North Bierley, Phase 2, Kirklees, West Yorkshire

Archaeological Appraisal

Client: KeyLand

Local Planning Authority: Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council

Planning Reference: TBA

NGR: SE 18136 26991

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Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of reporting and appropriateness of recommendations. This report is based on information available at the time of writing, from the sources cited. It does not preclude the potential for future discoveries to be made, or for other unidentified sources of information to exist that alter the potential for archaeological impact. Any opinions expressed within this document reflect the honest opinion of Prospect Archaeology. However, the final decision on the need for further work rests with the relevant planning authority.
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Executive Summary

Prospect Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Keyland, to undertake an appraisal of the archaeological potential of a development site on the north side of J26 of the M606 and the M62. This report has been prepared in support of a Reserved Matters Application for development of the site

The site occupies the angle between the M606 to its west and the M62 on its south-eastern site boundary. This junction lies north of Cleckheaton in West Yorkshire. Its northern extent was formerly part of a sewage treatment works. The site is currently under grass.

There are five Grade II Listed buildings in the study area, two in Hunsworth village to the east and three to the north of the site in Oakenshaw. There is no intervisibility between them and the application site.

There is no evidence for any prehistoric activity in the study area. There is only circumstantial evidence for Roman activity based on the projected line of the Roman road that runs south of the application site and the M62, through the outskirts of Cleckheaton. Evidence for a fort adjacent to the road is unproven and the only artefact of Roman date from the area was a Roman coin found in the 18th century.

The Site was situated on agricultural land during the medieval and post-medieval periods, only being developed with the construction of mills associated with the cloth industry at the end of the 18th century. Most of the field patterns have now gone. Coal pits serving the iron foundry at North Bierley came a little later on in the 19th century. By the 1880's a tramway track running north to south ran straight through the middle of the site but this had disappeared by the 1920's. In the 1880's a small section of the site was developed as a water treatment process plant and by the 1950's the plant has expanded even more in to the field. The ground has now been cleared.

Much of the area of the proposed development has been previously built over and the ground disturbed by construction of the adjacent motorways. It is therefore concluded that there is no archaeological potential for the site.

1.0 Introduction

1.1.1 Prospect Archaeology Ltd has been appointed by KeyLand to undertake an appraisal of the archaeological potential of a development site on the north side of J26 of the M606 and the M62.

1.1.2 This report has been prepared in accordance with the NPPF 2019, section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', the NPPG 2020, the standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2020), guidance provided by Historic England: Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance (2008), Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning; 2 (2015) and The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017).

1.2 Site Description

1.2.1 The site occupies the angle between the M606 to its west and the M62 on its south-eastern site boundary (Fig. 1). This junction lies north of Cleckheaton in West Yorkshire. Its northern extent was formerly part of a sewage treatment works. The site is currently under grass.

1.3 Geology & Topography

1.3.1 The site is located on Sedimentary Bedrock - Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone over Millstone Grit. No superficial deposits are recorded (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). The site lies at approximately 300m aOD. One of the discrete, small scale tributary valleys surrounding the towns of Batley and Cleckheaton. Hunsworth Beck watercourse runs along the eastern edge of the site.

2.0 Planning Background

2.1.1 Outline Planning Permission for 35,284 sqm of employment space was granted in October 2018 for re-development of the former North Bierley Waste Water Treatment Works following demolition of existing structures to provide employment uses (use classes B1(c), B2 and B8) (Kirklees MBC ref. 2016/60/92298/E). The site was also allocated for Employment purposes (ES7) in the Kirklees Local Plan in February 2019.

2.1.2 This report has been prepared in support of a Reserved Matters Application for development of the southern part of the wider site.

3.0 Baseline Conditions

3.1.1 The assessment of existing conditions has been based on a 'study area' extending 1000m around the perimeter of the area of proposed development. This enables the significance of existing and potential archaeological features to be considered in their local, regional and national contexts.

3.2 Designated Heritage Assets

3.2.1 Designated heritage assets include listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and scheduled monuments. It also includes non-listed buildings of local architectural or historic interest which are included in the Historic Environment Record. All statutorily protected built heritage assets are of national importance.

3.2.2 The National Heritage List was consulted for details of designated heritage assets. There are no designated assets within the application site There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Battlefield Sites within the study area. There are five Grade II Listed buildings in the study area, two in Hunsworth village to the east and three to the north of the site in Oakenshaw. These are listed in Table 1 but are not further discussed as there is no intervisibility between them and the application site.

HER/NHL numbers	NGR	Description
1134628	SE1751127774	St Andrew's church Bradford Rd Oakenshaw . Gothic Revival church. 1889
1135415	SE1742027780	13 Wyke Lane Oakenshaw. Detached house. Early to mid C.19. Hammer dressed stone. Stone slate roof.
PRN4764/1184371	SE18870 27160	West Royd Farm, Hunsworth. 15th C Timber framed farmhouse, encased in stone 17th C
PRN 2403/1184674	SE 17351 27786	Commemorative Cross, and cross base at Wyke Lane, Oakenshaw, 1702, replaced medieval cross
PRN10389/1134603	SE18877 27083	Savile Arms Public House, Hunsworth. Mid-17th C stone building,

Table 1: Designated heritage assets, all listed Grade II, within 1000m of the Site (Fig.2)

3.3 Undesignated Assets

3.3.1 Staff at the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record gave advice and information about known archaeological sites of interest in the vicinity of the study area, and where relevant these were further investigated (see Table 2)

Prehistoric

3.3.2 There are no recorded prehistoric remains within the study area.

Roman

3.3.3 The approximate line of the Roman road (Margary road no. 712, Margary 1973) is situated south of the M62 in the outskirts of Cleckheaton. This has been recorded in several locations but

Monument	Event	NGR	Description
PRN 1838	PRN1838	n/a	Roman coins. Found during the 18th century, on top of the hill known as Snelsins, Cleckheaton

PRN2310	PRN 7705	SE 18230 26340	Unverified site of a Roman fort
PRN3518	PRN 18451	SE18470 26220	Roman road (Margary 712) .
PRN 3519	PRN3518	SE18490 26180	Roman Road 712, Cleckheaton/Hunsworth
PRN3520	PRN18470, 18471	SE18850 26470	suspected continuation of Roman Road 712, Hunsworth
PRN3521	PRN18470, 18471	SE18830 26420	Suspected evidence of the road in the area of Merchant Fields identified by a geophysical survey
PRN4799	PRN4799	SE18700 27700	19th C Coal pits and mineral tramway, disused, Hunsworth
PRN 6128	PRN 6128	SE18460 26310	Post-medieval tanhouse, north-west of Cleckheaton, now gone
PRN6231	PRN6231	SE18300 26500	Barkhouse Ing' placename, Cleckheaton,may indicate presence of storage of oak bark/ extraction of tannin from oak bark for the tanning industry.
PRN6233	PRN 6233	SE18500 26300	Tan House Close' Placename, Cleckheaton, may indicate the presence of an early tannery
PRN6858	PRN 6858	SE18450 26930	Hunsworth Woollen Mill, Hunsworth 1785
PRN7150	PRN 7150	SE17940 26750	Former Ropewalk (Grove Ropeworks) 1880s, now under Cleckheaton Golf Course
	PRN7706	SE18221 26324	WWII observation post Cleckheaton (destroyed)
PRN17551	PRN17551	SE18770 26174	Exchange Mills
PRN17552	PN 17552	SE18650 26350	Saville Mills/Scandinavia worsted Mill before 1894 later a belting mill. Now demolished.
	PRN7705	SE21942 22884	Watching brief 2008-9. N Bierley Water treatment works. WWII bunker /observation post (destroyed) and no sign of Roman fort .
	PRN18451	SE179000 26000	Geophysical survey at Whitechapel Road 2019 . Modern anomalies recorded
	PRN18452	SE17560 26194	Geophysical survey at Whitechapel Road 2018 some archaeological anomalies identified
	PRN18470	SE18970 26540	Geophysical Survey at Merchant Fields Farm 2019. Possible roman road ditches and two possible enclosures.
	PRN18471	SE18970 26540	Evaluation excavation at Merchant Fields 2019, no evidence of putative roman road, remains of structures associated with 19th C colliery
	PRN18663	SE18959 26431	Desk based Assessment, Merchant Fields
	PRN18672	SE17820 25950	Evaluation excavation land at Whitechapel Road 2020 , following geophysical survey. Ridge and furrow identified. No other archaeology
PAS01	PAS01		Probable post-med harness mount ref SWYOR-509C04 https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/487938

Table 2: Undesignated heritage assets within 1000m of the Site (Fig 2)

suspected evidence of the road in the area of Merchant Fields identified by a geophysical survey (PRN 18470) was not confirmed by evaluation excavation (PRN 18471) in 2019.

3.3.4 The postulated site of a Roman fort is situated on the line of the Roman road and tentatively identified with Cambudonum of the Antonine Itinerary. To date there is no corroborative evidence for the fort. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on this site by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd on behalf of Yorkshire Water in advance of, and during, construction of a sewer pipeline running between North Bierley Wastewater Treatment Works and Mitchell Laithes in 2008-2009 . The strip easement of the new pipeline crossed the north-western corner of the supposed fort site (PRN 7705). No archaeological features were observed, and no pre-modern artefact were recovered during the archaeological monitoring (PRN 2310). A single Roman coin (PRN 1838) was found in the 18th century on top of the hill known as Snelsins in Cleckheaton.

Saxon and Medieval

3.3.5 Cleckheaton [*Hetone*]was mentioned in Domesday survey of 1086 (comprising 3 ploughlands) and recorded as wasteland in 1086 and possibly waste in 1066. The lord was Ilbert de Lacy, who also held Bradford and other settlements in the area that were recorded as waste in 1086. The site is not located close to areas of settlement and was probably always farmland. It was in the Cleckheaton township of Birstal parish in the 19th century.

Post-Medieval & Modern

3.3.6 The rural agricultural nature of the area only changed at the end of the 18th century and most of the field patterns have now gone. By the 1880's a tramway track running north to south ran straight through the middle of the site but this had disappeared by the 1920's. In the 1880's a small section of the site was developed as a water treatment process plant and by the 1950's the plant has expanded even more in to the application site. The ground has now been cleared.

3.3.7 Disused coal workings are shown on the 1894 OS map within the Site (Fig. 3) as well as a tramway linking the pits to the North Brierly Ironworks to the north. Other coal pits and a mineral tramway, lay east of the site in Hunsworth (PRN 4799). The route of the mineral railways and earthworks of the coal workings are visible on AP WY 166/11, truncated by the M62.

3.3.8 Hunsworth Mill (PRN 6858) was built in 1785 for carding machines, to which he had attached 4 stocks to mill woollen cloth. A speciality of the mill had been making of army cloths. A finer cloth was made for export to France and Italy. On 25th April 1803 the old mill and machinery were destroyed by fire. A new mill and machinery were completed in 1804. This mill was included in the RCHME/WYAS publication *'West Yorkshire Textile Mills: 1725-1920'*. The complex had five principal buildings with engine house, boiler house and dyehouse.

3.3.9 The Exchange Mills (PRN 17551) was originally a textile mill but was a wire mill on the 1908 OS map and had expanded greatly by 1948.

3.3.10 Savile Mills was a worsted mill before 1894 (PRN 17552). Renamed Scandinavia Belting Ltd in 1911. The original mill was cleared for modern industrial development. RCHME and WYAS, 1992. Yorkshire Textile Mills, 1770-1930,Gazetteer no 62875' p229.

3.3.11 Oak Mill (formerly Oakenshaw Mill), is situated north of the site, east of Oakenshaw on Cliff Hollins Lane was originally a corn mill then repurposed as another worsted mill. It is shown on the 1854 first edition OS map but is not in the HER list. It is long disused but still extant.

3.3.12 Other industry in the area included tanning. A Tanhouse, north-west of Cleckheaton (PRN 6128) is labelled on the First Edition OS map (1850). Barkhouse Ing place-name (PRN6321) on the Cleckheaton tithe award of 1848 may indicate presence of storage of oak bark/ extraction of tannin from oak bark for the tanning industry. A Tanhouse Close is also shown on the tithe map and may indicate the presence of an early tannery on this site (PRN 6233).

3.3.13 Grove Ropeworks (PRN 7150) was constructed during the late 1880s/ 1890s. The ropeworks ceased production in 1970 at the time of the construction of the M62 and part of the site was cut through by its construction: the shed lies under the Junction 26 roundabout, the remainder of the ropewalk is under the Cleckheaton Golf course.

3.3.14 Subterranean structural remains found in the base of a geotechnical pit may have represented a redundant war-time bunker or observation post that had been purposely razed, and the interior backfilled with rubble and turfed over (PRN 7706).

3.3.15 This section of the M62 motorway opened in 1970. The M606 (Bradford Ring Road to M62 Chain Bar Interchange Section) was opened in 1973, resulting in associated groundworks and landscaping along the western and eastern site boundaries.

4.0 Archaeological Potential

4.1.1 There is no evidence for any prehistoric activity in the study area. There is only circumstantial evidence for Roman activity based on the projected line of the Roman road that runs south of the application site and the M62, through the outskirts of Cleckheaton. Evidence for a fort adjacent to the road is unproven and the only artefact of Roman date from the area was a Roman coin found in the 18th century .

4.1.2 The Site was situated on agricultural land during the medieval and post-medieval periods, only being developed with the construction of mills associated with the cloth industry at the end of the 18th century. Coal pits serving the iron foundry at North Bierley came a little later on in the 19th century and a tramway passed through the site.

4.1.3 The construction of a sewage treatment works over part of the site has is likely to have destroyed any potential archaeological remains that might have been present within its footprint. The remainder of the area would have been affected by earthmoving in association with the construction of the M62 and the M606 in the early 1970s.

5.0 Conclusions

Much of the area of the proposed development has been previously built over and the ground disturbed by construction of the adjacent motorways. It is therefore concluded that there is no archaeological potential for the site.

6.0 References

6.1 Published Sources

ClfA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

English Heritage, 2008, Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the Historic Environment (*NB currently being updated by Historic England*)

Historic England 2017, The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice

KMBC 2015 *Former North Bierley Waste Water Treatment Works, Cliff Hollins Lane, Cleckheaton*

Landscape Character Assessment. Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council

KMBC 2019 Kirklees Local Plan Strategy and Policies . Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council

Margary, ID, 1973, *Roman Roads of Britain*, 3rd Edition, London

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2018, *National Planning Policy Framework*. London

6.2 Cartographic and Primary Sources

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 – 1893-4

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 – 1991-5

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 – 1966-67

https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk – OS Open Data

7.0 Figures

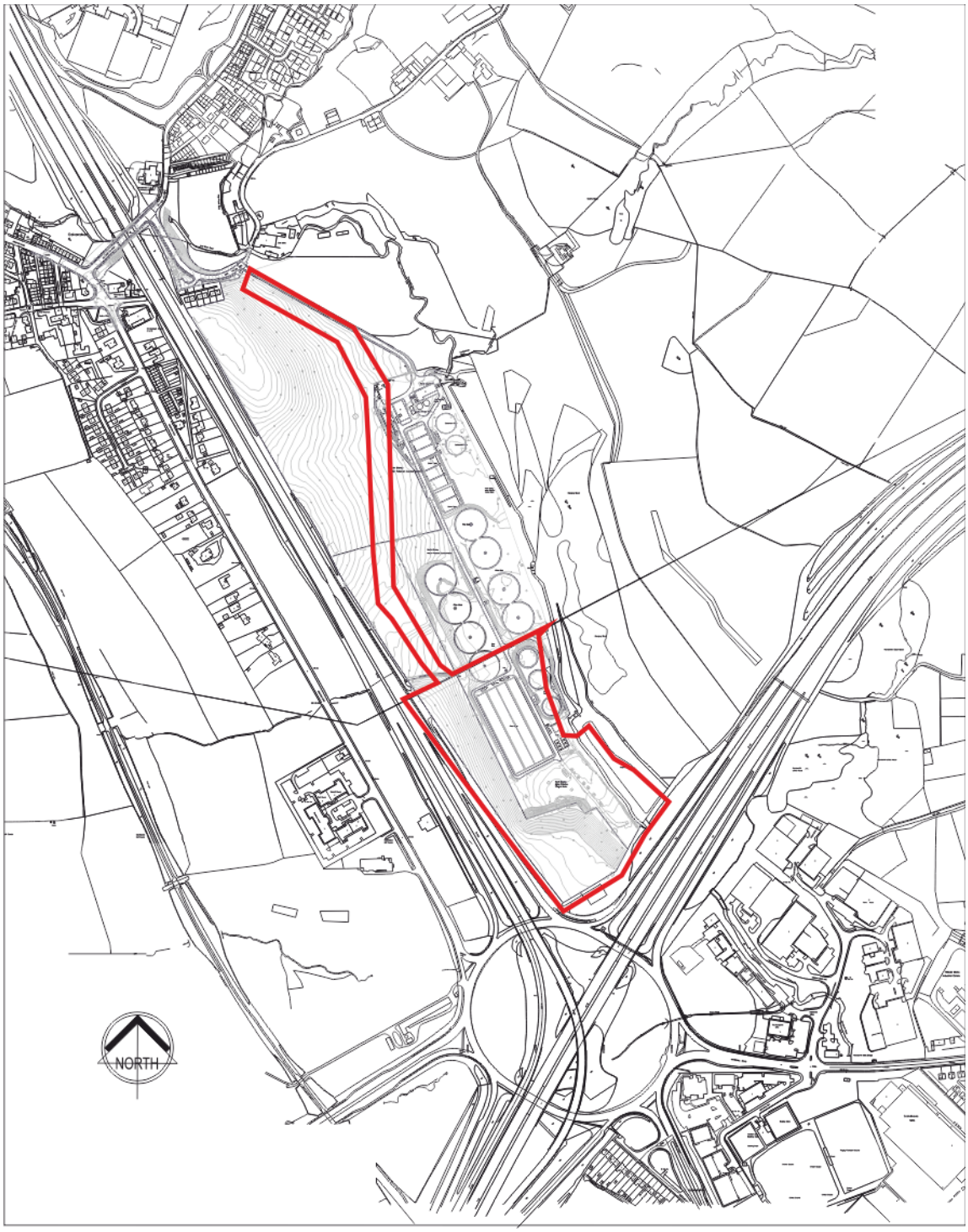


Fig. 1 North Bierley Phase 2 Kirklees. Site location

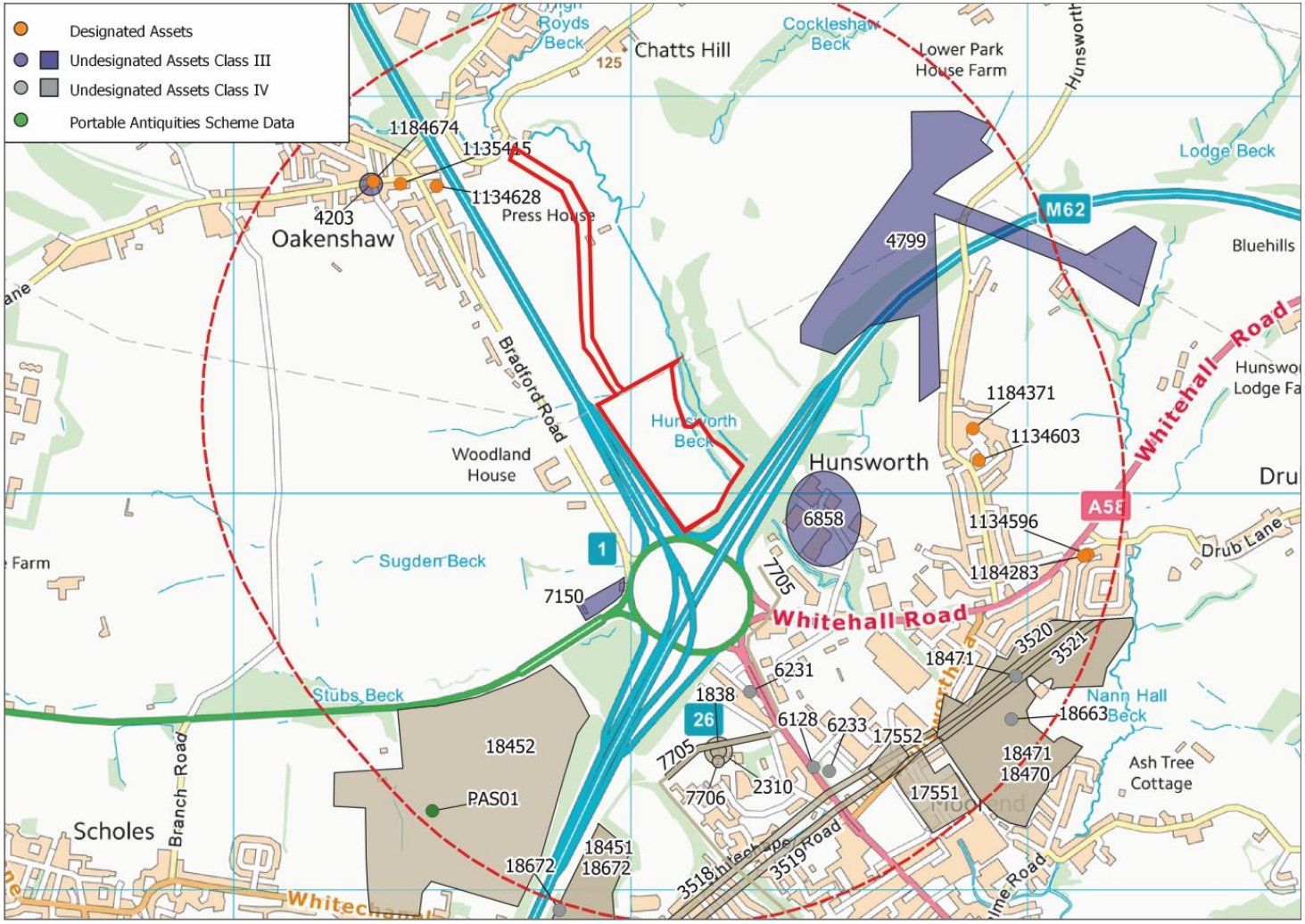


Fig. 2 Monuments and listed buildings within the study area (Data supplied by W Yorkshire HER)

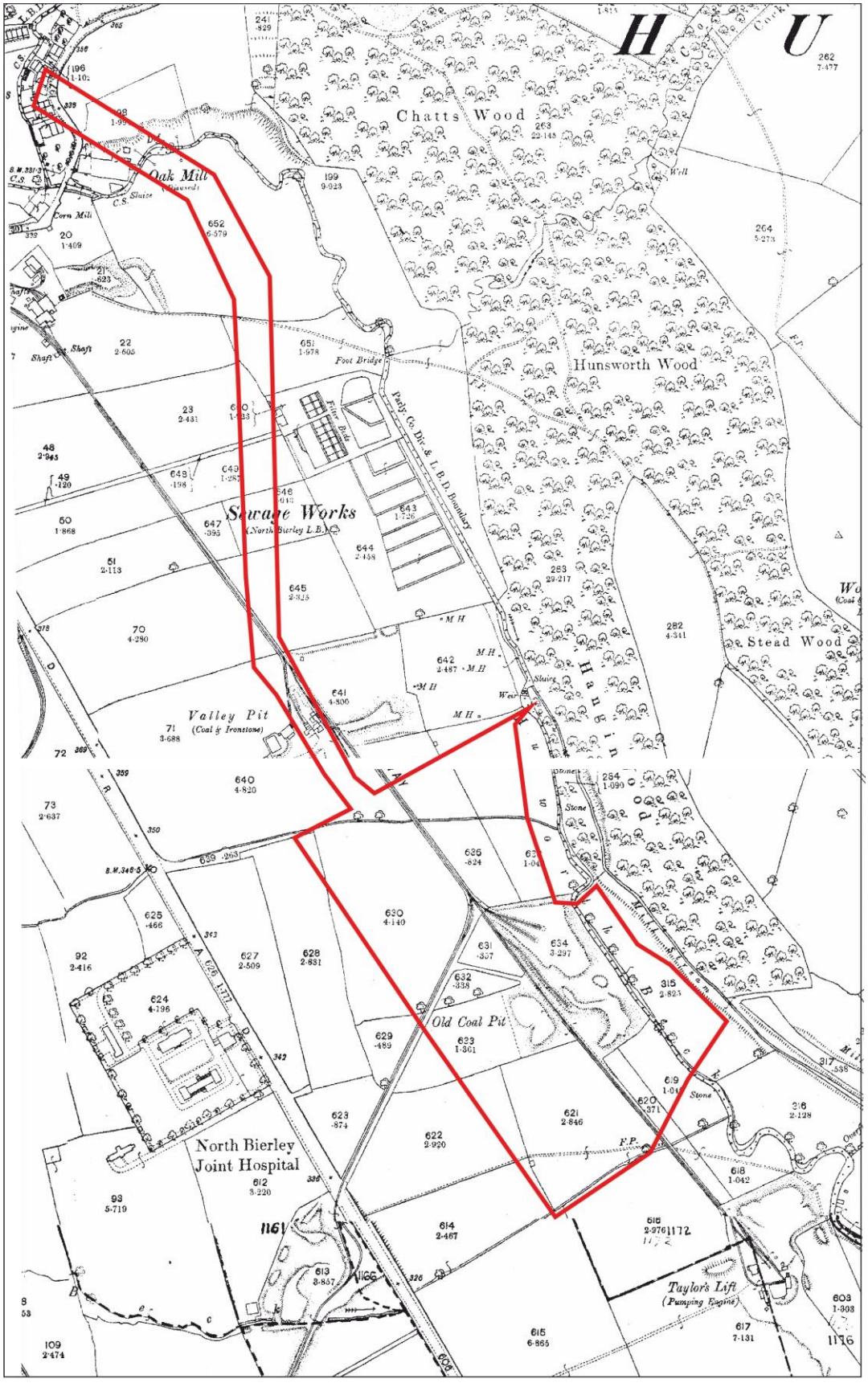


Fig. 3 OS 1: 2500 scale map 1893-4

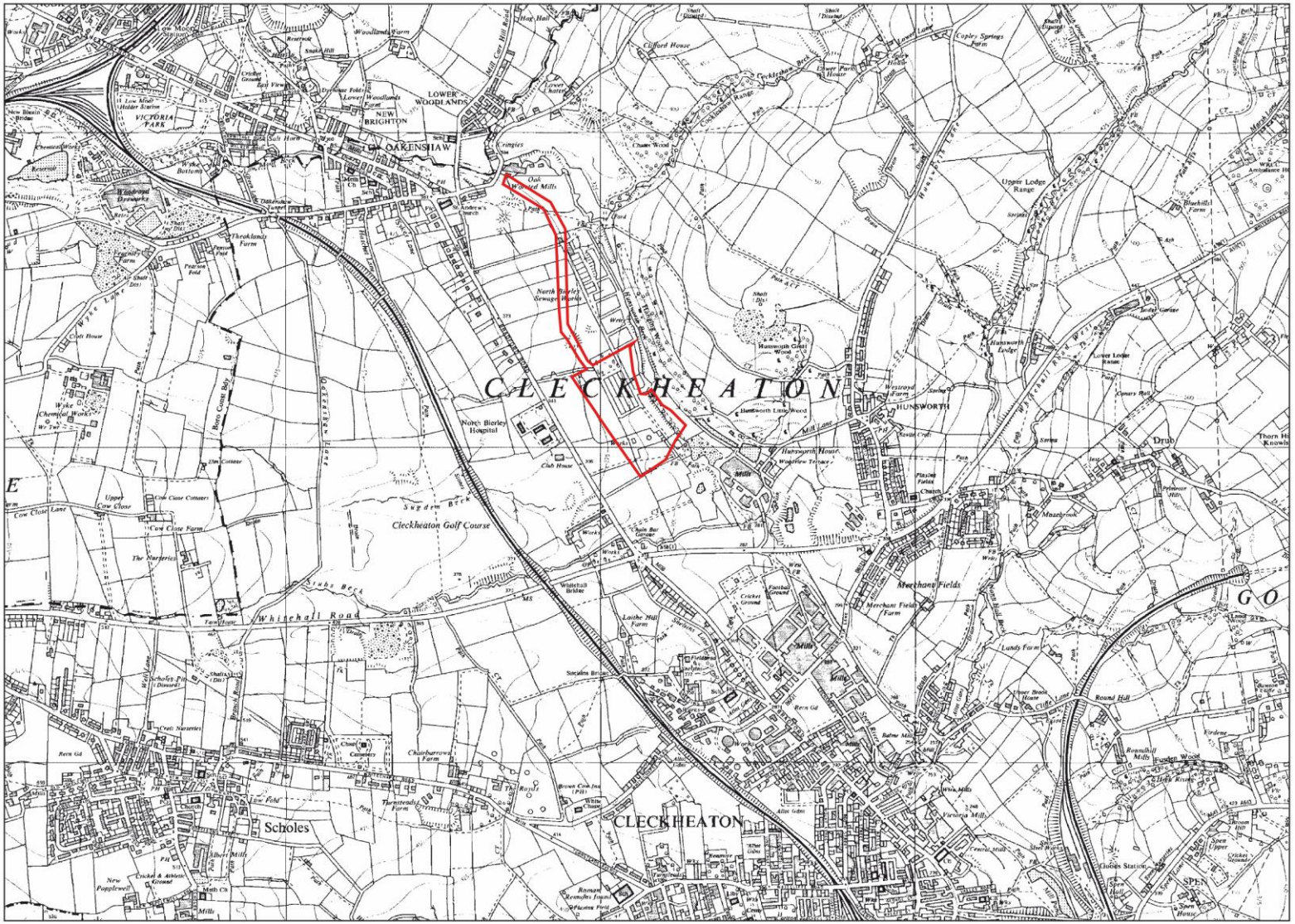


Fig. 4 OS 1: 10,560 scale map 1966-67 (reduced)

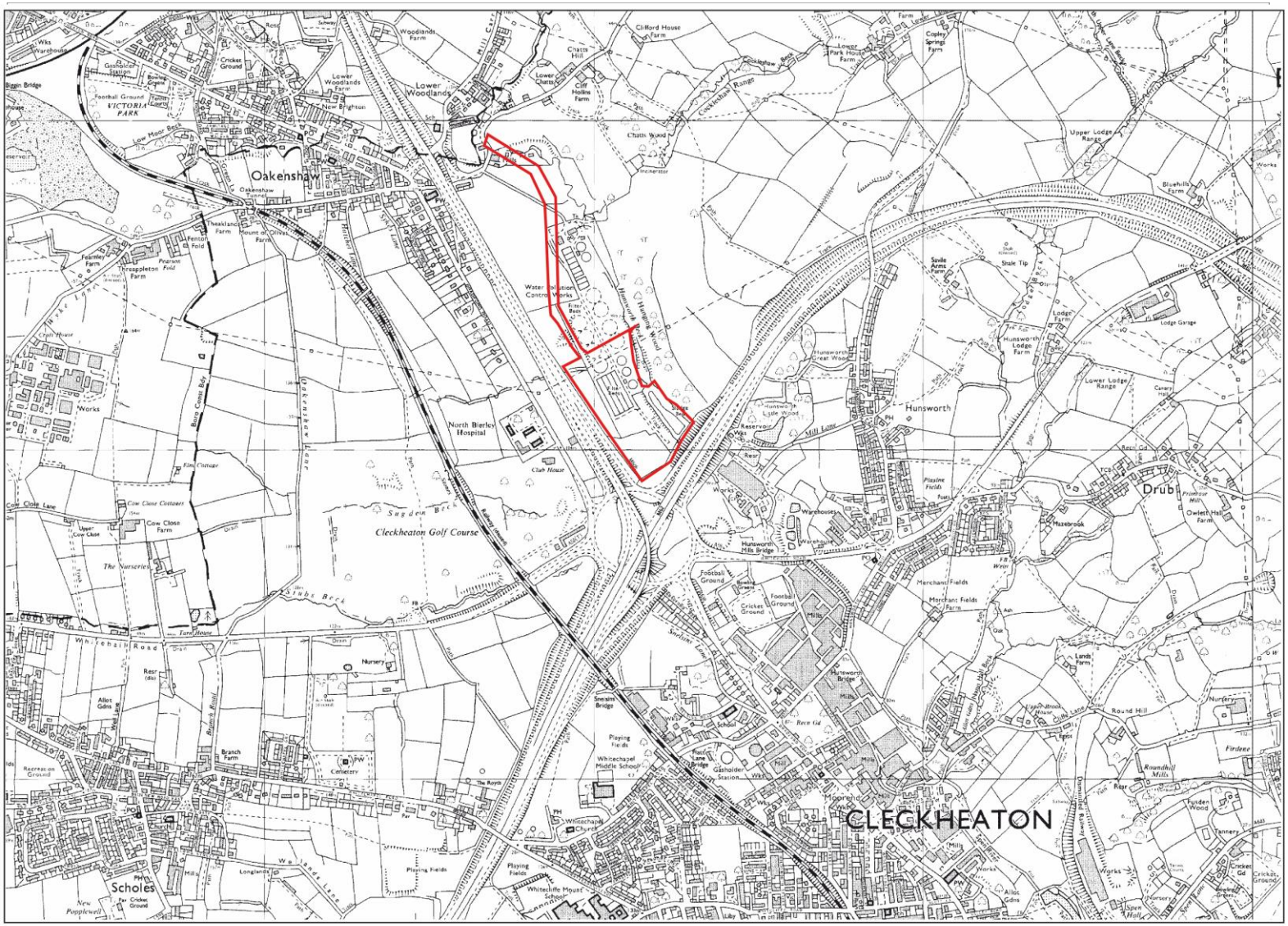


Fig. 5 OS 1: 10,000 scale map 1991-95 (reduced)

Appendix 1: Planning Policy

National Policy

National policy protects heritage assets by ensuring that during the pre-application stage of any development, consideration is given to the significance of a heritage asset, and the effects development may have on them either physically or indirectly. In relation to archaeology, central and local planning policy seeks to ensure that adequate information is provided to enable an informed planning decision when considering development proposals which may impact on known or potential archaeological assets.

In relation to the historic built environment, local planning policy ensures the preservation or enhancement of Conservation Areas and the special architectural and historic interest of Listed Buildings. Policy also seeks to preserve locally listed buildings, protecting their character and setting.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) highlights the importance of built heritage and Listed Buildings within the planning system. With regard to the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) duty regarding listed buildings in the planning process, it states that:

"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses".

In addition, Section 72 of the Act emphasises the value of Conservation Areas in built heritage planning. In relation to the duties and powers of the LPA, it provides that:

"With respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area".

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018

Section 16 provides policy on 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. Planning decisions have to be made from a position of knowledge and understanding with respect to the historic environment.

Primary responsibility for maintaining a database of known heritage assets rests with local planning authorities (para 187):

"Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and

predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future."

However, responsibility for assessing significance and impact lies with the applicant. Paragraph 189 states:

"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impacts of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation".

In paragraph 192, it is made clear that a balance must be sought on the one hand sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and the positive contribution that they can make to communities, and on the other in considering the positive contribution that a new development could make to local character and distinctiveness.

The impact on a heritage asset should be assessed in terms of the significance of that asset; the greater the significance, the greater weight should be given in that assessment. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated asset should require clear and convincing justification. Where substantial harm or loss is predicted, approval should be given only in exceptional circumstances for Grade II listed buildings, parks or gardens. For heritage assets of higher importance (Grade II* & I listed buildings and parks & gardens, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields and World Heritage Sites) approval for proposed developments that cause substantial harm should be 'wholly exceptional' (para 194b). In all cases the harm must be weighed against the public benefit (paras 193 & 194).

As a footnote to para 194b the NPPF states that:

"Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets."

As is reflected in the DCMS 2013 statement on Government policy, it is made clear that undesignated heritage assets of national importance should be afforded the same consideration as designated assets of equivalent significance:

"The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset" (para 197).

National Planning Practice Guidance (2018)

The revised National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in July 2018 with accompanying guidance notes. 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' acknowledges:

- The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- A clear understanding of the significance of a heritage asset and its setting is necessary to develop proposals which avoid or minimise harm.
- the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced (i.e., its setting) is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.
- assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.

It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.

Local Policy Guidance

Kirklees *Local Plan* was adopted in February 2019.
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