

LAND OFF BLACKMOORFOOT ROAD AND FELKS STILE ROAD, HUDDERSFIELD

Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

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Land off Blackmoorfoot Road
and Felks Stile Road,
Huddersfield
2
31 July 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study site is located near Huddersfield and is centred on National Grid reference SE 11333 14819, and covers an area of approximately 29.3 ha, at Crosland Hill, to the south of the River Colne.

The relevant designated heritage assets, located within the study area, but outside the study site, and considered in this assessment include:

- Milnsbridge - Conservation Area;
- Crosland Hall – Grade II* Listed;
- Range of Farm Buildings at Crosland Hall – Grade II listed;
- Crosland Hall Cottage – Grade II listed;
- 41 and 43 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II listed;
- 67 and 69 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II Listed; and
- 100-104 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II Listed.

Thewlis Lane and the fields to the north of it, within the study site, are assessed in relation to the contribution they make to the setting of the Grade II* listed Crosland Hall, the associated Grade II listed Crosland Hall Cottage and range of farm buildings at Crosland Hill.

Additionally, this assessment considers the following designated assets within a range of 5 km:

- Castle Hill – Scheduled Monument;
- Cairnfield in Honley Old Wood – Scheduled Monument; and
- Cambodunum Roman fort and vicus at Slack – Scheduled Monument.

Non-designated assets within the study site, and considered in the assessment are as follows:

- Stone wall field boundaries identified in the Tithe and First Edition OS, and still extant within the study site;
- Quarry areas; and
- Extant buildings and structures associated with the industrial use of the study site for fireworks production.

The proposed development includes mitigation inherent to the design, such as retention of extant stone wall boundaries within the study site wherever possible, and a community park retaining an area of quarry. Thewlis Lane and the field to the north of it make a significant contribution to the setting of the Grade II* listed Crosland Hall, and are therefore also partially retained within the proposals.

Building recording of extant historic structures within the study site, including buildings and stone walls, is recommended prior to demolition, where health and safety permits.

All statements and recommendations made in this assessment are subject to consultation and approval of the local planning authority and their statutory consultees.

The author would like to acknowledge and express gratitude to the staff at the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (West Yorkshire Joint Services), for their assistance providing the relevant historic environment records and archive material for this assessment.

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Appendix A Historic Environment Record Gazetteer

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Susana Parker of RPS on behalf of Empire Knight Group Limited.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, hereafter referenced as the study site, is primarily in use as an industrial / storage and distribution compound for a fireworks operator, with some agricultural fields surrounding the fireworks operation area. The study site is 29.3 hectares, centred at SE 11333 14819, within Crosland Hill, and to the south of the River Colne. Empire Knight Group Ltd is the freehold owner of fireworks site, and also has control over the agricultural fields to the west and north.
- 1.3 The purpose of this assessment is to gain an understanding of the known archaeological and historic environment resource, and to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study, the significance of the known or potential assets, and the known and potential impact development proposals would have on these assets.
- 1.4 Where the nature, extent or significance of the resource cannot be adequately defined by desk-based assessment alone, strategies for further evaluation (intrusive or non-intrusive) are recommended. Proposals for further archaeological investigation will respond to a programme of research, such as applicable Regional Research Frameworks^{1, 2}, or as negotiated with the Local Planning Authority's Archaeological Officer, taking into account development proposals (as known), and with reference to wider requirements associated with the development as known (e.g. ecological constraints).
- 1.5 This assessment is in general accordance with best practice procedures produced by Historic England^{3, 4}, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists⁵ and is intended to meet the information requirements of national heritage planning policy contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment⁶.
- 1.6 This assessment constitutes a review and update of a previous assessment by the author⁷. There were no known restrictions on reporting or access to relevant records during the research or compilation of this desk-based assessment.

¹ S. Roskams and M. Whyman (Department of Archaeology, University of York), 2005. Yorkshire Regional Research Framework - Resource Assessment

² S. Roskams and M. Whyman (Department of Archaeology, University of York), 2007. Yorkshire Regional Research Framework – Research Agenda

³ Historic England, April 2008. Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment

⁴ Historic England, 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets

⁵ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, January 2017. Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012. National Planning Policy Framework

⁷ Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Limited, January 2018. Land off Blackmoorfoot Road and Felks Stile Road, Huddersfield - Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, specifically Sections 66: *General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions*, and 72: *General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions*, is also relevant for this assessment.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and it was last updated in February 2019. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014, with the guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment last updated 23 July 2019. (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage study site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck study site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

- 2.9 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.10 *Setting* is defined 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.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 The study site is located within Kirklees Council, which has adopted a Local Plan.
- 2.15 The Kirklees Local Plan, Strategy and Policies was adopted on the 27th February 2019, and contains the following policy relating to the historic environment:

Policy LP35 - Historic environment

1. *Development proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) should preserve or enhance the significance of the asset. In cases likely to result in substantial harm or loss, development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposals would bring substantial public benefits that clearly outweigh the harm, or all of the following are met:*
 - a. *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;*

- b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;*
 - c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
 - d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*
- 2. Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place will be permitted only where benefits of the development outweigh the harm having regard to the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. In the case of developments affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ *preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.*
- 3. *Proposals should retain those elements of the historic environment which contribute to the distinct identity of the Kirklees area and ensure they are appropriately conserved, to the extent warranted by their significance, also having regard to the wider benefits of development. Consideration should be given to the need to:*
 - a. ensure that proposals maintain and reinforce local distinctiveness and conserve the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets;*
 - b. ensure that proposals within Conservation Areas conserve those elements which contribute to their significance;*
 - c. secure a sustainable future for heritage assets at risk and those associated with the local textile industry, historic farm buildings, places of worship and civic and institutional buildings constructed on the back of the wealth created by the textile industry as expressions of local civic pride and identity;*
 - d. identify opportunities, including use of new technologies, to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change in ways that do not harm the significance of heritage assets and, where conflict is unavoidable, to balance the public benefit of climate change mitigation measures with the harm caused to the heritage assets' significance;*
 - e. accommodate innovative design where this does not prejudice the significance of heritage assets;*
 - f. preserve the setting of Castle Hill where appropriate and proposals which detrimentally impact on the setting of Castle Hill will not be permitted.*
- 2.16 The study site is allocated for housing in the Kirklees Local Plan Allocations and Designations, adopted 27 February 2019 (**HS23**), which notes the proximity of listed buildings and setting of the Scheduled Monument at Castle Hill as potential constraints.
- 2.17 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential, and the need or otherwise for additional measures to mitigate from adverse impacts from proposed development.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The bedrock geology consists of Rough Rock - Sandstone. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 313 to 314 million years ago, in the Carboniferous Period, when the local environment was dominated by rivers. These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat. This includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium⁸.
- 3.2 There are no recorded superficial deposits, as is characteristic of upland locations, where glacial denudation and natural erosion processes would have removed them. These processes have consequences for the survival of archaeological evidence from the post-Devensian recolonization of Britain, as it is compromised by the natural geological and topographical settings⁹.

Topography

- 3.3 The highest point of the study site is approximately 225 m AOD, and forms part of Crosland Moor, located to the south-west of Huddersfield town centre, with Blackmoorfoot Road being the main thoroughfare through the moor. The area rises up the hillside to overlook the areas of Milnsbridge and Golcar in the Colne Valley.

⁸ British Geological Survey. Available from <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed on 30.07.2020]

⁹ S. Roskams and M. Whyman (Department of Archaeology, University of York), 2005. Yorkshire Regional Research Framework - Resource Assessment

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 500 m radius of the study site (Figs. B1, B2 and B3), also referred to as the study area, held on the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the nineteenth century to the present day.
- 4.3 The 500 m study area was agreed with West Yorkshire Historic Environment Records as being a suitable radius for the purpose of this assessment, and addresses agreed research and conservation objectives as set out in the relevant Regional Research Frameworks^{10, 11}.
- 4.4 The gazetteer and maps presenting the HER records are located in Appendices A and B. Numbers in brackets starting with “PRN” in the text are HER reference numbers. Figure B3 depicts the results of the HER search.
- 4.5 The West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service Archives were visited in order to obtain information from early maps, documents and secondary sources. Historic maps and images are

¹⁰ S. Roskams and M. Whyman (Department of Archaeology, University of York), 2005. Yorkshire Regional Research Framework - Resource Assessment

¹¹ S. Roskams and M. Whyman (Department of Archaeology, University of York), 2007. Yorkshire Regional Research Framework – Research Agenda

reproduced where appropriate in this report. Background research included a review of the above mentioned relevant Regional Research Framework, as well as a range of online sources referenced throughout the text and in the bibliography section.

- 4.6 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.7 An archaeological geophysical survey (gradiometer) and subsequent evaluation was conducted by Wessex Archaeology in early 2014 over land at Thewlis Lane, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield ahead of proposed mineral extraction, to the south-east of the study site (PRN 13662). Thewlis Lane Farmhouse at the same site, was previously Grade II, however it was de-listed by English Heritage on 18-June-2013 (PRN 12684).

Prehistoric

- 4.8 There are no records dating to the Prehistoric period within the study area, however, both the Cairnfield in Honley Old Wood, approximately 2.5 km to the south of the study site, and the multi-phase hillfort at Castle Hill, approximately 3.5 km to the south-east of the study site fall within this period, and are Scheduled Monuments (see Figure B1).

Roman

- 4.9 There are no records dating from the Roman period within the study site or study area. The Cambodunum Roman fort and vicus at Slack (Scheduled Monument), approximately 3.5 km to the north-west of the study site (see Figure B1), is a late first century Roman fort which led to the establishment of a civilian settlement believed to have persisted into the fourth century, and lies adjacent to the Roman road linking the legionary fortresses of Chester and York.

Early Medieval and Medieval

- 4.10 In 1086, Huddersfield is recorded in the Domesday book as Oderesfelt¹². There are no records dating from the early Medieval or Medieval period within the study site or study area.
- 4.11 Huddersfield itself, near the confluence of the River Colne and the River Holme, became a Manor. Ilbert de Laci, one of the major landowners in Yorkshire at the time of the Domesday surveys¹³, is the first recorded Lord of the Manor, which stayed with the de Laci family until 1322, when it became the property of the Crown.
- 4.12 In 1599, William Ramsden bought the Manor, and it is during the ownership of the Ramsden family, which continued until 1920, that Huddersfield grew to form the basis of the town we find today.

¹² Ekwall, E., 1991. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names

¹³ Hinde, T. (ed.), 1985. The Domesday Book – England's Heritage, Then and Now

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.13 The name Crossland Moor may have derived from the local landowners, the Crosland family, who owned much of the area in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.
- 4.14 Crosland Hall (PRN 12180, see Figure B3, **Plate 1**), was previously named 'Manor House Farm'. The earliest mention of the hall is in the Almondbury Parish Records of 1558. At this point the house would have been timber framed. Stylistically, the extant buildings appear to date from the beginning of the sixteenth century with continued later development.



Plate 1: Crosland Hall

- 4.15 The earliest map consulted depicting the study site was the South Crosland Tithe Map, dating from 1850 (**Plate 2**). The boundaries of the study site are as would be recognised today, with Felks Stile Road making up the south-western boundary, Blackmoorfoot Road making the south-eastern boundary, and agricultural fields between the study site and Crosland Hill Road to the south-east. A footpath or road from Crosland Hill Road into the study site is also depicted on this map and is still visible today (Thewlis Lane). Crosland Hall, Crosland Hall Cottage and the range of farm buildings to the north of the Hall, are also depicted in the Tithe map. Crosland Hall Cottage (**Plate 3**) and the range of farm buildings to the north of the Hall (**Plate 4**) are dated to the early nineteenth century.
- 4.16 Within the study site itself, the Tithe indicates that there was a marked difference in land use between the northern and southern halves of the study site. The southern half of the study site is divided into thirteen small fields, whereas the northern half is depicted as open. This is possibly due to different land use regimes, itself likely to have been influenced by the natural topography, given that the southern half of the study site is more level, and the northern half of the study site falls sharply northwards, into the valley of the River Colne. It is worth noting that the Tithe also depicts two small quarry areas roughly in the centre of the study site.

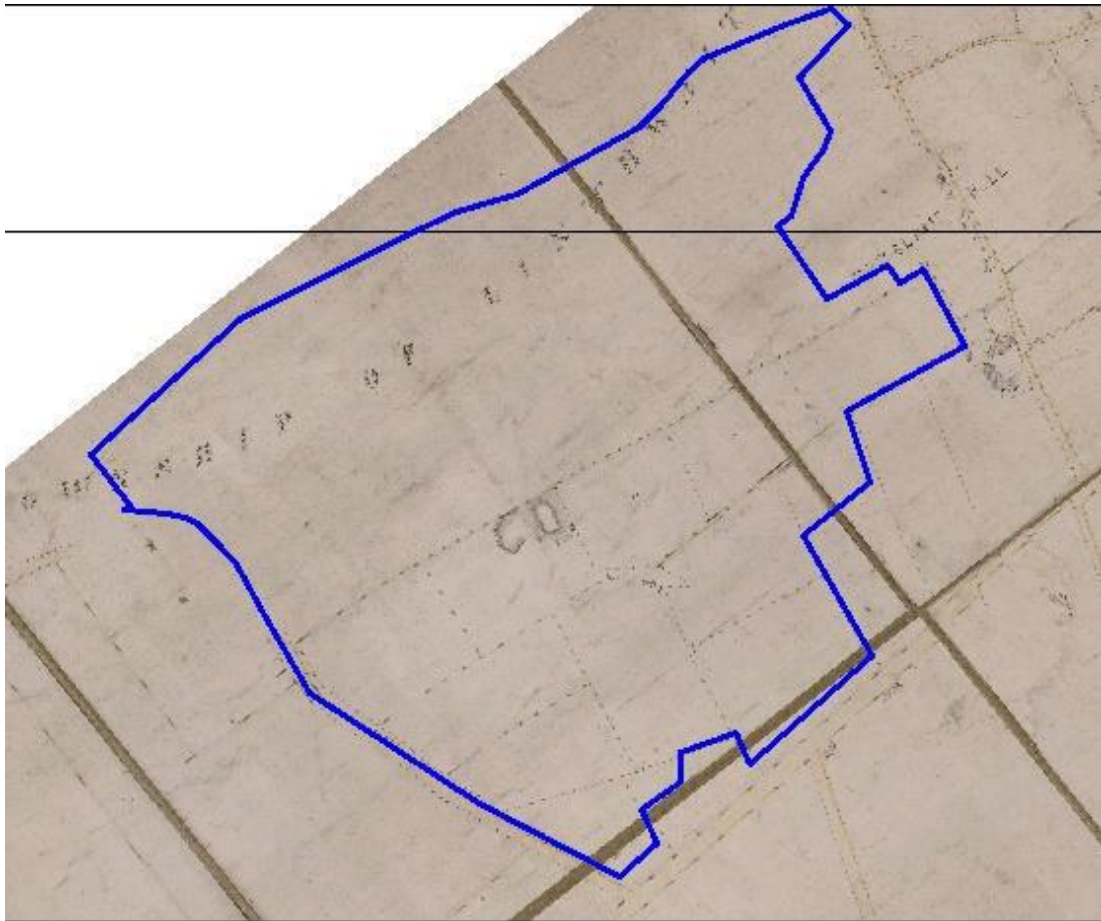


Plate 2: Tithe Map, 1850

From the Parts Plan of May-Lordship in South Crosland, in the Parish of Almondbury in the West Riding of the County of York, 1850 (copy provided by WYAAS).



Plate 3: View from Farmhouse Court, looking west toward Crosland Hall Cottage, with the back of Crosland Hall to the left, and the farm buildings to the right of the image



Plate 4: Farm buildings at Crosland Hall

- 4.17 The Tithe map award for Linthwaite (not depicted in this assessment), uses the place name Tan Pit Field (PRN 6078, see Figure B3) for an area to the north of the study site, and may indicate the presence of a tannery in this area prior to the date of the Tithe Award, however, no buildings are marked in this field on the First Edition OS (see **Plate 5**).

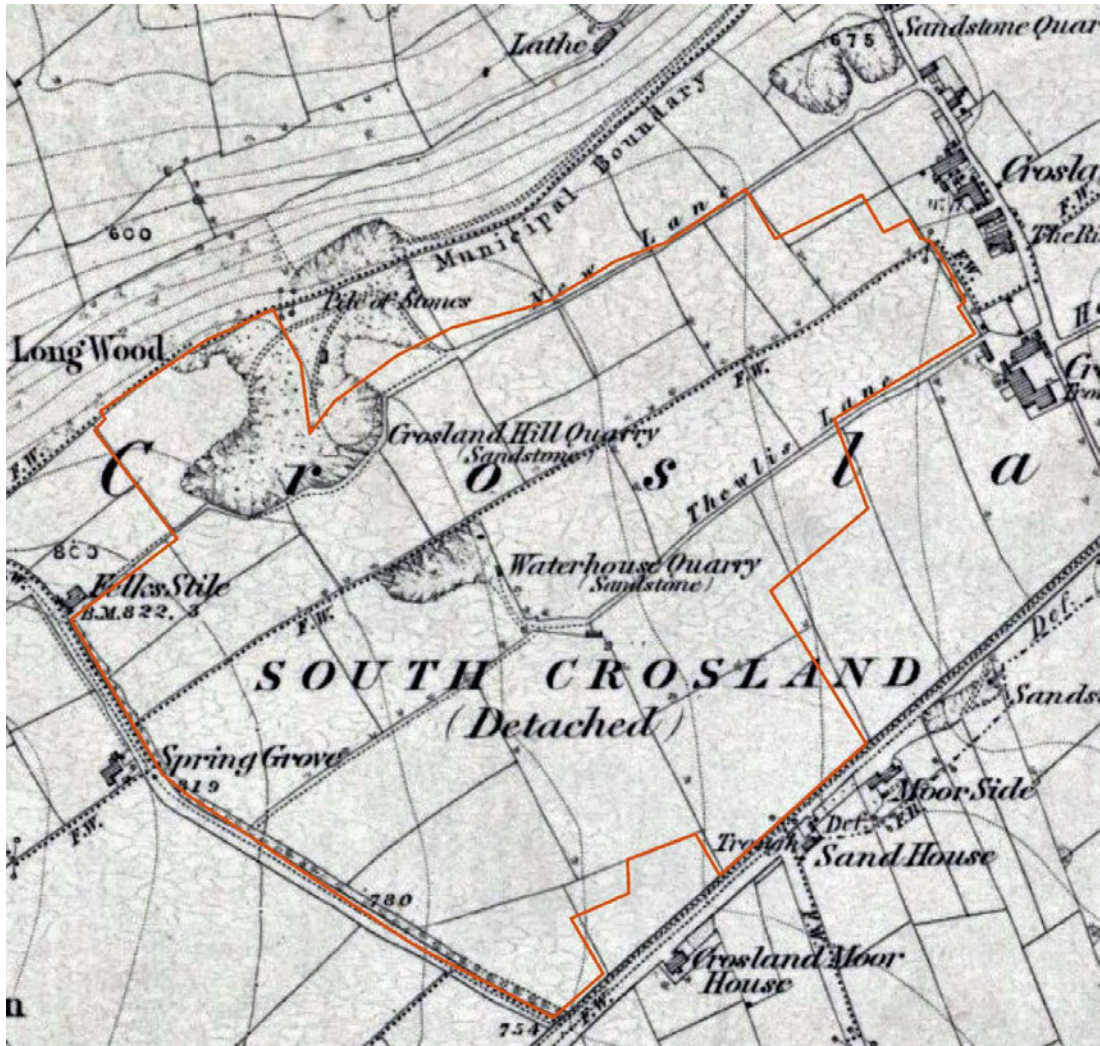


Plate 5: First Edition OS, 1854

- 4.18 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (**Plate 5**), names the quarry area in the centre of the study site as Waterhouse Quarry (Sandstone), and a second, larger quarry is depicted within the north-western quarter of the study site, named as Crosland Hill Quarry (Sandstone). The lane leading from Crosland Hill Road into the study site, which was also depicted in the Tithe map (see above), is named as Thewlis Lane.
- 4.19 It is worth noting that some of the stone wall boundaries depicted on the Tithe and First Edition OS are still preserved within the study site, and have been identified in the masterplan as features desirable for retention within the proposed development, in order to preserve its character and history (**Plate 6**).



Plate 6: Thewlis Lane (view looking east from the Site)

4.20 With the exception of Felks Stile farmhouse, first depicted in the First Edition OS, and which survives as a derelict farmhouse just outside the study site boundary today (**Plate 7**), there are no other structures depicted within the study site in the First Edition OS. However, there has been further enclosure of the land in the northern half of the study site around the new quarry area, with only the steepest northern area of the study site depicted as open.



Plate 7: Felks Stile farmhouse (outside the Site boundary)

4.21 A second lane, named as New Lane (see **Plate 8**) is depicted as the main access to the new quarry area from the east, with a second access from the west, exiting adjacent to Felks Stile farmhouse. This lane is partly preserved in the existing study site layout as a relict feature, although some elements, including the access from Crosland Hill Road and Felks Stile Road are no longer visible.



Plate 8: Field north of historic New Lane (view looking north-west)

4.22 Within the surrounds of the study site, new built form is depicted in the First Edition OS, along Crosland Hill Road, including:

- The Rising Sun Inn;
- 41 and 43 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II listed;
- 67 and 69 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II Listed (**Plate 9**); and



Plate 9: 67 and 69 Crosland Hill Road

- 100-104 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II Listed (PRN 10921 – **Plate 10**).



Plate 10: 100-104 Crosland Hill Road

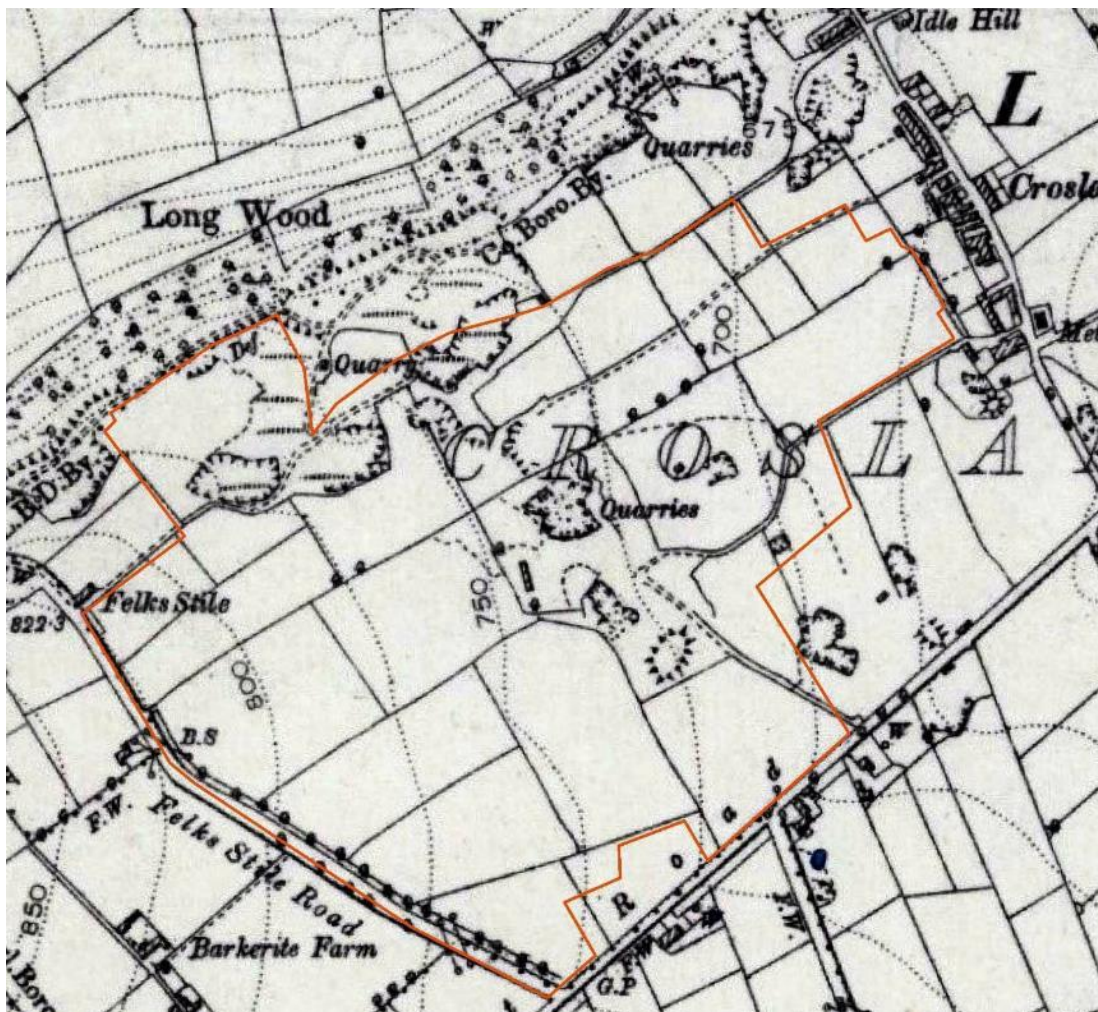


Plate 11: Second Edition OS, 1894

4.23 The Second Edition OS (see Plate 11) shows a small number of changes to the study site layout 40 years previous, namely:

- A new access lane into the study site from Blackmoorfoot Road, connecting at a perpendicular angle to Thewlis Lane;
- Several small additional quarry areas in the south-east of the study site (most likely opened up for specific projects, and then closed);
- An enlarged quarry area in the north of the study site; and
- A number of small structures adjacent to quarry areas.



Plate 12: Methodist Hall (with inscription stone on facade dated to 1905)

4.24 In the vicinity of the study site, and specifically along Crosland Hill Road, a number of new properties are depicted, including a Methodist Hall (**Plate 12**), and a terrace of seven stone houses on Quarry Road (PRN 10923), built to house quarry workers employed in the nearby quarries (**Plate 13**).



Plate 13: Quarry Road terrace

4.25 The Third Edition OS (**Plate 14**), depicts a more organised quarry area within the study site, and some of the quarries are named. The original quarry, depicted in the Tithe map (see above) is named as Old Quarry, the quarries in the south-east of the study site are named as Spinkwell Quarries, and the quarry in the north of the study site is named as Crosland Hill Quarry.

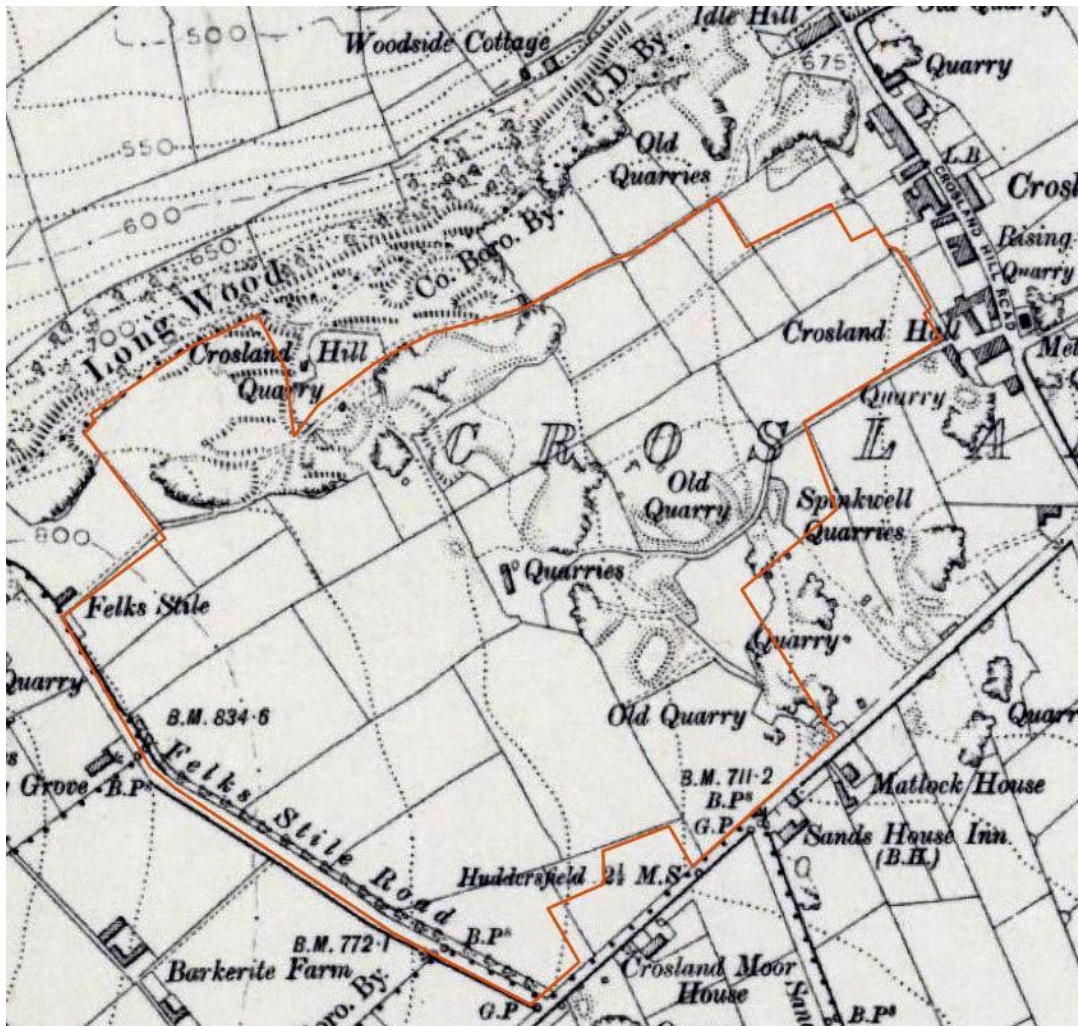


Plate 14: Third Edition OS, 1908

4.26 The Fourth Edition OS (**Plate 15**) depicts a significant change to the study site. Whereas a number of quarries are still depicted throughout the study site, a significant industrial area is now depicted in the centre-north of the study site and is named as “Chemical Works”. This marks the first phase of the study site’s use for the manufacture of fireworks; an industrial activity to which it has been related to the present day. The change in use was probably determined by the safety afforded by the small quarry areas (see **Plate 17**), with dispersed buildings taking advantage of the topography, as well as the experience of the local workforce in explosives, which they had from quarry operations.

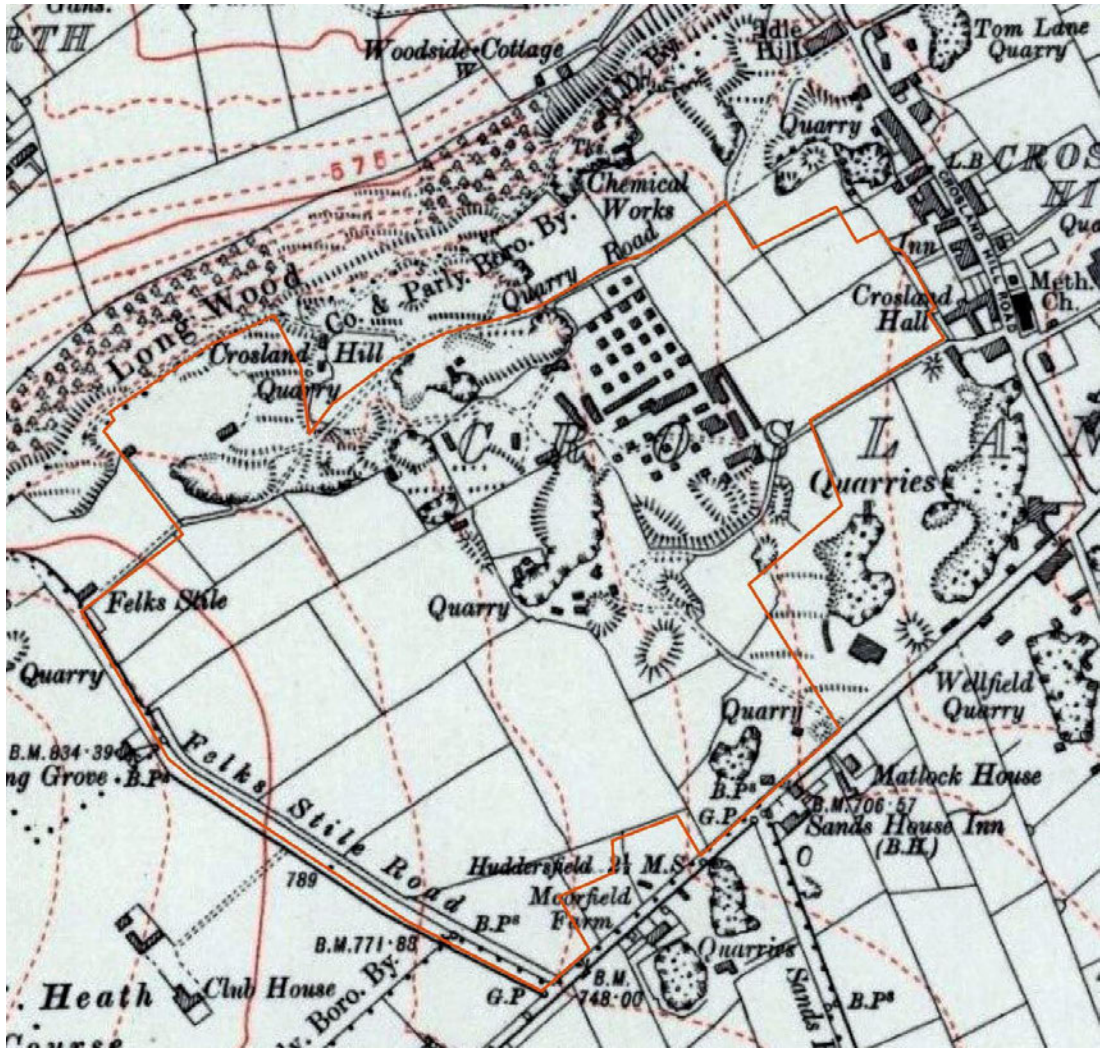


Plate 15: Fourth Edition OS, 1929

- 4.27 Standard Fireworks was founded in 1891 in Huddersfield by James Greenhalgh. By 1910 James Greenhalgh had leased a site at Crosland Moor to manufacture fireworks.
- 4.28 A site plan of the fireworks operations dating from 1989/90 (Plate 16), depicts a modest expansion from the original layout. By the 1980s the site employed 500+ staff. Black Cat Fireworks bought Standard Fireworks in 1998.

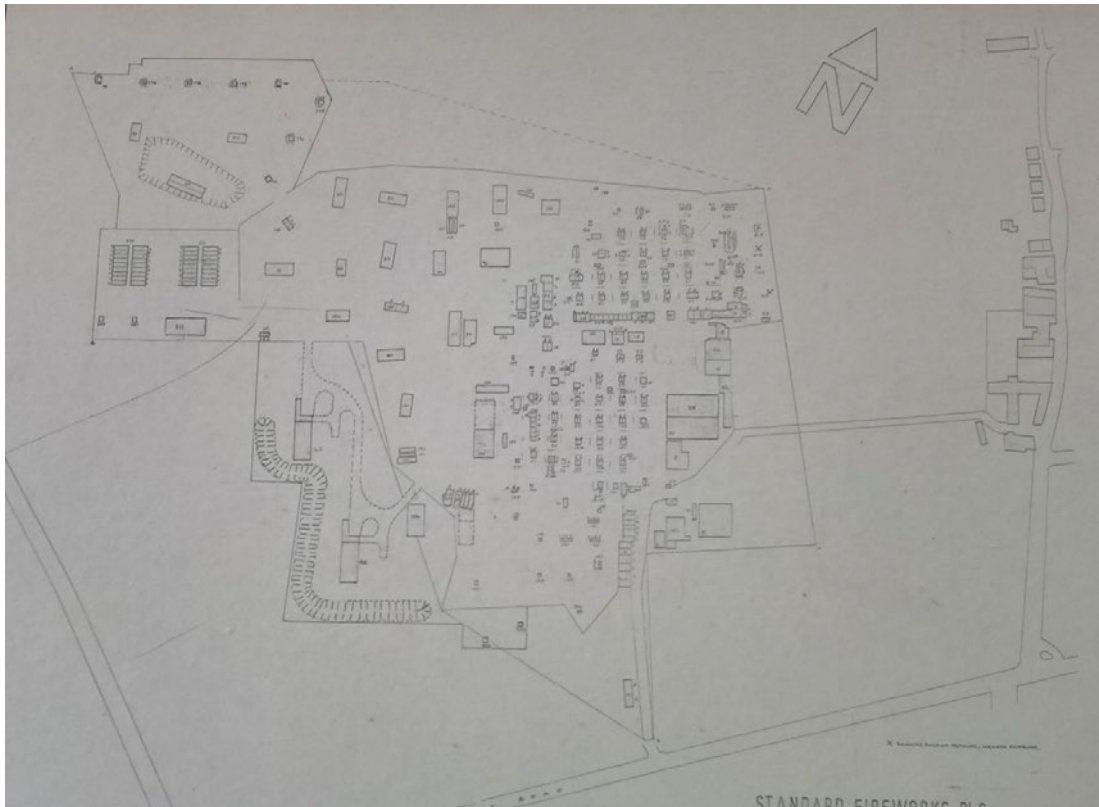


Plate 16: Standard Fireworks - site plan (1989/90)
Courtesy of Black Cat Fireworks

4.29 A number of buildings still extant within the study site are informative of the history and development of the study site, as well as the techniques involved in the production of fireworks. Several structures bespoke for different functions, and some adapted through their history into different uses, were noted (**Plates 17, 18 and 19**).



Plate 17: Quarry area re-used for fireworks' site operations



Plate 18: Storage and production units



Plate 19: Storage units lined with wood panels in interior

- 4.30 During the First and Second World Wars, production switched to munitions and became an essential part of the war effort.
- 4.31 The Huddersfield site is now the UK headquarters for Black Cat Fireworks and acts as the Sales, Marketing and Distribution centre for both Black Cat and Standard product ranges. No longer manufacturing fireworks, Standard repackages and tests those imported from its parent company in the Far East to ensure they meet British safety standards.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.32 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.

- 4.33 There are no designated heritage assets within the study site. Relevant designated heritage assets within the study area, but outside the study site, are listed below, and given further consideration in the summary of archaeological results which follows:
- Milnsbridge - Conservation Area (Figure B1);
 - Crosland Hall – Grade II* Listed (**Plate 1**);
 - Crosland Hall Cottage – Grade II listed (**Plate 3**);
 - Range of Farm Buildings at Crosland Hall – Grade II listed (**Plate 4**);
 - 41 and 43 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II listed;
 - 67 and 69 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II Listed (**Plate 9**); and
 - 100-104 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II Listed (**Plate 10**).
- 4.34 Additionally, a number of other nationally designated heritage assets present within the study area and beyond (in a radius of 5 km), are depicted in Figure B1. These include:
- Multi-phase hillfort at Castle Hill, approximately 3.5 km to the south-east of the study site – Scheduled Monument;
 - Cairnfield in Honley Old Wood, approximately 2.5 km to the south of the study site – Scheduled Monument; and
 - Cambodunum Roman fort and vicus at Slack, approximately 3.5 km to the north-west of the study site – Scheduled Monument.
- 4.35 List descriptions of the relevant heritage assets are reproduced in Appendix D. Nationally designated heritage assets are assessed as being of medium significance (Grade II listed), to high significance (Grade II* Listed, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments).

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.36 There are no recorded non-designated heritage assets within the study site.
- 4.37 Non-designated assets of low significance identified during the assessment, and within the study site, are as follows:
- Dry-stone-wall boundaries identified in the Tithe and First Edition OS, and still extant within the study site;
 - Quarry areas; and
 - Extant buildings and structures associated with the industrial use of the site for fireworks production.
- 4.38 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric, Roman, early Medieval and Medieval	Negligible to Low	Low (Local)
Post Medieval	High	Low to Medium (Local to Regional)

Setting Considerations

- 4.39 Indirect impact can arise from the proposed development on the setting of heritage assets outside the study site boundary. In primary legislation, only the setting of listed buildings is protected

(Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990), but the setting of scheduled monuments and conservation areas is not statutorily protected. However, the NPPF states that the setting of a designated heritage asset can contribute to its significance. Historic England has issued guidance on the assessment of setting¹⁴, which this report aims to follow.

- 4.40 There are long views from the highest points of the study site, particularly toward Milnsbridge Conservation Area (**Plate 20**) and more distant assets, such as Castle Hill Scheduled Monument (**Plate 21**), and Cambodunum Roman fort and vicus at Slack, and therefore the study site forms a small part of the wider landscape within which these assets are located.



Plate 20: View across Site, from Felks Stile Lane toward Milnsbridge Conservation Area



Plate 21: View across Site, from Felks Stile Road toward Castle Hill

¹⁴ Historic England, 2015. Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 3: Setting of Heritage Assets

- 4.41 Although these are nationally significant assets, the contribution made by the study site to their setting, where it contributes to their significance, is very small in the scale of the views afforded from those assets. The proposed development is therefore not assessed as having a significant impact on the assets within the long views, as it is sufficiently distanced from these assets, and because, in the distance, it will be perceived as infill of the expanding residential scene which it adjoins to the east.
- 4.42 Closer to the study site there are a number of designated heritage assets whose immediate setting would be altered by the proposed development. These are:
- Crosland Hall – Grade II* Listed (**Plate 1**);
 - Crosland Hall Cottage – Grade II listed (**Plate 3**);
 - Range of Farm Buildings at Crosland Hall – Grade II listed (**Plate 4**);
 - 41 and 43 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II listed;
 - 67 and 69 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II Listed (**Plate 9**); and
 - 100-104 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II Listed (**Plate 10**).
- 4.43 For the purpose of assessing setting these are divided into two groups in terms of their significance and group value, as follows:
- Numbers 41, 43, 67, 69 and 100-104 Crossland Hill Road; and
 - Crossland Hall and associated farm buildings and cottage.

Numbers 41, 43, 67, 69 and 100-104 Crossland Hill Road

- 4.44 Numbers 41, 43, 67, 69 and 100-104 Crossland Hill Road are Grade II listed for being representative of this type of worker's housing in the nineteenth century, and are therefore of medium (regional) significance. They would historically have housed the workers who operated the quarries within the study site and surrounding area.
- 4.45 Originally these worker's houses were connected to the site via New Lane, which as mentioned above, is no longer extant as an access between Crosland Hill Road and Felks Style Road, but which survives in parts of the study site as a relict feature, or as a re-used feature in the existing study site layout. The other main access to the quarries was via Thewlis Lane, which is located in private land outside the edge of the study site boundary, and no longer active.
- 4.46 The current setting of these worker's houses is best described as the edge of a residential area. They are visually separated from the study site (historic quarry area) by intervening built form and mature vegetation. Although Thewlis Lane survives further south, it is no longer perceived as a connection between this group of designated assets and the historic quarries within the study site, principally because the setting of this group of assets is part of a larger residential area, Thewlis Lane no longer makes a significant contribution to the setting of these designated heritage assets.
- 4.47 The existing setting of these designated assets, much changed from the original, does not make a contribution to their significance, and therefore, even though the proposed development would change the immediate setting of these assets, it would have a neutral effect their significance.

Crosland Hall and associated farm buildings and cottage

- 4.48 As mentioned above, Crosland Hall is first mentioned in documentary evidence dating to the mid-sixteenth century, although the original buildings may have been dated to the fifteenth century (see Appendix C). Crosland Hall was the subject of a number of significant alterations through the ages.
- 4.49 The Cottage and adjacent Farm Buildings date from the early nineteenth century, and are first depicted on the Tithe map of 1850.

- 4.50 As mentioned above, within the study site itself, the Tithes depicts the southern half of the study site divided into small fields, whereas the northern half is depicted as open. This is possibly due to different land use regimes, itself likely to have been influenced by the natural topography, given that the southern half of the study site is more level, and the northern half of the study site falls sharply northwards, into the valley of the River Colne (see **Plate 22**).



Plate 22: View from north-east corner of Site towards the valley of the River Colne

- 4.51 It is therefore possible that the fields under agricultural use depicted in the 1850 Tithe map illustrates the original setting of this group of designated assets (see **Plate 2**).



Plate 23: Entrance to the currently disused Thewlis Lane (left), from Farmhouse Court, with extant fireworks factory buildings in the background



Plate 24: Exit from the currently disused Thewlis Lane into the Site

- 4.52 Like the worker's cottages, the current setting of this group of assets is best described as the edge of a residential area, as it is perceived from Crosland Hill Road. However, Thewlis Lane, bounded by dry-stone-walls either side, despite being currently disused and overgrown, is preserved (see **Plate 23**). Thewlis Lane connects this group of assets to the study site, and therefore to the former agricultural fields, quarries and fireworks factory within the study site. Existing access is currently blocked by the fencing which surrounds the study site (see **Plate 24**).
- 4.53 Thewlis Lane is assessed here as forming part of the setting of this group of heritage assets, and making a positive contribution to the significance of this group of assets, in terms of both evidential and historical value.
- 4.54 As part of Thewlis Lane is not within the client's ownership, it is not included within the study site boundary and the proposed development would not alter it. However, the proposed development does include retention of the northernmost stone-wall which bounds Thewlis Lane. Should it be possible at some point in the future, the re-instatement of Thewlis Lane as a pedestrian thoroughfare would have a beneficial effect on the setting and therefore the significance of the group of assets on Crosland Hill Road, even though the Lane would now be connecting to a new residential development. This would replace the original setting of agricultural fields, and later quarries which were in existence at the turn of the twentieth century, and which were since replaced by the fireworks production and distribution operations.
- 4.55 The fields to the north of Thewlis Lane, some wholly and some partly within the study site, also make a positive contribution to the setting of this group of assets, in that they retain the last remnants of the layout and boundaries of agricultural land which once surrounded the assets on all sides (see Figure 26). The proposed development involves the partial development of these fields, with a resulting negative effect on the setting of this group of assets, and consequently on their significance.

- 4.56 However, given that some of the fields, or parts thereof, lie outside the study site boundary and will remain undeveloped, and given that the proposed development would still retain part of the fields immediately adjacent to Thewlis Lane within its layout, the proposals would create a buffer between the study site and this group of assets, partly preserving their significance.



Plate 25: View from north-east corner of the Site looking south-eastwards towards Castle Hill

- 4.57 The retention of at least part of the agricultural fields which surround this group of assets affords an opportunity for mitigation in the form of interpretation and public engagement, which would have a positive effect on the significance of this group of assets.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site is made up of three distinct areas. The first area comprises the existing Black Cat Fireworks compound (approximately 17 ha). This area was previously used for the manufacture of Standard Fireworks, but it is currently in use exclusively as an industrial firework storage and distribution compound, including grass and scrub land areas, and with a varied mixture of office buildings, sheds, reinforced storage buildings and shipping containers (making a total of 43 buildings / containers) linked by several access roads and parking / storage bays.
- 5.2 The second area (approximately 8 ha), is made up of agricultural fields to the west of the fireworks site. The fields are in use principally for pasture, hay and silage.
- 5.3 The third area (approximately 2 ha) is located between the fireworks site and residential dwellings of Crosland Hill to the east of the study site. This area comprises a mix of managed grassland and small-scale agricultural fields used for grazing.
- 5.4 The study site was last visited by the author on the 18th December 2017. The weather was dry and bright on both occasions, however there was some standing snow. The aim of the visit was to identify and gain an understanding of any features of heritage interest within the study site and study area that may be affected by the proposals, and gain an understanding of the ground conditions. Some of the resultant images, from this inspection illustrated the original assessment¹⁵, and are re-used above.

Proposed Development

- 5.5 The proposed development (outline application) would consist of: details of points of access (matters of access, scale, layout, landscaping and appearance are reserved) for the development of up to 770 residential dwellings (Use Class C3), including up to 70 care apartments (Use Classes C2/C3) with doctors surgery of up to 350 sq m (Use Class D1); up to 500 sq m of Use Class A1/A2/A3/A4/A5/D1 floorspace (dual use), vehicular and pedestrian access points off Blackmoorfoot Road and Felks Stile Road and associated works.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.6 There are no direct impacts on designated heritage assets. Anticipated indirect impacts from the proposed development on the setting of designated heritage assets is summarised below:

¹⁵ Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Limited, January 2018. Land off Blackmoorfoot Road and Felks Stile Road, Huddersfield - Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

Designated Heritage Asset	Significance	Contribution of study site to setting, where setting contributes to significance of the asset	Indirect impact (setting)
Milnsbridge - Conservation Area	High	Negligible	Neutral
Crosland Hall – Grade II*	High	Medium	Minor to Moderate
Crosland Hall Cottage – Grade II	Medium	Medium	Minor to Moderate
Range of Farm Buildings at Crosland Hall – Grade II	Medium	Medium	Minor to Moderate
41 and 43 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II	Medium	Low	Neutral
67 and 69 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II	Medium	Low	Neutral
100-104 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II	Medium	Low	Neutral
Castle Hill – Scheduled Monument	High	Negligible	Neutral
Cairnfield in Honley Old Wood – Scheduled Monument	High	Negligible	Neutral
Cambodunum Roman fort and vicus at Slack – Scheduled Monument	High	Negligible	Neutral

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.7 There are no recorded non-designated heritage assets within the study site or study area pre-dating the early seventeenth century to which Crosland Hall (outside the study site) is dated.
- 5.8 Given the topography and geology of the study site, and the known effects of erosion from weather and denudation from historic land uses, there is a low likelihood that any evidence survives of earlier phases of occupation within the study site. Should it survive it would likely be of no more than low significance.
- 5.9 The first recorded use of the study site is for agricultural purposes, still evidenced in dry-stone-wall boundaries which survive within the study site.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 5.10 Later the study site was host to a number of quarries, which have been retained, and in some cases repurposed for use in the final stage of recorded development within the part of the study site where the Black Cat Fireworks are currently located.
- 5.11 Extant evidence of the known historic uses of the study site is of low to medium significance, except for Thewlis Lane and the agricultural fields between the fireworks site and the Crosland Hall group of designated assets, which make a positive contribution to the setting of this group of designated assets, themselves of high significance.
- 5.12 The likely direct impact from the development would result from activities such as ground intrusive works associated with foundations and basement excavations, services and utilities, hard and soft landscaping, ground investigations, demolition below ground level, etc.
- 5.13 The proposed development includes mitigation inherent to the design, such as retention of extant dry-stone-wall boundaries within the study site, and provision of a community park retaining an area of quarry (see Figure B4).
- 5.14 The factory buildings, platforms and associated names which relate to the firework factory provide potential design cues. These could influence the masterplan either through mimicking alignments, place name references, or building refurbishment.
- 5.15 Building recording of extant historic structures within the study site, including buildings and stone walls, is recommended prior to demolition, where health and safety permits.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential. The aims set out at the outset of this assessment have been met with a high confidence rating.
- 6.2 The study site is located near Huddersfield and is centred on National Grid reference SE 11333 14819, and covers an area of approximately 29.3 ha, within Crosland Hill, to the south of the River Colne.
- 6.3 The relevant designated heritage assets of high significance, that are located within the study area, but outside the study site, considered in this assessment are:
- Milnsbridge - Conservation Area;
 - Crosland Hall – Grade II* Listed;
 - Range of Farm Buildings at Crosland Hall – Grade II listed;
 - Crosland Hall Cottage – Grade II listed;
 - 41 and 43 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II listed;
 - 67 and 69 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II Listed; and
 - 100-104 Crosland Hill Road – Grade II Listed.
- 6.4 Thewlis Lane and the fields to the north of it, both wholly and partly within the study site, are assessed as non-designated heritage assets of high significance, by virtue of the contribution they make to the setting of the Grade II* listed Crosland Hall, the associated Grade II listed Crosland Hall cottage and range of farm buildings at Crosland Hill.
- 6.5 Additionally, this assessment considered the following designated assets within a range of 5 km:
- Castle Hill – Scheduled Monument;
 - Cairnfield in Honley Old Wood – Scheduled Monument; and
 - Cambodunum Roman fort and vicus at Slack – Scheduled Monument.
- 6.6 Non-designated assets of low significance, within the study site, are as follows:
- Dry-stone-wall boundaries identified in the Tithe and First Edition OS, and still extant within the study site;
 - Quarry areas; and
 - Extant buildings and structures associated with the industrial use of the site for fireworks production.
- 6.7 The likely direct impact from the development would result from activities such as ground intrusive works associated with foundations and basement excavations, services and utilities, hard and soft landscaping, ground investigations, demolition below ground level, etc.
- 6.8 Building recording of extant historic structures within the study site, including buildings and dry-stone-walls, is recommended prior to demolition, where health and safety permits.
- 6.9 The proposed development includes mitigation inherent to the design, such as retention of extant stone wall boundaries within the study site, and provision of a community park retaining an area of quarry. Thewlis Lane and the fields to the north of it make a positive contribution to the setting of the Grade II* listed Crosland Hall, and although the agricultural fields will be partly lost to the proposed development, the partial retention of the areas closest to the designated assets as open space, and the retention of Thewlis Lane (partly within the applicant's ownership) afford a future opportunity for interpretation and public engagement.

- 6.10 All statements and recommendations made in this assessment are subject to consultation and approval of the local planning authority.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Historic Environment Record Gazetteer

Historic Environment Records – monuments and events

Conservation Areas (within 500 m search area)	Description
Milnsbridge	Building details & shop fronts improvements desirable. English Heritage Heritage Environmental Regeneration Scheme. Milnsbridge House and its setting are problems.

Listed Buildings (within 500 m search area)	Name	Grade	Historic England – listing descriptions
1134297	118, COWLERSLEY LANE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134297
1134298	120, COWLERSLEY LANE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134298
1134299	124, COWLERSLEY LANE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134299
1134300	146-152, COWLERSLEY LANE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134300
1134302	119 AND 121, COWLERSLEY LANE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134302
1134306	67 AND 69, CROSLAND HILL ROAD	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134306
1210622	126, COWLERSLEY LANE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1210622
1210670	164-170, COWLERSLEY LANE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1210670
1210724	41 AND 43, CROSLAND HILL ROAD	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1210724
1233736	60 AND 62, COWERSLEY LANE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1233736
1290351	CROSLAND HALL COTTAGE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1290351
1290357	THE LITTLE SHOP	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1290357
1313816	122, COWLERSLEY LANE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1313816
1313817	128, COWLERSLEY LANE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1313817
1313818	STORTH HOUSE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1313818
1313821	RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS AT CROSLAND HALL	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1313821
1313822	100-104, CROSLAND HILL ROAD	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1313822
1134301	2-8, COWLERSLEY LANE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134301
1134305	CROSLAND HALL	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1134305

Scheduled Monuments (within 5 km radius)	Historic England – scheduling descriptions
Castle Hill	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017670
Cairnfield in Honley Old Wood	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1018556
Cambodunum Roman fort and vicus at Slack	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005804

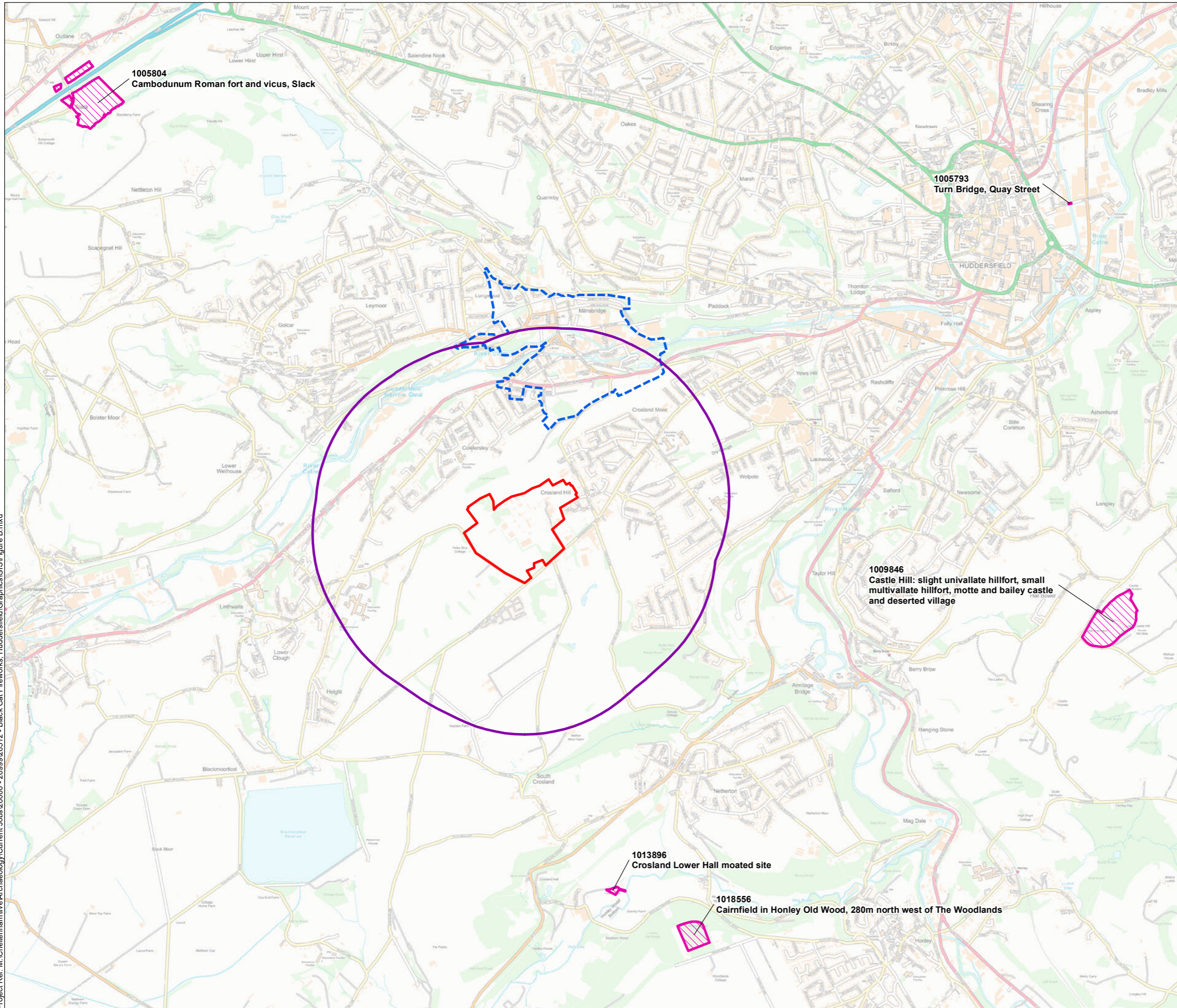
HER monuments (PRN)	Name	Description
10923	14 Quarry Road, Lockwood	"One of a row of seven stone houses built in 1912 for quarrymen at the nearby road (located at the end of the road).
10921	100-104 Crosland Hill Road, Lockwood	
6078	Place name Tan Pit Field, Linthwaite	The terrace was inspected by Lucy Caffyn in 1982 as part of the RCHME Workers' Housing Survey.
12180	Crosland Hall, South Crosland	Row of three stone houses. Construction date uncertain; according to Lucy Caffyn (1982) the houses are 'first referred to in the deeds in 1880, however they date back to early 19th-century'.
12684	Thewlis Lane Farmhouse, Crosland Moor, Lockwood	Place name Tan Pit Field may indicate the presence of a tannery in this area prior to the date of the Tithe Award. No buildings are marked in this field on the OS 1st edn. 6 map (surveyed 1848-51).
13662	Archaeological Investigations at Thewlis Lane, Crosland Moor, Lockwood	"Crosland Hall, early 17th century hall, formerly a late medieval aisled hall, Crossland Hill (SE 11746 14877).

HER events (PRN)	Name/Description
13662	Geophysical Survey & Evaluation

Appendix B

Historic Environment Records - Figures

Project Ref: M:\Chellenham\live\Archaeology\Current Jobs\26000 - 26999\26512 - Black Cat Fireworks, Huddersfield\Graphics\GIS\Figure B.mxd



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km search radius
- Designated Heritage Assets:**
- Milnsbridge Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments

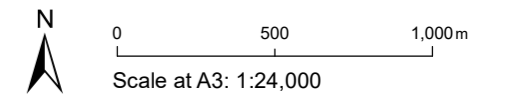
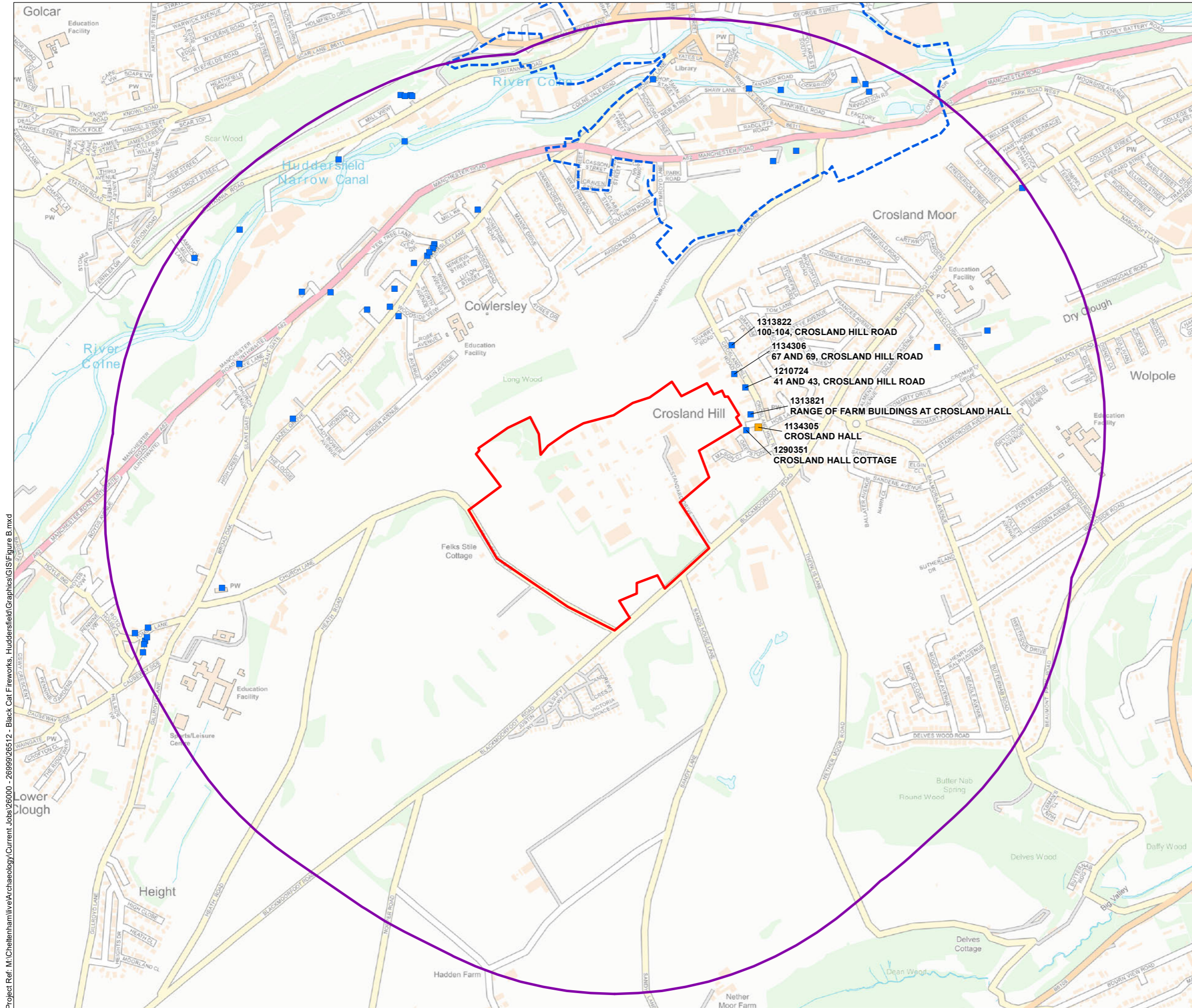


Figure B1

Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Area



Legend

Site Boundary

1km search radius

Designated Heritage Assets:

Listed Buildings

Grade

II*

II

Milnsbridge Conservation Area

- 1313822
100-104, CROSLAND HILL ROAD
- 1134306
67 AND 69, CROSLAND HILL ROAD
- 1210724
41 AND 43, CROSLAND HILL ROAD
- 1313821
RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS AT CROSLAND HALL
- 1134305
CROSLAND HALL
- 1290351
CROSLAND HALL COTTAGE

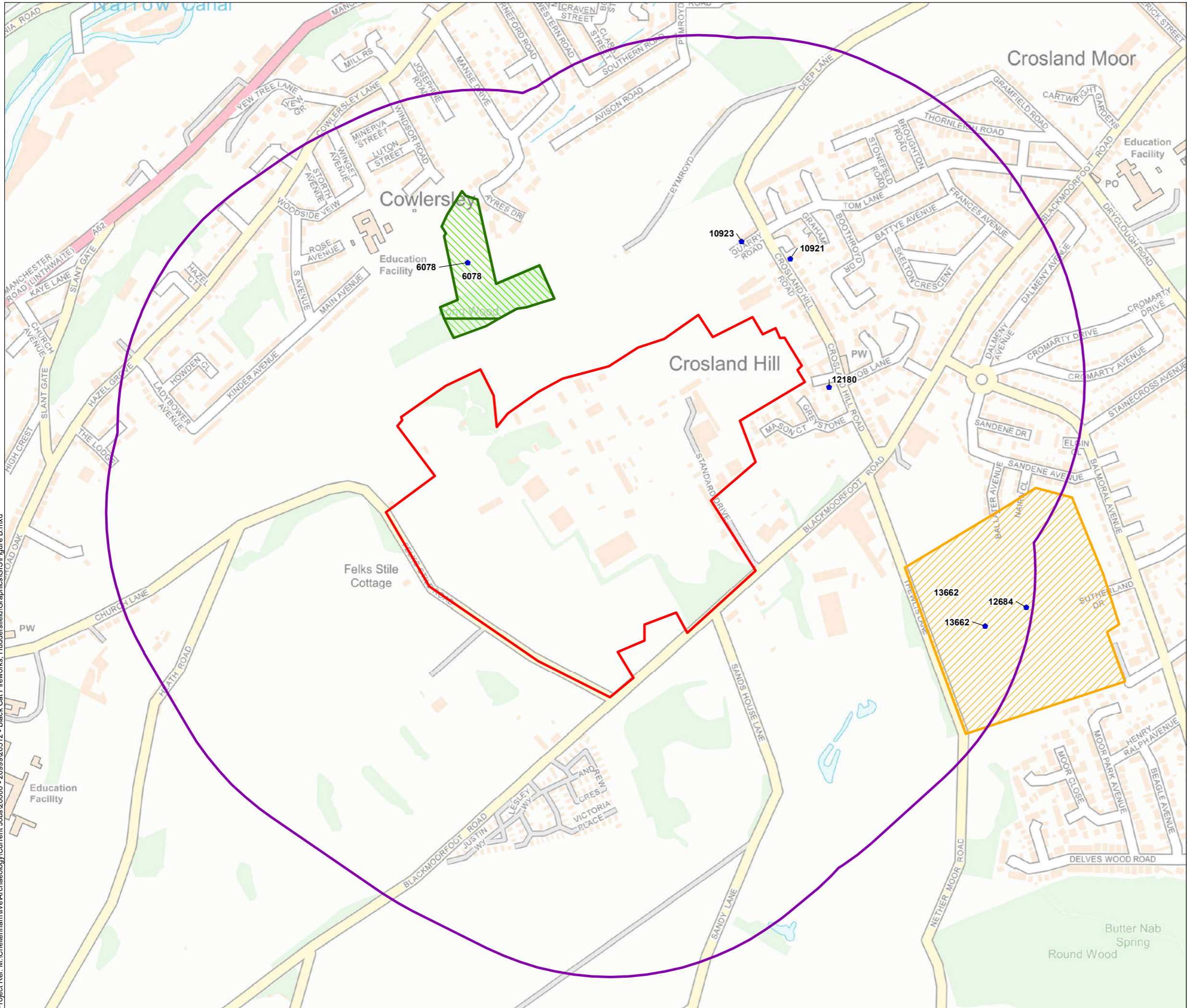


0 100 200m
Scale at A3: 1:10,000



Figure B2
Conservation Area and Listed Buildings

Project Ref: M:\Cheltenham\live\Archaeology\Current Jobs\26000 - 26999\26512 - Black Cat Fireworks, Huddersfield\Graphics\GIS\Figure B.mxd



Legend

Site Boundary

500m search radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

HER Monuments Points

HER Monuments Polygons

Previous Archaeological Work:

HER Events Polygons

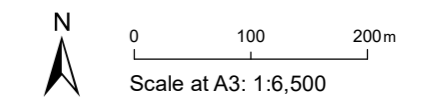


Figure B3
Historic Environment Records



rpsgroup.com