

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1 CATALOGUE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Catalogue entries for heritage assets recorded on the WYHER and those identified as part of this assessment have been ordered geographically from west to east and given a numerical identifier. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and where appropriate the relevant HER and Listed Building reference numbers. The catalogue of event and monument records held by WYHER are provided first, followed by a catalogue of listed buildings.

Event and Monument Records

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
1	Sheep Ings Farmhouse & Barn	SE 20835 19127	11086		Low	Farmhouse and attached barn of 17th and late 18th-century date.
2	Beehive Coke Ovens	SE 20900 19100	6642		Low	Beehive coke ovens of the mid-19th century. Adjacent to (and presumably latterly part of) the late 19th-century Gregory Springs Colliery (now demolished). Partly excavated by JRM Lyne and students of Wheelwright Grammar School, Dewsbury.
3	Queens Mill Maltings	SE 20920 19550	14002		Low	The rice and Queens Mill Maltings is first shown on the OS Second Edition 6 inch to 1 mile map in 1894. The malt houses were constructed in 1875 by the Moffat Brothers as the third of three large kilns under their ownership in Mirfield. The Crowther Family owned the malt houses from the turn of the century until 1938, when the Queens Mill was sold to Walker and Hollas corn merchants.
4	Stables at Former Plantation Rug Co Ltd, Steanard Lane	SE 20960 19120	10758		Low	Stable building at former Rug Factory (recorded as a foundry in early mid-20th century).
5	Former Board Room to Hagwood House	SE 21030 1880	11093		Low	Single-storey building designed in the Vernacular Revival style to match Hagwood House (8).

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
6	Sundial in grounds of Hagwood House	SE 21040 18830	11094		Low	Sundial in the grounds of Hagwood House (8) , dated c. 1840.
7	Sundial, south-west of Ravenscourt	SE 21050 18770	11098		Low	Sundial, possibly of c. 1900 date.
8	Hagwood House	SE 21054 18802	11092		Low	Large Victorian mansion, built originally in 1847 for the Wheatley family, with additions (1864). The house was later subdivided into two dwellings around 1930.
9	Blake Hall	SE 21070 20130	7846		Low	Hall located close to Mirfield church. Owned by the Turners in the 18th century and later the Inghams in the 19th century. The house was rebuilt by William Turner in a classical style in 1747, and altered again in 1845 by Joshua Ingham
10	The Lodge (No. 6 Woodbottom)	SE 21070 18930	11101		Low	Former lodge to Ravenscourt (11) , of later 17th-century date, with 20th-century additions.
11	Ravenscourt	SE 21060 18795	11096		Low	Large Victorian mansion, built originally in 1847 for the Wheatley family (local mill owners), with additions in 1864. The house was later subdivided into two dwellings around 1930, Hagwood House (8) and Ravenscourt (11) .
12	Fountain, pedestals and gate piers at Ravenscourt	SE 21070 18780	11097		Low	Mid-19th century fountain, pedestals and gate piers located in the grounds of Ravenscourt (11) .
13	Stables North of Woodlands House	SE 21085 18678	11109		Low	Stables, bothy and coach house built c. 1840.
14	Woodlands House	SE 21091 18652	11108		Low	House, built c. 1840, with late 19th-century additions.
15	Cumberworth Place name	SE 21100 18800	2337		Low	Place name indicating possession by a Briton? Possibly derived from the element cumbra (which is derived from Cymry, the Britons' own name for themselves) and the Old English element word (enclosure). Cumbra was adopted into English as a personal name.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
16	Castle Hall Hill motte and bailey castle (Scheduled Ancient Monument)	SE 21113 20450	-	1009929	High	Castle Hall Hill motte and bailey castle, situated adjacent to the 19th century parish church of St Mary in Mirfield. The bailey is occupied by the church and its graveyard, both of which are in current ecclesiastical use. The motte, which would have carried a timber keep, is a conical mound c.10m high and with a diameter of c.20m surrounded by a ditch c.8m wide and 5m deep. The castle was built between 1086 and 1159 either by Svein son of Alric or by Adam his son. Its purpose was to oversee some of the estates of the Honour of Pontefract of which these two men were successively the most powerful knights. After Adam's death without male heirs in 1159, the estate was divided and the castle reduced in status. It was not abandoned, however, and was known as the castle of Mirfield throughout the Middle Ages.
17	Mirvale Chemical Works	SE 21310 19460	14076		Low	The site of Mirvale Chemical Works was originally occupied as a dye works and weaving shed in the early 20th century.
18	Nos. 3 & 5 Woodbottom	SE 21170 18880	11102		Low	Handed-pair of mid-19th-century cottages.
19	No. 7 Woodbottom	SE 21172 18818	11103		Low	Early/mid-19th century cottage.
20	Former Lodge to Royds House	SE 21200 18535	11104		Low	Early/mid-19th-century lodge.
21	Cinder Hill	SE 21260 18460	3368		Low	Cinder Hill; cinder place name element may indicate the presence of a substantial deposit of iron slag. Possible medieval/Post-medieval/Industrial iron-working site.
22	Parish Boundary Post	SE 21670 18070	-		Low	A carved stone post in the parish of Mirfield. Boundary marker erected by an unknown authority in the 19th century. Inscription reads 'T::M::.'
23	Trial Trench Evaluation	SE 21720 19610	7448		Low	An evaluation by trial trenching and geophysical survey was carried out in August 1996 on two areas of land which adjoin Sands Lane at Mirfield. No archaeological features were identified.

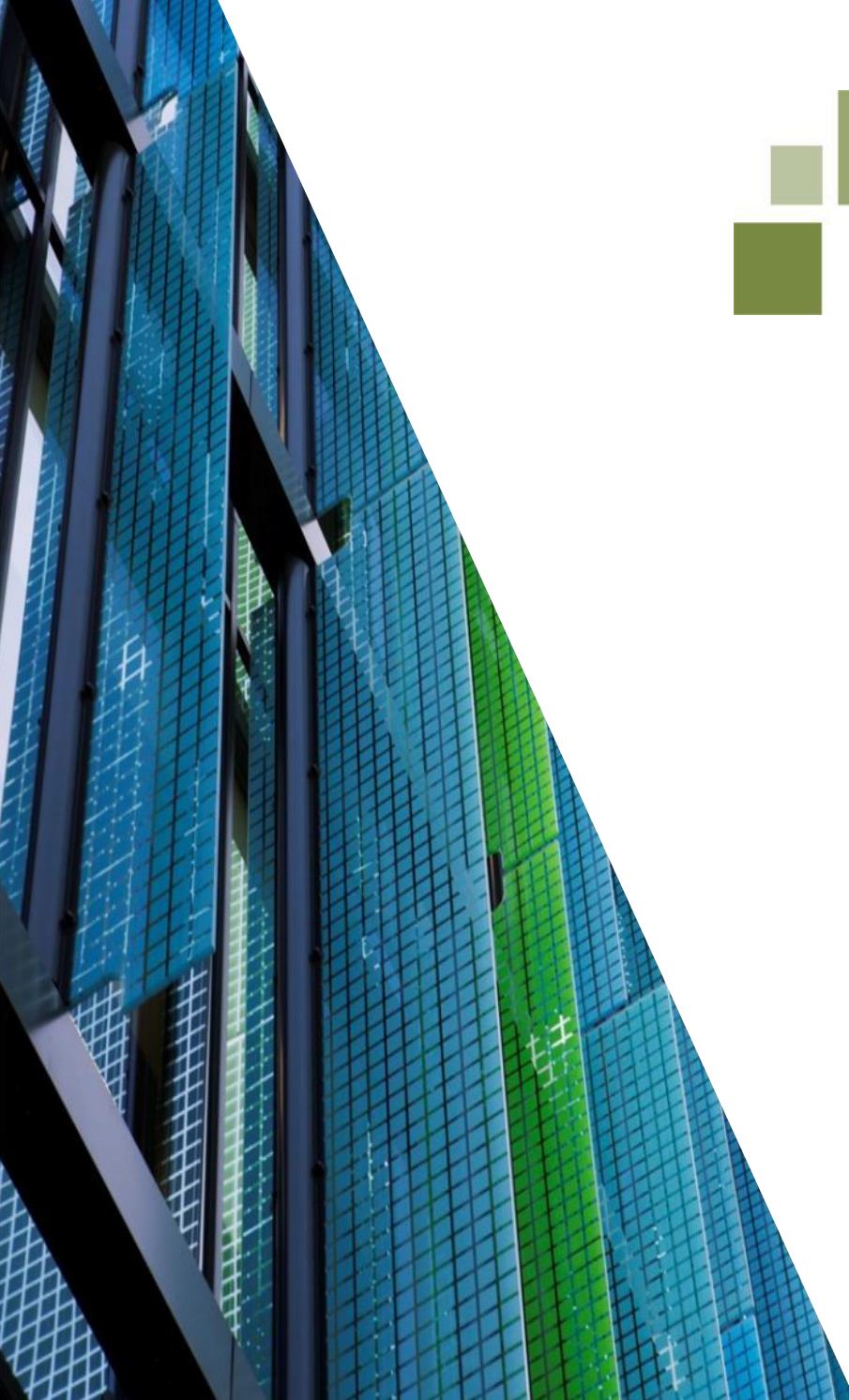
No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
24	Low Mill	SE 21890 19800	3631		Low	Multi-phase textile and corn mill.
25	Tan House Farm, Whitley Road	SE 22441 17995	6096		Low	Tannery east of Lower Whitley, marked on OS 1st edn (late 1840s). Tanning pits clearly visible on this map.
26	Parish Boundary Post	SE 22420 18700	-		Low	A carved stone post in the parish of Mirfield. Boundary marker erected by an unknown authority in the 19th century. Inscription reads 'T::M::.'
27	Cropmark	SE 22700 19600	642		Low	Cropmark (fragmentary) of a possible large, irregularly shaped enclosure; part obscured by rough ground and overlain by cropmarks of modern drainage system. Either two or three parallel linear ditches running roughly west- east on north side of same field – possible trackway.
28	Remnant of Thornhill power station	SE 22800 20100	6143		Low	Remnant of Thornhill power station. The bulk of site has been cleared. A modern sub-station compound remains at the east end and a brick structure at west end.
29	Dewsbury Cemetery (Historic Parks and Gardens)	23142 21073	-	1001615	Low	Victorian cemetery covering an area of approximately 9ha.
30	Ravensthorpe- Dewsbury Railway Bridge over River Calder	SE 23363 20536	7094		Low	Railway bridge over River Calder dated 1847 for L & NWR Co. Line opened in 1848.
31	The Second Hall, Lees Hall	SE 23296 19984	11218		Low	House, originally added to the former west wing of the main hall but now detached and used for storage. Of 17th-century date, though the eastern part is a 19th-century addition.
32	Thornhill Lees Hall	SE 23309 19992	2636		Low	Surviving east wing and part of central hall range of a late medieval timber-framed house. The rest has been destroyed. The original hall dates from the early-15th century (probably c.1412) for William Nettleton of Quarmby.
33	Former Gatehouse to Lees Hall	SE 23322 19988	11220		Low	Small rectangular derelict outbuilding of 17th-century date, located to the south of Lees Hall, and thought to have been the former gatehouse.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
34	Barn at Lees Hall	SE 23325 19996	11219		Low	Barn of 17th-century date.
35	Oval Enclosure	SE 23200 17590	651		Low	<p>Large roughly ellipsoidal enclosure, c.90 x 55 m., showing on aerial photographs (dated 1979) as a cropmark in fields 2369 and 2055. Field 2055 called Chapel Yard in 1774; this does not relate to any known chapel but the former existence of some non-Conformist chapel adjacent to the site is a possibility; otherwise, it could be an allusion to the site now showing as above whether or not that was actually a chapel; if it was (and the name Yard is suggestive), it is most important being oval in shape and therefore of possible early origin (British?).</p> <p>The site lies on edge of scarp above valley. The general area was field walked in 1976 producing some medieval pottery and Cistercian Ware from SE 228175 to SE 234178 and two Roman sherds around SE 233177, 300 m. NE of site. A metal detector reportedly worked the two fields of the oval enclosure in April 1991 finding only a couple of recent coins.</p>
36 and 37	Dewsbury Old Canal. Navigation feature?	SE 23600 20500	5097		Low	Dewsbury Old Canal. A possible navigation feature Intended to bypass the bend in the Calder west of Dewsbury, and the weir supplying the goit for Upper Mill and Low Mill (39). Extant mid-18th century. It was superseded by the Calder and Hebble Navigation New Cut and, therefore, went out of use by the 1840s. Presently used for flood control and may have been altered in the 20th century.
38	1-8 Island View	SE 23726 20545	9485		Low	This is a row of eight terraced houses. The land had to be drained before these houses could be built, as canals ran at their front and back.
39	Upper and Lower Watermills	SE 23770 20510	2871		Low	Upper and Lower (or Low) Mills, Dewsbury. Two water-powered mills built across (respectively) the West and East ends of a leat dug across a bow of the River Calder.
40	Cromwell Colliery or Ingham's Pit	SE 23890 19000	14725		Low	The site of a former colliery in operation between 1850s and 1950s.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
41	Ratcliffe Mills Forge	SE 23941 20208	15198		Low	Five storey Mill buildings constructed in 1873 by John Wormald and John Walker to provide facilities for wool-sorting and blending, carding and scribbling, spinning and weaving, with each process on a separate floor. The mill also had two steam engines and a boiler house. Now known as Ratcliffe Mills.
42	Providence Glass Works	SE 24404 19577	-		Low	Site of Providence Glass works part of the Kilner Brothers Glass Co, Thornhill Lees, Yorkshire. The company was founded by John Kilner in 1848 on the site of an old bottle works in Thornhill Lees. As well as glass bottle-making departments, the works also contained large warehouses and workshops for the manufacture of van boxes and cases for mineral water and beer bottles, packing rooms, also a spacious suite of well - appointed offices and counting-houses. By 1937 the site has been converted to housing.
43	'Crosses' Fieldname	SE 24240 18430	2482		Low	Fieldname possibly indicating the location of a Medieval cross. However, the Old Irish place name element <i>crois</i> (Old Norse <i>kras</i>) can also mean lying athwart, and the name may refer to the position of the field.
44	Coin Hoard	SE 24440 18330	1895		Low	Hoard of 27 denarii, from Otho to Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 69-180.) Latest coin A. D. 166. Found September 1938 under a large rough stone, 3 ft. below ground level, whilst digging a trench for a gas main. Two coins are in the British Museum.
45	Overthopre Hall	SE 24600 18700	8263		Low	Overthorpe Hall, Thornhill, was demolished in c.1936. It was the seat of the Radcliffe family and, in 1666, was one of the largest houses in Thornhill.
46	Hebble Mill	SE 24650 19690	15211		Low	Mill on the south bank of the Hebble Calder Navigation at Thornhill. It is annotated Slaithwaite Mill, (woollen) on the 1854 O.S. map and Hebble Mill on the 1894 O.S map. It became used for shoddy and mungo by 1937.
47	The Cross, Thornhill	SE 24800 18800			Low	Archaeological work undertaken in 1977 by the Calder Valley Archaeology Group, which revealed evidence of 16th-century pottery and iron working and a 12th or 13th-century post-built building with a rammed gravel floor.
48	Memorial Stone	SE 24850 18830	2421		Low	Memorial stone (dated 1865) and the stump of Market Cross, dated 17th century or earlier.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
49	Methodist Chapel	SE 24865 18711	14728		Low	A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is shown on the 1897 O.S. map immediately to the north of an earlier chapel on Chapel Lane. A Sunday school building was added to the rear of the church in the 1920s.
50	Combs or Thornhill Colliery	SE 25323 19122	14724		Low	Combs or Thornhill colliery, owned by the Ingham family, is thought to have been working in the 1880s and is recorded as working up until its closure in 1974. In 1992 the foundations of 6 houses were found during the extension to the Alma Public House.
51	Thornhill conservation area	SE 25482 18783	-	-	High	The character assessment of the site conservation area states that it is: Predominately open parkland of Thornhill Rectory Park, and churchyard with extensive views over Calder Valley. Numerous 17th-century buildings, fragments of mediaeval moated hall, 17th-century Thornhill Hall (former seat of Saville family), church dating back to 15th century. Church Lane bounded by high wall and trees of park. Roadside cottages along Combs Road. Distinctive local stone.
52	Thornhill Hall moat and sites of formal gardens and bowling green, and remnant of pre-seventeenth century open-field system	SE 25610 18909		1009930	High	Thornhill Hall moat occupies the north-east corner of Thornhill Rectory Park in the Thornhill area of Dewsbury. In addition to the moat and central island, the monument contains a number of related features. These include a remnant of an earlier open-field system, the site of the formal gardens of the 17th-century hall and the site of its bowling green.

APPENDIX 2



BWB

CONSULTANCY | ENVIRONMENT
INFRASTRUCTURE | BUILDINGS

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LAND AT RIVERSIDE, DEWSBURY

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

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LAND AT RIVERSIDE, DEWSBURY

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DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD

Revision	Date of Issue	Status	Author:	Checked:	Approved:
1	16.10.16	Draft	K. Moon/ L. Robinson	L. Robinson/ J. MacQueen	J. MacQueen
2	28.10.16	Final	L. Robinson	L. Robinson/ J. MacQueen	J. MacQueen

Limitations

The assessments and interpretation have been made in line with legislation and guidelines in force at the time of writing, representing best practice at that time.

All of the comments and opinions contained in this report, including any conclusions, are based on the information obtained by BWB during our investigations.

There may be other conditions prevailing on the site which have not been disclosed by this investigation and which have not been taken into account by this report. Responsibility cannot be accepted for conditions not revealed by the investigation.

Any diagram or opinion of the possible configuration of the findings is conjectural and given for guidance only and confirmation of intermediate ground conditions should be considered if deemed necessary.

Except as otherwise requested by the Client, BWB is not obliged and disclaims any obligation to update the report for events taking place after:

- a) the date on which this assessment was undertaken; and
- b) the date on which the final report is delivered.

BWB makes no representation whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings or to other legal matters referred to in the following report.

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Figure 4	Extract from the OS 6 inch survey of 1855 showing the proposed development site

- Figure 5 Extract from the OS 6 inch survey of 1894 showing the proposed development site
- Figure 6 Extract from the OS 6 inch survey of 1908 showing the proposed development site
- Figure 7 Extract from the OS 6 inch survey of 1930 showing the proposed development site

PLATES

- Plate 1 View from site towards Mirfield, looking north-west
- Plate 2 View of large mound in eastern area of site, looking north-east
- Plate 3 View of bank in woodland area, looking north-east
- Plate 4 General view of site from Sands Lane, looking west
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- Plate 6 View of small brick building in the centre of site, looking north-east
- Plate 7 General view of the north of site, looking south
- Plate 8 General view of the north of site, looking south

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 BWB Consulting was commissioned by Miller Homes Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment on land at Riverside, to the south of Dewsbury, West Yorkshire.
- 1.2 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km zone around the site has been undertaken, together with an assessment of any potential impacts, in line with the requirements of National Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 128).

Site location and topography

- 1.3 The proposed development site covers an area of approximately 160ha on the south-west edge of Dewsbury, centred at SE 22900 19200 (Figure 1). The site is located to the south of Ravensthorpe Road, the Manchester to Leeds railway line and the village of Thornhill Lees. The western boundary of the site is bordered by Sands Lane. Enclosed fields border the site to the south and east.
- 1.4 The site is situated on sloping ground from approximately 95m aOD to the south downhill to approximately 50m aOD to the north. The site is currently divided into areas of pasture, agricultural crop, meadow and woodland.

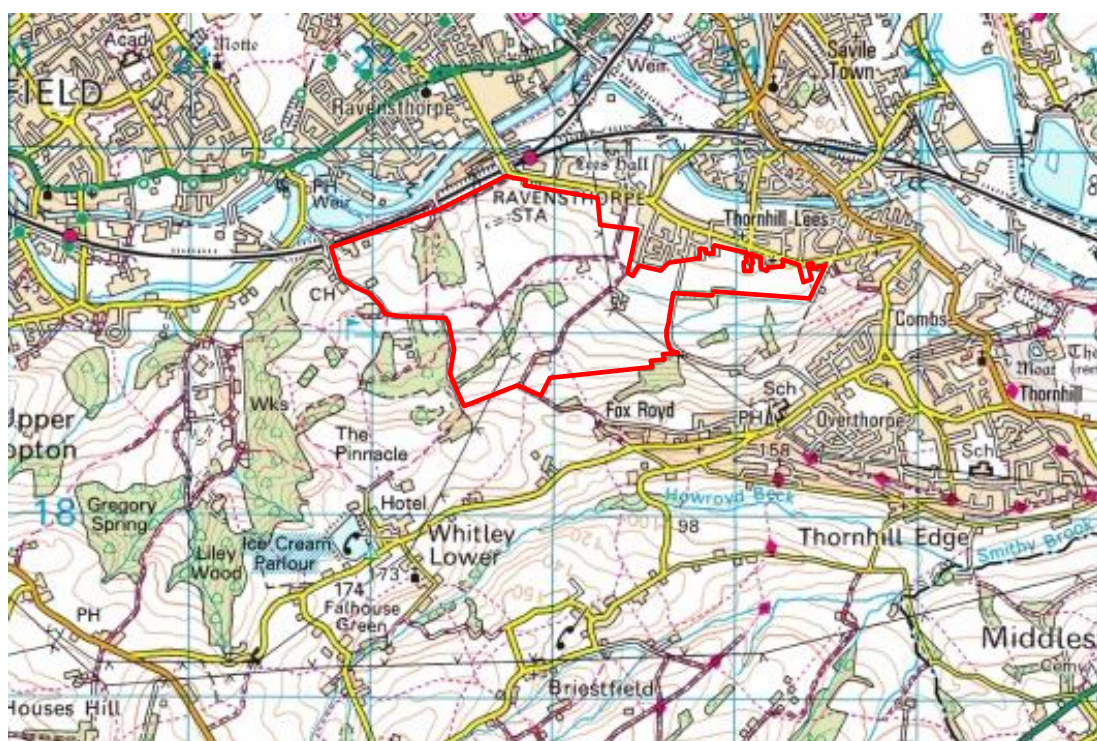


Figure 1 Site Location

Geology and soils

- 1.5 The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2016). The overlying soil is of the Rivington 1 Association, a well-drained, coarse loamy soil (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2.0 INFORMATION SOURCES

- 2.1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).
- 2.2 Where events and monuments listed in the catalogue (Section 5.0) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue numbers are given in bold-type (**3**). Where listed buildings are mentioned in the text, these are given the suffix 'B' (e.g. **B3**).

Archaeological archives and databases

- 2.3 Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR).
- 2.4 The holdings of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Calderdale) and the Dewsbury Local Studies Library were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

- 2.5 English Heritage's National Heritage List for England Database was consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites within the study area.

Published and unpublished sources

- 2.6 A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

Geological and soil surveys

- 2.7 Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2016) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983).

Walkover survey

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 9th September 2016 in order to identify any archaeological features visible on the ground and to determine the potential for any future archaeological investigations (Plates 1-8).

3.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km square around the site has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 128). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of *high significance*, in line with paragraph 132 of the NPPF.
- 3.2 The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

Significance	Type of Heritage Asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
Medium	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
Low	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
None	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed
Unknown	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment

- 3.3 The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in the catalogue in Appendix 1. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this impact is discussed in Section 5.0.

4.0 BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

- 4.1 Two archaeological sites or historic features have been identified within the proposed development site (**27** and **40**). Fifty archaeological events or monuments and 49 listed buildings have been recorded in the wider study area (Fig. 2). These are discussed below and are catalogued in Appendix 1.
- 4.2 During the site walkover, a large bank of material was identified within the wooded area (Ladywood) in the north-east of the site (Plate 3), this is likely to be related to mining activity. No other features were identified, although the density of vegetation (Plate 8) and standing crops (Plates 5 and 7) severely limited identification.

Designated sites or areas

- 4.3 The study area contains a single Scheduled Monument (**52**) and another lies just outside the search area (**16**). These are discussed below. No Registered Parks and Gardens or battlefields lie within the study area.
- 4.4 To the south-east of the proposed development site is the Thornhill Conservation Area (**51**). This is described as 'predominantly open parkland and includes numerous 17th-century buildings, a medieval moated hall site, Thornhill Hall and a 15th-century church'.
- 4.5 The study area contains 49 (**B1-B49**) Listed Buildings, none of which are located within the proposed development site.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 4.6 There have been no previous archaeological investigations carried out within the proposed development site, although three archaeological interventions are recorded within the wider study area, as follows.
- 4.7 A geophysical survey and archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out at Sands Lane (**23**) in 1996, to the north-west of the proposed development site. No archaeological features were identified.
- 4.8 The Calder Valley Archaeology Group undertook an excavation at The Cross, Thronhill (**47**) in 1977, to the south-east of the proposed development site. They identified a 12th or 13th century post-built building and evidence of 16th century ironworking and occupation.
- 4.9 Excavations were undertaken at Thornhill Hall (**52**) in the 1960s and 1970s, they revealed a 13th-century timber-framed hall, a later 16th-century stone-built hall and remains of a timber bridge over the moat.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.10 Historic landscape Characterisation data for this area was unavailable at the time of the production of this assessment.

Archaeological background and heritage assets

Early prehistoric period

- 4.11 Evidence for prehistoric activity within Dewsbury is confined to isolated finds within the general area, including three flints from Crow Nest Park, Dewsbury, to the north of the site (PRN 3944) and an early Bronze Age barrow site approximately 2 miles to the east of the site (Webb and Boughey 2009).

Iron Age and Roman period

- 4.12 Little Roman activity is recorded in Dewsbury, although isolated Roman finds were recovered during the 19th century and two 1st to 2nd-century coin hoards were found within a few miles of the town in the early 20th century (ASWYAS 2001), one of which lies within the search area (44).
- 4.13 Cropmarks identified within the search area (27) show a possible large, irregularly-shaped enclosure and trackway. No date has been assigned to them, although similar evidence in the wider landscape shows that they typically date to the Iron Age or Roman period. An oval enclosure (35) has also been identified to the south of the proposed development site. Fieldwalking has recovered Roman and Medieval pottery from the surface, although a comparative site at Altoft has been shown to be post-medieval in origin.
- 4.14 The placename 'Cumberworth' (15) derives from either an enclosure belonging to an individual called Cumbra or the Britons, which could date to this period (Mills 1991).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval period

- 4.15 The Roman missionary Paulinus is recorded as having visited Dewsbury in the 7th century (Smith 1967), when it appears to have been a major centre for Christians in the region. A carved medieval stone recovered from the market place in Dewsbury, approximately 3km to the north-east of the site, is thought to date to this period (*ibid.*).
- 4.16 The Domesday survey of 1086 recorded Dewsbury as belonging to the king: 'In Deusberia there are 3 carucates taxable which two ploughs can plough. This land belongs to Wakefield. However, King Edward had a manor in it. Now it is in the King's hands'. The value before and after the survey was 10s. It contained six villagers and two smallholders, four ploughs, a priest and a church (Faull and Stinson 1986). As the town grew, a manorial complex, with enclosed fields was established by the 13th century and a watermill was constructed by at least the 14th century (Keith and Wrathmell 2006). A market was also established in the 14th or 15th century (Smith 1967).

- 4.17 Castle Hall Hill motte and bailey castle (**16**), a scheduled monument, lies to the north-west of the proposed development site, just outside the search area.
- 4.18 Two place names within the search area possibly indicate medieval activity. The 'Crosses' field name (**43**) is likely to indicate either the location of a medieval cross or the position of the field. The 'Cinder Hill' place name (**21**) may indicate an iron-working site dating to the medieval or possibly post-medieval period.
- 4.19 The manor house at Thornhill Hall (**52, B46**) lies to the southeast of the site on the outer edge of Thornhill Edge. It dates to the mid-15th century, probably 1450, and was occupied until 1648, when it was accidentally destroyed after a siege during the English Civil War. After this it was abandoned and its remains were quarried for stone (Pollington and Horn 2010). The site was excavated in the 1960s and 1970s which identified that the moat was established around 1450, at around the time a new house was constructed, superseding an earlier structure. Trial trenching was also undertaken in 2006 and 2008, which identified 17th or 18th-century remains and possible evidence of medieval iron working. Building recording was undertaken in 2012 (ASWYAS 2012a and 2012b) and a watching brief was maintained in 2014 on re-silting works (ASWYAS 2014).
- 4.20 Thornhill Lees Hall (**32, B17**) situated immediately the north of the site was established in the early 15th century, probably in 1412. The second hall (**31, B16**), gatehouse (**B18**) and barn (**B19**) are all later 17th-century additions. The hall was occupied until 1844 then left abandoned until 1947, when it was used for agricultural storage until 1962 when a programme of restoration began.
- 4.21 The church of St Michael and All Angels (**B39**) was probably established in the 15th century, although it could have been earlier. It still remains in use in the present day.

Post-medieval and modern period

- 4.22 Dewsbury did not grow considerably in size in the early post-medieval period, probably due to suffering greatly from the plague in the 16th century, which wiped out the market which had been previously established (Smith 1967). However, extensive enclosure of surrounding fields is recorded in the 18th century (ASWYAS 2001). Dewsbury also suffered from the Plug Riots in 1842 (Smith 1967), but despite this, the rise of the textile industry in the 19th century saw Dewsbury expand as three railway stations were constructed and housing built to accommodate workers.
- 4.23 Several halls on the edge of Dewsbury were built during this period and lie within the search area. The Second Lees Hall (**31**) dates to the 17th century, as do two of the associated buildings (**33** and **34**), though all have 19th-century additions. Overthorpe Hall (**45**) located to the southeast in Thornhill Edge was one of the largest halls in Thornhill in 1666, however, it was subsequently demolished in 1936. Blake Hall (**9**) was also built in this period, although the house was rebuilt in the 18th century and altered again in the 19th century. This lies within Mirfield to the northwest of the site.

- 4.24 A 17th-century memorial stone and the stump of a Market Cross (**48, B31**) are also present in Thornhill.
- 4.25 Ravenscourt (**11**) and Hagwood House (**8**) both date to the mid-19th century, when they were constructed for the Wheatley family, and many original features survive. The surrounding associated features (**5, 6, 7, 10** and **12**) date to the same period. These assets lie to the southwest of the site between Lower Horton and Dewsbury District Golf Club.
- 4.26 Close to Ravenscourt and Hogwood House are multiple other 18th and 19th-century buildings (**3, 4, 13, 14, 18, 19** and **20**) built in both brick and stone.
- 4.27 There are a significant number of 17th and 18th-century houses and barns (**B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B14, B29, B30, B35, B36, B37, B38, B40, B42, B43, B44, B47, B48** and **B49**) within the search area. These all evidence the expansion of Dewsbury, Thornhill and Ravensthorpe with the catalyst being the expansion of the textile industry and its related trades.
- 4.28 Three post-medieval churches lie within the study area including the Church of St Mary and St Michael (**B10**) built in 1847, the Church of the Holy Innocents (**B23**) erected in 1858, along with a series of associated buildings (**B22, B24, B25, B26, B27** and **B28**) and the Church of St Saviour (**B11**) constructed in 1901.
- 4.29 Dewsbury cemetery (**29**) lies approximately 1km to the north of the proposed development and is regarded as a good example of a High Victorian public cemetery. There is also a Methodist chapel (**49**) to the west of the site which dates to the late 19th century.
- 4.30 Two parish boundary posts are also recorded within the search area (**22** and **26**). These were erected in the 19th century and are situated either side of Whitley Reservoir which is positioned to the south of the proposed development.
- 4.31 Multiple mill sites are located within the search area. Low Mill (**24**) and Upper and Lower Watermills (**39**) located a short distance to the west and north of the site respectively are first recorded in the 15th century (Keith and Wrathmell 2006). The Upper and Lower Watermills also have associated terrace houses (**38**) which were built for the directors of the mill. Hebble Mill (**46**) was built in the mid-19th century. Ratcliffe Mills (**41**) and Queens Mill Maltings (**3**) were both constructed in the late 19th century.
- 4.32 A former tannery (**25**) lies just outside the proposed development site on the eastern edge of Dewsbury District Golf Club, and while its date of construction is not recorded, it was extant in the late 1840s.
- 4.33 Several of the locks and bridges recorded within in the study area (**B6, B7, B8, B9, B13, B15, B21, B32, B33, B45, B50** and **B51**) were built in the 18th and 19th centuries around the River Calder. Parts of the Dewsbury Old Canal to the north of the site (**36** and **37**) were constructed to bypass the bend in the Calder and the Upper and Lower Watermills (**39**). These are now used for flood control.

- 4.34 The Ravensthorpe-Dewsbury Railway Bridge (**30, B20**), to the north of the site, was built in the mid-19th century to accommodate the expanded railway system. To the north and south of the Ravensthorpe Station, several station buildings (**B12**) were also constructed around this time (1848).
- 4.35 Several other industrial sites lie within the search area; The Cromwell Colliery (**40**) and the Combs colliery (**50**) were both in operation in the 19th and 20th centuries. Mirvale Chemical Works (**17**) lies to the west of the proposed development site, it was built in the early 20th century and extended throughout the century. The site of the former Providence Glass Works (**42**) lies immediately to the north-east of the site and parts of Thornhill Power Station (**28**) are also still extant to the north.

Map regression

- 4.36 On Jeffery's Survey of the County of Yorkshire (Fig. 3), the proposed development site is shown as largely undeveloped, Thornhill Lees, to the east of the site, is present and the area of woodland in the north of the site (Ladywood) appears to extend further to the west, although this is likely to be an amalgamation of Ladywood, Priest Royds Wood, Jordan Wood and Oliver Wood. The area surrounding the site also remains largely undeveloped, Mirfield and Dewsbury are relatively small and there is little construction along the river.
- 4.37 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1855 (Fig. 4), shows the site in much greater detail. To the north of the site, the railway line has been constructed. To the west, the wooded areas are shown individually and there is greater clarity of the buildings in Thornhill Lees.
- 4.38 Within the north-east part of the site is a property labelled as 'Sands House' which is shown with a boundary that has been well-defined by trees. To the southeast of Sands House is an area labelled as 'Old Coal Pits'. Large oval mounds are also recorded, this could be spoil heaps or backfilled shaft entrances from the former coal pits. Another coal pit is labelled to the west of Ladywood.
- 4.39 The area to the south and east of Ladywood, to the south of the railway line, is dominated by a series of enclosed rectangular fields. Several small properties are also depicted throughout these fields and multiple footpaths are labelled.
- 4.40 In the east of the site the Cromwell Colliery Railway has been constructed running northeast-southwest and then turning southeast-northwest towards the colliery further to the east.
- 4.41 The OS survey of 1894 (Fig. 5) shows little change from 1855. The most notable addition is the construction of Ravensthorpe Road on the northern boundary of the site and the bridge over the railway line. Several of the fields in the western part of the proposed development site have been sub-divided into smaller fields. In the southern part of the proposed development site, a new area of woodland, Shrogg Wood, has been planted. Ouselwell Lane, in the east of the site, has been enlarged from a footpath to a road. The curve in the

railway line in the west of the site has been eased and is now labelled as Mineral Railway. Cromwell Colliery is now called Ingham's Pit.

- 4.42 The OS survey of 1908 (Fig. 6) also shows little change. A watch house is labelled on the west side of Ladywood and a mine shaft is shown on the northeast of the wood. Two air shafts are also labelled; one to the south of the bend in the colliery railway and another adjacent to Shrogg Wood.
- 4.43 Outside of the site boundary, a brickworks has been constructed near to Cromwell Colliery and a new coal pit has been sunk to the north of the site between the river and the railway.
- 4.44 The OS survey of 1930 (Fig. 7) depicts a new mound within the northern part of the site. This is likely to be the result of mining near Ladywood. Some of the fields in this area have been combined into larger fields, but the majority remain unaltered. A road has been constructed adjacent to the railway line to the Colliery, which has been significantly enlarged.
- 4.45 Comparison between the 1930 OS edition and the 1955 OS map demonstrates that minimal change occurred within the site. All that is evident is the massive expansion of the mound within the northern part of the proposed development area and further minor changes to the layout of the fields. The aforementioned mound is no longer depicted on the later 1974-83 map, however, in its place is a waste tip. A further tip is shown on this edition within the northeastern part of the proposed development immediately to the north of the route of the disused railway line. It is also clear from this edition that the agricultural landscape within the site and its immediate surroundings has seen significant changes with the removal of a large number of field boundaries to create larger fields.
- 4.46 Analysis of the 1989-93 edition demonstrates that only minor changes occurred within the site since the publication of the 1974-83 map other than the disappearance of the waste tips and some further re-arrangement of the fields.

5.0 ASSESSEMENT

Recorded heritage assets

Direct impacts

- 5.1 Two recorded heritage assets lie within the proposed development site boundary. The site of the former Cromwell Colliery (**40**) is located in the eastern part of the site. It has been largely demolished and the railway line to it removed and replaced by a track. The cropmark features (**27**) identified in the north of the site have not been previously investigated and they are likely to warrant further investigation prior to development.
- 5.2 Sands House, in the north-west of the proposed development site has been extant since at least the mid-19th century. It's setting and historical integrity have been compromised by recent development and landscaping.

Impact on setting

- 5.3 The site is situated on a sloping hillside and the eastern part of the site in particular has good views to the north and east (Plates 1 and 4). Proposed development will have limited additional impact on the listed assets given the built form around these monuments and to some degree the intervening mature vegetation including woodland.
- 5.4 The areas to the east of the Thornhill Hall site (**52**), within the Thornhill conservation area (**51**) have been developed significantly between the 1930s (Fig. 7) and the present day (Fig. 2) with residential housing. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have any impact on the setting of either asset.
- 5.5 The proposed development is also unlikely to impact on the settings or views to and from the heritage assets to the south (**22, 26, 35** and **B14**) due to the crest of the hill between them and the proposed development site. The hill to the north of Whitley Road has a peak of approximately 175m aOD and the heritage assets to the south lie at approximately 140m aOD.
- 5.6 The heritage assets to the west (**1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, B1, B2, B3, B4** and **B5**) are also unlikely to be impacted upon as these assets lie between approximately 60m and 80m aOD and a hill with a peak of approximately 125m aOD, covered in woodland (Oliver Wood and Jordan Wood) lies between them and the site, which lies between 60m and 100m aOD.

Potential sub-surface remains

- 5.7 There has been little archaeological excavation in the study area. Excavations to the northwest of the site (**23**) did not identify any archaeological features, but excavations to the southeast (**47** and **52**) identified medieval remains. Cropmarks of possible Iron Age and/or Romano-British date are also noted

within the proposed development site (**27**) and to the south (**35**) so it is possible that this landscape extends further within the proposed development site.

- 5.8 The proposed development site lies close to the medieval core of Thornhill, centred on the Thornhill Conservation Area (**51**). There are other medieval heritage assets surrounding the site (**16, B17, B39**). Several place names within the search area also indicate medieval activity (**21, 43**). Given the site's position within this medieval landscape there is a medium possibility that evidence of medieval activity may be encountered.
- 5.9 There has been little development of the land from the medieval period onwards, with the majority of the site having a largely agricultural focus. It is likely that some evidence of the agricultural process (such as ridge and furrow ploughing or night soiling) may be encountered. This lack of development might also facilitate the survival of earlier (e.g. prehistoric or Roman) activity.
- 5.10 The map regression and walkover survey undertaken as part of this assessment identified several areas of mining and mine shafts, particularly in the area around Ladywood. It is therefore highly likely that sub-surface remains relating to mining activity will be encountered during development within parts of the site.

6.0 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The proposed development site occupies land that has been used for agricultural purposes throughout its researchable history and remains largely undeveloped to the present day.
- 6.2 The cropmarks in the north of the site suggest activity within the site of possible the Iron Age/Romano-British date. There is also evidence of mining activity particularly in the area surrounding Ladywood.
- 6.3 On the basis of the above there is there is medium to high potential for archaeological remains to occur within the proposed development site based on the known historic environment, particularly from the cropmark data and known mining activity.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Through the research undertaken it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits and or features to survive within the site based on the surrounding evidence. Subsequently it is recommended that a targeted geophysical survey is undertaken with parts of the site to further assess this.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 CATALOGUE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Catalogue entries for heritage assets recorded on the WYHER and those identified as part of this assessment have been ordered geographically from west to east and given a numerical identifier. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and where appropriate the relevant HER and Listed Building reference numbers. The catalogue of event and monument records held by WYHER are provided first, followed by a catalogue of listed buildings.

Event and Monument Records

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
1	Sheep Ings Farmhouse & Barn	SE 20835 19127	11086		Low	Farmhouse and attached barn of 17th and late 18th-century date.
2	Beehive Coke Ovens	SE 20900 19100	6642		Low	Beehive coke ovens of the mid-19th century. Adjacent to (and presumably latterly part of) the late 19th-century Gregory Springs Colliery (now demolished). Partly excavated by JRM Lyne and students of Wheelwright Grammar School, Dewsbury.
3	Queens Mill Maltings	SE 20920 19550	14002		Low	The rice and Queens Mill Maltings is first shown on the OS Second Edition 6 inch to 1 mile map in 1894. The malt houses were constructed in 1875 by the Moffat Brothers as the third of three large kilns under their ownership in Mirfield. The Crowther Family owned the malt houses from the turn of the century until 1938, when the Queens Mill was sold to Walker and Hollas corn merchants.
4	Stables at Former Plantation Rug Co Ltd, Steanard Lane	SE 20960 19120	10758		Low	Stable building at former Rug Factory (recorded as a foundry in early mid-20th century).
5	Former Board Room to Hagwood House	SE 21030 1880	11093		Low	Single-storey building designed in the Vernacular Revival style to match Hagwood House (8).

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
6	Sundial in grounds of Hagwood House	SE 21040 18830	11094		Low	Sundial in the grounds of Hagwood House (8) , dated c. 1840.
7	Sundial, south-west of Ravenscourt	SE 21050 18770	11098		Low	Sundial, possibly of c. 1900 date.
8	Hagwood House	SE 21054 18802	11092		Low	Large Victorian mansion, built originally in 1847 for the Wheatley family, with additions (1864). The house was later subdivided into two dwellings around 1930.
9	Blake Hall	SE 21070 20130	7846		Low	Hall located close to Mirfield church. Owned by the Turners in the 18th century and later the Inghams in the 19th century. The house was rebuilt by William Turner in a classical style in 1747, and altered again in 1845 by Joshua Ingham
10	The Lodge (No. 6 Woodbottom)	SE 21070 18930	11101		Low	Former lodge to Ravenscourt (11) , of later 17th-century date, with 20th-century additions.
11	Ravenscourt	SE 21060 18795	11096		Low	Large Victorian mansion, built originally in 1847 for the Wheatley family (local mill owners), with additions in 1864. The house was later subdivided into two dwellings around 1930, Hagwood House (8) and Ravenscourt (11) .
12	Fountain, pedestals and gate piers at Ravenscourt	SE 21070 18780	11097		Low	Mid-19th century fountain, pedestals and gate piers located in the grounds of Ravenscourt (11) .
13	Stables North of Woodlands House	SE 21085 18678	11109		Low	Stables, bothy and coach house built c. 1840.
14	Woodlands House	SE 21091 18652	11108		Low	House, built c. 1840, with late 19th-century additions.
15	Cumberworth Place name	SE 21100 18800	2337		Low	Place name indicating possession by a Briton? Possibly derived from the element cumbra (which is derived from Cymry, the Britons' own name for themselves) and the Old English element word (enclosure). Cumbra was adopted into English as a personal name.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
16	Castle Hall Hill motte and bailey castle (Scheduled Ancient Monument)	SE 21113 20450	-	1009929	High	Castle Hall Hill motte and bailey castle, situated adjacent to the 19th century parish church of St Mary in Mirfield. The bailey is occupied by the church and its graveyard, both of which are in current ecclesiastical use. The motte, which would have carried a timber keep, is a conical mound c.10m high and with a diameter of c.20m surrounded by a ditch c.8m wide and 5m deep. The castle was built between 1086 and 1159 either by Svein son of Alric or by Adam his son. Its purpose was to oversee some of the estates of the Honour of Pontefract of which these two men were successively the most powerful knights. After Adam's death without male heirs in 1159, the estate was divided and the castle reduced in status. It was not abandoned, however, and was known as the castle of Mirfield throughout the Middle Ages.
17	Mirvale Chemical Works	SE 21310 19460	14076		Low	The site of Mirvale Chemical Works was originally occupied as a dye works and weaving shed in the early 20th century.
18	Nos. 3 & 5 Woodbottom	SE 21170 18880	11102		Low	Handed-pair of mid-19th-century cottages.
19	No. 7 Woodbottom	SE 21172 18818	11103		Low	Early/mid-19th century cottage.
20	Former Lodge to Royds House	SE 21200 18535	11104		Low	Early/mid-19th-century lodge.
21	Cinder Hill	SE 21260 18460	3368		Low	Cinder Hill; cinder place name element may indicate the presence of a substantial deposit of iron slag. Possible medieval/Post-medieval/Industrial iron-working site.
22	Parish Boundary Post	SE 21670 18070	-		Low	A carved stone post in the parish of Mirfield. Boundary marker erected by an unknown authority in the 19th century. Inscription reads 'T::M::.'
23	Trial Trench Evaluation	SE 21720 19610	7448		Low	An evaluation by trial trenching and geophysical survey was carried out in August 1996 on two areas of land which adjoin Sands Lane at Mirfield. No archaeological features were identified.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
24	Low Mill	SE 21890 19800	3631		Low	Multi-phase textile and corn mill.
25	Tan House Farm, Whitley Road	SE 22441 17995	6096		Low	Tannery east of Lower Whitley, marked on OS 1st edn (late 1840s). Tanning pits clearly visible on this map.
26	Parish Boundary Post	SE 22420 18700	-		Low	A carved stone post in the parish of Mirfield. Boundary marker erected by an unknown authority in the 19th century. Inscription reads 'T::M::.'
27	Cropmark	SE 22700 19600	642		Low	Cropmark (fragmentary) of a possible large, irregularly shaped enclosure; part obscured by rough ground and overlain by cropmarks of modern drainage system. Either two or three parallel linear ditches running roughly west- east on north side of same field – possible trackway.
28	Remnant of Thornhill power station	SE 22800 20100	6143		Low	Remnant of Thornhill power station. The bulk of site has been cleared. A modern sub-station compound remains at the east end and a brick structure at west end.
29	Dewsbury Cemetery (Historic Parks and Gardens)	23142 21073	-	1001615	Low	Victorian cemetery covering an area of approximately 9ha.
30	Ravensthorpe- Dewsbury Railway Bridge over River Calder	SE 23363 20536	7094		Low	Railway bridge over River Calder dated 1847 for L & NWR Co. Line opened in 1848.
31	The Second Hall, Lees Hall	SE 23296 19984	11218		Low	House, originally added to the former west wing of the main hall but now detached and used for storage. Of 17th-century date, though the eastern part is a 19th-century addition.
32	Thornhill Lees Hall	SE 23309 19992	2636		Low	Surviving east wing and part of central hall range of a late medieval timber-framed house. The rest has been destroyed. The original hall dates from the early-15th century (probably c.1412) for William Nettleton of Quarmby.
33	Former Gatehouse to Lees Hall	SE 23322 19988	11220		Low	Small rectangular derelict outbuilding of 17th-century date, located to the south of Lees Hall, and thought to have been the former gatehouse.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
34	Barn at Lees Hall	SE 23325 19996	11219		Low	Barn of 17th-century date.
35	Oval Enclosure	SE 23200 17590	651		Low	<p>Large roughly ellipsoidal enclosure, c.90 x 55 m., showing on aerial photographs (dated 1979) as a cropmark in fields 2369 and 2055. Field 2055 called Chapel Yard in 1774; this does not relate to any known chapel but the former existence of some non-Conformist chapel adjacent to the site is a possibility; otherwise, it could be an allusion to the site now showing as above whether or not that was actually a chapel; if it was (and the name Yard is suggestive), it is most important being oval in shape and therefore of possible early origin (British?).</p> <p>The site lies on edge of scarp above valley. The general area was field walked in 1976 producing some medieval pottery and Cistercian Ware from SE 228175 to SE 234178 and two Roman sherds around SE 233177, 300 m. NE of site. A metal detector reportedly worked the two fields of the oval enclosure in April 1991 finding only a couple of recent coins.</p>
36 and 37	Dewsbury Old Canal. Navigation feature?	SE 23600 20500	5097		Low	Dewsbury Old Canal. A possible navigation feature Intended to bypass the bend in the Calder west of Dewsbury, and the weir supplying the goit for Upper Mill and Low Mill (39). Extant mid-18th century. It was superseded by the Calder and Hebble Navigation New Cut and, therefore, went out of use by the 1840s. Presently used for flood control and may have been altered in the 20th century.
38	1-8 Island View	SE 23726 20545	9485		Low	This is a row of eight terraced houses. The land had to be drained before these houses could be built, as canals ran at their front and back.
39	Upper and Lower Watermills	SE 23770 20510	2871		Low	Upper and Lower (or Low) Mills, Dewsbury. Two water-powered mills built across (respectively) the West and East ends of a leat dug across a bow of the River Calder.
40	Cromwell Colliery or Ingham's Pit	SE 23890 19000	14725		Low	The site of a former colliery in operation between 1850s and 1950s.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
41	Ratcliffe Mills Forge	SE 23941 20208	15198		Low	Five storey Mill buildings constructed in 1873 by John Wormald and John Walker to provide facilities for wool-sorting and blending, carding and scribbling, spinning and weaving, with each process on a separate floor. The mill also had two steam engines and a boiler house. Now known as Ratcliffe Mills.
42	Providence Glass Works	SE 24404 19577	-		Low	Site of Providence Glass works part of the Kilner Brothers Glass Co, Thornhill Lees, Yorkshire. The company was founded by John Kilner in 1848 on the site of an old bottle works in Thornhill Lees. As well as glass bottle-making departments, the works also contained large warehouses and workshops for the manufacture of van boxes and cases for mineral water and beer bottles, packing rooms, also a spacious suite of well - appointed offices and counting-houses. By 1937 the site has been converted to housing.
43	'Crosses' Fieldname	SE 24240 18430	2482		Low	Fieldname possibly indicating the location of a Medieval cross. However, the Old Irish place name element <i>cross</i> (Old Norse <i>kras</i>) can also mean lying athwart, and the name may refer to the position of the field.
44	Coin Hoard	SE 24440 18330	1895		Low	Hoard of 27 denarii, from Otho to Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 69-180.) Latest coin A. D. 166. Found September 1938 under a large rough stone, 3 ft. below ground level, whilst digging a trench for a gas main. Two coins are in the British Museum.
45	Overthopre Hall	SE 24600 18700	8263		Low	Overthorpe Hall, Thornhill, was demolished in c.1936. It was the seat of the Radcliffe family and, in 1666, was one of the largest houses in Thornhill.
46	Hebble Mill	SE 24650 19690	15211		Low	Mill on the south bank of the Hebble Calder Navigation at Thornhill. It is annotated Slaithwaite Mill, (woollen) on the 1854 O.S. map and Hebble Mill on the 1894 O.S map. It became used for shoddy and mungo by 1937.
47	The Cross, Thornhill	SE 24800 18800			Low	Archaeological work undertaken in 1977 by the Calder Valley Archaeology Group, which revealed evidence of 16th-century pottery and iron working and a 12th or 13th-century post-built building with a rammed gravel floor.
48	Memorial Stone	SE 24850 18830	2421		Low	Memorial stone (dated 1865) and the stump of Market Cross, dated 17th century or earlier.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
49	Methodist Chapel	SE 24865 18711	14728		Low	A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is shown on the 1897 O.S. map immediately to the north of an earlier chapel on Chapel Lane. A Sunday school building was added to the rear of the church in the 1920s.
50	Combs or Thornhill Colliery	SE 25323 19122	14724		Low	Combs or Thornhill colliery, owned by the Ingham family, is thought to have been working in the 1880s and is recorded as working up until its closure in 1974. In 1992 the foundations of 6 houses were found during the extension to the Alma Public House.
51	Thornhill conservation area	SE 25482 18783	-	-	High	The character assessment of the site conservation area states that it is: Predominately open parkland of Thornhill Rectory Park, and churchyard with extensive views over Calder Valley. Numerous 17th-century buildings, fragments of mediaeval moated hall, 17th-century Thornhill Hall (former seat of Saville family), church dating back to 15th century. Church Lane bounded by high wall and trees of park. Roadside cottages along Combs Road. Distinctive local stone.
52	Thornhill Hall moat and sites of formal gardens and bowling green, and remnant of pre-seventeenth century open-field system	SE 25610 18909		1009930	High	Thornhill Hall moat occupies the north-east corner of Thornhill Rectory Park in the Thornhill area of Dewsbury. In addition to the moat and central island, the monument contains a number of related features. These include a remnant of an earlier open-field system, the site of the formal gardens of the 17th-century hall and the site of its bowling green.

Listed Buildings

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
1	Sheep Ings Farmhouse and Attached Barn	SE 20835 19127		1253260	Medium	Farmhouse and attached barn. 17th and late 18th century. Grade II
2	Boat House	SE 21184 19178		1313672	Medium	Former group of cottages and barn now one dwelling. At latest 17th-century origin but mainly late 18th or early 19th century with recent alterations. Two early 19th-century brick cottages at north end. Grade II
3	Broad Oakes	SE 21285 19227		1313677	Medium	House with adjoining cottage and barn. House mid-18th century. Cottage late 18th century. Barn c.1800. Grade II
4	Cottage to rear of Broad Oak	SE 21298 19221		1300325	Medium	Late 18th-century cottage. Grade II
5	Walls to East and South of Broad Oakes	SE 21307 19232		1134691	Medium	Boundary walls to courtyard. Late 18th century or early 19th century. Grade II
6	Calder and Hebble Navigation Cottage at Shepley Bridge Locks	SE 21520 19825		1183890	Medium	Probably formerly a Lock-keeper's cottage. Early 19th century. Listed for group value only. Grade II
7	Calder and Hebble Navigation Double Lock at Shepley Bridge	SE 21538 19812		1313673	Medium	Two canal locks at junction with river Calder c.1776. Grade II
8	Calder and Hebble Navigation Low Mill lane bridge and Entrance Gate	SE 21778 19893		1313654	Medium	Road bridge over canal and lock gates to canal at junction with river Calder. Built 1769 by engineer John Smeaton. Grade II

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
9	calder and hebble navigation greenwood lock	SE 22218 19767		1134720	Medium	Canal lock. Built 1769 by engineer John Smeaton. Grade II
10	Church of St Mary and St Michael	SE 22260 17657		1300398	Medium	Large Neo-Norman church. 1847. Chancel appears to be later. Grade II
11	Church of St Saviour	SE 22303 20298		1134696	Medium	Large Gothic Revival church. 1901 by C. Hodgson Fowler. Grade II
12	Buildings on North and South Platforms at Ravensthorpe Station	SE 22845 19945		1183778	Medium	Station buildings on north and south platforms. Built 1848 for L & NWR Co. Grade II
13	Calder and Hebble Navigation Lock	SE 23088 20297		1300635	Medium	Canal Lock. Built 1769 by engineer John Smeaton. Grade II
14	Barn at Rear of Orchard Farm House	SE 23161 17461		1313630	Medium	Timber posted barn. 17th century, cladding may be 18th century. Grade II
15	Ravensthorpe-Dewsbury Railway Railway Bridge Over Calder and Hebble Navigation, Long Cut	SE 23203 20324		1183783	Medium	Railway bridge over Calder & Hebble Navigation, Long Cut. Dated 1847 for L & NWR Co. (Line opened 1848) Grade II
16	The Second Hall	SE 23296 19984		1134698	Medium	House, added to the former west wing of the main hall, now detached and used for storage. 17th century, though the east part is a 19th-century addition. Grade II
17	Thornhill Lees Hall	SE 23309 19992		1313642	High	East wing and part of central hall range of a timber framed house. The rest has been destroyed. Early 15th century probably c.1412 for William Nettleton of Quarmby (whose family moved there at that date). Robert Nettleton added the hall in 1530 (Ambler).

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
						The house was occupied by the Nettleton family until 1655 when it was bought by Thomas Hobson who lived there until 1668, followed by the Radcliffe family. The Thornhill family of Fixby lived there in the C18. Grade I
18	Former Gatehouse to Lees Hall	SE 23322 19988		1313643	Medium	Small rectangular derelict outbuilding to main hall, thought to have been a gatehouse, probably 17th century. Grade II
19	Barn Immediately to North-East of Lees Hall	SE 23325 19996		1134699	Medium	17th-century barn. Grade II
20	Ravensthorpe-Dewsbury Railway Railway Bridge over River Calder	SE 23363 20536		1313646	Medium	Railway bridge over River Calder. Dated 1847 for L & NWR Co. (line opened 1848). Grade II
21	Cleggford Bridge over River Calder at Junction with Savile Road	SE 24084 20303		1183804	Medium	Road bridge over River Calder. Late 18th century with 19th-century widening to west in keeping. Grade II
22	Gate and Gatepiers to Church of Holy Innocents	SE 24178 20294		1313648	Medium	Pair of gatepiers. c.1858. Included for group value only. Grade II
23	Church of Holy Innocents	SE 24176 20320		1300421	Medium	Large Gothic Revival church in Decorated style. 1858 by Mallinson and Healy. Grade II
24	Sundial 7 yards to South of Church of Holy Innocents	SE 24185 20314		1300424	Medium	Sundial. c.1858. Grade II
25	Thornhill Lees Church of England School	SE 24148 20231		1313644	Medium	Church School. Dated on rear wing 1858. Included for group value only. Grade II

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
26	House Immediately to South of Thornhill Lees Church of England School (Former School And Schoolmasters House)	SE 24151 20195		1300477	Medium	School and School Master's House. c.1858. Grade II
27	Gates and Gate Piers to Thornhill Lees Vicarage	SE 24172 20283		1183833	Medium	Pair of gatepiers. c.1858. Grade II
28	Sundial 7 Yards to south of Church of Holy Innocents	SE 24185 20314		1300424	Medium	Sundial. c. 1858. Grade II
29	Barn and Farm Buildings at Headfield Farm to North West of Farmhouse	SE 24452 20442		1313655	Medium	Barn with 2 additions. Probably c.1753. Grade II
30	9, chapel lane	SE 24685 18741		1134728	Medium	Small detached house. 17th century or early 18th century. Considerable c.1970s restoration. Grade II
31	Memorial Stone and Base of Market Cross Opposite Junction with Combs Road	SE 24854 18837		1313647	Medium	Memorial stone. 1865 and base of Market Cross. 17th century or earlier. Grade II
32	Calder and Hebble Navigation Double Locks, At Junction With Dewsbury Cut	SE 24965 19817		1134721	Medium	Two canal locks. Built 1769 by engineer John Smeaton. Grade II
33	Bridge over Calder and Hebble	SE 25064 20305		1313652	Medium	Canal bridge. Dated 1878. Grade II

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
	Navigation (Dewsbury Cut)					
34	Former Thornhill Grammar School	SE 25148 18887		1134730	Medium	Former grammar school, now disused. Dated 1643. Built with money bequeathed by Charles Greenwood a Rector of Thornhill. The rear part was built as a copy in 1884. Grade II
35	Park House Farmhouse and Adjoining Outbuildings	SE 25188 19306		1134731	Medium	Original farmhouse c.1700 with adjoining mid-19th-century farmhouse and early 19th-century barn. Outbuildings to rear mid-19th century. Grade II
36	Combs Hall Farmhouse	SE 25176 18896		1183467	Medium	Farmhouse. Probably mid-17th century (before 1661). Grade II
37	Brewhouse in Garden of Combs Hall Farmhouse	SE 25188 18891		1313656	Medium	Former brewhouse adjacent to farmhouse. 17th century. Grade II
38	Boundary Wall to Combs Hall Farmhouse	SE 25195 18897		1300557	Medium	Boundary wall. 17th century. Grade II
39	Church of St Michael and All Angels	SE 25337 18862		1200754	High	Church. Perpendicular west tower, probably 15th century, though the base may be earlier. North chapel (Savile chapel) dates to 1447, extended by one bay in 1493. Chancel and South chapel date to 1490. Nave vestry and some restoration work 1877 by G. E. Street in Decorated style. Formerly listed as G.V. Thornhill Church Grade I
40	2, 4 and 6, Combs Road	SE 25372 18965		1183447	Medium	House now divided. 17th century or early 18th century. Recently much restored. Grade II
41	Lych Gate And Front Wall to the Church Of St	SE 25364 18852		1134727	Medium	Lych gate and front wall to church (q.v.). c.1877. Grade II

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
	Michael and All Angels					
42	The Old Rectory	SE 25460 18885		1200799	Medium	Former Rectory, now Old People's Home. Rebuilt 1820 but incorporates traces of a 17th century building. The rear part appears to be later 19th century. Grade II
43	Lodge Farmhouse	SE 25500 19601		1134700	Medium	Farmhouse. Mid-to-late-18th century. Grade II
44	Main Barn to West of Lodge Farmhouse	SE 25533 19574		1183660	Medium	Aisled barn incorporating timber framing. Probably 17th century, the walling being probably late C18. Grade II
45	Calder and Hebble Navigation Milestone at Bridge over Cut	SE 25633 19433		1300641	Medium	Canal and milestone. c. 1769. Grade II
46	Ruins of the Medieval Thornhill Hall in Moated Enclosure, in Rectory Grounds	SE 25635 18920		1134729	Medium	Fragments of a manor house. 1450. The moat, also 1450 is still well filled with water. The ruins comprise a fire-place of rubble, lined in brickwork, and part of a wall containing the sill of a large 2-light window and part of the moulded surround. Two, much eroded, limestone eagles on the edge of the water moved in the C19 but said to have been on the site of the gatehouse to the hall. In August 1648 troops of Lady Anne Savile, under Capt. Thos. Paulden defended the hall against the Parliamentary forces under Col. Sir Thos. Fairfax. They were forced to surrender but the hall was accidentally blown up and destroyed. Grade II
47	Thornhill Hall Cottages	SE 25668 18993		1134736	Medium	Pair of cottages. 17th century or earlier but much altered in 20th century. Grade II

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
48	Thornhill Hall	SE 25685 19002		1134735	Medium	Detached house. Part 17th century much altered and with major additions in the same style, 1879. Grade II
49	Main Farm Building to Thornhill Hall	SE 25751 18930		1183585	Medium	Large farm building containing barns, mistals etc. 17th century with 19th century alterations. Grade II
50	Lock 400 Yards East of Lodge Farm	SE 25876 19290		1134722	Medium	Canal lock. c.1769 by engineer John Smeaton. Grade II
51	Calder and Hebble Navigation Figure of 3 Locks	SE 26696 18948		1200706	Medium	Two canal locks. c.1769 by engineer John Smeaton. Grade II

FIGURES