate	Calder and Hebble Navigation, floodgate from River Calder	18th C
92	SE 1769520296	NHLE 1313801	GII LB	No 2 Lock, Sir John Ramsden's Canal	Lock, built 1744-1749	18th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
93	SE1721521353	NHLE 1220150 NHLE 1264679	GII LB	Bridge carrying north track of railway over River Calder, downstream from Kirklees Cut, Bradley	Two segmental skew arches	1836-40
<b>NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS</b>						
94	SE 165 200	NMR 897691 SE12SE 13 WYPRN2992 WYPRN4186	-	Bronze Age spearhead	Cooper Bridge, Brighthouse. Late-MBA spearhead, found 9m down in gravels during extraction, 30m from the River Calder	Bronze Age
95	SE 199 204	WYPRN6440	-	The Knowle - henge?	Earthwork, described by William Turner in 1819 as a circular earthwork surrounded by ditch and entrances on two sides, known as the Kirksteads or the Fairy Ring. Compared to Arthurs Table in Penrith - possible henge. Site now built over, but no further evidence	Prehistoric?
96	SE 1553 2345	WYPRN4082	-	Enclosure	Cropmark - 3 sides of a rectangular or D-shaped enclosure	Prehistoric or Roman?
97	SE10674 18967 SE1531 2283 SE 157 232	NMR 1326352 LINEAR 630 WYPRN3503 WYPRN3515	-	Roman Road from Manchester to Thorner	Route of Roman road (RR712)	Roman
98	SE 1654 2354	NMR 49289 SE12SE1 WYPRN1834	-	Hoard of Roman coins	Hoard of coins of Gallienus, Postumus, Quintillus found in 1705 at Clifton, precise location not known	Roman
99	SE 1803 2164	NMR 897746 SE12SE 15 WYPRN2123	-	Roman Samian	Roman Samian ware - two sherds found in 1796 during drain cutting. Thought to be a Roman villa in the area, but no further evidence.	Roman (2nd C)
100	SE 198 217	WYPRN6849	-	Stone head	Stone head found in a wall near Five (or Three) Thorns Well, described as Janiform with human head backed by the head of a ram. Presumed prehistoric or Roman	Prehistoric/ Roman
101	SE 1618 2288	WYPRN5230	-	Possible settlement	Two adjacent fields north side of Towngate. Suggested location of medieval and later settlement	Medieval
102	SE 1619 2287	WYPRN7467	-	Medieval feature	Evaluation by WYAS north of Towngate encountered a pit containing medieval ceramic	Medieval
103	SE 1526 2138	WYPRN2675	-	Firth House Medieval settlement	Possible site of documented medieval settlement	Medieval
104	SE 1738 2229	NMR 897725 SE12SE 14 WYPRN2883	-	Site of DMV	Site of deserted medieval village, NW of priory site and occupied in 12th C. Earthworks survive. Presumed to have been abandoned with the priory was established.	Medieval
105	SE 162 233	WYPRN4917	-	Medieval field system	Medieval field system fossilised during 18th-century enclosure, ridge and furrow, reverse-S-shaped strip fields recognisable	Medieval

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
106	SE 165 227	WYPRN6837	-	Possible moat, Well Lane	Moat or similar feature surviving as earthwork. Close to medieval settlement of Clifton	-
107	SE 1680 2073	WYPRN2730	-	Grange Farm	Bradley Grange. Grange estate of Fountains, which occupied all of Bradley hamlet and half of adjacent Kirkheaton. Precinct probably centres on Grange Farm, which has 17th-century buildings	Medieval and later
108	SE 155 211	NMR 49307 SE12SE 7 WYPRN3381	-	Medieval bloomery	Medieval bloomery found by J Walton in Bradley Wood, mentioned in the Chartulary of Fountains Abbey and site of forge	Medieval
109	SE 160 204	WYPRN9159	-	Bell pits	Archaeological survey of Screamer Wood, encountered four features including a bell pit	Medieval?
110	SE 163 202	WYPRN9158	-	Bloomery and quarrying sites, Dyson Wood	Archaeological survey of Dyson Wood, identified 18 sites including five bloomery sites and quarrying evidence	Medieval and later
111	SE 157 212	WYPRN6476	-	Bell pits	Lines of closely spaced bell pits on Black Bed ironstone. Extant in 1995. Presumably related to the exploitation of Bradley Wood for ironworking by monks of Bradley Grange	Medieval
112	SE 181 200	WYPRN4797	-	Pits	Mineral extraction pits on aerial photos - uniform layout, Not evidence on OS maps	Medieval?
113	SE 1760 2062	WYPRN2730	-	Bridge	Site of medieval bridge, Cooper Bridge	Medieval
114	SE 1655 2240	WYPRN6841	-	Pinfold	Pinfold in Clifton Wood, stone flagged	Medieval and later?
115	SE 175 220	NHLE	RPG	Kirklees Park	18th-century park, designated in 2014	18th C
116	SE 1761 2136	WYPRN4950	-	Boundary stone	Boundary stone marked on township boundary, shown on modern OS	Medieval and later
117	SE 1738 2245	WYPRN4953	-	Boundary stone	Boundary stone marked on township boundary, shown on modern OS	Medieval and later
118	SE 1977 2309	WYPRN4966	-	Fairy Well	Fairy well, marked on OS map. Possible holy well	Medieval?
119	SE 1730 2102	WYPRN1658	-	Hellewell Syke	Placename of 'Hellewelle Syke' noted on Huddersfield Tithe Map, possibly reference to a holy well	Medieval?
120	SE 1689 2040	WYPRN1657	-	Holy well	Holy well/lady well, show on OS	Medieval?
121	SE 5159 2076	WYPRN746	-	Field name- Chapel Close	Field name - Chapel Close - no known association with a chapel	Medieval?
122	SE 194 227	WYPRN4966	-	Liversedge	Chapelry of the parish of Birstal. Unsure whether this equates with the chapel of All Saints in Roberttown and Christchurch in Littletown	Medieval?
123	SE 172 223	WYPRN2884	-	Nunbrook Fishponds	Series of weirs and fishponds along Nun Brook, constructed 1757-1788, may preserve features of earlier water control features, possibly medieval fishponds associated with the priory	Medieval/ 18th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
124	SE 172 222	WYPRN9573	-	Findspot: Coin	Medieval hammered silver voided short cross cut halfpenny, dated 1180-1247.	Medieval
125	SE 172 222	WYPRN9571	-	Findspot: Coin	Hammered silver medieval half-groat of Edward IV, found during metal detecting. 1461-1471.	Medieval
126	SE 1900 2390	NMR 511997 WYPRN10893	-	Croft House	Late 17th-century stone-built house. Two-storey, two cell plan	17th C
127	SE 1982 2393	WYPRN7853	-	Lower Hall, Liversedge	17th-century manor house, built by William Greene. One of the larger manor houses in the area during this period. No longer extant, now a 1960s housing estate	17th C
128	SE1984523816	NMR 897761 SE12SE 19	-	Haigh Hall barn	Barn at Haigh Hall	
129	SE 163 225	NMR 526682 SE12SE 52 WYPRN9332	-	Clifton Woodhead	Stone house of the 17th century. Two storey main range and 2½ storey wing to east..	17th C
130	SE18186 23541	NMR 1506306 SE12SE 81	-	Sepulchre Hill	Friends Burial Ground at Sepulchre Hill, extant from 1665. Irregular enclosure, bounded by a wall	17th C
131	SE 169 222	WYPRN7513	-	Gold posy ring	Gold posy ring found on the Kirklees Park by a walker	16th C
132	SE0643 2371	NMR 1340989 Linear 745	-	Calder and Hebble Navigation	Navigation from Wakefield to Sowerby Bridge, started under John Smeaton in 1759 and opened 1765	18th C
133	SE 1760 2058	NMR 1340972 Linear 744	-	Huddersfield Broad Canal	Huddersfield Broad canal runs between the Huddersfield Narrow Canal and the Calder and Hebble Navigation at Cooper Bridge. Opened 1776 and provided a lifeline for the rapidly developing textile industry	18th C
134	SE 198 236	WYPRN6248	-	Tannery	Tanhouse Close and Tanhouse Mill on the Liversedge Tithe Award, suggest location of tannery	-
135	SE 1931 2199	NMR 945188 SE12SE 60	-	Roe Head Mill	Textile Mill	19th C
136	SE 1973 2256	NMR 945187 SE12SE 49	-	Balm Mills	Textile mill, 19th-century date	19th C
137	SE 1866 2367	NMR 945209 SE12SE 50	-	Hare Park Mills	Mid-19th century textile mills	19th C
138	SE 1499 2275	NMR 945117 SE12SW 60	-	Grove Mills	Textile mill built 1864	19th C
139	SE 1498 2295	NMR 945203 SE12SW 63	-	Little John Mill	Little John Mill, mid-late 19th century textile mill	19th C
140	SE 1962 2013	NMR 945192 SE12SE 64	-	Clive Mills	Textile mill, built in the mid-late 19th century, altered in the 20th C	19th-20th C
141	SE 1925 2023	NMR 945193 SE12SE 65	-	Wellington Mill	Late 19th- early 20th century textile mill	19th-20th C
142	SE 1745 2085	NMR 945146 SE12SE 33	-	Holme Mills	Late 19th- early 20th century textile mill	19th-20th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
143	SE 1750 2069	NMR 945147 SE12SE 34	-	Holme Mills, House	19th-century mill-owners house, Lower Quarry Road	19th C
144	SE 1985 2354	NMR 945186 SE12SE 48	-	Woodfield Mill	Formerly Tanhouse Mill, now carpet factory. Built 20th C	20th C
145	SE 1915 2035	NMR 945189 SE12SE 61	-	Perseverance Mills	Textile mill, built mid-late 19th C	19th C
146	SE 1925 2026	NMR 945190 SE12SE 62	-	Sands Mill	Textile mill, built 19th C	19th C
147	SE 1952 2014	NMR 945191 SE12SE 63	-	Bankfield Mills	Formerly Bank Mills, textile mill built in second quarter of 19th C. 20th C alterations	19th C
148	SE 15 20	NMR 539572 SE12SE 125	-	Steam plant at Dobroyd Mill	Steam plant at Dobroyd Mill, Constructed 1919-1924	20th C
149	-	NMR 1371550 Linear 1283	-	Manchester and Leeds Railway	Opened 1841	19th C
150	-	NMR 1371947 Linear 1314	-	Huddersfield and Manchester Railway	Constructed 1849-50	19th C
151	-	NMR 1373830 Linear 1401	-	Bailiff Bridge Branch Railway	Built 1881, closed 1952	19th C
152	-	NMR 1374532 Linear 1423	-	Mirfield Junction and Huddersfield Railway	Mirfield Junction and Huddersfield Goods Railway, opened 1910, largely closed 1937, totally closed 1968	20th C
153	SE 17 20	NMR 1374132 Linear 1411	-	Heaton Lodge and Wortley Branch Railway	L&NWR railway from Huddersfield to Leeds, authorised in 1895, opened 1899, closed 1996	19th C
154	SE 177 209	NMR 501444 SE12SE 57	-	Cooper Bridge Station	Site of railway station on Manchester and Leeds railway, opened 1841. Closed to passengers in 1950 and entirely in 1963	19th C
155	SE 151 228	NMR 501442 SE12SE 66	-	Clifton Road Station	Site of railway station on Bailiff Bridge Railway. Opened 1881, closed 1931	19th C
156	SE 197 201	NMR 501425 SE12SE 67	-	Railway Station	Railway station on Cleckheaton and Wortley railway. Opened 1899, closed to passengers in 1953 and entirely in 1964	19th C
157	SE 172 199	NMR 501431 SE11NE 88	-	Site of station	Site of station on Huddersfield and Manchester Railway. Opened 1849, closed 1950	19th C
158	SE19642 23827	NMR 1511116 SE12SE 83	-	The Shears Inn	Public house, built 1773 and extended in the 20th C. Connections with Luddites. Assessed for Listing but not Listed	18th C
159	SE1999523834	WYPRN10900	-	Former National School	School built in 1818, with later additions. School erected and funded by Rev Hammond Roberson, noted Anglican and Tory, who attempted to counter strong local preference for non-Conformist worship and education in the area	1818

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
160	SE 1510 2356	NMR 1075590 SE12SE 39	-	Brighthouse Joint Hospitals Board Infections Diseases Hospital	Isolation hospital built 1896-8. Designed by Shap and Waller	19th C
161	SE1656222567	WYPRN9333	-	Barn at Deep Lane Farm	Barn of 19th C or earlier date, shown on the OS1855	19th C or earlier
162	SE1516821850	WYPRN9666	-	Woodhouse Farm Barn	Barn of early 19th-century date, built of long, thin-coursed stone ashlar	19th C
163	SE1828621206	WYPRN11084	-	Nunbrook House, No 7 Leeds Road	Early 19th-century house, unusual shape with an east gable and hipped roof to W. Shape of roof used to suggest that it may encase an earlier, timber-framed building. Also known as Nunbrook Farm.	19th C
164	SE 174 213	-	-	Old Road, Nun Bank	Old road, shown on 18th century plans, along Nun Bank, 'planted' by 1828	18th C and earlier
165	SE 1723 2247	-	-	Walled kitchen garden	Kitchen garden at Kirklees Park, designed by Richard Woods, c.1760	18th C
166	SE 17 22	-	-	Deer Park Wall	Wall surrounding Kirklees Park, constructed in the 1760s	18th C
167	SE 1786 2195	-	-	Deer house	Identified on the eastern side of the Park, within the deer park wall	19th C?
168	SE 1792 2144	-	-	The Cottage	Cottage constructed at the foot of Kirklees Park in the 18th century	18th C
169	SE 1714 2236	WYPRN4676	-	Iron Bridge, Kirklees Park	Iron bridge built 1769 in Kirklees Park, across pond. Believed to have been removed in 1840s	18th C
170	SE 1748 2146	-	-	Quarries	Quarries shown on early 19th-century maps, by Castle Hill	19th C or earlier
171	SE 1806 2136	-	-	Nun Brook Colliery/ Three Nuns Pit	Colliery shown on Ordnance Survey maps after 1908	20th C
172	SE 177 223	-	-	Tramway	Tramway serving Nun Brook Colliery, evidenced on OS maps and route still visible in landscape	19th C
173	SE 1735 2165	WYPRN8761 NHLE 1419209	LB GII	Replica Roman watchtower	Early 20th-century replica of a Roman watchtower constructed on Castle Hill in 1905 by Sir George Armytage.	1905
174	SE 181 211	-	-	Building at foot of Nun Brook?	Identity not known, but shown on OS maps	19th/20th C
World War I and II						
175	SE 194 220	NMR 1473847 SE12SE 79 WYPRN6360	-	Moor Top Heavy Anti-Aircraft battery	General location of site of WWI heavy anti-aircraft battery at Moor Top, armed with an 18-pounder gun in 1917	20th C
176	SE 167 236	NMR 1468888	-	Bombing	WWII bombing decoy at Clifton, built in 1941.	20th C

HA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
		SE12SE 76 WYPRN5716		decoy	'Permanent starfish' one of 12 built to deflect from Leeds	
177	SE 195 215	NMR 1472547 SE12SE 77 WYPRN6426	-	Heavy anti-aircraft battery Leeds H14	WWII anti-aircraft battery, unmanned by 1942 but manned by the 96th Royal Artillery Regiment 1940-1	20th C
178	SE 1538 2010	NMR 1413799 SE12SE 69 WYPRN3569	-	Anti-aircraft emplacement	Site of WWII anti-aircraft emplacement at Huddersfield. Possible part of Huddersfield 'T' heavy anti-aircraft battery. Nizzen hut camp at SE1545 2032 - SE1553 2032	20th C
179	SE 1558 2022	NMR 1413800 SE12SE 70	-	Searchlight emplacement	WWII searchlight emplacement, probably constructed as part of Huddersfield 'T' heavy anti-aircraft battery. Also include multiple rocket launcher site with bofor guns. Described as destroyed in 1996	20th C
180	SE 152 206	NMR 1472554 SE12SE 78  WYPRN6401	-	Anti-aircraft battery	Site of WWII anti-aircraft battery at Bradley Park Golf Course. Armed with mobile artillery in 1940	20th C
181	SE 17 20	NMR 1076644 SE12SW 29	-	His Majesty's Factory, Bradley	WWI picric acid factory, managed by L B Holliday for the Ministry of Munitions. Picric acid was used as a high explosive shell filling known as Lyddite	20th C
182	SE 1588 2323	NMR 1426415 SE12SE 68	-	Home Guard post (Site of), Clifton cricket ground	Wooden pavilion used as a Home Guard post during World War II. Converted for military use 1940, demolished before 1998	20th C
183	SE 1605 2188	NMR 1412904 SE12SE 71	-	Explosives factory (site of)	Site of explosives factory at Brighouse, now occupied by the Auction mart	20th C
184	SE 1503 2243	NMR 1416073 SE12SE 72	-	Royal Armoury Ordnance Corps depot at Brighouse (Site of)	Royal Armoury Ordnance Corps depot at Brighouse (Site of)	20th C
185	SE 1515 2273	NMR 1412884 SE12SE 73 WYPRN7193	-	Drill Hall and Motor Transport building	Drill Hall and Motor Transport building of the Territorial Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Brighouse	20th C
186	SE 1705 2223	NMR 1412902 SE12SE 74	-	Site of WWII training centre	WWII training centre at Kirklees Hall	20th C
187	SE 1508 2234	NMR 1412891 SE12SE 75 WYPRN6548	-	WWII auxiliary fire station	Auxiliary fire station operated by auxiliary fire service in Birds Royd area of Brighouse	20th C

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