



Kirklees Council

HECKMONDWIKE BUS STATION - TRANSFORMING CITIES FUND

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP has been commissioned by Kirklees Council to carry out an historic environment desk-based assessment in advance of proposed development at the Heckmondwike Bus Hub, A638, Kirklees, West Yorkshire (NGR 421508, 423523) (the site). The Proposed Scheme comprises the upgrading of the existing bus hub to form a new bus station to increase capacity, improve interchange opportunities, waiting environment and access to information. The proposals include an enclosed waiting area and staff offices, enhanced soft and hard landscaping, six new bus stands (five Drive-in-Reverse-Out stands and one Drive-in-Drive-Out stand) and one bus layover area on a new hard landscaped bus apron.

This desk-based study assesses the impact on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the site. It also considers the impact of the scheme on the historic character and setting of designated assets within and beyond the site (e.g., views to and from Listed buildings and Conservation Areas). A study area of 100m from the Proposed Scheme was utilised for the assessment of built heritage assets and a 500m study area for buried heritage assets.

The site does not lie within a Conservation Area and does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as Scheduled Monuments or Listed buildings. Built heritage that may be affected by the proposals comprise:

- **Midlands Bank**, a Grade II Listed purpose-built bank dating to 1863
- **Two K6 telephone kiosks**, Grade II Listed designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935
- **Drinking fountain**, Grade II Listed erected in 1863
- **Heckmondwike and District Co-operative Society building**, a non-designated asset built in 1871 of which the key surviving historical component is the clock tower
- **Congregational Church**, a late 19th century non-designated asset fronting onto Albion Street

There would be no harm to the Midland Bank, telephone kiosks or the Co-operative Society building arising from the Proposed Scheme due to a lack of intervisibility with the site. The proposed enclosed waiting area would be visible from the drinking fountain. This would represent a minor change in its setting and result in less than substantial harm. The Congregational Chapel is visible from all parts of the site; however, the Proposed Scheme would not result in any harm to its historical relationship with the residential areas to the north of Albion Street.

No previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within the site or study area. The site is located on the northern side of the former Market Place, which may have medieval origins and have been developed as part of expansion associated with the woollen industry during the early post-medieval period. Archaeological survival within the site for medieval and early post-medieval periods is anticipated to be moderate. If present, such remains could be of medium or high heritage significance.

There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains of post-medieval, or possibly later medieval date to survive within the site following the early 21st century demolition works particularly for deep cut features such as pits and ditches.

The primary impact to buried heritage assets would arise from any excavation or ground-leveling works notably the construction of foundations for the canopy and the enclosed waiting area.

Further archaeological investigations in the form of evaluation trenches/pits are recommended to determine the presence, nature and significance of any remains in the areas of proposed impact. The scope of any subsequent archaeological mitigation would depend upon the results of the evaluation. Any archaeological work would need to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

WSP has been commissioned by the Kirklees Council to carry out an historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) in advance of proposed development at the Heckmondwike Bus Station, in Kirklees Borough (National Grid Reference NG 421508 423523; Figure 1 - Site Location Plan). The Proposed Scheme comprises:

- A new covered concourse with new bus stands, seating and real time information boards;
- Five new Drive-in-Reverse-Out (DIRO) bus stands, one Drive-in-Drive-Out (DIDO) layover stand and one layover resting bus bay located off the carriageway on a new hard landscaped bus apron, replacing the existing 4 No. bus layover bays to increase bus capacity;
- A new fully enclosed waiting area with an Accessible WC and Changing Places facility. This will also provide enclosed staff office space, rest areas, and plant rooms;
- A harmonious modern building design that integrates well into the surrounding heritage assets and public realm but also provides a unique design identity;
- Enhanced soft and hard landscaping to create a more inviting and usable public realm that also promotes art, culture, and biodiversity;
- New reversing camera facilities to allow for safe bus reversing activity so the drivers can view what's behind them at bus stands 1 to 5;
- An environmentally friendly bus station design which will incorporate energy efficiency, local energy generation such as roof-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, and green features that complements the surrounding heritage and public realm;
- 6 No. cycle stands (accommodating 12 No. cycles);
- Bin store; and
- Improved pedestrian circulation routes around the bus station site.

1.2. SCOPE

- 1.2.1. This report provides a baseline of known or potential buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the proposed development (hereafter the 'site'). These are identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing), and non-designated assets.
- 1.2.2. Professional expert opinion has been used to assess heritage significance, based on historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, considering past ground disturbance which may have compromised survival.
- 1.2.3. The report assesses the impact of the scheme on the historic character and setting of designated assets within and beyond the site (e.g. views to and from Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) potentially affected by the proposals. The report includes recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects (e.g. site-based investigation and/or design changes), where appropriate.
- 1.2.4. An assessment of operational phase effects on buried heritage has been scoped out on the basis that once the proposed development has been completed, no further ground disturbance would occur and consequently there would be no additional impacts upon buried heritage assets.

- 1.2.5. An assessment of the impact on the significance of known buried heritage remains through possible changes to setting has been scoped out on the basis that the absence of archaeological information severely limits the extent to which the contribution of setting can be understood with any accuracy.

1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.3.1. The Historic Environment has been a material consideration in the planning process since 1990 and its value is recognised in national and local planning policy. The aim of this report is to assess the impact of the proposed development and to provide a suitable strategy to mitigate any adverse effects, if required, as part of a planning application to develop the site. The aim is achieved through six objectives:

- identify the presence of any known or potential heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals;
- describe the significance of such assets, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), considering factors which may have compromised asset survival;
- determine the contribution that setting makes to the significance of any sensitive (i.e. designated) heritage assets;
- assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposals,
- assess the impact of the proposed development on how designated heritage assets are understood and experienced through changes to their setting; and
- provide recommendations for further investigation and/or mitigation where required, aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse effects.

1.4. KEY HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

1.4.1. The site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, Listed buildings or registered parks and gardens. The site does not lie within a conservation area.

1.4.2. There are 27 heritage assets identified within a 500m radius of the site that contribute to the historic environment of the town (Figure 2). These comprise 10 Listed buildings, 14 non-designated assets, and three previously unrecorded assets which have been identified using map regression. Of these, the Grade II Listed Midlands Bank (NHLE 1300271) and two Grade II Listed K6 telephone kiosks outside Midlands Bank (NHLE 1135382) lie 30m to the south-east of the site. The Heckmondwike and District Co-operative Society building (HA17) located 75m north-west of the site and the Congregational Church (HA25) located 32m to the north of the site, contribute to its historic setting.

1.4.3. It is likely that the remains of 19th century buildings, and potentially of earlier archaeological deposits and features, are present within the site. There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains of post-medieval, or possibly later medieval date to survive within the site following the early 21st century demolition works particularly for deep cut features such as pits and ditches. Structures within the site boundary first appear on Ordnance Survey 1st edition [6": mile map] of 1854.

1.5. STATEMENT OF LIABILITY

1.5.1. This document is for the exclusive benefit of the Client (Kirklees Council). It may not be assigned to or relied upon by a third party without the agreement of WSP UK Limited ('WSP') in writing. WSP retains all copyright and other intellectual property rights in the document and its contents unless transferred by written agreement between WSP and the Client.



- 1.5.2. The findings and opinions expressed are based on the conditions encountered and/or the information reasonably available at the date of issue of this document (or other date e.g. date of inspection) and shall be applicable only to the circumstances envisaged herein.
- 1.5.3. No person except the Client shall have the benefit of this document by virtue of the *Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999*.

2. PLANNING FRAMEWORK

2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION

LISTED BUILDINGS

- 2.1.1. *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect listed buildings or conservation areas (including buildings of heritage interest which lie within a conservation area). Historic England define Grade I buildings as being of exceptional interest, while Grade II* are particularly significant buildings of more than special interest. Grade II are buildings of special interest, which warrant every effort being made to preserve them.

2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 2.2.1. The Government issued a revised version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in July 2021 (MHCLG 2021) and supporting revised Planning Practice Guidance in 2019 (MHCLG 2019).
- 2.2.2. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, and the NPPF has a presumption in favour of such, where it meets needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is achieved within the context of economic, social and environmental objectives.
- 2.2.3. Section 16 of the NPPF deals with 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource which 'should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' (para 189).
- 2.2.4. The NPPF requires the significance of heritage assets to be considered in the planning process, whether designated or not. NPPF Section 16 is reproduced in full below:

189. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value⁶⁶. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

190. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

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

191. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

192. 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:

- a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and
- b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

193. Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.

Proposals affecting heritage assets

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

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

196. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

197. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

198. In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.

Considering potential impacts

199. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

200. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) Grade II Listed buildings, or Grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

201. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, 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.

202. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

203. 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 directly or indirectly affect 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.

204. Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

205. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible⁶⁹. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

206. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

207. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 200 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 201, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

208. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

- 2.2.5. The web-based National Planning Policy Guidance (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>) provides supporting information in respect of conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

2.3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

- 2.3.1. NPPF states that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.
- 2.3.2. Kirklees Council Local Development Policy provides the framework for the development in the Borough and was adopted on 27 February 2019. It comprises the strategy and policies document, allocations and designations document, which state:

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 Kirklees Local Plan - Strategy and Policies 141 14 Historic environment 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

3. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

3.1. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF (MHCLG 2021) and to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA Dec 2020a, 2020b) and Historic England (HE 2016, HE 2017).
- 3.1.2. To determine the full historic environment potential of the site, a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations in a 500m radius study area around it were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any known or possible heritage assets that may be present within or adjacent to the site.
- 3.1.3. The table below provides a summary of the key data sources. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond this study area, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

Table 3-1 – Data sources consulted

Source	Data	Comment
Historic England	National Heritage List for England (NHLE) with information on statutorily designated heritage assets	Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered parks and gardens; historic battlefields) can provide a significant constraint to development.
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service	Historic Environment Record (HER)	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources
Historic England	National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE)	National database maintained by Historic England. Not as comprehensive as the HER but can occasionally contain additional information. Accessible via the Heritage Gateway website. This was consulted for the site and its immediate vicinity only.
Kirklees Council	Conservation areas	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data.	Subsurface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains.
Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)	Database of archaeological finds found by chance.	Government funded project to encourage the voluntary recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public. Database is online at finds.org.uk. This was consulted for the site and its immediate vicinity only.

Source	Data	Comment
Groundsure	Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition (1860–70s) to present day, and Goad fire insurance maps from the 19th century onwards	Provides a good indication of past land use and impacts which may have compromised archaeological survival. Provides an indication of the possible date of any buildings on the site. Goad maps can indicate the presence of basements if these were surveyed.
Internet	Web-published local history; Archaeological Data Service	Many key documentary sources, such as the Victoria County History and local and specialist studies are now published on the web and can be used to inform the archaeological and historical background. The Archaeological Data Service includes an archive of digital fieldwork reports.

- 3.1.4. A study area of 100m from the Proposed Scheme was utilised for the assessment of built heritage assets and a 500m study area for buried heritage assets. Figure 2 shows the location of known historic environment features within the study area, as identified by the sources above, the site visit, or during the course of research for this assessment. The assets have been allocated a unique 'assessment' reference number (**HA01**, **HA02**, etc.), which is listed in a gazetteer at the back of this report and is referred to in the text as Appendix A. The site does not lie in any Conservation areas. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m).

3.2. SITE VISIT

- 3.2.1. The assessment included a site visit carried out on 8 June 2022 to determine the topography of the site and existing land use, the nature of the existing buildings, identify any visible heritage assets (e.g. structures and earthworks), and assess factors which may have affected the survival or condition of any known or potential assets.
- 3.2.2. The visit extended beyond the site for the purposes of scoping designated heritage assets and their intervisibility with the proposed development, as required by Historic England guidance, and for the settings assessment itself.

3.3. ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

- 3.3.1. The NPPF defines significance as 'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic.' The determination of the significance is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against these values (they are also identified in Historic England *Conservation Principles* revised consultation draft Nov 2017 and Historic England *Statements of Heritage Significance* (2019). In relation to designated heritage assets, the assessment considers the contribution which the historic character and setting makes to the overall significance of the asset).
- 3.3.2. Historic England's *Conservation Principles* (previously English Heritage, 2008) identifies four high level values: evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal. The determination of the significance of these assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgment against the following values referred to in Historic England's *Conservation Principles* (2008):

- *Evidential value*: the potential of physical remains to yield evidence about past human activity. This might consider date; rarity; state of preservation; diversity/complexity; contribution to published priorities; supporting documentation; collective value and comparative potential.
- *Historical value*: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place and/or heritage asset to the present. This tends to be illustrative or associative.
- *Aesthetic value*: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place and or heritage asset, considering what other people have said or written.
- *Communal value*: the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

3.3.3. These values encompass the criteria that Historic England are obliged to consider when statutorily designating heritage assets. Each asset is evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.

3.3.4. The table below gives examples of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Table 3-2 – Significance of heritage assets

Heritage asset description	Significance
World heritage sites	Very High
Scheduled monuments Grade I and II* Listed buildings Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens Designated historic battlefields Protected Wrecks Undesignated heritage assets of high national importance Grade II Listed buildings Grade II registered parks and gardens Conservation areas Burial grounds Protected heritage landscapes (e.g. ancient woodland or historic hedgerows) Undesignated heritage assets of lower national, regional or county importance	High
Heritage assets with a district value or interest for education or cultural appreciation Locally listed buildings	Medium
Heritage assets with a local (ie parish) value or interest for education or cultural appreciation	Low
Item with no significant value or interest	Negligible
Heritage assets that have a clear potential, but for which current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined	Uncertain

3.4. ASSESSING HARM

- 3.4.1. Professional judgement is used to consider the impact (the magnitude of change) of future development on the significance of a known or potential heritage asset. This is assessed in NPPF terms as 'no harm', 'less than substantial harm', 'substantial harm' or 'total loss of significance'.

3.5. ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF SETTING

- 3.5.1. In relation to designated heritage assets, the assessment considers the contribution that setting makes to the overall significance of the asset.
- 3.5.2. Setting is the way in which the asset is understood (i.e. evidential and historical values) and experienced (aesthetic and communal values). It is not an asset in itself. It differs from curtilage (historic/present property boundary); context (association with other assets irrespective of distance) and historic character (sum of all historic attributes, including setting, associations, and visual aspects).
- 3.5.3. Guidance produced by Historic England (HE 2016) and the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013) has been used to adopt a stepped approach for settings assessment. The former sets out five steps, of which the first four are relevant:
- *Step 1: asset identification.* The NPPF requires an approach that is proportional to the significance of the asset, and for this reason only the settings of the most sensitive (i.e. designated) heritage assets are considered in this assessment. A scoping exercise filters out those assets which would be unaffected, typically where there are no views to/from the site.
 - *Step 2: assess the contribution of setting.* This stage assesses how setting contributes to the overall significance of a designated asset.
 - *Step 3: assess change.* This considers the effect of the proposals on asset significance. It is noted however that it can be difficult to quantify such change to the overall significance of a designated heritage asset (for example, significance would rarely be downgraded from 'high' to 'medium' due to changes in setting). For this reason, the impact is reported in this assessment in terms of the extent to which the proposals would change how the asset is understood and experienced (in terms of no harm, less than substantial harm, substantial harm or total loss of significance).
 - *Step 4: mitigation.* This explores the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm. This is typically considered at the design stage (i.e. embedded design mitigation).
 - *Step 5: reporting.* Making and documenting decisions and outcomes. This reports the assessment of effects.
- 3.5.4. The assessment has considered the physical surroundings of the asset, including topography and intervening development and vegetation. It also considers how the asset is currently experienced and understood through its setting, in particular views to and from the asset and the site, along with key views, and the extent to which setting may have already been compromised.
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4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

4.1. SITE LOCATION

- 4.1.1. The site is located at the Heckmondwike Bus Station in Kirklees Borough, West Yorkshire (NGR 421515 423543: Figure 1). The site is in the town centre, off Royle Fold to the south and east and George Street on the north and west, and is bounded by commercial buildings on all sides except south-west where the townscape opens out into Green Park.
- 4.1.2. Heckmondwike is located on the southern edge of the Pennine Hills within the Spen Valley. The River Spen, which passes 320m south of the site, is a tributary of the River Calder. The site falls within the historic parish of Birstal (St. Peter) and was historically a part of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

4.2. TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.2.1. Topography can provide an indication of suitability for settlement and can indicate whether the ground level has been modified, which can have implications for archaeological survival (see Section 4.6).
- 4.2.2. The site lies on the west of Heckmondwike within the Spen Valley and on the south-eastern edge of the Pennine Hills. The land rises towards the east and north of the site while it is mostly flat to the south and west. The study area gently slopes down from the north-east to the south-west, where it flattens out by the A638 Westgate Road, then continues sloping down beyond the road. The entire site has been levelled at 64m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

4.3. GEOLOGY

- 4.3.1. Geology can provide an indication of suitability for early settlement, and the potential depth of archaeological remains.
- 4.3.2. According to British Geological Survey (BGS) digital online data, the geology of the site comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation consisting of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (Figure 3). The BGS does not record any superficial deposits at the site. Alluvial deposits are recorded associate with the River Spen to the south-west of the site.
- 4.3.3. The BGS borehole data around the site suggests that the natural geology lies approximately 3m below ground level (mbgl) in the west and approximately 6-7mbgl in the south-east of the site.

4.4. OVERVIEW OF PAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.4.1. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2009 on behalf of Yorkshire Water, on works relating to the construction of a sewer pipeline running between North Bierly Wastewater Treatment Works and Mitchell Laithes, the pipeline largely following the disused railway along the south-western flank of the Spen Valley 320m south of the proposed development (Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd., 2010).
- 4.4.2. From the land adjacent to Snelsins Farm, 4.2km east of the site, a small possibly Roman Fort was recorded but no other archaeological features or pre-modern artefact were found. A test pit 6 (SE 18221 26324), located 4.3km north-east of the site, identified subterranean structural remains which

could possibly be a redundant war-time bunker or observation post (PRN 7706) about 4.3km north-east of the site boundary.

- 4.4.3. As very little archaeological work has been carried out in the study area, the current understanding of archaeological potential is limited.

4.5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.5.1. The following section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the general area. This is presented by period and has been compiled to place the site into context.

PREHISTORIC (800,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.5.2. In Yorkshire, the earliest evidence of human occupation is dated to 125,000 years and there is evidence of continuous occupation from about 10,000 BC, when the last Glacial period ended (The Yorkshire Archaeological & Historical Society, 2022). In West Yorkshire, collections of lithics with relatively large and often unretouched blades and associated debitage provide evidence of Palaeolithic activity. The otherwise general scarcity of finds from the period reflects the fact that the region was at the edge or under glacial ice for much of the period (Spikins, 2010)
- 4.5.3. Lower and Middle Palaeolithic activity has been recorded to the south-east of the county near Doncaster, around 50km to the east of the site. These finds include an Acheulian handaxe discovered at Hotham Carr, Ken Hill Pit which was a working gravel pit at Keyingham and at least one handaxe flake from Burstwick (The Yorkshire Archaeological & Historical Society, 2022).
- 4.5.4. The West Yorkshire region has the highest density of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales (Spikins, 1999). Concentrations of early Mesolithic tools are often found along with debitage (waste from flint working) at in the high Pennines, for example within the moors around Marsden and within Oxenhope Moor less than 20km west of the site.
- 4.5.5. There is limited evidence for Neolithic (4000–2000 BC) and Bronze Age (2000–600 BC) activity within West Yorkshire, although evidence for ritual and funerary activity has been recorded at Ferrybridge, 26km east of the site. Neolithic artefacts have been found within the river valleys and there is evidence for the ritual deposition of metal artefacts into rivers during the Bronze Age. These concentrations of finds may reflect the favoured locations for activity during these periods (Vyner, 2008). The closest evidence to the site includes Neolithic stone axes and Bronze Age metal artefacts retrieved from the Calder Valley to the south of Heckmondwike (The Yorkshire Archaeological & Historical Society, 2022).
- 4.5.6. During the Iron Age (600 BC–AD43), the climate deteriorated with colder weather and more rainfall. The period is characterised by expanding population, which necessitated the intensification of agricultural practices and the utilisation of marginal land. There are three hillforts in West Yorkshire including the scheduled Castle Hill univallate hillfort, which overlooks the River Calder 4.5km south-west of the site. West Yorkshire formed part of the tribal area of the Brigantes during this period (Fairless, 1989).
- 4.5.7. No archaeological remains dated to the prehistoric period have been recorded within the site or study area. Whilst the lack of evidence may reflect the absence of investigation within the study area, its location within the Spen Valley means that the potential for evidence of human occupation during this period cannot be ruled out.
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ROMAN (AD 43–410)

- 4.5.8. The Roman conquest reached East Yorkshire around 71AD, and it is here that the greatest evidence for activity is found (Lambert, 2022). There have only been a few finds of early Roman artefacts in West Yorkshire, such as sherds of pre-Flavian Samian and a rare late Iron Age carinated cup dating to between AD1 and 70 from Ferrybridge, 26km east of the site (Evans *et al*, 2005).
- 4.5.9. The closest evidence of Roman settlement is the remains of a possible small Roman fort (PRN 2310) identified during an archaeological watching brief undertaken in 2009 adjacent to Snelsins Farm, Cleckheaton about 3.2km north-west of the site (Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd., 2010). The nearest significant Roman site is the fort and vicus (settlement) at Slack, Huddersfield, about 16km south-west of the site. The road that linked Chester and York passes about 4.2km north-east of the site.
- 4.5.10. There is no current evidence for a Roman presence within the site or study area.

EARLY MEDIEVAL (AD 410–1066)

- 4.5.11. After the Romans withdrew in 409AD, the region experienced successive waves of raiders and settlers - Scandinavians, Saxons and Danes - for the next 650 years. West Yorkshire is said to have been a part of the territorial unit, recorded by Bede as the kingdom of Elmet, annexed by King Edwin of Northumbria in 617 (Kirby, 1966).
- 4.5.12. The Domesday Book of 1086 indicates that there may have been several minster churches and central communities connected to a network of subsidiary communities within West Yorkshire. These may have origins in the 9th and 10th centuries, although there is little supporting contemporary documentary evidence. Much of the Calder valley and its tributaries may have formed part of the *parochia* that served the estate centred on the manor of Wakefield.
- 4.5.13. Heckmondwike is first recorded as Hedmundewic in the Domesday Book and may have been associated to '*Heahmund's dairy-farm*' suggesting an agrarian and pastoral character.
- 4.5.14. Prior to the Norman Conquest (1066) Heckmondwike was located within the manor of Gomersal which was held by Dunstan and Gamel (Sanderson and Wrathmell, 2005). The Danish subjugation in AD 875 saw early monasteries destroyed as the Vikings took over the monastic estates. This was the period when the ridings of Yorkshire were established, and their boundaries met at Jorvik (York). The influence of Scandinavian lords and farmers can be seen in Huddersfield, less than 10km south-west of the site, where placenames incorporate Scandinavian elements.
- 4.5.15. No known sites of this period are recorded within the site or study area and whilst there is the potential that settlement existed at Heckmondwike during the period its precise location and extent is unknown.

LATER MEDIEVAL (AD 1066–1540)

- 4.5.16. Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, Ilbert de Lacy held vast stretches of land that included the Spenn Valley. In 1086 the people of Yorkshire rose in rebellion against the Normans, which led to massive destruction of land and property in retaliation, known as the 'harrying of the North'.
- 4.5.17. The landscape of the Pennine area is dominated by a dispersed settlement pattern, probably largely in place by the 12th century, comprising scattered farmsteads, farmstead clusters and hamlets (Wrathmell, 2018). Dispersed settlements, often clusters of farms, were established between the

12th and 14th century (Wrathmell, 2012). Many of these fields were taken from woodland that earlier dominated the landscape.

- 4.5.18. Yorkshire remained primarily agricultural throughout the later medieval period, but settlements including features such as castles, religious buildings, town walls, streets and marketplaces were known throughout the county. Additional evidence of widespread activity includes manuscripts, coins and other small artefacts (The Yorkshire Archaeological & Historical Society *b*, 2022).
- 4.5.19. The site lies in the Birstal (St. Peter) historic parish that falls partly in the union of Bradford and partly in Dewsbury on the West Riding of York, about 11 km south-west of Leeds, on the road to Huddersfield.
- 4.5.20. In 1349, Yorkshire was affected by the Black Death which led to the reduction of the population by at least one third.
- 4.5.21. The Ordnance Survey (OS) 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1854 suggests that Heckmondwike probably originated around a small common, which survived in the placename The Green (**Figure 4**). It is possible that the original extent of the common extended to the south-east possibly as far as what is now Oldfield Lane. The Poll Tax of 1379 suggests a small population with around seven families living in Heckmondwike, and 35 people living in isolated farmsteads (Peel, 1893).
- 4.5.22. A field name, Chapel Field (**HA11**) (PRN no. 741) may be indicative of an associated chapel or an endowment by a chapel, possibly belonging to this period. Lying 411m north-east of the site boundary, its potential relationship with settlement at Heckmondwike is not currently clear.
- 4.5.23. There are no known heritage assets of this period within the study area, however based upon settlement morphology it is likely that the northern half of the site was located on the northern edge of the common. This indicates the potential for evidence of later medieval settlement activity to be present.

POST-MEDIEVAL (AD 1540–1901)

- 4.5.24. A mixed economy of pastoral farming and textile manufacture was being practised in the Pennine fringe by at least the early part of the period. By 1684 Heckmondwike was associated with the blanket industry and the settlement had grown to a population of around 250 people (Peel, 1893). The origins of the Market Place are unknown but may be associated with a period of economic growth during this period. A Blanket Hall was constructed by 1811 on Blanket Hall Street, less than 30m to the south of the site boundary reflecting the continuing importance of blanket making to the local economy. Blanket Hall was replaced in 1839 by another hall in the town centre.
 - 4.5.25. During the 19th century, with improved technology, purpose-built wool mills were constructed and several mills are located within the study area, including the Flush Mills (**HA21**) (PRN 17621) located 215m north-east of the site boundary; the Open Field Mill/Croft Mill (**HA23**) (PRN 17624) located 150m to the south of the site and the Grove Mill (**HA24**) (PRN 17636) located 460m to the east of the site all of which are visible on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition [6": mile map] of 1854.
 - 4.5.26. The earliest known property in the town is the Old Hall Public House (**HA05**) (NHLE ref. 1300236) located on the west of Bridge Street, 370m north of the site, was home to the renowned scientist Joseph Priestley in the 18th century and is a Grade II* Listed building. It was constructed in the 17th century incorporating 15th century timber framing, although it is unclear whether this was from an
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earlier building on this site. It was later cut in half with the introduction of the Heaton Lodge and Wortley railway line.

- 4.5.27. By the early 19th century population growth necessitated the construction of the Grade II Listed Church of St James (**HA06**) (NHLE ref. 1300258) built as a commissioners' church in 1830-1 by Peter Atkinson (Jnr.). Further investment in town improvements during the mid-19th-century included the construction of Masonic Hall (**HA02**) (NHLE Ref. 1134625), 253m to the south of the site boundary on Market Street.
- 4.5.28. Two cottages, adjoining Number 19 (**HA09**) (NHLE ref. 1313686) and presently used as a workshop, are late 18th century Grade II listed buildings. Both assets are important examples of West Yorkshire's domestic architecture. The cottages lie on the south side of A638, about 155m east of the site boundary and the church lies 177m further east from the cottages on Church Street.
- 4.5.29. The Ravensthorpe branch, which connected to the Cleckheaton branch of the railway, and passed 300m to the south of the site boundary (PRN 7705) and was built between 1854 and 1892.
- 4.5.30. The historic OS maps show there were buildings on the site by at least mid-19th century. The 1st edition [6": mile map] of 1854 (**Figure 4**) shows long building plots running perpendicular to the north side of the street and a large, building, The George Inn, located to the south in the centre of a large Market Place.
- 4.5.31. Around 1860, the Heckmondwike Cemetery Chapels (NHLE ref. 1184130) were constructed, the Gates and gate piers to the cemetery entrance, including a dwarf wall and rails to each side (**HA08**) (NHLE ref. 1313683), lie within the study area, 495m to the north-east of the site boundary. They are listed as Grade II and contribute to the Victorian character of the town centre.
- 4.5.32. In 1863, the Midland Bank (**HA07**) (NHLE ref. 1300271) was built less than 30m to the east of the site. Constructed in Classical style, it is a Grade II Listed building. Across the street, about 45m south-east of the bank building, a drinking fountain (**HA01**) (NHLE ref. 1134624) was built in the same year to service the marketplace.
- 4.5.33. The 'Heckmondwike Industrial Co-operative Society Limited' (**HA17**) (PRN 9138) purchased land in 1869 to build a Co-operative Society Ltd. to the north of Northgate and to the south of Albion Street on a plot lying adjacent to the north-west of the site boundary. The complex had retail spaces, committee and social rooms, and warehouses. The earliest structure surviving on the site today is a building with retail below and ballroom/offices above and a clock and bell tower with an inscription reading "INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED AD 1871."
- 4.5.34. Industrial development continued in the late 19th century and included the construction of Brunswick Mill (**HA19**) (PRN 9141) in 1871, 380m to the south-east of the site. Originally in use as a card manufactory, the mill was soon acquired by the Co-operative Society for the purposes of leather currying and boot making.
- 4.5.35. Bark Pits (**HA14**) (PRN 6060) is a field name that is visible on the OS 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894 390m to the north-west of the site boundary and may suggest the presence of a tannery on the location before 1894, though no physical remains are noted (Figure 5).
- 4.5.36. The T. E. Firth and Sons textile mill on Cook Lane (**HA16**) (PRN 7518), a spinning mill possibly constructed by Kahn & Co. was depicted on the OS 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894 and the OS

3rd edition [1:10,560 map] of 1905, 300m north-east of the site, south of Bark Pits field but is no longer visible on the OS [1:2,500 map] of 1933.

- 4.5.37. The OS 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894 also shows Victoria Collieries, to the north of Bar Pitts, 415m north-west of the site. The collieries were demolished in April/May 1999. The rapid growth of buildings and infrastructure around the site in the 40 years between 1854 and 1894 is clear from the historic map regression and can be seen in Figure 4 and Figure 5. This includes two shops at 20 and 22 Market Street (**HA04**) (NHLE ref. 1184181) that were constructed in 1883, 153m north of the site.
- 4.5.38. By the end of the 19th century, the town centre was a thriving industrial area, giving rise to new mills and houses to accommodate the growing population owing to new opportunities. A Congregational Church (**HA25**), 32m north of the site boundary, the St Saviour Church (**HA27**) on the north end of Victoria Street and a Methodist Church (**HA26**) at the north end of the Union Street were built after 1854 and are first visible on the OS 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894. **HA25** and **HA26** are extant today, though their use has changed.
- 4.5.39. Valley Mills (**HA20**) (PRN 17620) is visible on the OS 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894 (**Figure 5**) and is thought to have been in use as a warehouse and spinning mill. The building is located 262m to the south-west of the site boundary, west on Union Street. The map shows Crystal Mill (**HA22**) (PRN 17622) which was located to the immediate east (65m) of Valley Mills and was known to operate as a worsted mill from 1922–1932. Along the same road at 141–155 Union Street (**HA18**) (PRN 9140), a row of houses was constructed in stone by the Crystal Bedding Works in 1899. These are located approximately 400m to the south-west of the site.
- 4.5.40. The area encompassing the site had structures which were constructed prior to 1854 and the OS map of 1894 shows further construction has taken place within the site and the wider area. This includes a Congregational Church (**HA25**), which was located 32m north of the site boundary. The Green remains as open space, to the west of the site (**Figure 5**).

MODERN (20TH AND 21ST CENTURY)

- 4.5.41. Between 1894 and 1905, the study area was subjected to many changes, including a tramway along the present day A638, running south of the site boundary, and the Cleckheaton railway line extension. The railway line resulted in the complete removal or major alterations of the buildings on its route as can be seen on the OS 3rd edition [1:10,560 map] of 1905 (**Figure 6**). The Heckmondwike Urban District Council power station (**HA15**) (PRN 6153), 220m to the east of the site, was one such structure constructed during the Victorian period and later highly modified. It is located between the former railway line and Bath Road, but the remains from the Victorian period are negligible. The Heckmondwike Urban District Council power station was shut down in 1924 following the First World War.
- 4.5.42. The Holy Spirit Roman Catholic Church (**HA10**) (NHLE ref. 1379826) was built on Cemetery Road east of the new railway line, about 220m north-west of the site, in 1914-15. The church adhered to a Byzantine Revival style, but it was constructed in Latin cross plan for Father John O'Connor who contributed to its construction.
- 4.5.43. The 'Heckmondwike Industrial Co-operative Society Limited', (**HA17**) (PRN 9138) had an elaborate stair leading off Oak Street, to the Great Hall developed in the early 1900s, functioned as a theatre, cinema, ballroom, and assembly room. The Former Picture Palace Cinema, Croft Street, is an early
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20th century cinema, possibly a Picture Palace of Goodall's Pictures - a local cinema chain. By 1922, buildings were added on St James Street, and The Greens were designed and landscaped. The rest of the study area remained the same as it was in 1907.

- 4.5.44. In the mid-20th century, two K6 telephone kiosks (**HA03**) (NHLE ref. 1135382) were erected outside the Midland Bank. These iconic Grade II Listed structures were designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and are located less than 30m east of the site.
- 4.5.45. Between the OS [1:2,500] map of 1933 (**Figure 7**) and that of 1938 (**Figure 8**), the tramway and several small structures were removed. Before this the site had remained unchanged since at least 1894, with some structures that had stood there since before 1854. By 1956, the central structures in the site were altered but the primary layout and outer buildings of the block remained the same. 32m north of the site, a Sunday School had been added to the east of the Congregational Church (**HA25**) by the time of the OS [1:2,500] map of 1956 (**Figure 9**).
- 4.5.46. By 1965-67 the centrally located structure had been removed (**Figure 10**), while the former Great Hall campus, 18m to the west of the site boundary, has been significantly altered and extended.
- 4.5.47. By 2002 all the buildings in the northern half of the site had been demolished and the site was used as a car park. Around 2008, the remains of former Blanket Hall, and several other buildings including the post office and the George Public House were demolished. By 2009 the site had largely been cleared and levelled and redeveloped with the addition of a pedestrianised area to the south on North Gate by 2011. The current lay-out and design of the bus station was present by 2015.

4.6. FACTORS AFFECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL

INTRODUCTION

- 4.6.1. Past ground disturbance on the site from previous development, present by the mid-19th century, and the demolition of these buildings in the early 21st century may have compromised archaeological survival.

PREDICTED LEVEL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

- 4.6.2. No geotechnical data was available for the site. Based on historic boreholes from BGS, the predicted level of natural geology within the site is as follows:
 - Current ground level lies at 60.7–70.5m AOD
 - The top of the truncated Coal Measures is estimated to lie beneath modern and possibly undated made ground at a depth of between 3.0–7.0 mbgl
- 4.6.3. It is anticipated that between the top of the natural geology and the current ground level is modern made ground and undated made ground. The latter may contain remains of archaeological interest.

PAST IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL

- 4.6.4. Historic mapping indicates that the southern half of the site was largely undeveloped, being located within the Market Place, with a small group of buildings including the George Inn, occupying the south-eastern corner. The northern half of the site had been occupied by buildings and small yards by at least the mid-19th century. Two roads extended north-south from the Market Place; George Street at the north-western edge of the site and Royle Fold to the east of the site, by this date.

4.6.5. There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains of post-medieval, or possibly later medieval date to survive within the site following the early 21st century demolition works particularly for deep cut features such as pits and ditches. There is a low potential for archaeological remains pre-dating the later medieval period to survive, particularly within the footprint of the demolished buildings, dependent in part on whether these buildings possessed basements. In the areas of the two roads and the yards between the buildings the archaeological potential for pre-medieval remains is anticipated to be low to moderate.

5. BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1. INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1. This section discusses the potential of the site for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography and hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and considering past disturbance which may have affected survival. For example, the site may have high potential for the presence of activity of a particular period, but with low survival. This section also includes professional opinion on the likely heritage significance of such remains, where there is low to moderate, or higher, potential for such to be present. For each chronological period where the potential is assessed as low the likely heritage significance is not included, as this implies that remains from the period are not present on the site.

5.2. PREHISTORIC

- 5.2.1. *The site has low potential to contain prehistoric remains.* There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity within the wider landscape and where it has been found it has concentrated within the river valleys. The location of the site, close to the River Spen, means that evidence for activity during this period cannot be entirely discounted.

5.3. ROMAN

- 5.3.1. *The site has low potential to contain Roman remains.* The known Roman activity concentrates around Huddersfield 16km south-west of the site and Cleckheaton 3.2km north-west. The closest Roman road is the route which linked Chester to York which passes about 4.2km north-east of the site. The location of the site close to the River Spen means that activity cannot be entirely discounted.

5.4. EARLY MEDIEVAL (SAXON)

- 5.4.1. *The site has low potential to contain early medieval (Saxon) remains.* There is no known evidence of any early medieval activity or settlement within the site or study area. Settlement is indicated at Heckmondwike in Domesday Book, although its nature, location and extent are unknown.

5.5. LATER MEDIEVAL

- 5.5.1. *The site has moderate potential to contain later medieval remains.* Settlement existed at Heckmondwike by the later medieval period, although its precise location and extent are unknown. It is possible that it focused upon a common, the remnants of which may survive in The Green located immediately to the south-east of the site. There is the potential that the site formed part of this settlement.
- 5.5.2. If present, evidence for medieval settlement activity would be of **moderate** to **high** significance, depending on preservation and extent, derived from archaeological and historical value.

5.6. POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

- 5.6.1. *The site has moderate potential to contain early post-medieval remains and a high potential to contain later post medieval and modern remains.* The origins of Market Place may date to the early post-medieval period; the town being famed for its blankets by the late 17th century. Settlement

activity on the site, adjacent to the marketplace, may originate or have been adapted to take advantage of the growing economy of the town during this period.

- 5.6.2. The town experienced rapid growth during the 19th century and it is likely that the buildings that previously occupied the site dated to this period, being present by the mid-19th century. Evidence for early post-medieval remains associated with the early industrial expansion of the town would be of **moderate** significance, whilst evidence for later post medieval and modern activity would be of **low to negligible** significance, derived from archaeological and historical value.
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6. ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1. INTRODUCTION

6.1.1. Following Step 1 of the Historic England settings guidance a review of the built heritage assets within the study area has been completed. Given the built-up nature of the local environment around the site all designated and non-designated built heritage assets located beyond 100m of the site have been scoped out of the assessment. The significance of these assets would not be affected at all by the proposed development, in terms of material changes to their setting and how the asset is understood and appreciated. This is based on the distance of the asset from the site, the asset's location, scale and orientation, and the nature, extent and scale of intervening built form and topography between asset and the site.

6.2. ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE

6.2.1. There are no above ground heritage assets within the site.

6.3. SELECTED ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS BEYOND THE SITE

6.3.1. This section assesses those built heritage assets which are located within 100m of the site.

DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

MIDLAND BANK, GRADE II LISTED BUILDING, (HA07) (NHLE 1300271)

6.3.2. The Midland Bank (NHLE 1300271) is a Grade II Listed Building, located 40m east from the Proposed Scheme. The bank is located on the corner of Cemetery Road and the A638 Westgate Road. The building was constructed in 1863 in the Classical style and is of three storeys. The front (south) elevation of the building of four bays is the focal point with a central doorway and five ground floor windows with fine stone detailing around each arch. The ground floor openings have nook shafted pilasters which support moulded segmental heads with large, raised keystones.

6.3.3. The building retains aesthetic and historical value as a typical example of a mid-19th century bank. The exterior of the building does not appear to have been altered, which contributed to the aesthetic value of the building. The appearance of the building shows that it was designed, not just as a functional building, but to have a specific civic presence as well. The bank also has communal value based on its historical use providing a service to the community who have used the building regularly. At the time of the site visit (June 2022) the building appeared vacant. The Midland Bank is of **medium significance**.

6.3.4. The setting of the bank is urban and formed by Heckmondwike town centre. The A638 Westgate Road is located adjacent to the front (south-facing) façade. The road adjacent to the asset is busy, with a junction, traffic lights and pedestrian crossing all in the immediate vicinity. There is a constant stream of traffic and pedestrians in the area. Various other commercial businesses line the road, both across from and next to the asset. The bank also has a relationship to the designated telephone kiosks (HA03) and Drinking Fountain (HA01). The telephone kiosks are located on the pavement, immediately in front of the south façade of the building and there is a clear line of site to the drinking fountain, which is located 40m south-east of the bank. The intervisibility between the

three assets gives them group value, emphasising the setting within the historic town centre (**Image 6-1**).

- 6.3.5. The setting is considered to make a moderate contribution to the overall significance of the Grade II Listed Midland Bank.



Image 6-1 - The image, looking north, shows Heckmondwike town centre, with the Midland Bank (HA07) and Telephone Kiosks (HA03) to the west of the image and the Drinking Fountain (HA01) to the east.

TWO K6 TELEPHONE KIOSKS OUTSIDE MIDLAND BANK, GRADE II LISTED BUILDING, (HA03)

- 6.3.6. The Two K6 Telephone Kiosks outside the Midland Bank are Grade II Listed and located 45m east of the site. The kiosks are located on the pavement, close to the junction of Cemetery Road and the A638 Cemetery Road (**Image 6-2**). The kiosks were designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, a renowned architect who is famous for designing Liverpool Cathedral, alongside the iconic red telephone boxes. The kiosks are cast iron, square in plan, with domed roofs. There are unperforated crowns to the top panels and there is margin glazing to the windows and doors. At the time of the site visit (June 2022) the kiosks were in a state of disrepair, with visible damage and broken windows.
- 6.3.7. The telephone kiosks have aesthetic and historical value as representations of the iconic red telephone boxes that can be found throughout the country. The kiosks are in a state of disrepair
-

which detracts from the value of the asset. Despite their appearance, the kiosks also have communal value, based on their historical use providing a service to the community. The two K6 Telephone Kiosks outside the Midland Bank are of **medium significance**.



Image 6-2 - The Two K6 Telephone Kiosks outside the Midland Bank, looking east (HA03).

- 6.3.8. The setting of the telephone kiosks is urban and is formed by Heckmondwike town centre, the community that they have served since they were constructed. The setting of the asset is urban and is formed by the A638 Westgate Road which is located directly south of the kiosks. The adjacent road is busy, with a junction, traffic lights and pedestrian crossing all in the immediate vicinity of the kiosks. There is a constant stream of traffic and pedestrians in the area. The asset also has a relationship to the Midland Bank (NHLE 1300271) and Drinking Fountain (NHLE 1134624). The telephone kiosks are located on the pavement, immediately south of the Midland Bank. There is a clear line of sight to the drinking fountain, which is located 42m south-east of the telephone kiosks. The intervisibility between the three assets gives them group value, emphasising the setting within the historic town centre.
- 6.3.9. The setting is considered to make a moderate contribution to the overall significance of the Grade II listed Two K6 Telephone Kiosks outside the Midland Bank.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN, GRADE II LISTED BUILDING, (HA01)

- 6.3.10. The Drinking Fountain is Grade II listed and located 88m south-west of the Proposed Scheme. The fountain is located on the junction between Market Street and the A638 Westgate Road, on a plot of land used as a carpark. The drinking fountain is dated to 1863 and was built to commemorate the

marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The fountain is built on a square ashlar base and has diagonal buttressing with alternative red and grey granite panels and two red granite drinking bowls. Surmounting the fountain is a square iron clock tower with a lamp. There are scrolls with carved foliage, supporting figure heads, which surmount the buttresses. On two opposing faces there are figure heads with wreaths, and the other faces have carved red granite plaques which read:

“THIS FOUNTAIN WAS ERECTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION OF THE INHABITANTS OF HECKMONDWIKE AS A TOKEN OF THEIR LOYALTY AND TO COMMEMORATE THE MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES WITH H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK. MARCH 10th 1863.”

- 6.3.11. The drinking fountain retains aesthetic and historical value as a good example of a commemorative monument and is of communal value. The Drinking Fountain is of **medium significance**.



Image 6-3 – The Drinking Fountain (HA01). Image taken from the site visit, looking south.

- 6.3.12. The setting of the asset is urban and is formed by the junction between the A638 Westgate Road and Market Street. The area is busy, with a junction, traffic lights and pedestrian crossing all in the immediate vicinity of the asset. There is a constant stream of traffic and pedestrians in the area, in particular accessing the car park area the fountain is located in. The asset also has a relationship to the Midland Bank (NHLE 1300271) and telephone kiosks (NHLE 1135382). There is visibility between the assets which are located 40m north-west of the fountain. The intervisibility between the three assets gives them group value, emphasising the setting within the historic town centre.
- 6.3.13. The setting is considered to make a moderate contribution to the overall significance of the Grade II Listed Drinking Fountain.
-

NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

HECKMONDWIKE AND DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD, NORTHGATE, (HA17)

- 6.3.14. The Heckmondwike and District Co-Operative Society LTD, is a non-designated heritage asset located 75m north-west of the Proposed Scheme. The building is located on Northgate Road and has a modern small retail park located to the north. An inscription on the earliest part of the description reads “INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED AD 1871”. The building originally formed part of a complex of buildings between Northgate and Albion Street; however, the majority of the site was redeveloped in the later 20th century/early 21st century. The earliest building surviving is the three-storey stone building with a clock and bell tower (**Image 6-4**). Additional surviving buildings are along Northgate and Oak Street and comprise a former 19th century stable/warehousing and a food hall dating to the 1950s.



Image 6-4 - The Heckmondwike and District Co-operative Society Building, looking west.

- 6.3.15. The building retains aesthetic and historical value as a good example of an industrial co-operative building. The exterior of the earliest surviving structure appears to have few alterations, which adds to the aesthetic value of the building. However, the building has undergone extensive amendment and demolition since it has been constructed, which detracts from the value. The Heckmondwike and District Co-Operative Society LTD is of **low significance**.
- 6.3.16. The setting of the Co-operative Society building is urban and is formed by Heckmondwike town centre. To the north, the setting comprises a small retail park and its associated car park. To the

To the south, Northgate Road and a park forms the setting. The areas to both the north and south are busy, with both pedestrians and traffic. The setting is considered to make a moderate contribution to the overall significance of the Heckmondwike and District Co-operative Society Building.



Image 6-5 - The image shows the bottom of the Co-operative Society Building, facing south. Northgate road is in the background with the park beyond

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (HA25)

- 6.3.17. The Congregational Church is a non-designated heritage asset identified on historic mapping and during the site visit (**Image 6-6**). The building is located on the junction of Albion Street and George Street, with the front façade facing north on Albion Street. The earliest available Ordnance Survey 1st edition [6": mile map] of 1854 (Figure 4) does not show the church and it first appears on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894 (Figure 5). It is constructed of a yellow sandstone and is of at least three storeys. The asset is a prominent feature in the area. At the time of the site visit, the former church was in use as a mosque.
- 6.3.18. The Congregational Church has architectural and historic value as a good example of a large non-conformist church, the exterior of which appears to be in good condition. The Congregational Church is of **low significance**.
-



Image 6-6 - The Congregational Church identified on historic mapping and during the site visit, looking north east

6.3.19. The setting of the Congregational Church is urban and is formed by Heckmondwike town centre. To the south, the setting of the church is formed by Heckmondwike Bus Station. Although there is a building directly south of the church, the asset is visible from the bus station and Heckmondwike town beyond (**Image 6-7**).



Image 6-7 - Facing north from the Proposed Scheme, the Congregational Church can be seen in the background

7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1. INTRODUCTION

7.1.1. This section assesses the likelihood for the project to have an impact on the significance of buried and above ground heritage assets. Below ground impacts include anything that would cause ground disturbance, such as preliminary ground works, landscaping, planting and excavation for foundations, services, drainage and lighting.

7.2. OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSALS RELEVANT TO THE ASSESSMENT

7.2.1. The proposals comprise the upgrade of the existing bus hub to a bus station. This includes the following:

- A new covered concourse with new bus stands, seating and real time information boards;
- Five new Drive-in-Reverse-Out (DIRO) bus stands, one Drive-in-Drive-Out (DIDO) layover stand and one layover resting bus bay located off the carriageway on a new hard landscaped bus apron, replacing the existing 4 No. bus layover bays to increase bus capacity;
- A new fully enclosed waiting area with an Accessible WC and Changing Places facility. This will also provide enclosed staff office space, rest areas, and plant rooms;
- A harmonious modern building design that integrates well into the surrounding heritage assets and public realm but also provides a unique design identity;
- Enhanced soft and hard landscaping to create a more inviting and usable public realm that also promotes art, culture, and biodiversity;
- New reversing camera facilities to allow for safe bus reversing activity so the drivers can view what's behind them at bus stands 1 to 5;
- An environmentally friendly bus station design which will incorporate energy efficiency, local energy generation such as roof-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, and green features that complements the surrounding heritage and public realm;
- 6 No. cycle stands (accommodating 12 No. cycles);
- Bin store; and
- Improved pedestrian circulation routes around the bus station site.

7.3. IMPACT ON BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS

PRELIMINARY SITE WORKS

7.3.1. Works carried out as part of the initial site set up include the installation of site fencing and welfare facilities. It is assumed for the purposes of this assessment that these will be located within the site boundary upon existing hard-standing and that no ground disturbance is anticipated.

FOUNDATION CONSTRUCTION (CANOPY AND ENCLOSED WAITING AREA)

7.3.2. The foundations for the proposed canopy will comprise eight concrete pads linked by strip foundations for the glass dividing walls. For the purposes of this assessment, it is anticipated that the construction of the canopy will require a footprint of 4.0m wide by 35m long and that this area will be excavated to a depth of 1.0m bgl.

7.3.3. The enclosed waiting area will be constructed upon a single concrete raft, oval in plan, and measuring approximately 19.0m by 7.5m. This will be located over the site where buildings

previously stood which are assumed to have included basements. To provide a secure base for the enclosed waiting area it is proposed to excavate the area of the concrete slab down to no greater than 2.0mbgl and to backfill with engineered fill.

- 7.3.4. There is the potential that cut features associated with medieval and early post medieval activity may be truncated or removed within the proposed foundation footprint of the canopy and the enclosed waiting area.

SUDS

- 7.3.5. Four areas for SUDS are proposed located to the south, south-west and west of the site, the dimensions of which were not available for this assessment. For the purposes of the assessment, it is assumed that the excavation for the SUDS will extend to between 0.5m and 1.0mbgl.
- 7.3.6. There is the potential that cut features associated with medieval and early post medieval activity may be truncated or removed within the area of the proposed SUDS.

LANDSCAPING, TREE PLANTING AND GREEN WALL

- 7.3.7. The landscaping proposals include the creation of four planted mounds on four sides of the existing bus hub area and two new trees are also proposed to the west of the site.
- 7.3.8. A green wall is proposed to the north of the site which will require a foundation 0.8m wide with a strip foundation anticipated to be 0.6m deep. Where the foundations extend beneath the modern made ground there is the potential for any medieval or early post medieval cut features present to be truncated or removed.

7.4. IMPACT ON ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS

ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE

- 7.4.1. There are no above ground assets within the site.

ASSETS BEYOND THE SITE

Midland Bank, Grade II Listed Building, (HA07)

- 7.4.2. The Grade II Listed Midland Bank located 40m east of the site and forms a group of assets with the two K6 telephone kiosks (**HA03**) and the drinking fountain (**HA01**) located on the former market place. The ornate principal façade faces south onto the Market Place and intervening late 20th century buildings lying to the east of the bank interrupt any direct views of the site. The Proposed Scheme does not impact upon the relationship between the three designated heritage assets and would result in no harm to the Grade II Listed building.

Two K6 Telephone Kiosks OUTSIDE Midland Bank, Grade II Listed building, (HA03)

- 7.4.3. The two Grade II Listed K6 telephone kiosks are located adjacent to the Midland Bank (**HA07**) and 45m east of the site. They form a group of assets with the Midland Bank and the drinking fountain (**HA01**) which forms a group of assets located on the former market place. The site does not impact upon the relationship between this group of assets and, due to intervening 20th century buildings, is not readily visible from the asset. It is concluded that the Proposed Scheme would result no harm to the Grade II listed building.

Drinking Fountain, Grade II Listed building, (HA01)

7.4.4. The Grade II listed drinking fountain is located at the heart of the former market place 88m south east of the site. The drinking fountain forms a group with the Grade II Listed Midland Bank (**HA07**) and the two K6 telephone kiosks (**HA03**) which stand on the northern edge of the former market place. The Proposed Scheme would not impact upon the relationship between the three assets and whilst there is intervisibility between the asset and the site the Proposed Scheme only includes one single storey structure adjacent to Westgate which would not be significantly visually instructive. The proposed canopy would be located on Royle Fold which, due to intervening buildings, would not be visible from the drinking fountain.

7.4.5. It is concluded that the Proposed Scheme would result in less than substantial harm to the Grade II Listed building.

Heckmondwike and District Co-operative Society Ltd, Northgate, (HA17)

7.4.6. The non-designated heritage asset is located 75m north west of the site and has undergone significant rebuilding during the 20th–21st century. The key surviving element, the clock tower, is not visible from the site. It is therefore concluded that the Proposed Scheme would result in no harm to the asset.

Congregational Church (HA25)

7.4.7. The non-designated heritage asset is located 32m north east of the site. It fronts onto Albion Street with only the top of the rear elevation being visible within the site above the intervening building. There is no historical relationship between the site and the asset, its key relationship being with its former community who had lived in the housing to the north of the site, much of which has since been demolished. It is therefore concluded that the Proposed Scheme would result in no harm to the asset.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS

- 8.1.1. There are no designated buried heritage assets within the site.
- 8.1.2. Archaeological survival is likely to be moderate for archaeological remains of later medieval and early post medieval date, particularly for deep cut features such as pits and ditches. There is a low potential for archaeological remains of earlier periods to survive within the footprint of former buildings with the potential for low to moderate survival within areas of former yards and along George Street and Royle Fold.
- 8.1.3. There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the study area and the potential for encountering pre-medieval archaeological remains is anticipated to be low. The morphology of the settlement as visible on historic Ordnance Survey mapping suggests that the site may have been within the medieval settlement, lying to the north of common land. By the 17th century Heckmondwike was a focus of the blanket industry and it is probable by this date that the market place was established.
- 8.1.4. There is the potential for excavations associated with the Proposed Scheme, particularly those relating to foundations for the canopy and enclosed waiting area, to truncate or remove any archaeological remains which may be present.
- 8.1.5. Table 8-1 below summarises the known or likely buried assets within the site, their significance, and the impact of the Proposed Scheme on asset significance.

Table 8-1 - Predicted impacts to buried heritage assets prior to mitigation

Heritage asset	Potential	Asset significance	Impact of proposals
Medieval settlement and early post medieval settlement/industrial activity	Moderate	Medium or high	Excavation works associated with foundations for the canopy and enclosed waiting area, SUDS and landscaping works (including a green wall and tree planting).

- 8.1.6. In light of the potential for the Proposed Scheme to impact upon medieval and early post medieval archaeological remains it is recommended that further archaeological investigations be undertaken. The precise details would need to be agreed by the LPA's Archaeological Advisor, but it is suggested that this would take the form of archaeological evaluation trenches/pits. These would aim to assess the presence, nature and significance of any remains in the areas of proposed impact.
- 8.1.7. The scope of archaeological mitigation will depend upon the results of the evaluation stage, and the nature, significance and survival of archaeological remains. This would most likely take the form of targeted archaeological excavation and/or an archaeological watching brief. This would ensure that any archaeological assets were not removed without record.
- 8.1.8. Any archaeological work would need to be undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS

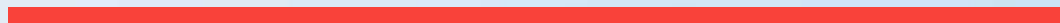
- 8.1.9. The site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets. As the site is located within an urban environment, all built heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, located beyond 100m of the site were scoped out of the assessment.
- 8.1.10. There are three Grade II Listed buildings located within 100m of the site. All three formed a group of built heritage assets which were focused upon the former market place at the core of the historic settlement. The Midland Hotel and two K6 telephone kiosks were constructed on the northern side of the former market place and the drinking fountain was located centrally within it. There is no visibility between the site and the Midland Hotel and telephone kiosks and limited visibility with the drinking fountain.
- 8.1.11. The key structural components of the Proposed Scheme are the construction of a new canopy adjacent to Royle Fold and a new single-storey enclosed waiting area. The Proposed Scheme would not impact upon the relationship between the three grade II Listed buildings focused upon the former market place and whilst there is likely to be some visual change from the introduction of the enclosed waiting area from the drinking fountain, the canopy would not be visible. Consequently there would be no harm to the Grade II Midland Bank and the Grade II telephone kiosks and less than substantial harm to the Grade II Listed drinking fountain.
- 8.1.12. Two non-designated built heritage assets were also recorded within 100m of the site; the former Heckmondwike and District Co-operative Society Ltd, of which the key surviving structure is the clock tower, and a Congregational Chapel. The former co-operative building is not visible from the site and has been subject to considerable alteration. The Congregational Chapel is located 30m to the north-west, and facing north onto Albion Street. The top of the rear elevation is visible from the site, but the chapel's key historic relationship based upon its orientation was with the residential areas lying to the north. Consequently, there would be no harm to either of these non-designated built heritage assets arising from the Proposed Scheme.

Table 8-2 - predicted impacts on known or possible heritage prior to mitigation

Heritage asset	Asset significance	Impact of proposals on asset significance
Midlands Bank (NHLE 1300271)	Medium	No Harm
K6 telephone kiosks outside Midlands Bank (NHLE 1135382)	Medium	No Harm
Grade II Listed Building - DRINKING FOUNTAIN	Medium	Less than substantial harm
Heckmondwike and District Co-operative Society Ltd, Northgate	Low	No harm
Congregational Church	Low	No harm

Appendix A

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
GAZETTEER





The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the study area. Each entry has an assessment (HA) reference number. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the historic environment features map.

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Abbreviations:

HER - Historic Environment Record

NHL - National Heritage List

NRHE - National Record for the Historic Environment

Table A-1 - Gazetteer of known historic environment assets

Assess. ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHL ref. / site code
DESIGNATED ASSETS			
HA01	Grade II Listed Building - DRINKING FOUNTAIN A drinking fountain located in Heckmondwike market place and has a clock tower. It has a square ashlar base with diagonal buttressing, alternate red and grey granite panels, and two red granite drinking bowls. On two opposing faces are figure heads with wreaths, and on another side is a carved red granite plaque which reads: THIS FOUNTAIN WAS ERECTED BY VOLUNTERY SUBSCRIPTION OF THE INHABITANTS OF HECKMONDWIKE AS A TOKEN OF THEIR LOYALTY AND TO COMMEMORATE THE MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES WITH H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK. MARCH 10TH 1863	1863	1134624
HA02	Grade II Listed Building – Masonic Hall And Gates, Gate Piers And Boundary Wall To Area Masonic Hall is built in dressed stone and has a hipped slate roof with moulded eaves cornice and blocking course.	1851	1134625
HA03	Grade II Listed Building - Two K6 Telephone Kiosks outside Midland Bank Two Telephone kiosks of Type K6, and designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in Cast iron. Both are Square kiosks with domed roofs and Unperforated crowns to the top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.	1935	1135382
HA04	Grade II Listed Building - 20 AND 22, MARKET STREET A shop with rooms above with an Ashlar front and Slate roof having two doorways and central shop window. The stone surrounds are decorated with deeply incised patterns. At eaves level are 2 roundels with dates: 1883.	1883	1184181
HA05	Grade II* Listed Building - Old Hall Public House Formerly a hall-house, cut in half by railway and now a public house has timber framings thought to be of the 15 th century.	17th Cent.	1300236

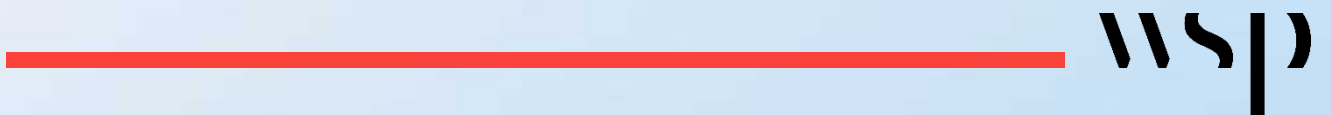
	The style and form of the building dates architecturally to the late 15th century. The house was the home of eminent 18 th century scientist Joseph Priestley.		
HA06	Grade II Listed Building - Church of St James Commissioners' church in Early English style, built in 1830-1 by Peter Atkinson (Jnr.). The new chancel and Lady Chapel were added 1905. The Lady Chapel has stained glass of 1907 and 1912, and a well carved parclose screen. To the rear of nave is a First World War Memorial of carved oak panels.	1830	1300258
HA07	Grade II Listed Building - Midland Bank Bank building built in Classical style in Ashlar with rusticated quoins and hipped slate roof. The ground floor openings have nook shafted pilasters supporting stilted, moulded segmental heads with large raised keystones. Spandrels are richly carved with foliage and grotesques. It is an important town centre site.	1863	1300271
HA08	Grade II Listed Building - Gates and Gatepiers To Cemetery Entrance, Including Dwarf Wall And Rails To Each Side Two square ashlar piers with cusped sunk panels and octagonal tapering caps with four similar piers with pyramidal caps. Consists of iron rails and gates, cusped and foiled, with ornate finials to rails.	1860	1313683
HA09	Grade II Listed Building - 2 Cottages Adjoining Number 19 Formerly handed pair of dwellings and now a workshop. Built in hammer dressed stone and with a stone slate roof.	1700s	1313686
HA10	Grade II Listed Building - Holy Spirit Roman Catholic Church Located on Cemetery Road, with minor late-20th century alterations to a construction of red brick with grey faience dressings and slate roofs. Built in Byzantine Revival style on a latin cross plan. Simple geometric patterned stained glass in most windows. This church was built for Father John O'Connor, who contributed liberally to its construction.	1914	1379826
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
HA11	Field name - Chapel Field No obvious relationship to any known chapel but could refer to an endowment by a chapel. Area now built over.	Unknown	741
HA12	Former Picture Palace Cinema, Croft Street Former early 20th-century cinema, comprising of a single rectangular red brick building of pillar and panel construction with asbestos sheet pitched roof. Probably the Palace or Picture Palace, part of Goodall's Pictures a local cinema chain operating in the early 20 th century. Both cartographic and stylistic evidence suggests a pre-WW1 origin.	20th Cent	10832

HA13	Boundary Close Approximate location of boundary stone between Heckmondwike and Liversedge. Exact location unknown; grid ref centred on field. The modern street name is Boundary Street.	Unknown (1550 - 1848)	2509
HA14	Field name - Bark Pits May indicate the presence of a tannery on this site. There are no physical remains shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition [6": mile map] of 1854.	Unknown	6060
HA15	Heckmondwike Urban District Council power station Surviving section of Heckmondwike Urban District Council electricity generating works. The building occupies an awkward site on a shelf above the former railway line and on Bath Road. The southern wall of the surviving sections is of good quality red brick, and was probably once an internal partition wall, with evidence that various adjoining sections of wall have been demolished. The building is currently occupied by Herman Tatterfield and Son Private Chapel and Funeral Directors.	Victorian (1837 - 1901)	6153
HA16	Textile mill, Cook Lane T. E. Firth and Sons. textile mill was possibly constructed by Kahn & Co. prior to 1914. Kahn & Co. were an American firm of engineers who pioneered a rival reinforced concrete system, known as 'Kahncrete'. Buildings on the site are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894 and are again shown on the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition [1:10,560 map] of 1905. The reinforced concrete mill is not shown on O.S. mapping until 1931.	Unknown Pre 1914	7518
HA17	Heckmondwike and District Co-operative Society Ltd, Northgate This is the central premises of the 'Heckmondwike Industrial Co-operative Society Limited', who purchased the land in 1869 (the building was the site of the former 'Royal Oak'). Heckmondwike Co-op - consists of a complex of buildings to the north of Northgate and to the south of Albion Street. The site has suffered extensive demolition (particularly of the former furniture factory) but the buildings which remain comprise retail space, former committee, and social rooms, and warehousing. The earliest structure surviving on the site is a three-storey stone building with retail below and ballroom/ offices above, with clock and bell tower and effaced inscription reading INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED AD 1871.	Victorian (1837 - 1901)	9138
HA18	141-155 Union Street This is a row of 8 stone houses built by the Crystal Bedding Works. The south front and west end of the block are of stone; the rest is of brick. The sash windows have chamfered stone lintels and projecting sills. The ground-floor windows are mullioned. There are 2 carriageways (between nos. 147 and 149, and nos. 151 and 153) and over the eastern carriageway is a clock, and a weather vane on top.	Victorian (1837 - 1901)	9140
HA19	Brunswick Mills, Thomas Street Originally occupied by William and Arthur Cardwell and Company who were worsted manufacturers and card teeth	1871	9141

	and card makers (Gomersal, 1994). The site was later acquired by the Co-operative Wholesale Society for the purposes of leather currying and boot making. Alterations to the original mill building began in 1885 by adding a third storey and extensions (although no changes were made to the width of the building); these were followed by subsequent alterations in the 1880s and 1890s. The fourth phase (1892) comprised of a new boiler house, engine house and chimney. The complex of buildings consist of a mix of two and three storeys, some with basement.		
HA20	Valley Mills Annotated on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894 with no indication of textile activity historically.	Victorian (1837 - 1901)	17620
HA21	Flush Mill Woollen Annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition [6": mile map] of 1854 was originally pre-1850 stone mill mostly cleared. Very extensive brick weaving sheds to rear appear to have been built from the early to mid-20th century onwards.	Victorian (1837 - 1901)	17621
HA22	Crystal Mills Annotated on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894 and building not named is shown Ordnance Survey 1st edition [6": mile map] of 1854 probably a worsted mill.	Victorian (1837 - 1901)	17622
HA23	Open Field Mill/Croft Mill Woollen Annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition [6": mile map] of 1854. Later maps show the mill named Croft Mill.	Victorian (1837 - 1901)	17624
HA24	Grove Mill Woollen mill, name unclear on Ordnance Survey 1st edition [6": mile map] of 1854 with a tenter ground and drying house also shown. Named Grove Mill on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894. Gone by 1900 and replaced by mill building by mid-20 th and later used as a rag warehouse.	Victorian (1837 - 1901)	17636
HA25	Congregational Church First visible on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894 and may still be present today.		
HA26	Methodist Church First visible on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894 and may still be present today.		
HA27	St Saviour Church First visible on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894. No longer extant.		

Appendix B

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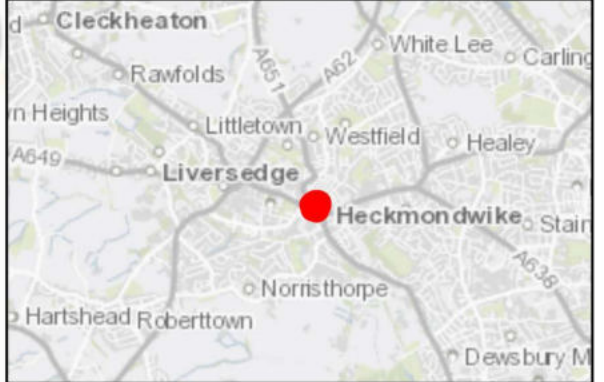
CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- British Geological Survey
- Ordnance Survey data (Crown copyright and database right 2020)
- Groundsure

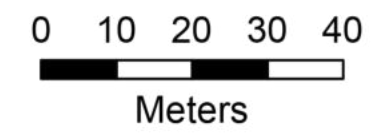
Appendix C

FIGURES





Key
 Proposed Development

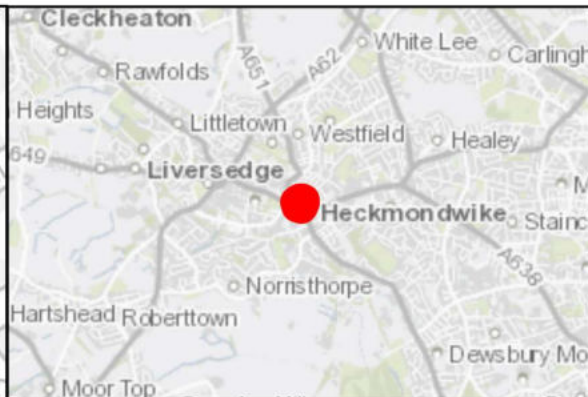
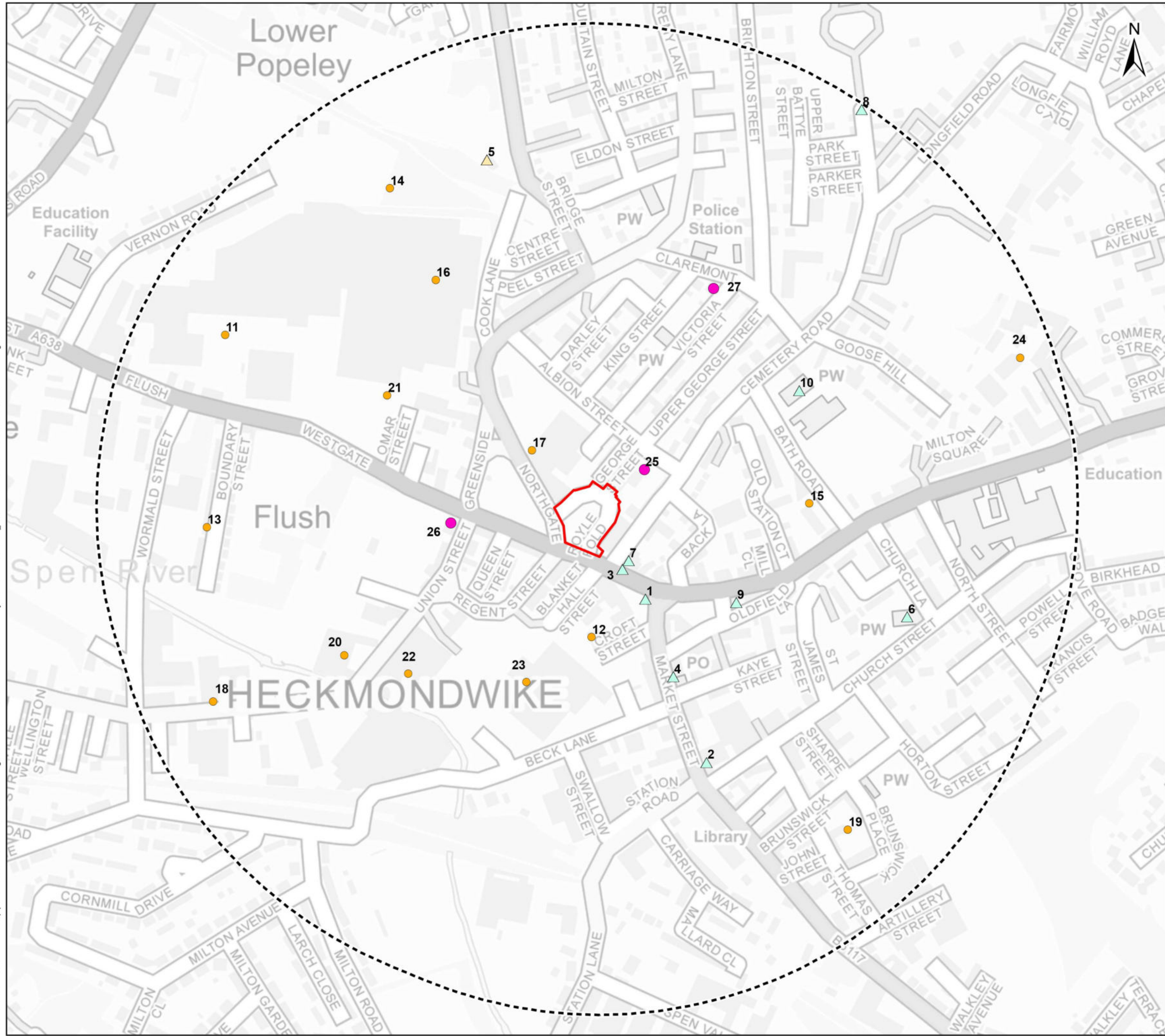


Client:
Kirklees Council

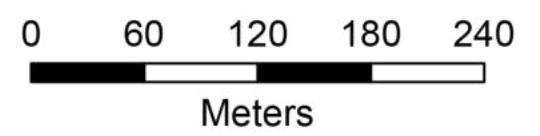
Project:
Heckmondwike Bus Station

Title:
**Figure 1
 Site Location Plan**

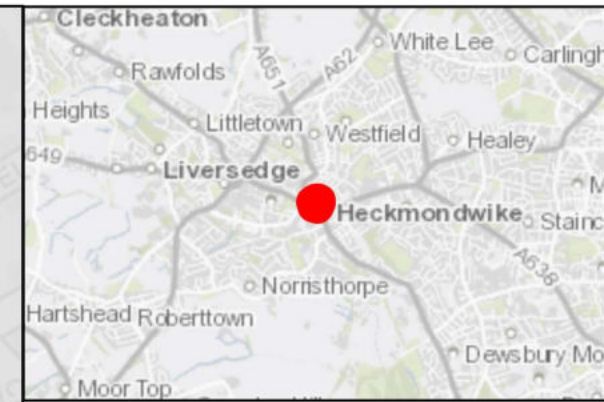
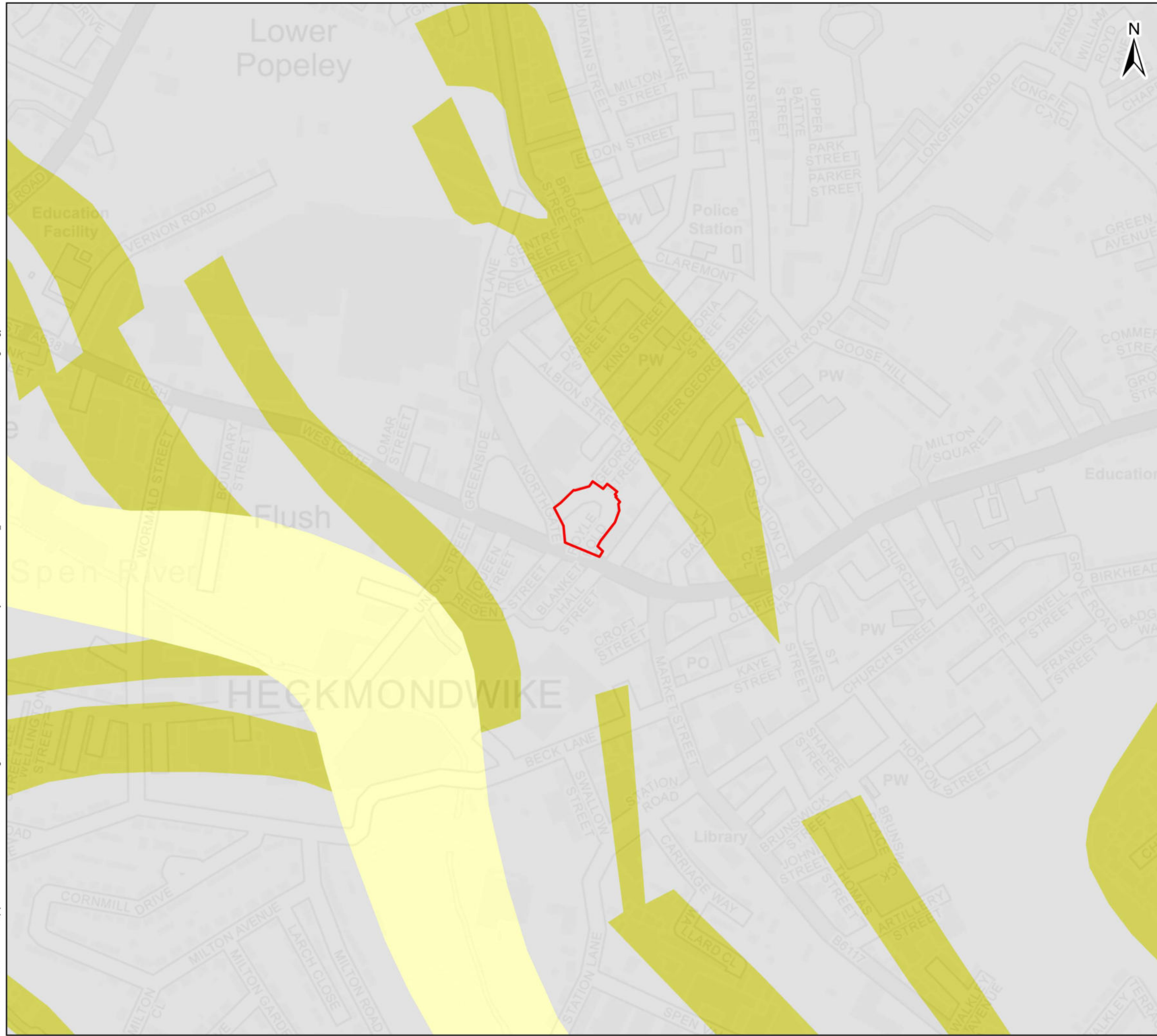
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 Drawn: AA Checked: SM Approved: NP



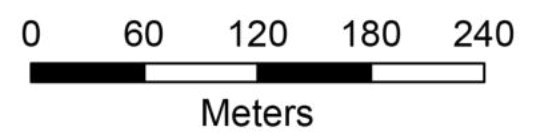
- Key**
- ▲ Listed Building Grade II
 - ▲ Listed Building Grade II*
 - Non designated Assets
 - Newly identified Assets
 - Proposed Development
 - Study area(500m)



Client:	Kirklees Council	
Project:	Heckmondwike Bus Station	
Title:	Figure 2 Historic Environment Features Map	
Date:	13/06/2022	Scale: 4,000 @ A3
Drawn:	AA	Checked: SM Approved: NP



- Key**
- Proposed Development
 - Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone
 - Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Sandstone
 - Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel

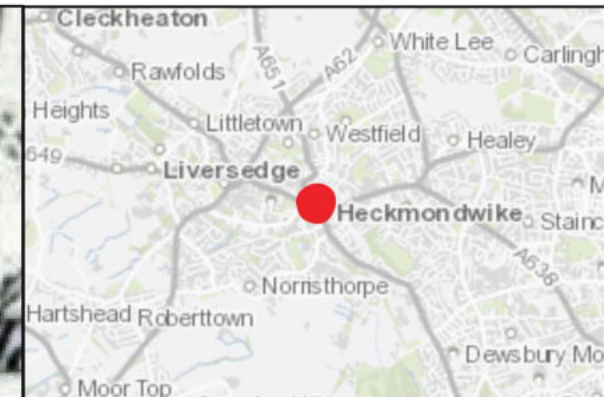
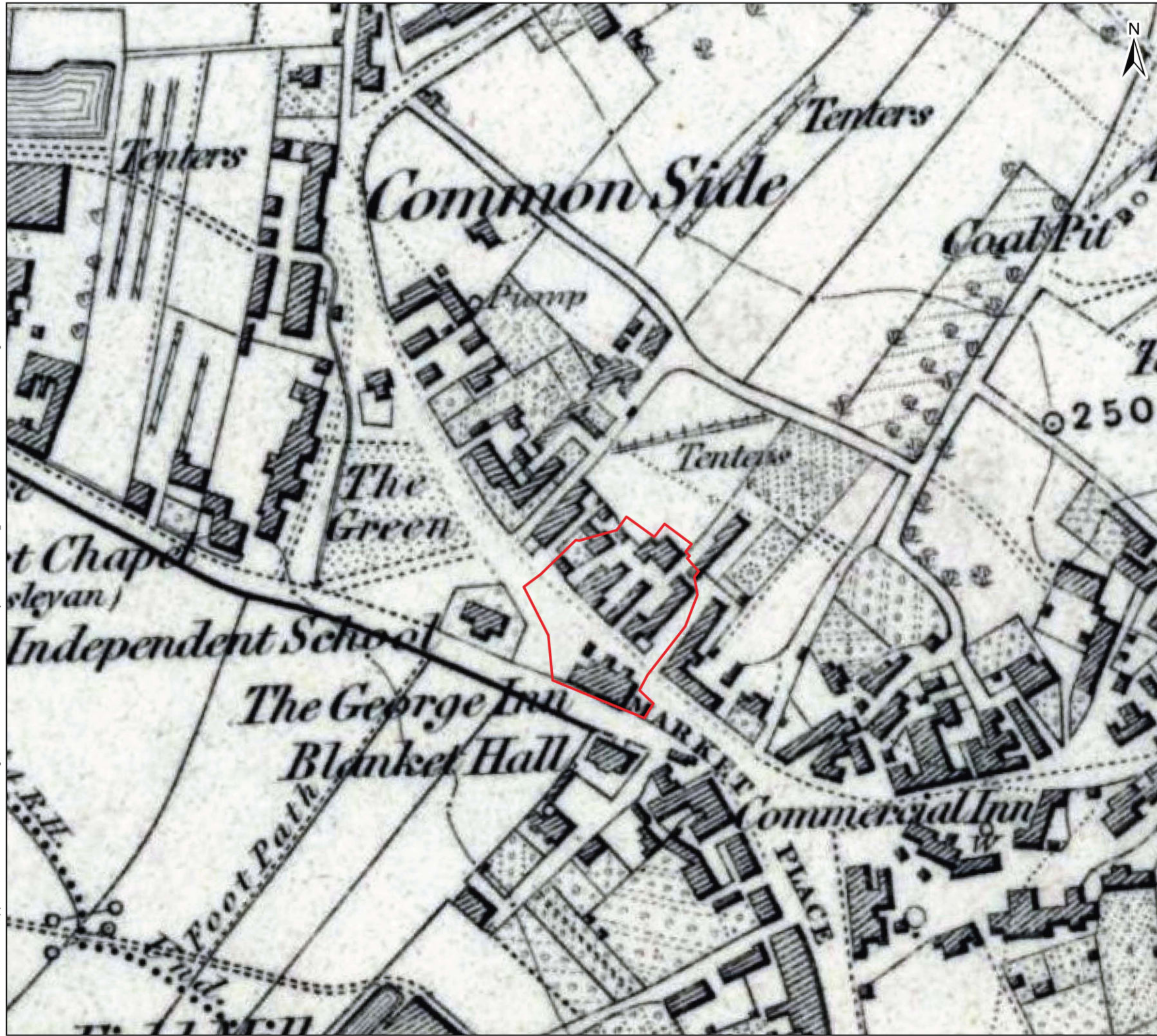


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Kirklees Council

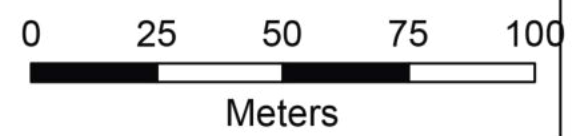
Project:
Heckmondwike Bus Station

Title:
**Figure 3
Geology and geotechnical investigation**

Date: 14/06/2022 Scale: 4,000 @ A3
 Drawn: AA Checked: SM Approved: NP



Key
 Proposed Development

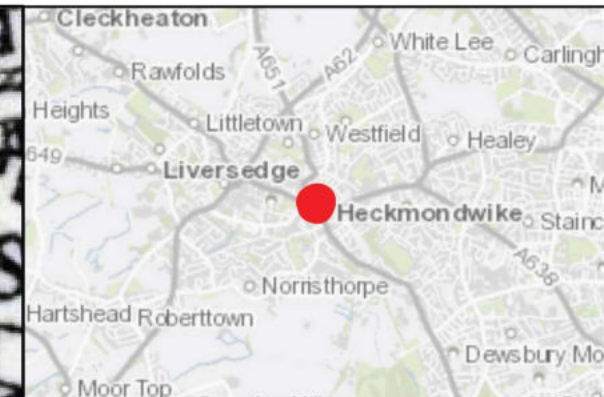
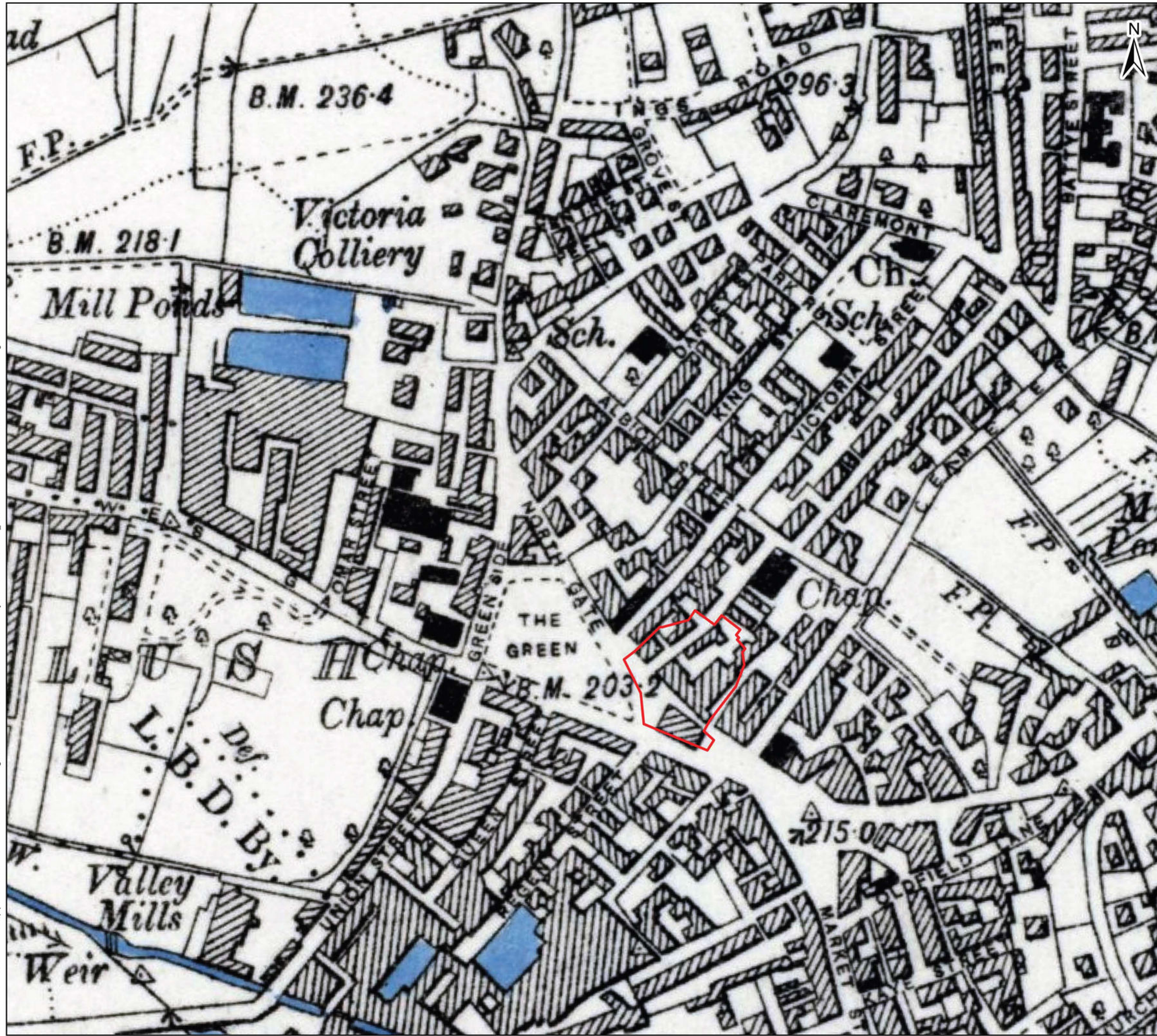


Client:
Kirklees Council

Project:
Heckmondwike Bus Station

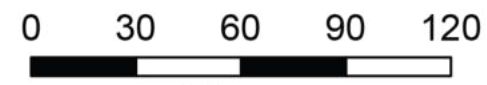
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**Figure 4 - Ordnance Survey
 1st edition [6": mile map] of 1854**

Date: 13/06/2022 Scale: 1,500 @ A3
 Drawn: AA Checked: SM Approved: NP



Key

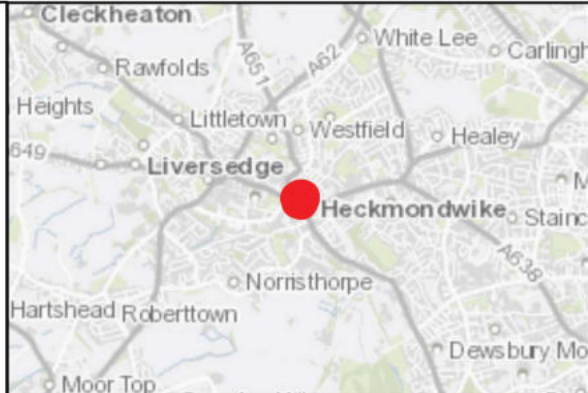
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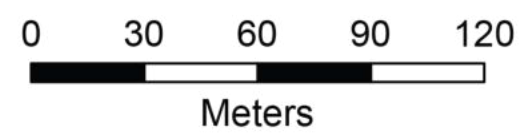
Meters



Client:	Kirklees Council	
Project:	Heckmondwike Bus Station	
Title:	Figure 5 - Ordnance Survey 2nd edition [6": mile map] of 1894	
Date:	13/06/2022	Scale: 2,160 @ A3
Drawn:	AA	Checked: SM Approved: NP



Key
 Proposed Development

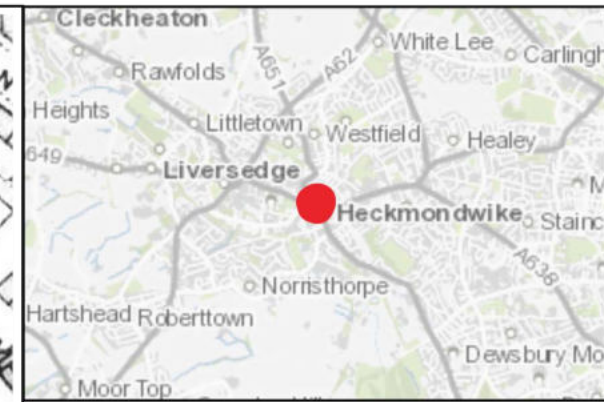
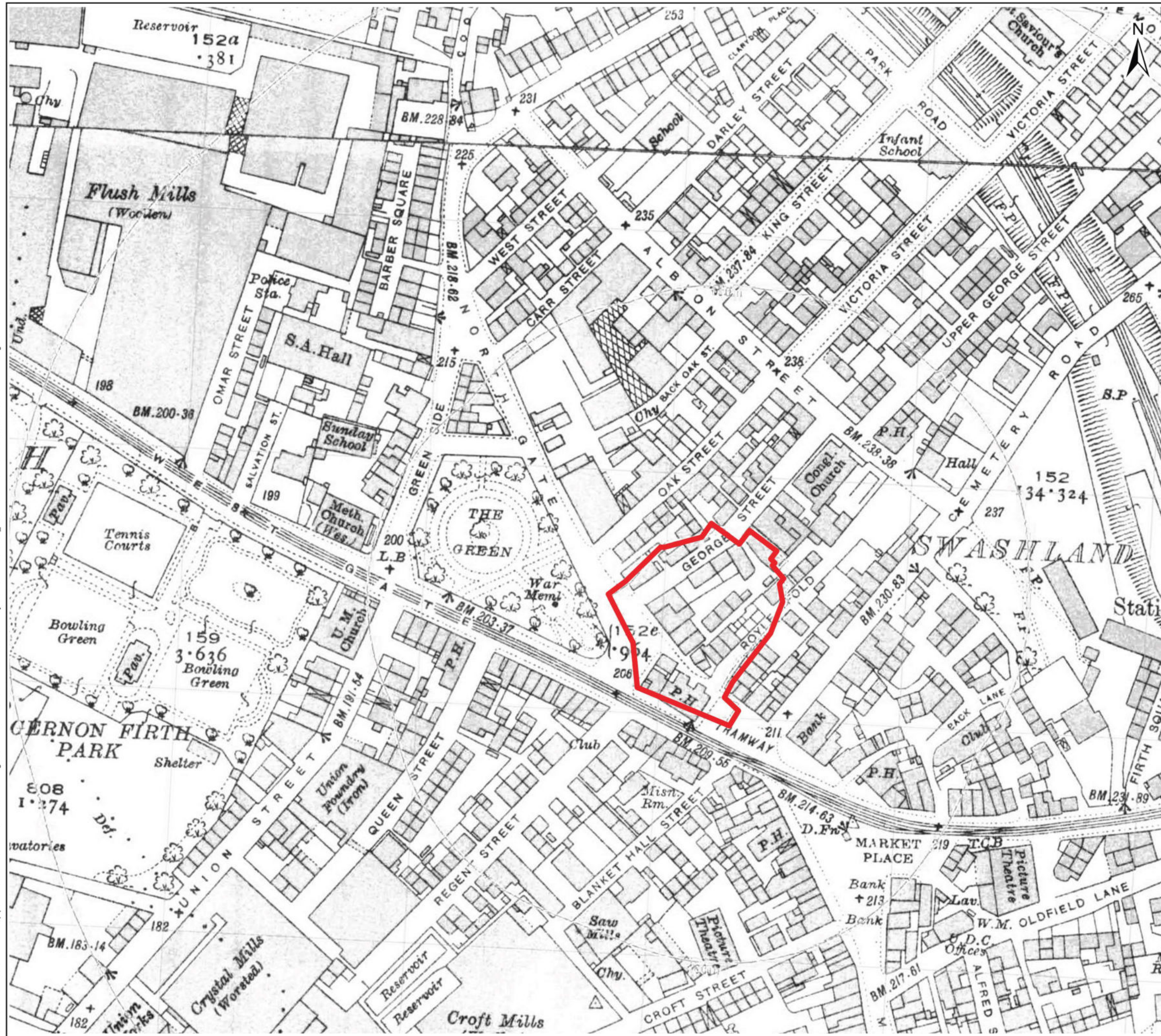


Client:
Kirklees Council

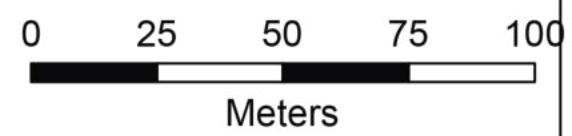
Project:
Heckmondwike Bus Station

Title:
**Figure 6 - Ordnance Survey
 3rd edition [1:10,560 map] of 1905**

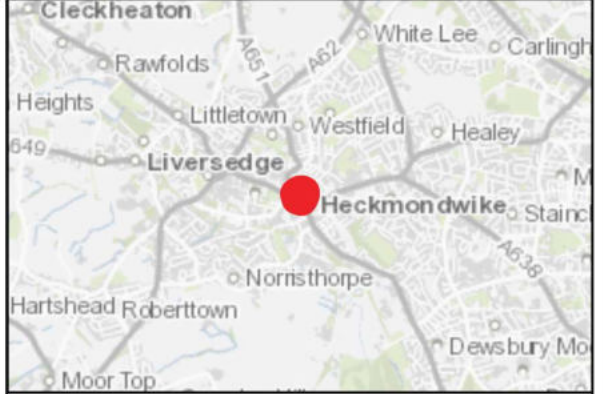
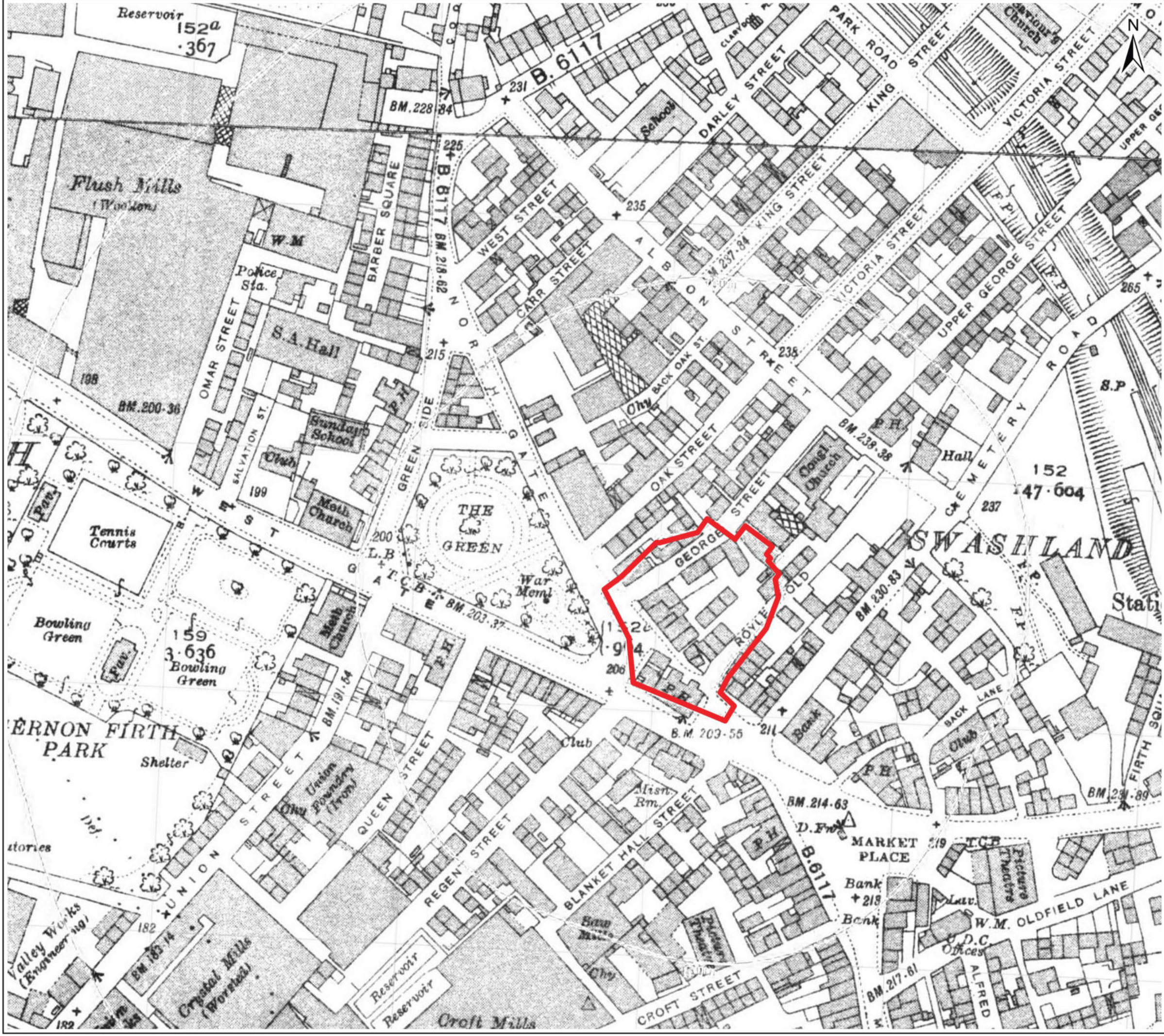
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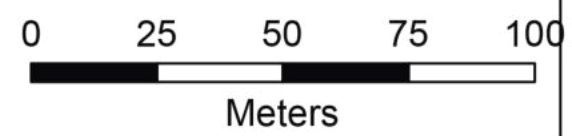
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 Proposed Development



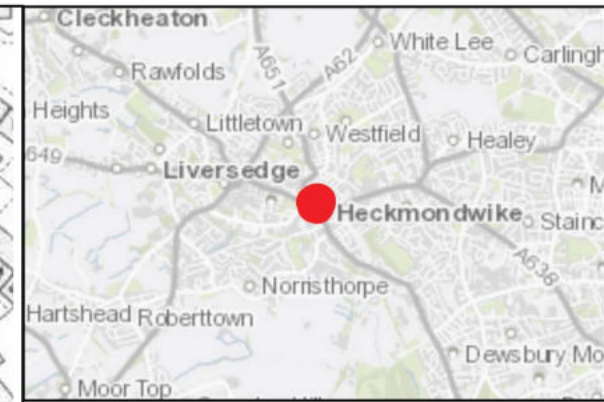
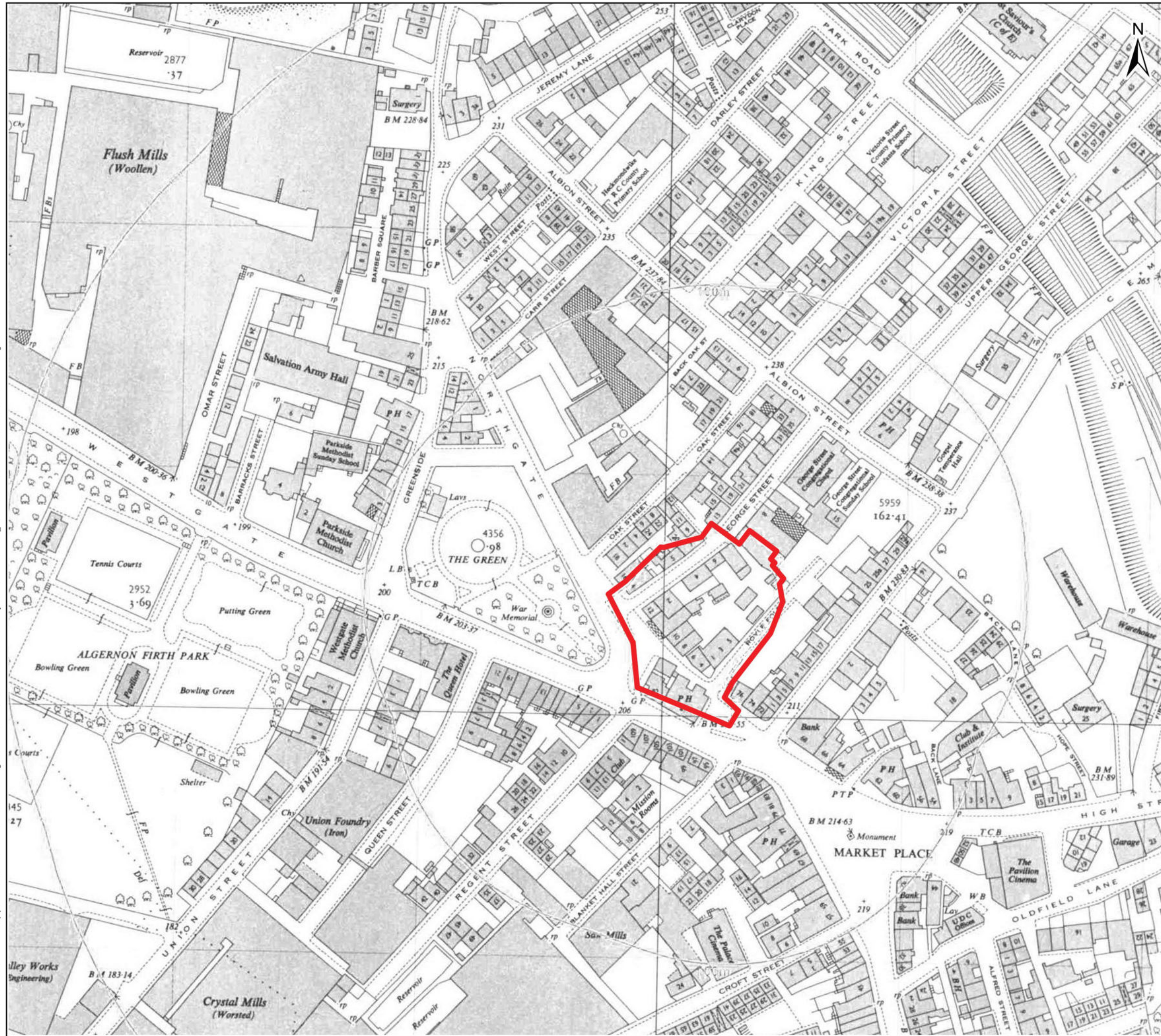
Client:	Kirklees Council	
Project:	Heckmondwike Bus Station	
Title:	Figure 7 - Ordnance Survey [1:2,500 map] of 1933	
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Drawn:	AA	Checked: SM Approved: NP



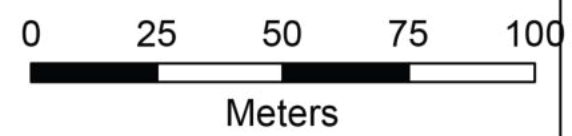
Key
 Proposed Development



Client:	Kirklees Council	
Project:	Heckmondwike Bus Station	
Title:	Figure 8 - Ordnance Survey [1:2,500 map] of 1938	
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Drawn:	AA	Checked: SM Approved: NP



Key
 Proposed Development

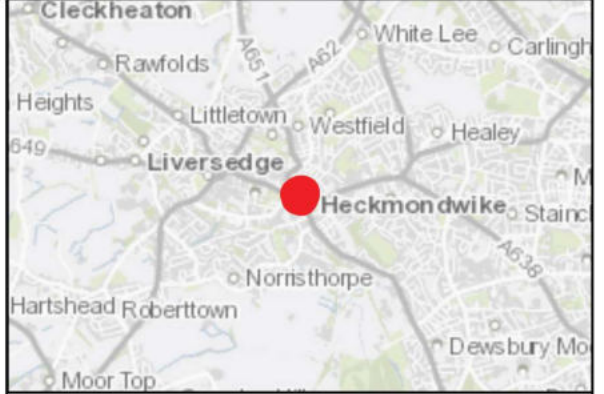
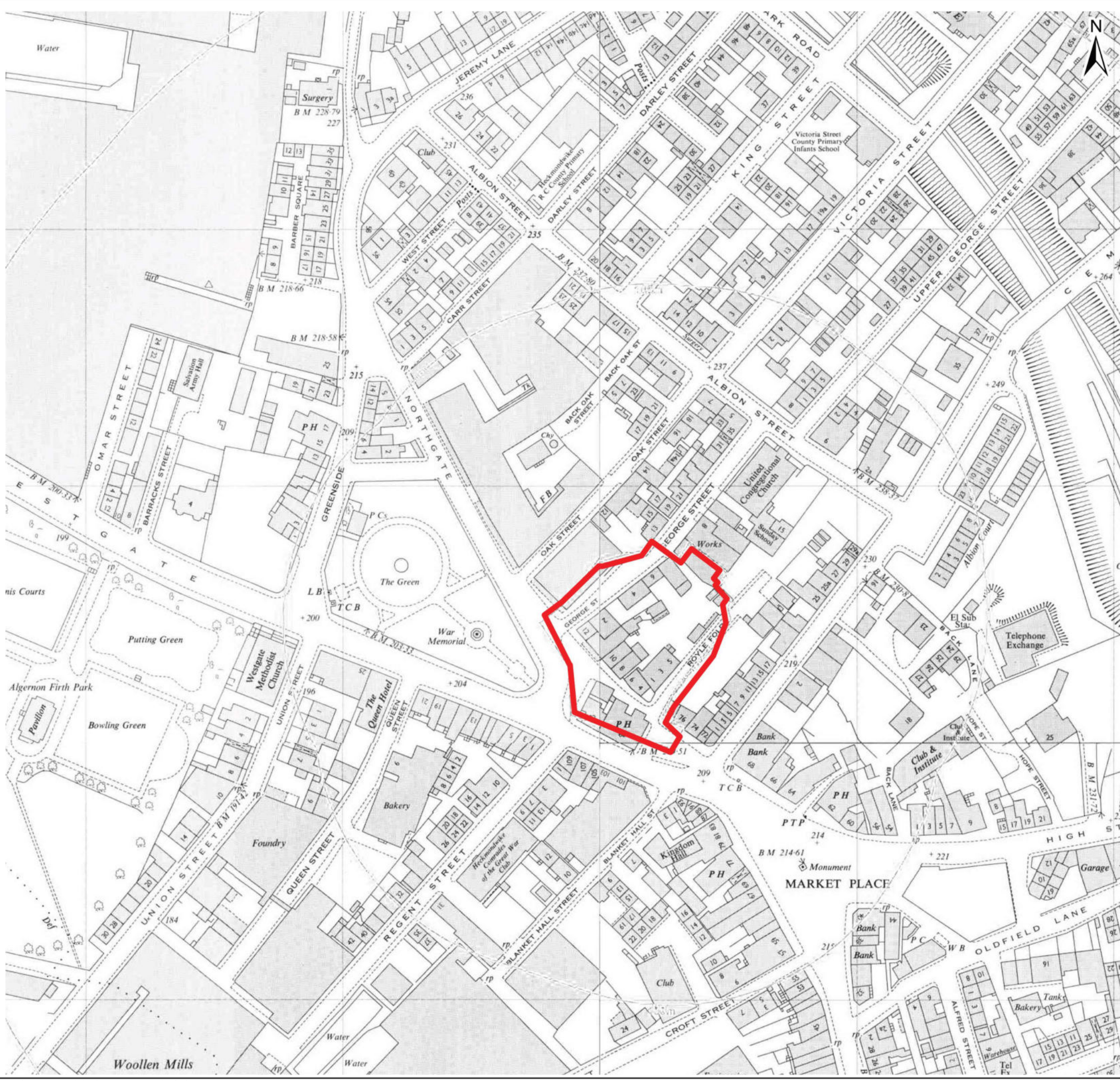


Client:
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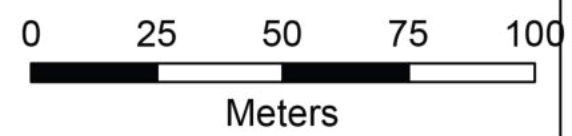
Project:
Heckmondwike Bus Station

Title:
Figure 9 - Ordnance Survey [1:2,500 map] of 1956

Date: 14/06/2022 Scale: 1,500 @ A3
 Drawn: AA Checked: SM Approved: NP



Key
 Proposed Development



Client:
Kirklees Council

Project:
Heckmondwike Bus Station

Title:
Figure 10 - Ordnance Survey [1:2,500 map] of 1965-67

Date: 14/06/2022 Scale: 1,500 @ A3
 Drawn: AA Checked: SM Approved: NP



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 11

View of the bus station, facing north (WSP photo, 08/06/2022)

Figure 12

View from the bus station, facing south (WSP photo, 08/06/2022)



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 13

View of the bus station, facing south east (WSP photo, 08/06/2022)

Figure 14

View of the bus station, facing north. Congressional church visible in the background (WSP photo, 08/06/2022)



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