



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

Bromley Farm Quarry
Upper Cumberworth
West Yorkshire

**Archaeological Desk-based
Assessment**

Report no. 3841
October 2022

Client: Silkstone Environmental Ltd



Bromley Farm Quarry, Upper Cumberworth West Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken on land to the south of Cumberworth Lane, on the outskirts of Upper Cumberworth, West Yorkshire. This identified that the Proposed Development Area is likely to have been used as agricultural land, as it has been in the recent past. Based on the results of the desk-based assessment, the archaeological potential is considered to be low based on the sparsity of known heritage assets in the wider study area.



Report Information

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Address: 7 Hall Annex, Thorncliffe Park, Chapeltown, Sheffield,
S35 2PH
Report Type: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
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Ver	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
1.0	ZH	JR	JR	Oct 2022

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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Silkstone Environmental Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment on land to the north of the existing Bromley Farm Quarry, situated to the north-west of Upper Cumberworth in the county of West Yorkshire.

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km zone around the site has been undertaken, together with an assessment of any potential impacts, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, paragraph 189).

Site location, topography and land use

The proposed development area (PDA) comprises approximately 2.9ha of arable farmland situated to the north of Bromley Farm Quarry, equidistant between Upper and Lower Cumberworth, West Yorkshire (SE 21576 09003; Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the south by Bromley Farm Quarry, to the east and west by further agricultural land and to the north by Cumberworth Road (Fig. 2).

The ground within the PDA gently slopes down towards the south-east, situated at an average height of around 230m above Ordnance Datum.

Soils and geology

The bedrock geology across the PDA comprises the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation described as mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 319 and 318 million years ago during in the Carboniferous period. There are no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2022). The overlying soils are described as freely draining slightly acidic and loamy (Landis 2022).

2 Information Sources

The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020).

Walkover survey

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 8th September 2022 in order to identify any archaeological features visible on the ground and to determine the potential for any future archaeological investigations. A selection of photographs of this exercise are provided in Plates 1-5. The PDA is located on the south side of Cumberworth Lane and gently slopes down towards the south-east, and consists of four roughly rectangular east-northeast–west-southwest aligned fields. The fields formerly formed six fields, but two of the perpendicular boundaries have been removed in recent times. At the time of the visit, the PDA was un-grazed pasture and was bounded by drystone walls around the perimeter of the fields, which were breached in parts, and partially robbed out in places. There were no visible earthworks within the fields.

Archaeological archives and databases

Information on recorded heritage assets and archaeological investigations within a 1km radius centred on the PDA was obtained from the West Yorkshire Environment Record (WYHER). Historic maps and plans, and antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources were consulted.

Designated heritage assets

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

Published and unpublished sources

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

Aerial photographs

The Kirklees Archives Service, the HER and Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer were consulted to obtain a copy of the aerial photographs of the area. Unfortunately none were available. The PDA is not covered by LiDAR data.

3 Planning Background

National Legislation and Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Section 16 of the NPPF Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment sets out the Governments planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied to planning policy and the historic environment. The NPPF recognises that heritage 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.”... and that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. Section 16, paragraph 194, of the NPPF requires that the relevant historic environment record be consulted and any heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting, likely to be affected by a development proposal have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment, and where necessary, a field evaluation, should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision making. Section 16, paragraph 196, states that 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.

Section 16, paragraph 199 of the NPPF is a fundamental consideration in determining planning applications. It states that great weight should be given to a designated heritage assets' conservation, irrespective to the level of harm to its significance. Section 16, paragraph 200, of the NPPF adds that "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." Section 16, paragraph 201, states that a local planning authority should refused consent to a proposed development which would lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits outweigh the loss. Section 16, paragraph 202 states that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm of a designated heritage asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the asset(s). Paragraph 203 states that, the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Kirklees Local Plan

The Kirklees Local Plan was adopted on 27 February 2019. It comprises the strategy and policies document, allocations and designations document and associated policies map. Site reference numbers used in the draft plan were changed on adoption and the council has produced a guide to the changes made to site reference numbers in the adopted Local Plan.

Policy LP35 Historic Environment

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

- a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;
- b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;
- c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

2. Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place will be permitted only where benefits of the development outweigh the harm having regard to the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. In the case of developments affecting archaeological sites

of less than national importance where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.

3. Proposals should retain those elements of the historic environment which contribute to the distinct identity of the Kirklees area and ensure they are appropriately conserved, to the extent warranted by their significance, also having regard to the wider benefits of development. Consideration should be given to the need to:

- a. ensure that proposals maintain and reinforce local distinctiveness and conserve the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets;
- b. ensure that proposals within Conservation Areas conserve those elements which contribute to their significance;
- c. secure a sustainable future for heritage assets at risk and those associated with the local textile industry, historic farm buildings, places of worship and civic and institutional buildings constructed on the back of the wealth created by the textile industry as expressions of local civic pride and identity;
- d. identify opportunities, including use of new technologies, to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change in ways that do not harm the significance of heritage assets and, where conflict is unavoidable, to balance the public benefit of climate change mitigation measures with the harm caused to the heritage assets' significance;
- e. accommodate innovative design where this does not prejudice the significance of heritage assets;
- f. preserve the setting of Castle Hill where appropriate and proposals which detrimentally impact on the setting of Castle Hill will not be permitted.

Policy LP36 Proposals for mineral extraction

Part 1 -Proposals for mineral extraction will be considered having regard to:

- a. the impact on the environment including water resources and the best and the most versatile agricultural land;
- b. the impact on residential amenity, highway safety and local heritage assets;
- c. the impact on human health;
- d. any cumulative effects arising from multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality.

Part 2

Proposals to explore for, or extract minerals, including from former waste deposits will be permitted provided that they will not:

- a. cause unacceptable detriment to the landscape including its character or local visual amenity during or subsequent to extraction;
- b. be materially detrimental to interests of nature conservation, cultural heritage, geological or archaeological importance;
- c. cause nuisance or materially significant disturbance to local residents as a consequence of the generation of dust, noise or vibration by site operations or associated transport;
- d. prejudice highway safety through the volume or nature of vehicle movements generated;
- e. result in pollution of water resources or soils or the interruption of land drainage;
- f. cause materially significant permanent change to local rights of way networks; or
- g. result in permanent loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Proposals to extract minerals should be accompanied by sufficient information to demonstrate that such unacceptable impacts would not occur, or could be satisfactorily controlled, and to demonstrate the presence of and need for the mineral.

Subject to compliance with the above criteria the Council will support development proposals for the provision of local stone types which are specifically required to carry out heritage asset repairs within the district.

In the case of mineral extraction from restored waste sites additional consideration will be given as to whether the material to be extracted can be considered a substitute for natural aggregates or a suitable cover material for landfill sites, and whether an alternative unrestored source of the material is available locally.

The council, in conjunction with the other West Yorkshire councils, will seek to maintain a landbank of permitted reserves of aggregates, and also seek to maintain its contribution to meeting its share of the aggregates demand in the region on the advice of the Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Aggregates Working party, unless exceptional circumstances prevail.

4 Assessment Criteria

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km radius around the centre of the PDA has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 189). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of high significance, in line with paragraph 194 of the NPPF. The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

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

The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in the catalogue in Section 6. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this impact is discussed in Section 7.

5 Archaeological Baseline

Where heritage assets listed in the catalogue (Section 6) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue number is given in bold type.

Study area

A total of fifteen recorded heritage assets and six events (archaeological interventions) have been identified within the study area. These are discussed below and have been catalogued in Section 6 and are located on Fig. 2.

Designated heritage assets

There are six Listed Buildings in the study area (Fig. 2). The study area does not incorporate a Conservation Area, and no Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks or Gardens or World Heritage Sites are situated here.

Upper Cumberworth Conservation Area lies 500m to the west of the PDA, it contains a small group of clustered houses and converted farm buildings centred on St Nicholas' Church. The

school and Balk Farm also play an important role in creating and maintaining this characterful, stone-built settlement.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

The PDA has been characterised by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) as being an area of enclosed ancient land.

Previous investigations

There have been six events, as recorded by WYHER, undertaken within the study area (Fig. 3).

Hartcliffe Mills 1km to the south of the PDA was visited in 1985 as part of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England survey (**EWY5174**) and again during 2012 for the Kirkburton and Denby Dale Textile Heritage Audit, when it was still in use for textile manufacture (**EWY1765**). In April 2004, Archaeological Services WYAS undertook initial survey work at the request of Kirklees District Council in advance of demolition of one of the mill's buildings (**EWY5175**).

Sycamore Farm 600m east of the PDA was visited by Colum Giles in May 1981 as part of the RCHME Rural Houses Survey (**EWY4462**).

A field visit to St Nicholas' Church 500m west of the PDA was undertaken by B. Yarwood during 1975 (**EWY705**).

In 2018 a desk based assessment was carried out with a 1km radius study area that overlaps this study area to the north-east of the PDA in connection with a planning application for residential development of a c. 5.3ha plot of land to the west of Skelmanthorpe (**EWY7988**).

Archaeological background and heritage assets

Prehistoric period

There is little evidence to demonstrate Palaeolithic occupation within West Yorkshire (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 75). Apart from finds to the north-east of Huddersfield (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 83), there is also a dearth of Mesolithic sites between Huddersfield and Holmfirth. Similarly there are no known Neolithic sites within the present study area and Neolithic material does not seem to occur in major concentrations in the region (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 90).

In contrast to the findspots of earlier periods, the Early Bronze Age in West Yorkshire is characterised by ring cairns and enclosed cemeteries with a material culture of beakers, food vessels, collared urns and bronze work (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 9). Little evidence survives of Middle Bronze Age funerary monuments, and settlement sites are also elusive (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 11). The Late Bronze Age is characterised by palisaded enclosures, possibly including the early phases at Castle Hill, Almondbury, approximately 8km to the north-west of the study area (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 12).

Iron Age and Roman period

There are no known Iron Age or Roman period sites within the study area. Evidence of the earlier Iron Age period predominantly comprises hillforts, cropmark sites, sub-rectangular and D-shaped enclosures in this region. Associated material cultural evidence includes beehive querns and small amounts of pottery with occasional metal objects. The quantity of information for the period in West Yorkshire has been greatly increased following a number of large, linear developments notably the A1-M1 link (Roberts *et al.* 2001), the Holmfield Interchange (Roberts 2005), and the upgrade of the A1 from Ferrybridge north to Micklefield (Brown *et al.* 2007).

By the end of the Iron Age, the area lay within the territory of the Brigantes, who were initially allied to the Romans under their Queen Cartimandua. In AD 68 Cartimandua was deposed and the Romans invaded the territory and by AD 72 were in full control (Wilson 2003).

The post-Roman and medieval periods (c. 410 AD – c. 1500)

In the immediate post-Roman period, the whole of what is now West Yorkshire is thought to have been contained within a territorial unit recorded later by Bede as the kingdom of Elmet (Sanderson and Wrathmell 2005, 4).

The earliest settlement around Upper Cumberworth has been discovered behind the Sovereign public house, approximately 2.75km to the west of the PDA. This area known as ‘Burnt Cumberworth’ contained the remains of a floor and ridges thought to be of British Celtic origin. Local historian Chris Heath has identified that this site has been lost due to recent quarrying activities. Cumberworth is also referred to as a Romano-British settlement in the History of the Denby Dale Parish (Addy 1995).

Some of the earliest documentary evidence of Upper and Lower Cumberworth is contained within the Domesday Survey of 1086. Here it is described as being in the hundred of Staincross and the county of Yorkshire. It had no recorded population, sometimes the case even for large towns, as well as scattered or abandoned settlements (Open Domesday 2022). The Tenant-in-chief in 1086 is listed as Ilbert of Lacy.

The place name ‘Cumberworth’ is derived from the element cumbra (a personal name) and the Old English element word for enclosure (**MWY1592**).

The next discernible reference to settlement within Cumberworth revolves around the church. It is not known exactly when Christianity arrived within the village, but a chapel was in existence by 1299 as mentioned in the Chartulary of St John of Pontefract (Kirklees Council undated).

There is a possible medieval settlement of Byrke, on the original site of Birk House located 1km west of the PDA.

Post-medieval and modern periods

The creation of turnpike roads through Cumberworth affected activities within the village improving access to the more historically isolated rural settlement. Along the Barnsley to Shepley Lane Head turnpike, tolls were collected at the Star Inn, Upper Cumberworth, until the road was dis-turnpiked in 1875. The Enclosure Award for Cumberworth in 1804 also influenced the built environment and morphology of the village, leading to the construction of many dry stone boundary walls which still characterise the rural edges of the village. St Nicholas' Church located 650m west of the PDA was re-built in 1876, constructed from finely dressed stone with ashlar dressings and a welsh slate roof with gable copings (**MWY1592**).

Within the study area, farming has had a significant influence upon the historic built environment.

Lane Side House is a terraced pair of houses located to the immediate north of the PDA (**1135296**), which are now one dwelling. The two storey early 19th-century dwellings are constructed from hammer dressed stone under a stone slate roof.

Toby Wood Farmstead is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map. This cluster of buildings 1km to the south of the PDA which once constituted a farmstead have been converted to single residential properties (**MWY6567**). Despite these conversions and the change of use, the format and layout of the settlement is still distinct and representative of a historical farmstead.

Located 580m east of the PDA is Braggs Farmhouse or Sycamore Farm. Once a farmstead this group of buildings has now been converted into separate residential dwelling houses (**MWY6567 / 1313331**).

There are two buildings shown on the 1st Edition OS map 750m north-west of the PDA indicating that they existed in 1851; Top O' Th' Close consists of a cottage and barn (**MWY6515**) and Long Royd consists of a dwelling and barn building (**MWY6514**).

A converted laithe house 650m to the west of the PDA has 17th-century origins with late 18th and 19th-century alterations and additions. It is constructed from deeply coursed hammer dressed stone under a stone slate roof (**MWY11771**).

Earthworks and cropmarks in the study area include a circular feature visible as a cropmark 950m west of the PDA. This is possibly a former pit shaft or a small bell pit or pond (**MWY393**). A ploughed out field boundary, probable ridge and furrow and two short lengths of curvilinear ditch are visible as a cropmarks 450m west of the PDA (**MWY426**). Further linear cropmarks are visible 325m north of the PDA (**MWY475**).

There is only one mill within the study area. Z Hinchliffe's mill is an early 19th-century woollen mill complex, featuring eleven principal buildings (**MWY4884 / 1313332**). The buildings include two spinning mills, a range of weaving sheds, a dyehouse, engine house and a brick chimney. It is still owned and operated by the Hinchliffe family.

Although the village of Upper Cumberworth has expanded during the 20th century, the map of 1854 identifies that most of the settlement form and buildings are in place by this time emphasising the historic origins of the majority of the settlement.

Map regression

The OS map of 1854 (Fig. 3) shows the PDA occupying parts of ten enclosed fields, with boundaries roughly north-south, east-west across the PDA. An Old Quarry (Sandstone) is shown to the south of the proposed access track. Lane Side is shown to the north separated from the PDA by Cumberworth Lane.

Between 1854 (Fig. 3) and 1892 (Fig. 4), the layout of the site is relatively unchanged, although some field boundaries have been lost. A small rectangular building has been constructed, labelled Bromley, to the east of the proposed access track.

By the time the 1948 OS map is published (Fig. 5), Bromley has been extended with the addition of an outbuilding. Lane Side has also been extended.

The 1978 OS map (Fig. 6) shows no developed within the PDA, but again field boundaries have been lost. The land to the south is now shown as a landfill site.

An aerial photograph from Google Earth (Fig. 7) taken in 2021 shows the current layout of the PDA and its relationship with the current quarry and landfill site.

6 Catalogue of Heritage Assets

Catalogue entries for heritage assets and listed buildings recorded on the WYHER and those identified as part of this assessment are provided below. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and, where appropriate, the relevant HER and Listed Building reference numbers.

Monuments

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Bell pit or pond (cropmarks), Cumberworth	SE 2072 0904	MWY393	-	Low	A circular feature visible as a cropmark which coincides with a circular depression marked on mod. 1:2500 map. The area is shown as woodland on 1st. edn. 6" map. Possibly a former pit shaft or a small bell pit or pond.
Field boundaries and ridge and furrow (cropmarks)	SE 2121 0916	MWY426	-	Low	A ploughed out field boundary visible as a cropmark. Other cropmarks, showing by virtue of height difference (highlighted and shadowed by sun), show probable ridge and furrow and also two short lengths of curvilinear ditch. The latter are of uncertain interpretation but it is just possible they both reflect part of one enclosure (BY 1989).
Linear ditch and ridge and furrow (cropmarks)	SE 2148 0938	MWY475	-	Low	Diffuse dark linear marks visible as cropmarks which run parallel to probable ridge and furrow. One other short linear cropmark may indicate a ditch of unknown date (BY 1989).

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
St Nicholas Church, Cumberworth	SE 2113 0879	MWY1139	1135330	Medium	St Nicholas Church, Cumberworth, re-built in 1876 but was in existence by 1299 - Chartulary of St John of Pontefract. The church is built of finely dressed stone with ashlar dressings and has a Welsh slate roof with gable copings. The lower stage of the tower may be 18th century. On the south side of the tower is a small, blind, round arched window with an inscribed lintel dated 1767. The church has an arched-braced king post nave roof and a 17th century octagonal font with pedestal; the faces of the bowl have paired, traceried panels. A petition for rights of burial was granted in 1627. Historic England Listing Description- Church. 1876. Gothic Revival. Lower stage of tower may be C18. Finely dressed stone with ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof with gable copings. Two-stage square west tower, 4-bay nave with gabled south porch, 2-bay chancel with vestry on north side. Diagonal buttresses to west tower applied to the quoins of the earlier lower stage. On the south side of the tower is a small, blind, round arched window with inscribed lintel 1767. Below is a small ogee-headed window. At base of tower, on south side, is a small, recent addition. The upper stage of the tower has large 2-light bell-chamber openings, louvred, and with reticulated tracery. Slated pyramidal roof, with moulded gutter on moulded brackets. Iron weather cock. 2-light nave windows, single light chancel windows and 3-light east window, all with traceried heads. Interior: arched-braced king-post nave roof. Scissor-braced truss to chancel. Font, probably C17 with octagonal bowl and pedestal. The faces of the bowl have paired, traceried panels, and of the pedestal single traceried panels. Colourful stained glass to east window of 1879. Chancel windows on south side have good stained glass of 1938 and 1939 by William Morris and Co., Westminster, the latter signed.
Place name, Cumberworth	SE 2110 0880	MWY1592	-	Low	Place name indicating possible personal name. Possibly derived from the element cumbra (which is derived from Cymry, the Britons' own name for themselves) and the Old English element word (enclosure.) Cumbra was adopted into English as a personal name, and it may be so used here, but the name was not a common one. The placename "Cumberworth" contains the placename element "cumbra" and "worth" which indicates the possible presence of archaeological remains.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Possible medieval settlement at Byrke	SE 2062 0929	MWY1830	-	Low	Possible site of documented medieval settlement of Byrke, on the original site of Birk House. Modern Birk House Farm not on site of Birk House (see 1st edn. 6 O.S.) - see location map for initial area of interest.
Hartcliffe Mills	SE 2225 0829	MWY4884	1313332	Medium	An early 19th-century woollen mill complex, featuring 11 principal buildings (one of which has listed building status). The buildings include two spinning mills, a range of weaving sheds, a dyehouse, engine house and a brick chimney. The mill complex was subject to a survey by RCHME in 1985. Shown on the 1st ed 6" series OS map. The listed mill building is constructed of hammer dressed stone, with a stone slate roof and gable copings on cut kneelers to north. It has 3 storeys to the east, and 2 to the west. 7 bays of sashes some with early glazing of 30 panes. On the west side are 2-light windows and a doorway at first floor level with stone external stair. In April 2004 Archaeological Services WYAS undertook initial survey work at Hartcliffe Mills at the request of Kirklees District Council in advance of demolition of one of the mill's buildings. An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the mill on 29/10/2004 during stabilisation works to the mill dam wall after the building had been demolished (ASWYAS, 2006) (EWY5175). Description: Recorded on 1850s mapping. Still occupied by original owner Z Hinchcliffe. Additional 1930's shed to original buildings, mill pond.
Church of England School	SE 2100 0880	MWY6133	1135332	Medium	This former National School is dated 1820, but has since been altered. It is built of hammer-dressed stone with ashlar dressings, and has a hipped stone slate roof. It is a single storey high and originally had a symmetrical façade. There are four three-light gothic arched windows with intersecting tracery. A central oval is inscribed: NATIONAL SCHOOL 1820. A doorway lies within a recent brick porch to the left, and a recent window, probably a former doorway, lies to the right. Further to the right, there is a late 19th century gabled wing. There is also a recent single storey brick extension to the whole of the rear (text edited from English Heritage LBO description).
Long Royd	SE 2106 0969	MWY6514	-	Low	Long Royd consists of a dwelling and barn building. They are both shown on the 1st Edition OS map (Yorkshire, Sheet 261) indicating that they existed in 1851.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Top O' Th' Close	SE 2107 0951	MWY6515	-	Low	Top O' Th' Close consists of a cottage and barn. They are both shown on the 1st Edition OS map (Yorkshire, Sheet 261) 1851.
Toby Wood Farmstead	SE 2175 0809	MWY6567	-	Low	Toby Wood Farmstead is shown on the 1st Edition OS Map (map sheet 273) 1851. In June 2003, D. Moir (WYAAS) commented on a planning application for the re-use, extension and adaptation of an existing storage building at Toby Wood Farm to form one dwelling. It was recommended that the building in question should be the subject of a photographic record. It is not known if such a record ever took place.
Braggs Farmhouse (Sycamore Farm), Cumberworth	SE 2222 0936	MWY11227	1313331	Medium	House, part of group, now divided. C17 or early C18 with C19 alterations. Rendered walls. Quoins. Stone slate roof with gable copings on moulded kneelers. Two storeys. Central doorway (No. 8) with one 4-light double chamfered window to left with two mullions removed. Part of a hood mould over. Small recent extension to right. Two single light C19 windows to 1st floor. Left gable is part obscured by adjoining outbuilding. Part blocked doorway with deep chamfered lintel, and tiny, chamfered fire-window to 1st floor. The right gable, to the road, has a 4-light, double chamfered window to ground floor, with two mullions removed. Hood mould over has square stop to right end only. To 1st floor is a former 4-light double chamfered window, now altered with recent head and two mullions. Remains of hood mould (National Heritage List of England- Listed 15/08/1985- http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1313331). The Farmhouse was visited by Colum Giles in May 1981 as part of the WYAS/RCHME Rural Houses Survey. NB Giles refers to the building as Sycamore Farm.
Railway Shed at Denby Dale	SE 2241 0855	MWY11408	-	Low	Railway shed built in 1850 for the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company (Railway Goods Shed and Warehouse in England, 2016. Historic England). No further information is given.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
2 Balk Lane and Attached Barn, Upper Cumberworth	SE 2112 0885	MWY11771	1135322	Medium	Laithe house. 17th century origin with late 18th century and late 19th century alterations and additions. Deeply coursed hammer dressed stone. Stone slate roof with later stacks. The house, to right, has Tudor arched entrance with inscribed lintel thought to read: CRE 16 -- SH. One 4-light double chamfered window to right with 2 mullions removed. Hood mould. Late 18th century openings include a 2-light window and a doorway to left, and a 3-light and a 4-light window to 1st floor. Further to left is a square headed cart entry to barn. The left end of the barn is late 19th century.
4/28 Lane Side, house to east of group	SE 21468 09082	-	1135296	Medium	Terraced pair of houses, now one dwelling. Early or mid C19. Recent alterations. Hammer dressed stone. Stone slate roof (turned). New stacks. Two storeys. Moulded stone brackets to gutter. Gable copings on cut kneelers. Four 3-light windows, to 1st floor, with continuous sill band. Two 3-light windows to ground floor and two entrances that to right part blocked.

Events

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
Field Visit 2012: Hartcliffe Mills	SE 22300 08330	EWY1765	Low	Visited in 2012 and was in use for textile manufacture.
Field Visit: Sycamore Farm, Cumberworth	SE 22223 09364	EWY4462	Low	The Farmhouse was visited by Colum Giles in May 1981 as part of the WYAS/RCHME Rural Houses Survey. NB Giles refers to the building as Sycamore Farm.
Field Visit: 1985 Hartcliffe Mills	SE 22300 08330	EWY5174	Low	The mill complex was subject to an initial survey by RCHME in 1985.
Building survey and watching brief in 2004 at Hartcliffe Mills	SE 22300 08330	EWY5175	Low	In April 2004 Archaeological Services WYAS undertook initial survey work at Hartcliffe Mills at the request of Kirklees District Council in advance of demolition of one of the mill's buildings.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
Field Visit: St Nicholas	SE 21110 08820	EWY705	Low	No details recorded in the HER data.
Desk based assessment Cumberworth Road, Skelmanthorpe	SE 22529 10504	EWY7988	Low	In 2018 Prospect Archaeology carried out a desk based assessment with a 1km radius study area in connection with planning application for residential development of a c.5.3ha plot of land to the west of Skelmanthorpe

7 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

Recorded heritage assets

Direct impacts

There are no direct impacts to consider as there are no recorded heritage assets within the PDA or its immediate vicinity.

Impact on setting

As any works associated with the proposed quarry extension will take place below current ground level and will be relatively short-lived, they should not have a major adverse impact on the visual setting of Lane Side (**1135296**), Cumberworth Conservation Area and the listed buildings within the wider study area. It is also noted that the topsoil and subsoil stripped from the quarry area will form a screening mound adjacent to Cumberworth Lane. The proposed track will be screened from Cumberworth Lane and Lane Side by a stand of mature trees.

Short-term minor impacts may include any combination of the following; the creation of soil bunds, soil heaps or mounds and mineral stockpiles. The use of winding gear, crushers and other production facilities will also temporarily change historic visual relationships between heritage assets and their surroundings.

Impact on Historic Landscape

The PDA will be restored to agricultural use once the quarry extension has been worked. As a result, no long-term change to the historic landscape is anticipated.

Potential sub-surface remains

There have been no archaeological investigations within the PDA, or immediate vicinity, and there are no known heritage assets within the PDA. There is potential for unknown heritage assets, however, which may include evidence of early mining, quarrying and farming activities. These may be of some archaeological interest and may have some local significance.

The map regression undertaken as part of this desk-based assessment shows that the PDA has remained undeveloped (agricultural fields) from the middle of the 19th century until the present day. This could facilitate the survival of earlier (prehistoric, Roman or medieval) archaeological remains.

Recommendations for further mitigation

Nothing of great archaeological importance has been identified within the study area that would be impacted upon by the proposed extension of Bromley Farm Quarry. No features survive as earthworks on the surface, and due to the pastoral nature of the land here it has not been possible to identify archaeological features which could manifest themselves as crop marks in arable fields. However, given the topography of the PDA (south-facing slope), it is possible that this area may have been exploited during the prehistoric period (or later).

Consequently, in the first instance a geophysical survey is recommended. This may be followed by a programme of trial trenching, but the final decision regarding further mitigation lies with the archaeological advisors to West Yorkshire's planners.

8 Conclusion

There is no evidence of archaeological activity within the PDA but it does occupy land that was, and continues to be, used for agricultural purposes. This lack of development might facilitate the survival of earlier (e.g. prehistoric, Roman or medieval) activity.

The archaeological desk-based assessment, however, has established that there is a low potential for archaeological remains within the PDA based on the sparsity of known heritage assets in the study area.

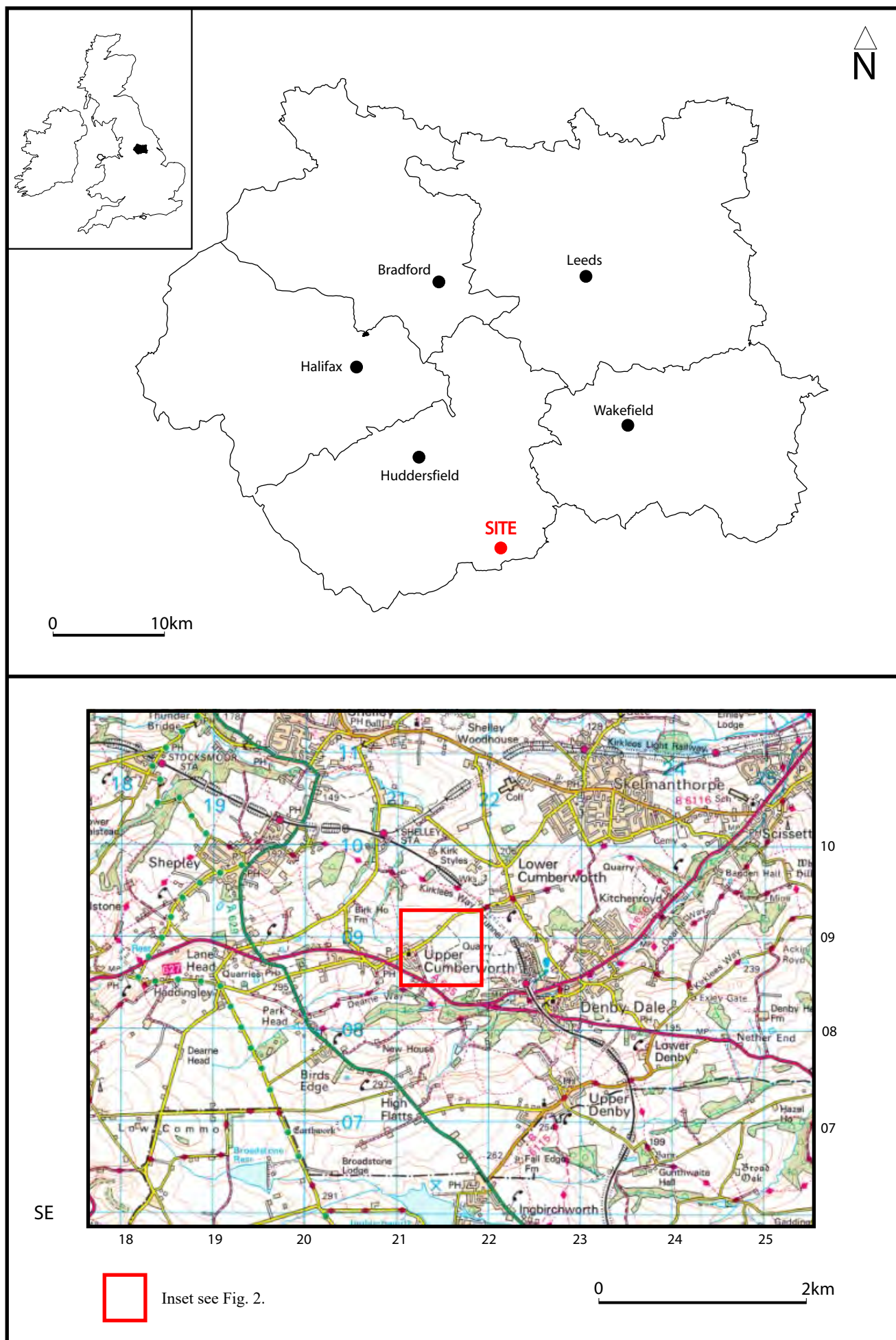


Fig. 1. Site location

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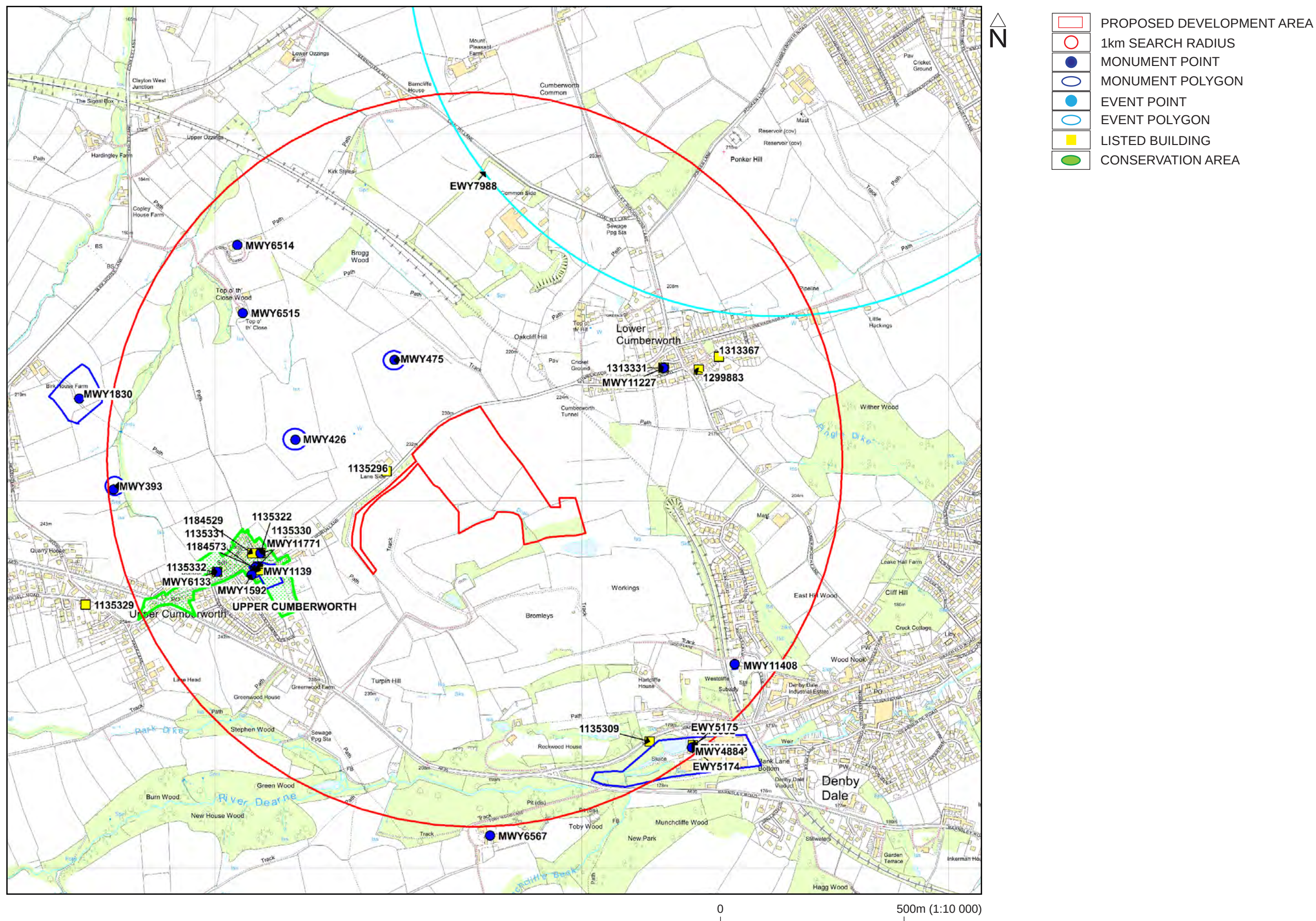


Fig. 2. Plan showing the PDA, the study area boundary, monuments, events, listed buildings and conservation area

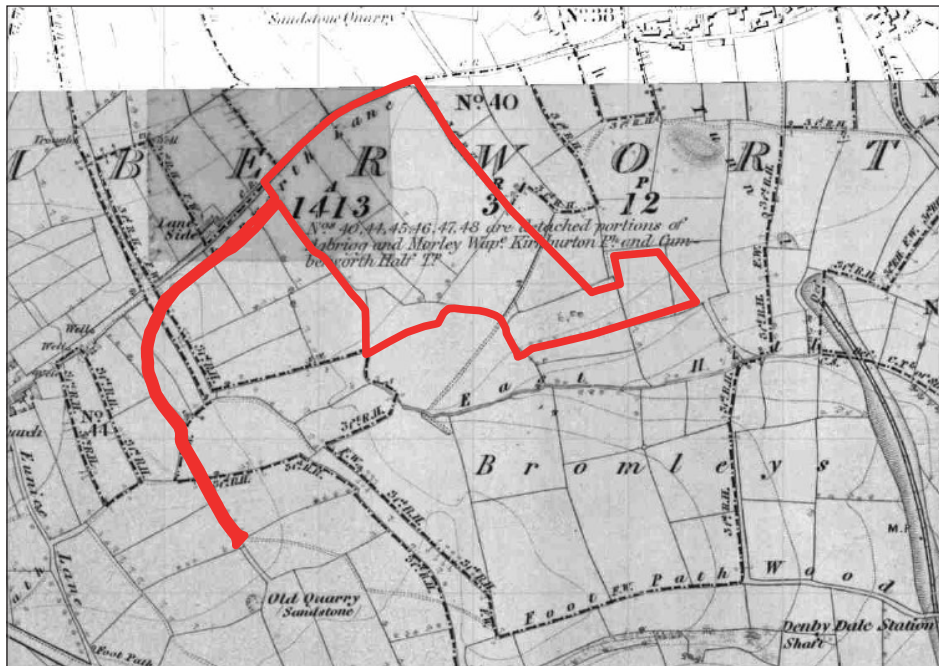


Fig. 3. An extract from the OS map of 1854, showing the PDA (not to scale)

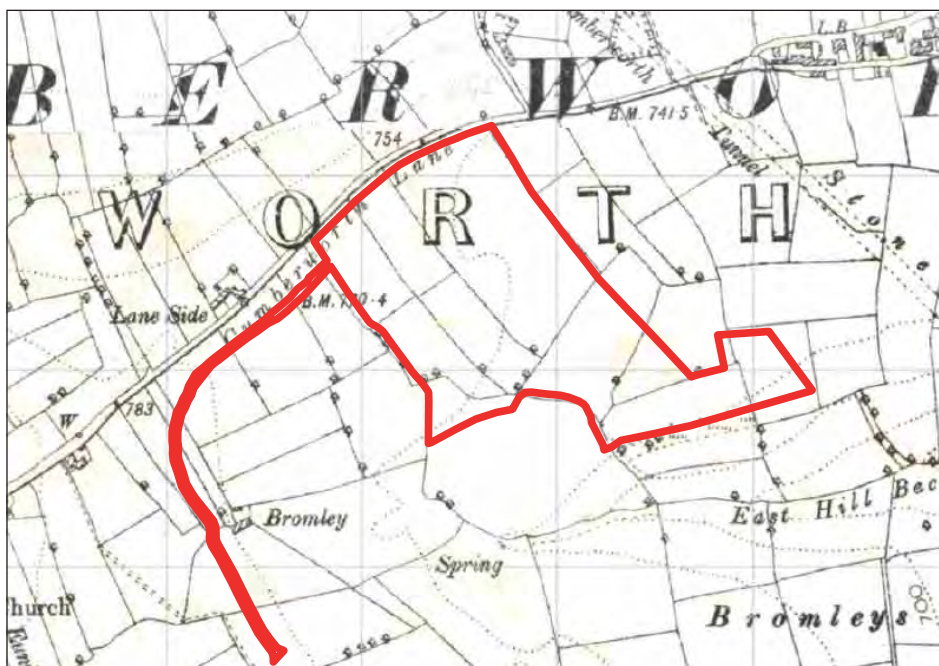


Fig. 4. An extract from the OS map of 1892, showing the PDA (not to scale)



Fig. 5. An extract from the OS map of 1948, showing the PDA (not to scale)



Fig. 6. An extract from the OS map of 1978, showing the PDA (not to scale)



Fig. 7. A Google Earth aerial photograph of the PDA taken during 2021



Plate 1. General view of Bromley Farm Quarry, looking north-east



Plate 2. General View of the PDA, looking east



Plate 3. View of the proposed access track, looking south



Plate 4. View from the conservation area, looking east towards the PDA along Cumberworth Lane



Plate 5. View of Lane Sides (1135296), looking east

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