Staincliffe building; south east view across carpark

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment on Land at Dewsbury and District Hospital, West Yorkshire

23/4666C

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Archaeological Desk Based Assessment on Land at Dewsbury and District Hospital

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been produced to assess land at Dewsbury and District Hospital, Halifax Road, Dewsbury, WF13 4H. It contains the results of cartographic, archaeological, and documentary research into the site, undertaken by Kelly Griffiths of the Museum of London Archaeology on behalf of The Darwin Group Ltd. This document supports a pre-application document for the proposed construction of a new medical building within Dewsbury and District hospital.

The site does not lie within a Conservation Area, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields; and contains no scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings.

Research shows the site lay outside of any settlement area until the mid-19th century and remained agricultural fields until the erection of Dewsbury Union Workhouse Infirmary by 1894 and the site in part, lay within the grounds. The development and redevelopment of the Staincliffe Institution and the hospital complex saw changes within the site from 1905 to 2003.

It is likely that the construction of the hospital and carpark would have truncated or removed any in-situ remains, however depending on the depth of the proposed new foundations; and current services and carpark, these works may have the potential to encounter in-situ Industrial, Post Medieval or earlier agricultural archaeological remains.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) considers land within Dewsbury and District Hospital, Dewsbury, West Yorkshire carried out by MOLA Chester on behalf of The Darwin Group Limited and was completed between January 2023 and March 2023.

1.2. This document supports a pre-planning application for the construction of a new building within the hospital grounds, it has been researched and written by Kelly Griffiths of MOLA Chester.

1.3. The site is located at Dewsbury and District Hospital, Halifax Road, Dewsbury, WF13 4HS. The site is located at grid reference NGR SE 423231, 422790 (Figure 1).

1.4. The site code allocated by MOLA is 4666C

1.5. The following terms are used within the report

- "the study area" – a 0.5km radius from the centre point of the site.
- "the site" – the area defined by the perimeter of the site itself.

1.6. The assessment comprises of an examination of the historic environment record, together with a range of material from online repositories, archives and libraries. It incorporates the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise to review the impact of previous land use on potential underlying archaeological deposits. It conforms to the Standard and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIFA 2020).

1.7. Overall, the assessment will seek to enable relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of the site and consider the need for design, civil engineering and archaeological solutions to the potentials identified.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1. National Planning Policy

2.1.1. In July 2021 the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (HCLG) issued the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021). Chapter 16 of this document sets out policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

2.1.2. The NPPF indicates planning decisions should be made based on the significance of Heritage Assets. These are defined as buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

2.1.3. In addition, the following legislation is considered by this assessment

- Ancient monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- Town and Country planning Act 1990

2.2. Planning Policy

2.2.1. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority (LPA) is the Kirklees Metropolitan Council. On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment the Local Planning Authority take advice from West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS).

2.2.2. The Kirklees Local Plan Strategy and Policies (adopted 27th February 2019) forms the core of the Kirklees Development plan. Specifically, policy LP 35: The 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, 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 justification

2.3. The asset of the Staincliffe Building, adjacent to the site has been previously assessed for listing in 1994 and has not been recommended for designation; reference number [1431392] (Heritage Gateway).

2.4. **Statutory Designations**

2.4.1. The site area does not contain any Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Parks and Gardens or Listed buildings, however, in the wider 0.5km search area is one Listed building; Healds House (MYY677) (1300522).

2.5. **Non – Statutory Designations**

2.5.1. The 0.5km search area contains 9 monuments and 3 events; one listed building, 8 non-designated assets from documentary evidence, archaeological works and 2 field surveys.

2.5.2. In accordance with government guidelines and best practice, this report has been completed at the early stages of the planning process to

accompany a planning application and to inform all parties of any archaeological concerns affecting the development site.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. This report has been researched and written to conform to the Museum of London Archaeology's Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessment. In accordance with the guidance set out below, the report analyses the sources listed below to create a model of the archaeological and heritage significance of the study site.

3.2. **Guidance**

3.2.1. The following guidance was consulted:

- Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessments (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020)
- Historic Environment Good Practice advice in Planning Note 1 (Historic England 2015).
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (Historic England 2015A).
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) (Historic England 2017).
- Conservation Principles: Policy and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (English Heritage 2008).
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 20152).

3.2.2. A 0.5km radius from the site boundary was set to create a manageable dataset that was wide enough to characterise the buried archaeology. This 0.5km radius should be regarded as permeable, that relevant information will be included in the assessment.

3.3. **Sources**

3.3.1. The heritage assets were identified from the following sources:

- A search of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) based on a 1km radius from the site boundary.
- Examination of aerial photographs;
- LiDAR Data;
- Information from the resources at West Yorkshire Archives and Local Studies; visited on the 3rd March 2023. It should be noted that the West

Yorkshire Archive Service at Kirklees has temporarily closed and the archives cannot be accessed until late Spring 2023.

- Published and unpublished literature available from resources such as the Archaeological Data Service (ADS, 2020) and British History online (British History Online, 2020).
- Data on designated heritage assets held by Historic England (Historic England, 2020).

3.4. A site 'Walkover' survey was undertaken on 23rd February 2023. A description of the survey is discussed below (Section 5).

3.5. **Significance Criteria**

3.5.1. A **heritage asset** can be defined as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape that can be identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (Histor England, 2017A).

3.5.2. The **significance** of a heritage asset can be seen as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (Historic England 2017A).

3.5.3. The significance of an archaeological asset may not be fully determined until its nature and extent has been sufficiently tested through archaeological fieldwork.

3.5.4. The following table is constructed from a combination of industry guidance, as well as professional judgement and the value of archaeological assets within this report are considered against this rationale.

Table 1- Assessment Criteria

VALUE	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA
High	World Heritage Sites. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives. Scheduled Monuments. Undesignated sites of the quality and importance to be designated

	Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that can contribute significantly to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated or undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained.

3.6. Limitations of the Methodology

3.6.1. The assessment relies on the accuracy of the data provided by the sources described above. There is always some degree of uncertainty in relation to these sources which include:

3.6.2. The data from the West Yorkshire HER can be limited because it is not based on a systematic search of the county but rather, the records are reliant upon chance finds, opportunities for research and public contribution.

3.6.3. Documentary sources may be biased, inaccurate or difficult to interpret unless they can be corroborated by other sources of information.

3.6.4. The presence of buried archaeology is not always obvious during walk over surveys.

3.6.5. Grid coordinates for heritage assets may be rounded to such an extent that the actual location of the asset can no longer be identified.

3.6.6. The radial boundaries used in this report have been established in order to maintain the focus and manageability of the data but still be large enough to rigorously consider context and character or the archaeological resource. It is important to note that any set boundaries on the report should be considered as permeable. Areas do not develop in isolation, and

thought must always be given to significant relationships with places and events outside the area selected or defined.

4. AIMS OF THE ASSESSMENT

4.1. It is not the aim of this assessment to present a complete history of the area, nor is it the intention of this report to examine every artefact found in the local area. Rather, the aim of this assessment is to review the available data and use it to construct a model of the potential archaeology within the site.

4.2. The assessment seeks to address the following issues:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or features on the site.
- To record the character, date, location, and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site.
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site.

4.3. **Research Framework**

4.3.1. This assessment has been guided by the West Yorkshire Research Agenda https://researchframeworks.org/wyorks/. This Framework is designed to form a dynamic document covering current knowledge and future research potential. It is formed of a resource assessment, research agenda and research strategy. This allows an assessment of current knowledge and gaps in the resource and identifies areas of future research priorities. The document is used to assess current projects within the established known archaeological resource of the region and to allow research aims to be established on current projects which contribute and enhance the existing resource and understanding.

5. SITE BACKGROUND

5.1. Geology

5.1.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex for the site records the underlying bedrock geology as Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - mudstone, siltstone with no superficial deposits listed (BGS 2023).

5.1.2. The data provided by Geoindex is low resolution data and should only be considered as a rough guide to the geology of the site.

5.2. Landscape and Topography

5.2.1. Dewsbury and District Hospital lies 1.5km to the northeast of Dewsbury, in the village and ecclesiastical parish of Staincliffe, West Yorkshire. It sits on a parcel of land north of Heald's Road (Figure 1) (Figure 2).

5.2.2. The hospital is surrounded by residential properties to the west, north and east.

5.2.3. The site lies within the south of the Dewsbury and District Hospital complex, which is currently in use as a carpark, landscaped area and pedestrian walkways.

5.2.4. The site is an irregular polygon covering 1503m^2 of hospital land, at an average of 98m AOD; the topography of the site is relatively flat.

5.3. Previous Works

5.3.1. There are no known previous archaeological works on the site.

5.4. Site Visit

5.4.1. A site visit was undertaken by Adam Slater of MOLA Chester, on the 23rd February 2023.

5.4.2. The hospital was accessed off Heald's Road, which lies to the south of the hospital. The site sits to the south of the hospital complex to the west of the Staincliffe wing building and east of the Boothroyd wing.

5.4.3. The hospital was active with both vehicular and pedestrian activity,

throughout the entire visit and the site was covered in parked cars (Plates 1- 4)

5.4.4. Hospital buildings surround the car park on all sides, with road access from the south and southeast. A narrow grass verge sits between the tarmac area and the west edge of the site in front of the hospital buildings. The carpark has street lighting, ticket machine and bollards at the outer edges. Drains and services are dug into the area with a large concentration to the north.

Plate 1: Looking west across site toward Boothroyd wing

Plate 2: Looking north across site towards ticket machine

Plate 3 - Looking southeast across site towards Fitton building

Plate 4- Looking east across site towards Staincliffe wing

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Timescales used in this report:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	1750 AD
INDUSTRIAL AND 20TH CENTURY	1750	PRESENT

Table 2 - Timescales used in this report

6.1. Information from the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) is referenced with the monument or site ID code in brackets e.g. (HER1234), (DCH12345). The following analysis is from 0.5km radius search of the HER. Archaeological assets within the search area are shown in Figure 2 and are listed in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1).

6.2. The 0.5km study area contains 9 monuments and 3 events. There is one Listed building within the study area. There are no scheduled monuments within the study area.

6.3. **Prehistory**

6.3.1. There is no Prehistoric activity recorded within the study area in the West Yorkshire HER.

6.3.2. In the wider area; Prehistoric activity has been confined to find spots; three flints were found at Crow's Nest Farm, >1km southwest of the site (WYHER PRN 3944) (WYAAS 2017).

6.3.3. The potential for Prehistoric activity within the site is low, any archaeological features/deposits or artefacts found would be of medium regional significance.

6.4. **Roman**

6.4.1. There is no Roman activity recorded within the site or within the study area.

6.4.2. Roman activity has been sparse in the area and largely confined to findspots; a 2nd century Roman coin hoard was found outside the study area at Crow Nest Park under 1km from the site (WYAAS 2017).

6.4.3. The potential for Roman features is low in this area, if any were exposed it would be of medium regional significance.

6.5. **Early Medieval**

6.5.1. There are no Early Medieval assets recorded in the HER for the site or in the HER for the site or in the study area.

6.5.2. The town of Dewsbury became a site of ecclesiastical importance, it is said that The Bishop of York, Paulinus preached near the River Calder in AD627, remnants of a Saxon Cross have been attributed to this event (Greenwood, J. B, 1869).

6.5.3. The potential for Early Medieval archaeology within the site boundary is low, any deposits would likely be agricultural in nature and of a low-medium regional significance.

6.6. **Medieval**

6.6.1. The village of Staincliffe is not recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086

(ed; Williams & Martin, 2003), however, Batley is within the Hundred of Morley, held by Ilbert of Lacy and Dewsbury has an entry;

"in Dewsbury there are 3 carucates to the geld, which 5 ploughs could plough. This land belongs to Wakefield; nevertheless, King Edward had a manor there. Now under the king's hand there are 6 villians and 2 bordars with 4 ploughs. [There is] a priest and a church. The whole manor [is] 4 furlongs long and as much broad. TRE worth 10s; now the same."

6.6.2. Archaeological works (EWY6933) to the east of the site on Track Lane, recovered one fragment of 12th – 14th century North Gritty Ware.

6.6.3. The potential for Medieval activity within the site is low, if any were found they would be agricultural in nature and of low significance.

6.7. **Post Medieval**

6.7.1. The HER identified a single Grade II Listed building Healds House (MWY677) (1300522) within the study area; a field survey (EWY2464) identified the earlier 17th century building as having been demolished, however, the 19th century outhouses are to be retained. The house can be seen on the enclosure award of 1803 and the subsequent modern-day road takes the name from the owner of this award. In 1837 the house became Miss Wooler's school with Charlotte Bronte working as a school mistress and her sister, Anne Bronte; a pupil. The earlier building was used as a meeting house by followers of George Fox in the 17th century (Historic England 2018)

6.7.2. The potential for Post Medieval archaeology within the site boundary is low, with the construction of the 19th century hospital buildings likely truncating any earlier features/deposits. Any deposits that have survived would be likely agricultural in nature and of low significance.

6.8. **Industrial and 20th Century**

6.8.1. Morris' description of Dewsbury and the area towards Batley describes the thriving coal industry and subsequent buildings; '*..not true, of course, of the eastern portion which overlies the edge of the coal-field. Nothing can*

*be drearier, or more densely populated, than the region round Dewsbury and Batley,"(*Morris, J. E. 1923*)*

6.8.2. Dewsbury became a town of prosperity in the Industrial revolution, with the opening of the Calder and Hebble navigation by 1770, the coal fields to the north, mills dominated the economy of the area. These were textile mills, within the study area, they were predominantly woollen; Moor End Mill (MWY 2675)(EWY4985), Crown Mills (MWY12579), Staincliffe low Mills (MWY12582), News Mills/Carr Top Mills (MWY12592) a further distinction of woollen mill can be seen within the study area as a mundo/shoddy mill; Spring Mill (MWY12585) whereby the use of rags or waste was devised in West Riding to produce an economical fabric. To the immediate north of the site and within the hospital complex; a cotton mill, Providence Mill (MWY12587) now demolished.

6.8.3. The poor law amendment Act of 1834 required that parishes combine into unions and construct general mixed workhouses whereby "*All outdoor relief was to be denied except to the sick, the orphans and the aged."* (Chadwick, A. c1996). After1854, a need was identified for a new union workhouse in Dewsbury; the site at Healds road, within our study area was erected with a purpose built infirmary by 1894 (Higginbotham 2020), this building was extended during the 20th century, the buildings and ancillary buildings were cellared [WYW17281]; indicating the structure on the site, built prior to 1905, may also have been cellared.

6.8.4. The potential for Industrial and 20th century archaeology is high, the levelling of the carpark on the site likely truncated any remains. There is the potential for cellars, which may not have been impacted. Any deposits/features that have survived are of low-medium significance.

6.9. **Map Regression**

6.9.1. The 1645 Blaeu Map of *Ducatus Eboracensis Anglice York Shire* (Figure 4); shows the site adjacent to the north aligned road from *Dewesbury* to *Batley.*

6.9.2. The Dewsbury Enclosure award [D9/377] 1803 (Figure 5) shows the site to the east and outside of the enclosure awards. Healds House is shown as four structures and the land being awarded to John Heald Esq.

6.9.3. The 1805 Stockdale West Riding of Yorkshire Map [C599/2] depicts the townships of Dewsbury, Batley with Heckmondwike Road to the west of the site area and Batley Road to the east. The area of the site has no further detail.

6.9.4. The 1847 Dewsbury tithe map (Figure 6) shows the site to the east and outside the depicted tithe apportionments.

6.9.5. The 1845-1855 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map (OS) (Figure 7) shows the site fully within agricultural fields. Outside of the site; Healds House to the west and a footpath is depicted to the south, aligning east to west.

6.9.6. The 1892 1:10,560 and 1894 1:2,500 OS (Figure 8) show the site over three partial plots, a field boundary runs north to south with a pond type feature depicted in the centre of the site. The eastern half of the site has an east to west aligned field boundary. Healds road runs east to west, south of the site; aligning to the former footpath depicted in the earlier OS map. *Staincliffe Colliery* lies to the immediate west of the site with shafts depicted within the northern plot. *Dewsbury Union Workhouse* buildings are depicted for the first time to the north with the infirmary building to the east, within the eastern plot. The site itself is depicted as having trees which likely form part of the front and outside space of the infirmary building.

6.9.7. The 1905 1:10,565 and 1907 1:1,250 (Figure 9) OS show a rectangular building with possible ancillary buildings wholly within the site. The north to south field boundary remains with the western portion of the site now one plot. The colliery seen on the earlier mapping has gone with a subcircular earthwork in place of the former shafts. To the south of Healds road; there a row of six *cottage homes* and eight terraced houses. To the east of the infirmary there is the addition of a chapel.

6.9.8. The 1922 1:2,500 OS (Figure 10) shows no change within the site. To the south of the site is a rectangular building and the main buildings are labelled

Staincliffe Institution. The infirmary building has an additional wing adjacent to Healds road.

6.9.9. The 1931 1:10,560 and 1933 1:2,500 OS (Figure 11); shows development of further institution buildings to the west of the site with the eastern ends of the buildings extending into the site.

6.9.10. There is no change within the site area for the 1938 1:2,500 OS (Figure 12); in the wider area there is the addition of *Wheelwright Grammar School* adjacent to the cottage homes to the south east of the site.

6.9.11. The 1955 and 1956 1:1250 OS (Figure 13) labels the complex as *Staincliffe General Hospital;* the pedestrian walkways are depicted and a substation is labelled to the south of the site in addition to a rectangular building to the southwest.

6.9.12. The 1966 -1969 1:1250 OS (Figure 14) shows major changes to the site, the main rectangular building has been demolished with one sub-rectangular building wholly within the site and the north western half of an L shaped building to the south. A footpath runs north to south aligned to the former field boundary seen in the earlier mappings. The institutional buildings to the west have been demolished with the subsequent buildings showing the modern configuration of the *Boothroyd* wing.

6.9.13. There are no changes noted in within the site or surrounding hospital area in the 1973-1978, 1981-1984 1,1250 OS maps. In the 1989- 1993 1:1,250 OS the site of the former workhouse to the northeast of the site has been demolished with new hospital buildings having been erected.

6.9.14. In the 2003 1:1,250 OS (Figure 15) shows the site as today with the buildings within the site boundary demolished and laid to a carpark with landscaping, pedestrian walkways within the site boundary to the west of the area. The hospital complex is labelled as *Dewsbury and District Hospital*.

7. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

7.1. Previous Impacts

7.1.1. Research suggests the site was open agricultural fields until 1890 -1894 when Dewsbury workhouse Infirmary was built; the eastern half of the site lay within the infirmary grounds and the western side was two partial plots. A single structure was built in 1907 with the potential for cellars. This was demolished and further two hospital structures were built by 1966, likely the foundations impacting on the previous remains. These structures were demolished before 2003 with the area subsequently developed as a car park.

7.1.2. The site lies within the south of the hospital containing carpark, street lighting, ticket units, services, drains and landscaping, all which would have impacted the ground and any likely surviving archaeological deposits.

7.2. Proposed Redevelopment

7.2.1. In accordance with government guidelines and best practice, this report has been completed at the early stages of the process as supporting documentation to inform all parties of any archaeological concerns affecting the site.

7.2.2. The proposed development consists of the removal of the carpark and landscaping, and the construction of a new medical building (Appendix 1). Depending on the depth of the new foundations and current modern services and carpark, these works have the potential to encounter *in-situ* archaeological deposits.

8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1. A site within Dewsbury and District Hospital, Staincliffe, West Yorkshire is proposed for redevelopment. This document supports a pre-application to remove part of a carpark and landscaped area and construct a new medical building. It has been researched and prepared by Kelly Griffiths of MOLA Chester on behalf of Darwin Group Ltd.

8.2. The site is not within any Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields, or Parks and Gardens. It does not contain any Scheduled Monuments or Listed buildings.

8.3. **Potentially Impacted Assets**

8.3.1. The potential for significant Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval activity within the site is low. Any archaeological remains found would be of medium regional significance.

8.3.2. The potential for Medieval activity within the site is low, as the site sits outside of the Medieval settlements. Any Medieval archaeological remains found within the site are likely to be associated with agricultural activity and of low regional and medium local significance.

8.3.3. The potential for Post Medieval activity within the site is low. Any Post Medieval archaeological remains are likely to be associated with agricultural practices. This would be of low significance.

8.3.4. The potential for Industrial and 20th century activity within the site is high. The eastern half of the site lay within the grounds of the Dewsbury Union Workhouse Infirmary after 1890-1894, in 1907 the site became a single structure associated with the infirmary. By 1933 further structures associated with the Staincliffe Institution were built into the site. These buildings were demolished and replaced with newer construction associated with Staincliffe General Hospital, these later buildings likely truncated the earlier structures. The carpark developed as part of the complex for Dewsbury and District Hospital may have stripped or

removed any earlier structures and services and drains may have truncated through the earlier development of the site.

8.4. Consulting the West Yorkshire Research Agenda; there are no specific questions relating to the Industrial Period, however, it is noted that the record for the majority of Industrial sites contain little beyond site name, type and locational information with structural information underrepresented.

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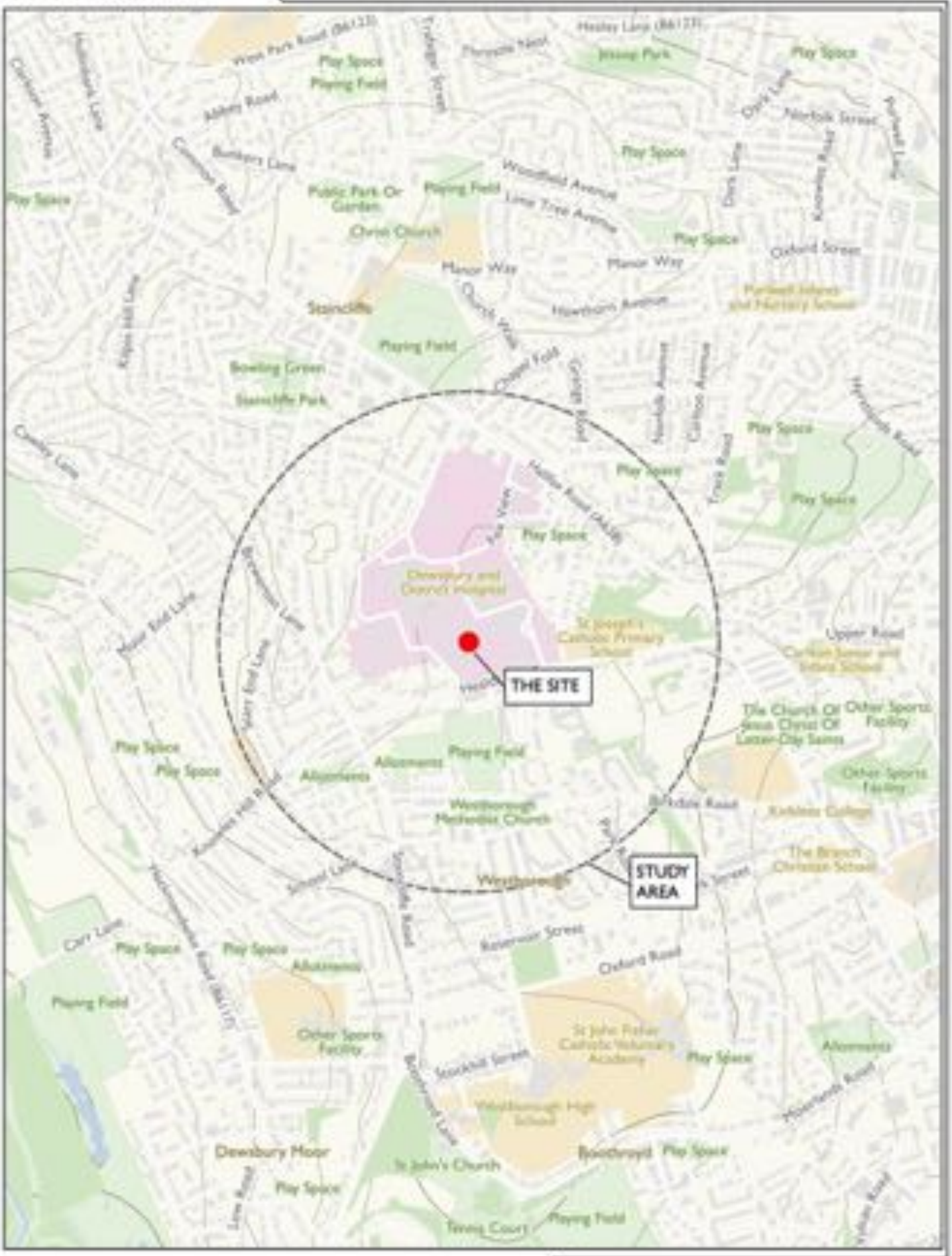
Figures

FIGURE 1 // Site Location - General



0 100 m

PROJECT // 4646C - Dewsbury &District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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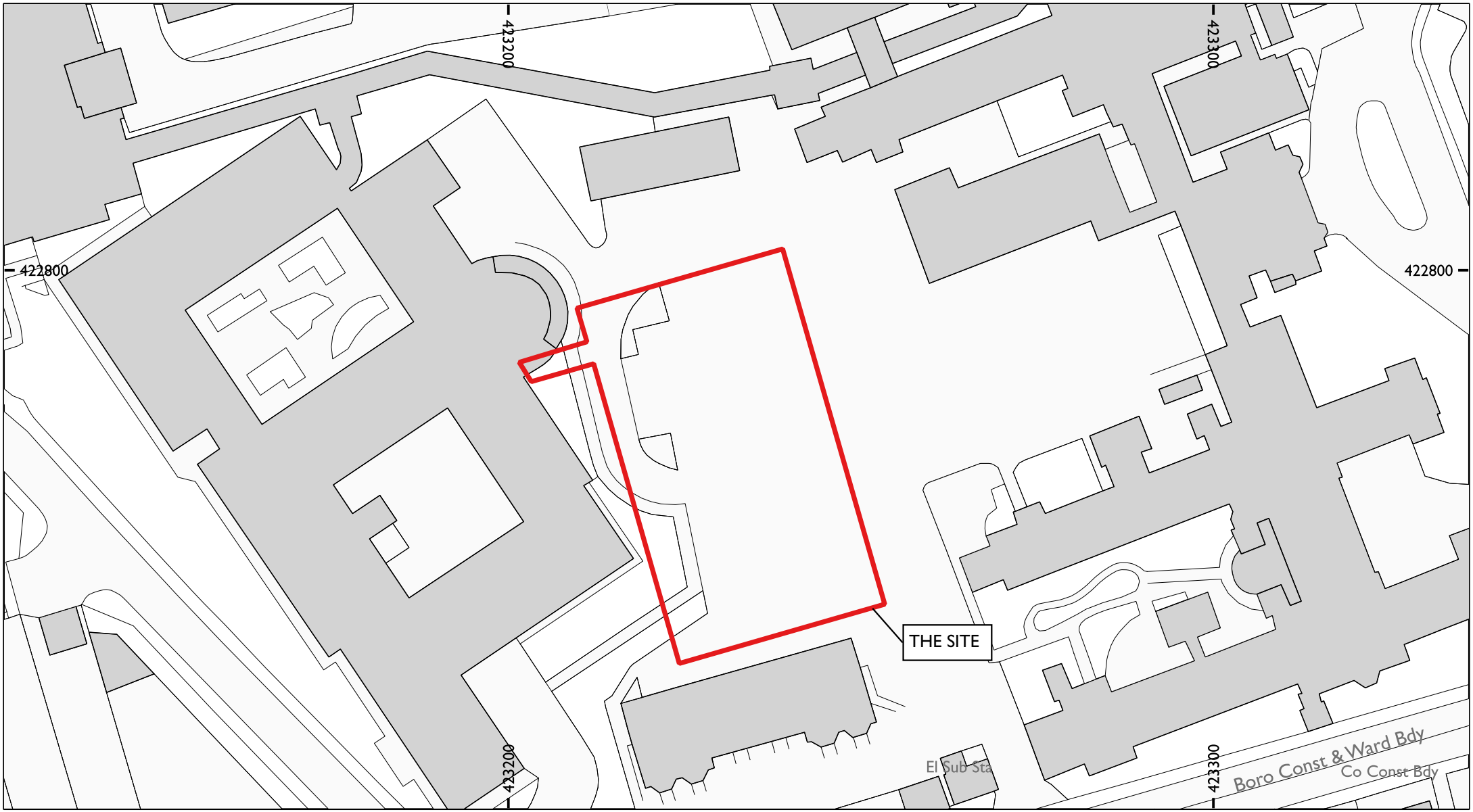
DOC REF LP4646C-DBA-v1

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



0 50 m

N

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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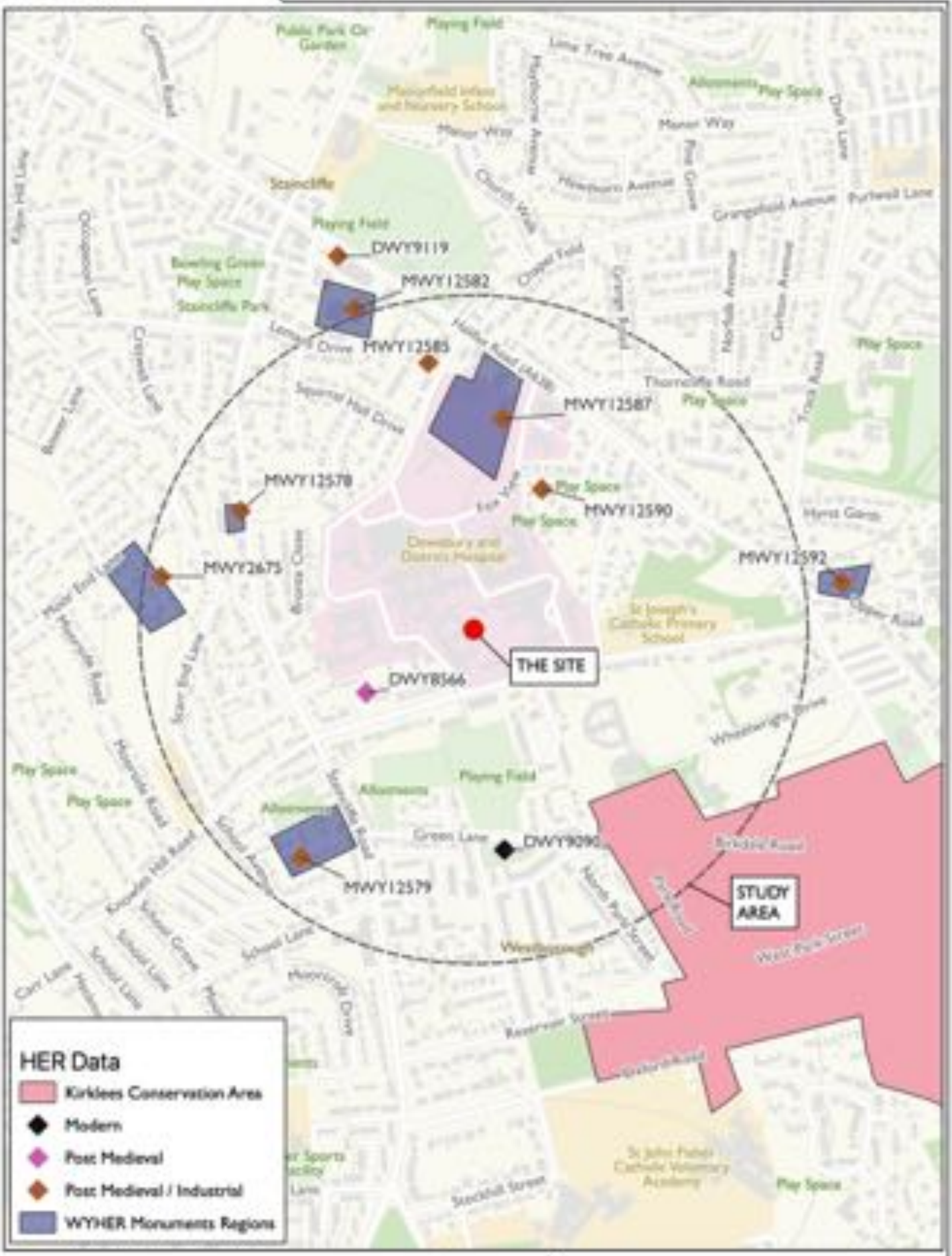
DOC REF: LP4666C-DBA-v1

FIGURE 3 // HER Data



0 100 m

PROJECT // 466AC - Dewsbury &amp District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // HER Data

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DOC REF LP466AC-DBA-v1

FIGURE 4 // 1645-1646 John Blaeu Map

0 2.5 km

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 1645-1646 John Blaeu Map

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DOC REF LP4666C-DBA-v1

FIGURE 5 // 1803 Enclosure Award Map

0 100 m

N

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 1803 Enclosure Award Map of Dewsbury

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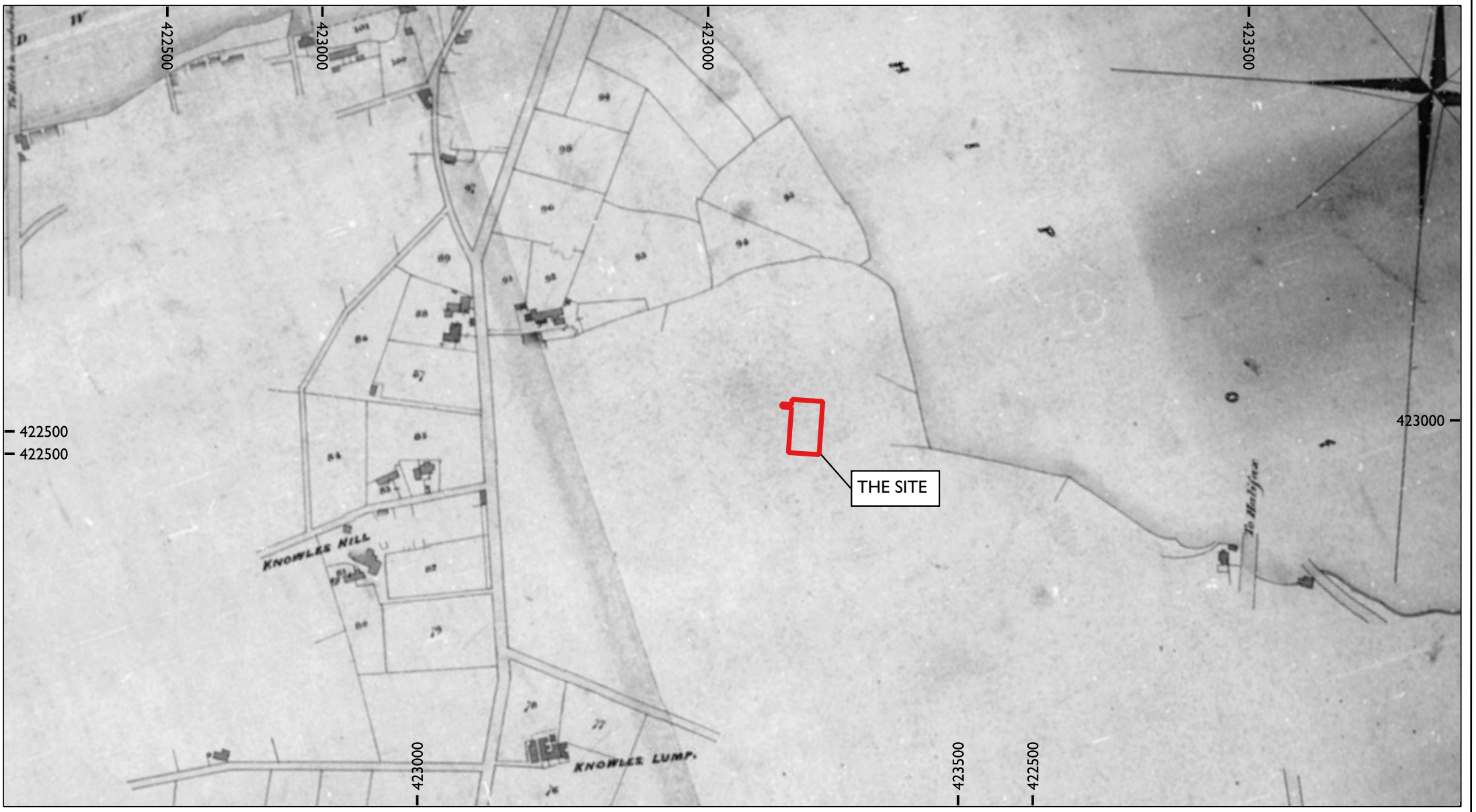
DOC REF: LP4666C-DBA-v1

FIGURE 6 // 1847 Tithe Map



0 100 m

N

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 1847 Tithe Map

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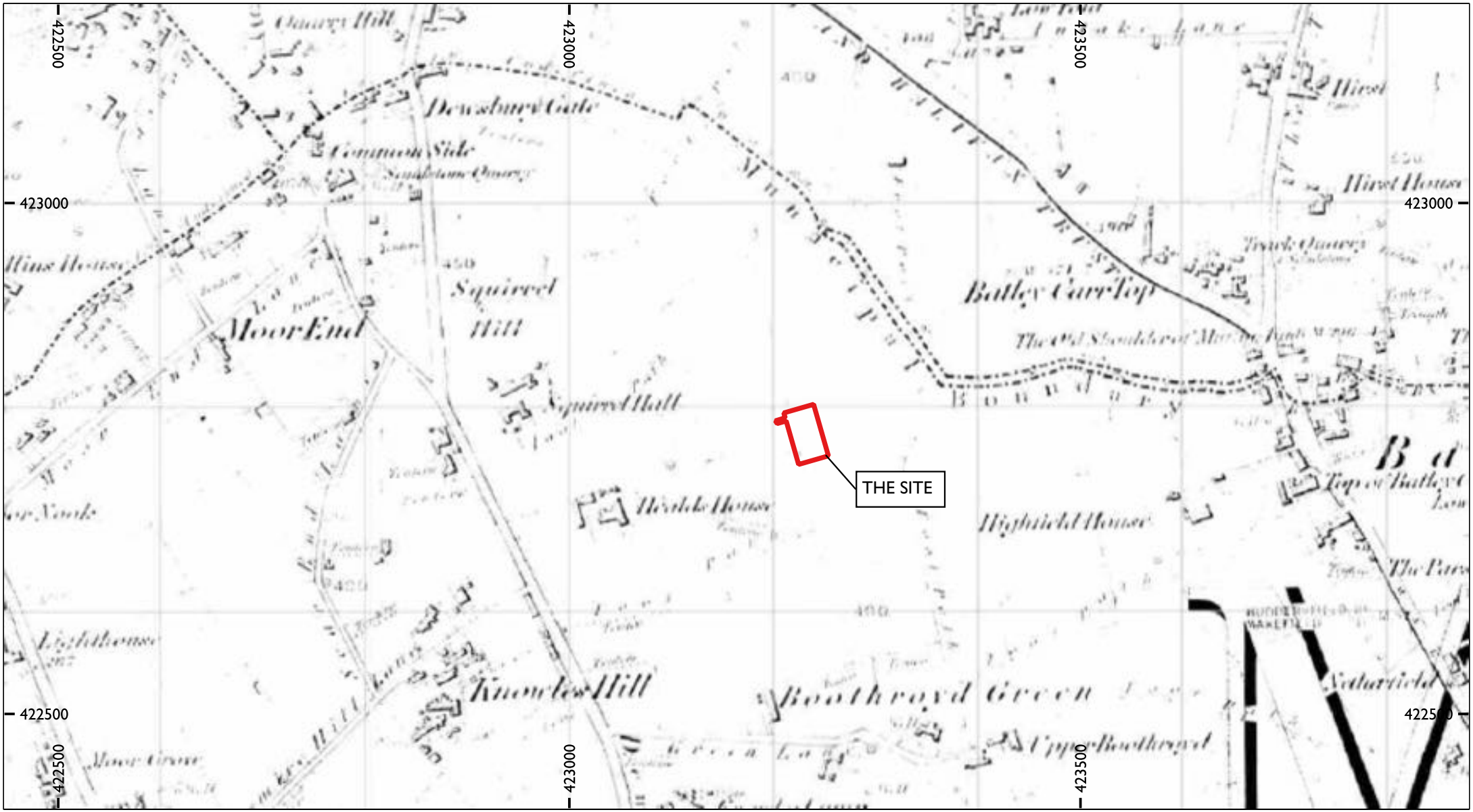
DOC REF: LP4666C-DBA-v1

FIGURE 7 // 1854-1855 1:10560 OS Map



0 100 m

N

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 1854-1855 1:10560 OS Map

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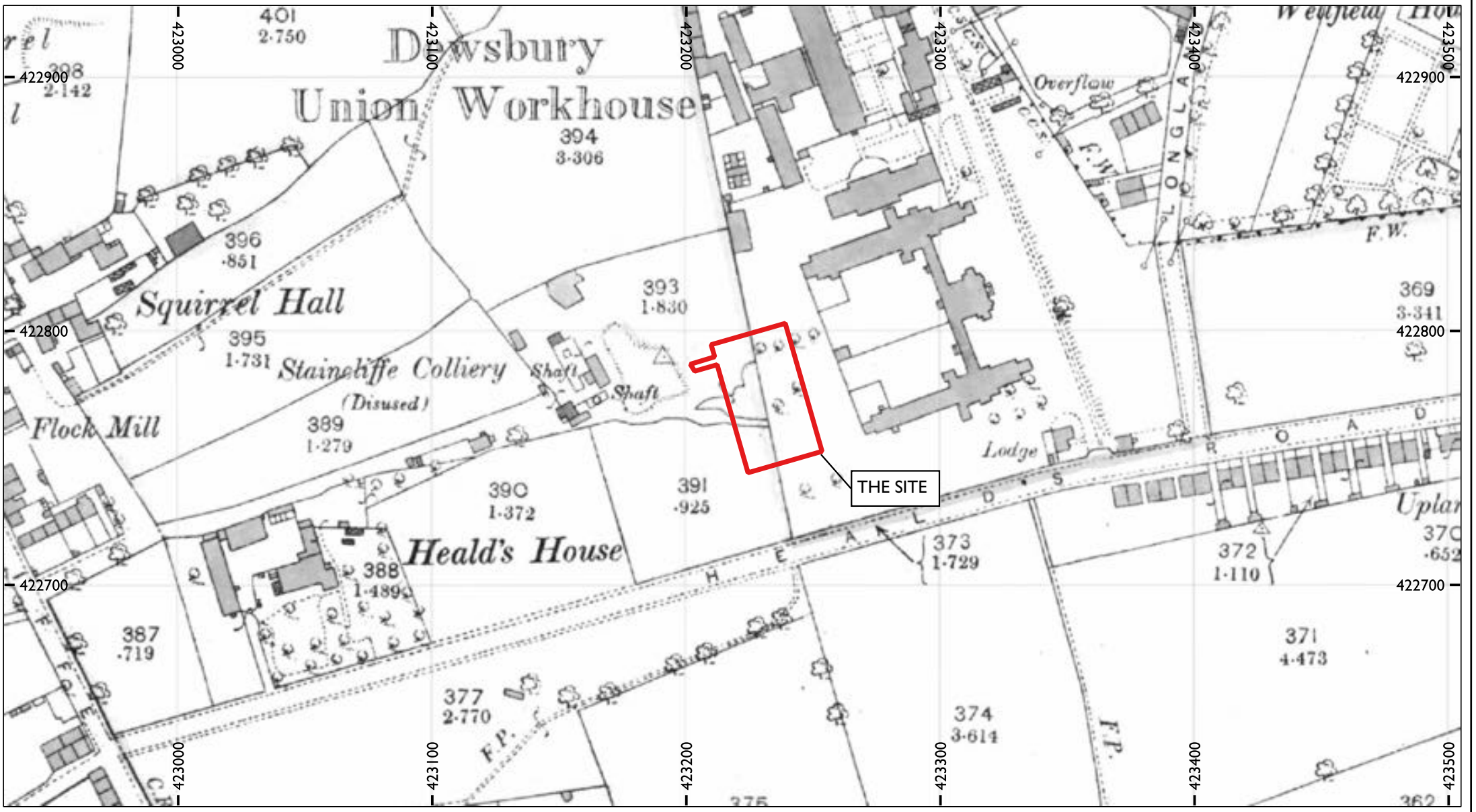
DOC REF: LP4666C-DBA-v1

FIGURE 8 // 1894 1:2500 OS Map



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PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 1894 1:2500 OS Map

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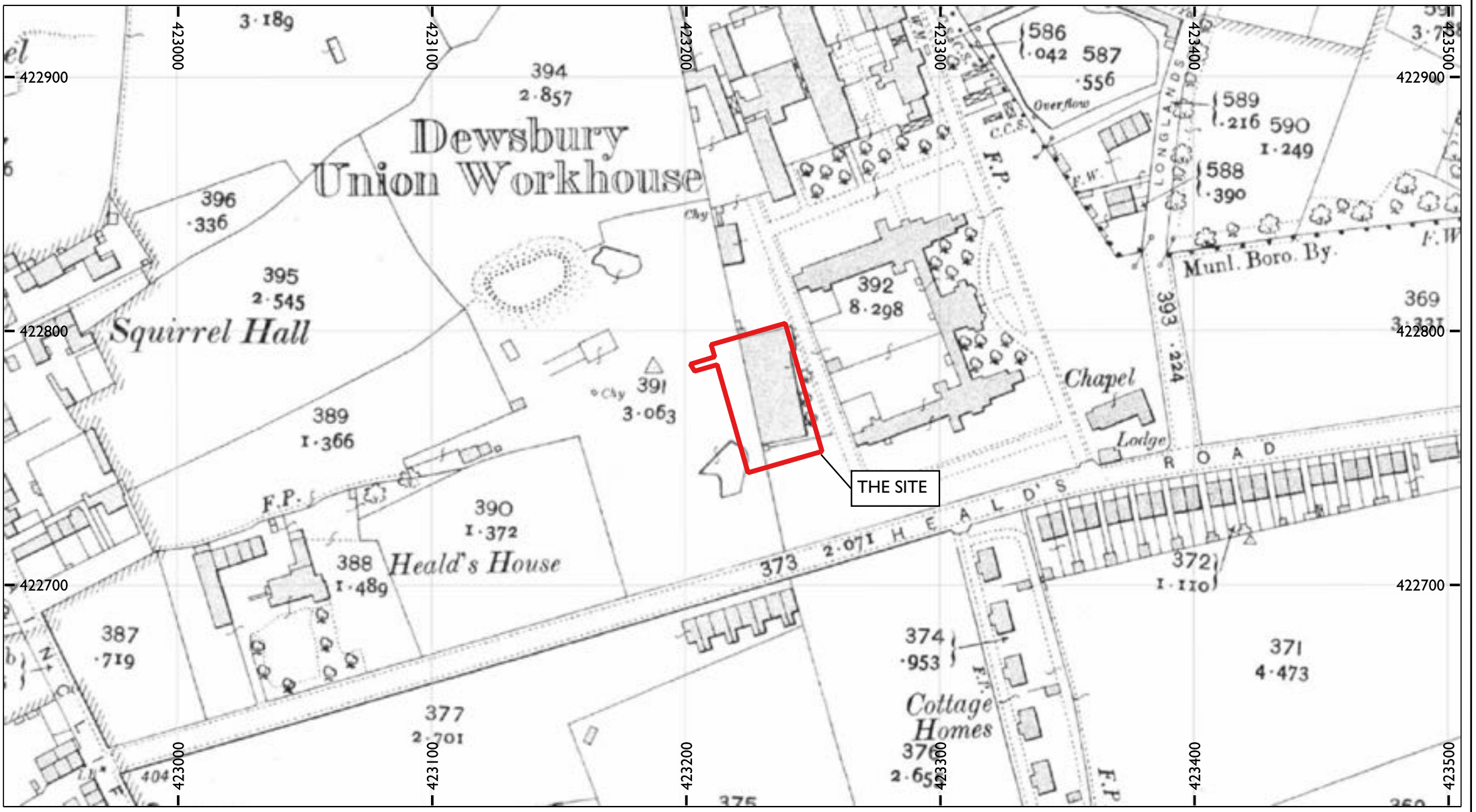
FIGURE 9 // 1907 1:2500 OS Map



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N

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 1907 1:2500 OS Map

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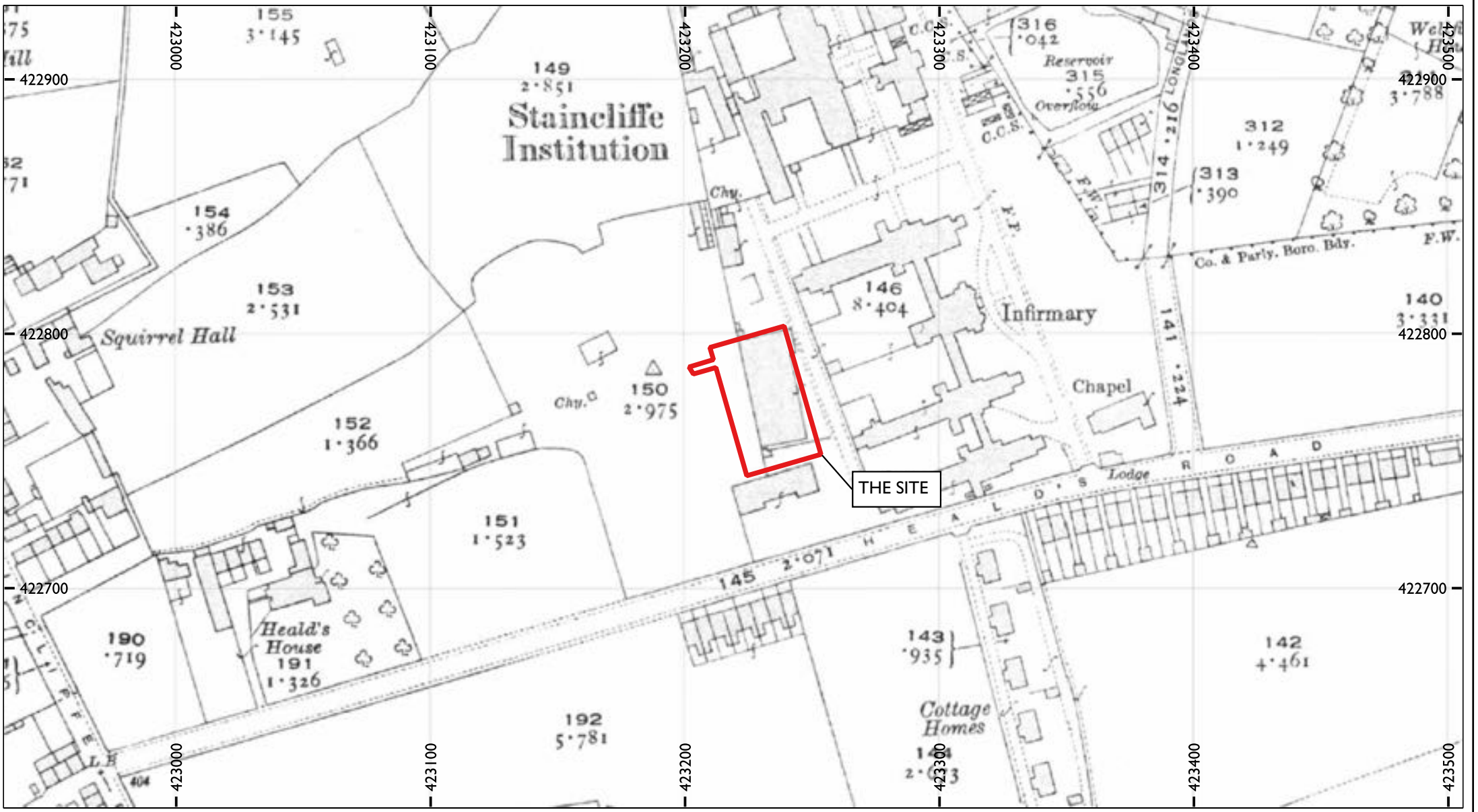
FIGURE 10 // 1922 1:2500 OS Map



0 50 m

N

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 1922 1:2500 OS Map

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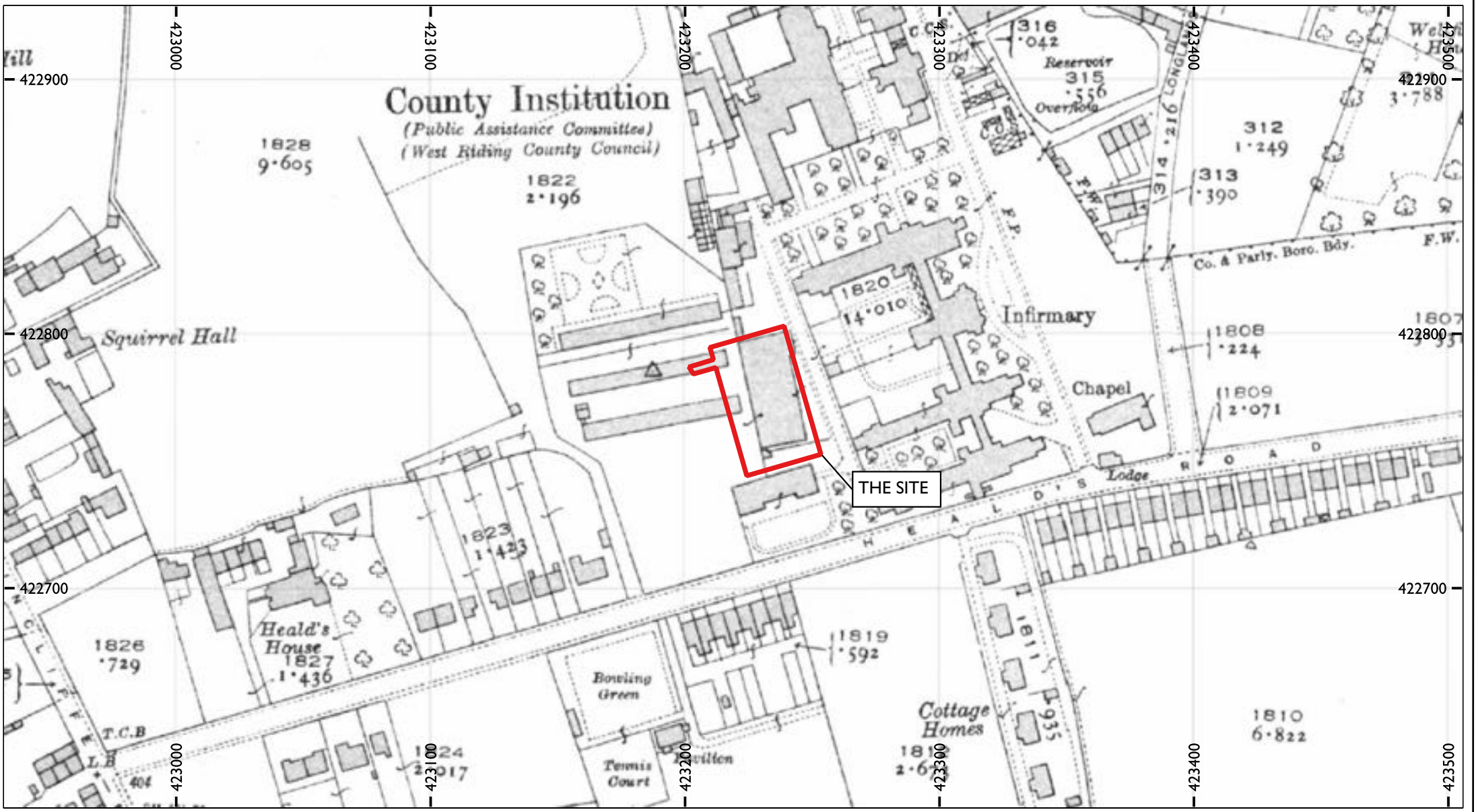
FIGURE 11 // 1933 1:2500 OS Map



0 50 m

N

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 1933 1:2500 OS Map

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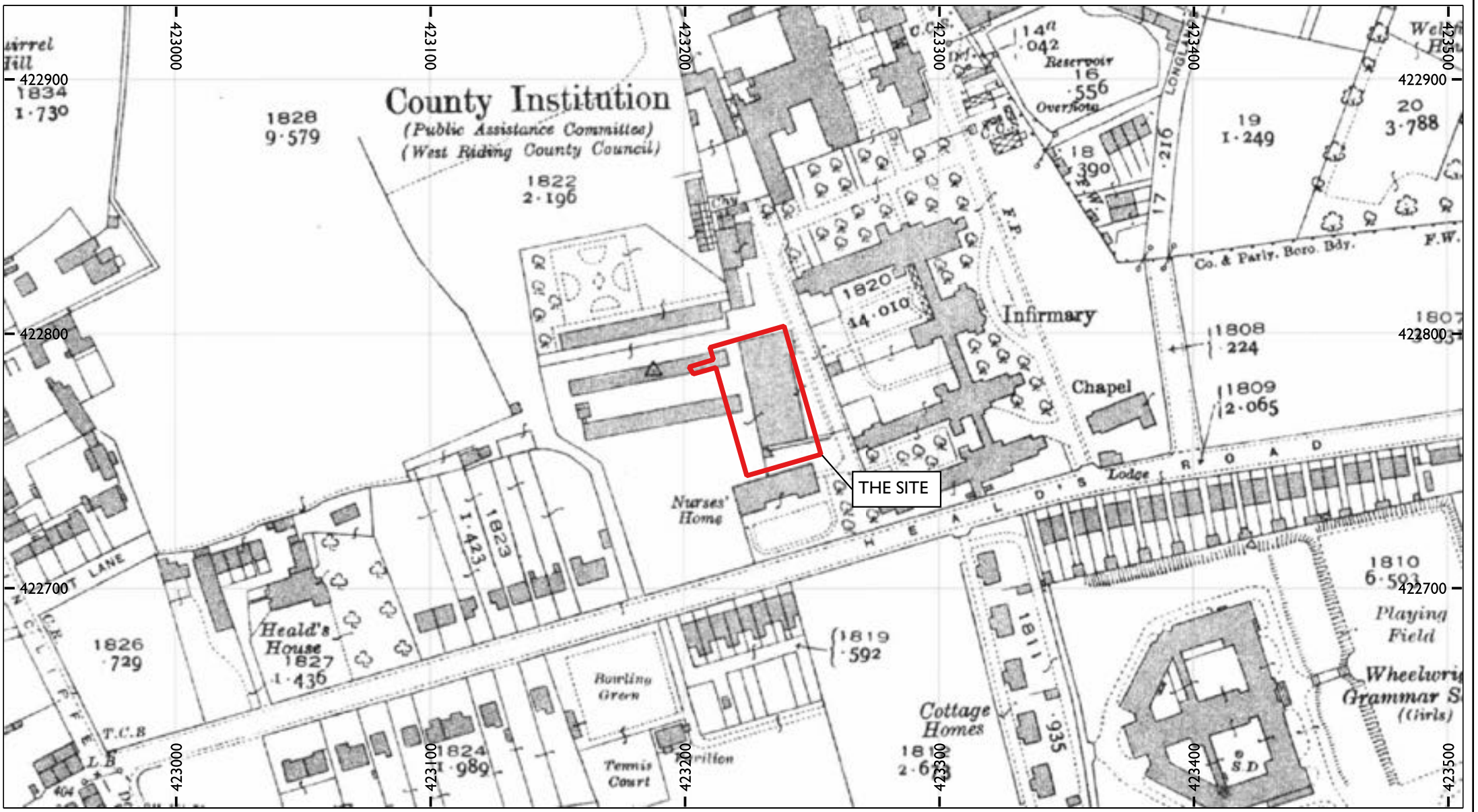
DOC REF: LP4666C-DBA-v1

FIGURE 12 // 1938 1:2500 OS Map



0 50 m

N

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 1938 1:2500 OS Map

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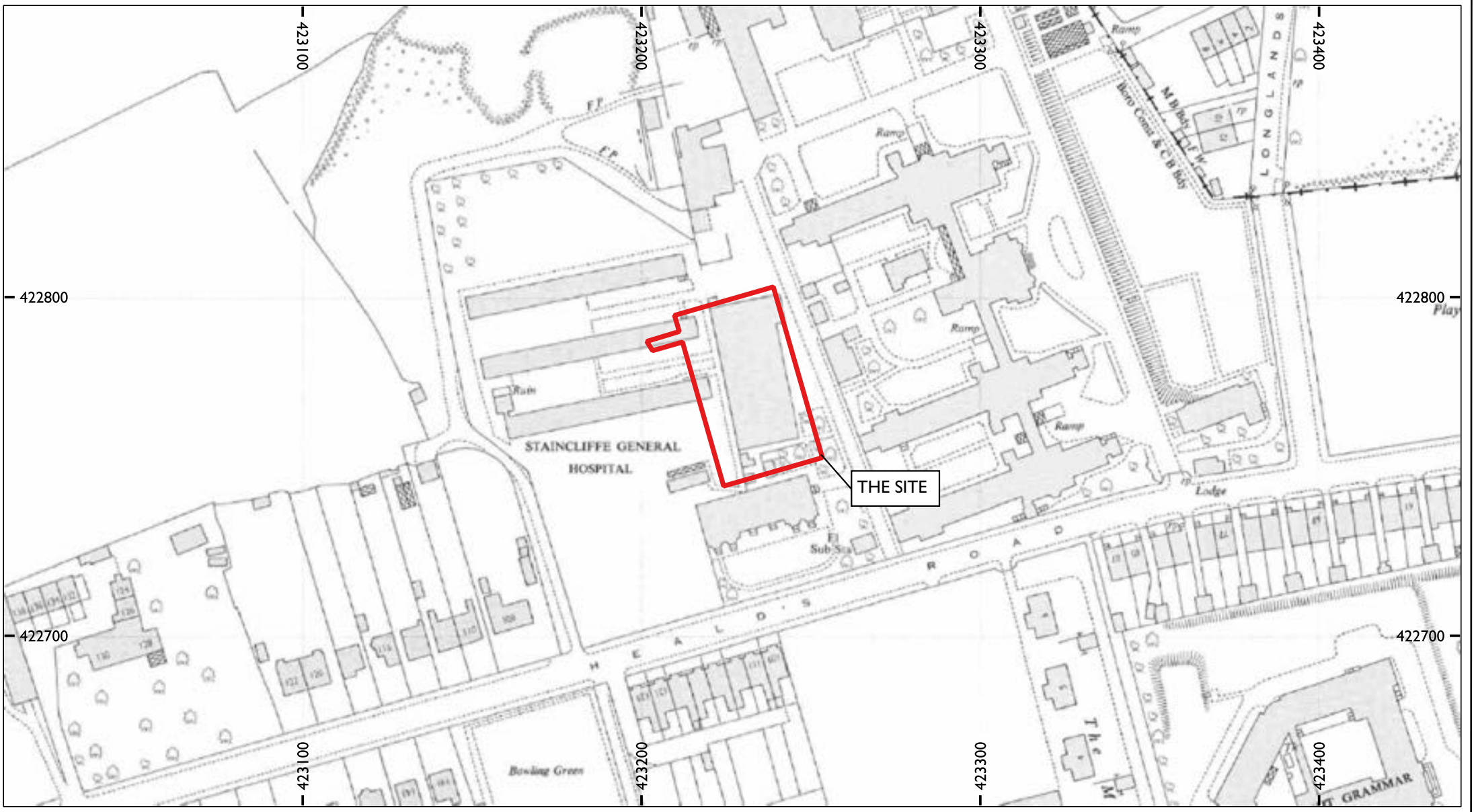
FIGURE 13 // 1955 1:1250 OS Map



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N

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 1955 1:1250 OS Map

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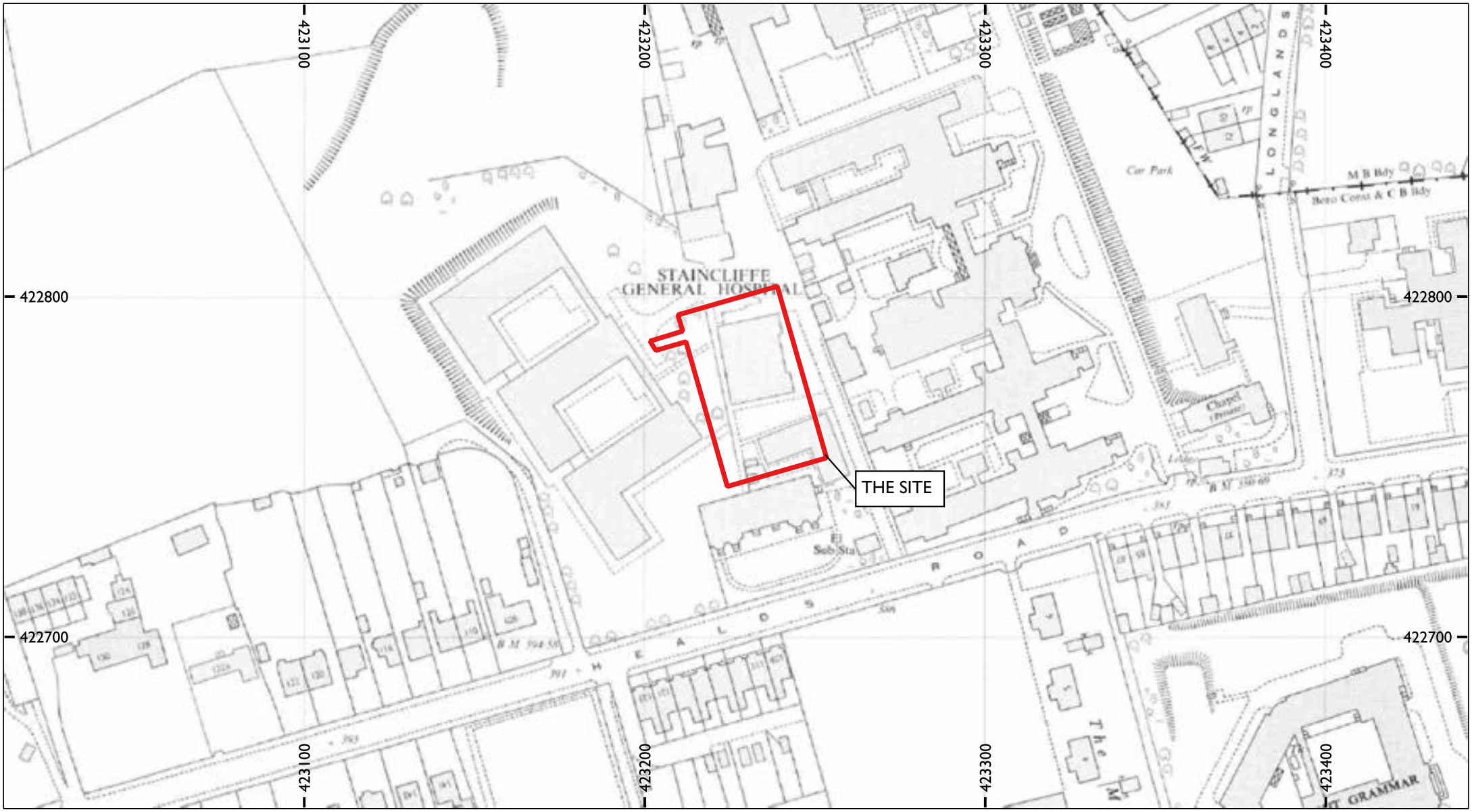
FIGURE 14 // 1966-1969 1:1250 OS Map



0 50 m

N

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 1966-1969 1:1250 OS Map

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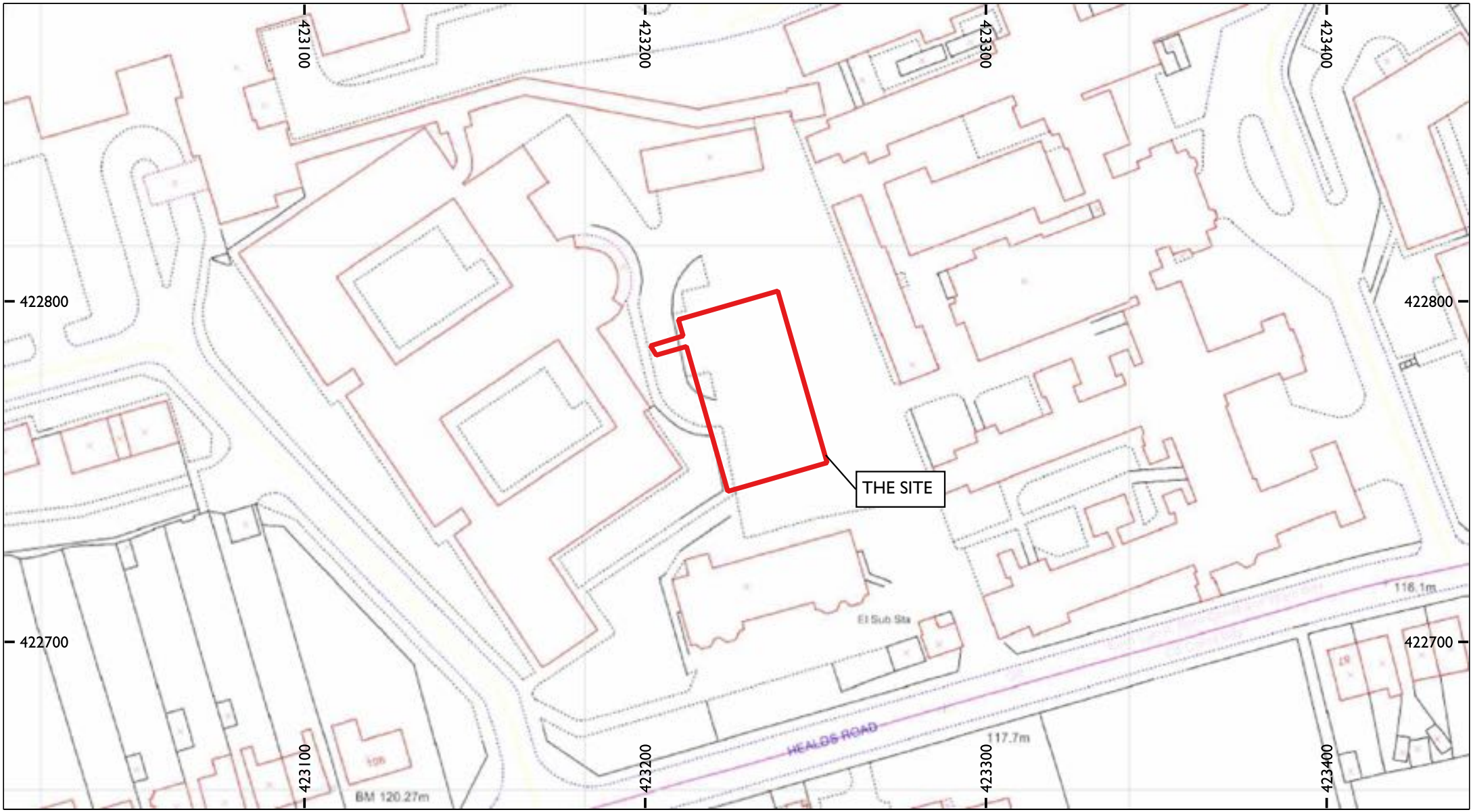
FIGURE 15 // 2003 1:1250 OS Map



0 50 m

N

PROJECT // 4666C - Dewsbury & District Hospital

DESCRIPTION // 2003 1:1250 OS Map

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DOC REF: LP4666C-DBA-v1

Appendix 1

Calorifier House (Plant)

Staincliffe Wing

Boothroyd Centre

Remodelled ramp to suit egreses from new proposed building and existing Boothroyd Centre

DN

DN

UP

DN

Proposed Building

External platform at proposed building height with associated ramp and staircase

Ramp

DN

Surgeon

Anaesthetist

Anaesthetist

Surgeon

DN

2221

Staincliffe Annexe

Fitton House

DN

External covered walkway link to exising Boothroyd Centre corridors, subject to budget and later stage development

*** Trees indicatively shown ***

N

0m 4m 8m 12m 16m 20m

VISUAL SCALE 1:200 @ A1

Proposed_Site Plan

1 : 200

Rev	Description	By	Chk	Date
P1	Updated for S2 Issue	HB	MYH NHST	20/12/22

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London House, Shawbury Business Park, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, SY4 4EA

TEL: 01939 252900
www.darwingroupltd.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Dewsbury and District Hospital

ADDRESS
Halifax Rd, Dewsbury WF13 4HS

DRAWING TITLE
Proposed Site Plan

DRAWING REFERENCE

PROJECT	ORIGINATOR	VOLUME	LEVEL	TYPE	ROLE	NUMBER
180598	DGL	01	00	DR	A	1160

INITIAL ISSUE DATE	INITIAL ISSUE BY	INITIAL CHECKED BY	GIFA
14/12/22	HB	LS	1503 m²

SUITABILITY		SCALE	SHEET	REV
S4 (STATUS CODE)	For Stage 2 approval	1 : 200	A1	P1

19/12/2022 10:04:42

Appendix 2

West Yorkshire HER Event/Activity Full Report

07/03/2023 **Number of records: 3**

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWY2464	Field Visit: Healds House	Archaeological Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 08/09/1998

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types - None recorded

Thesaurus Event Types

FIELD VISIT

Event/Activity References

WYEPK - WYAAS EventPK 4361

Organisation: Thornborrow, P.H., West Yorkshire Archaeology Service

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

128/130, Healds Road

Grid Reference

SE 2304 2269 (point) SE22SW

Administrative Areas

Township Dewsbury, Kirklees, West Yorkshire

Address

128/130, Healds Road

Description and Sources

Description

The house was visited 08/09/1998 by Peter Thornborrow (WYAS); a site visit to the house to advise James Gibson of KMC Planning on the importance of retaining the attached 19th-century outhouse as previously, the 17th century brick wing had been allowed to be demolished.

Sources

Photograph: Thornborrow, P.H., WYAS, 1998. 'Healds House'.

Associated Monuments

MWY6577 Healds House (Monument MWY6577)

Event ID: EWY4985 **Name:** Field Visits: Moor End Mill

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWY4985	Field Visits: Moor End Mill	Archaeological Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 01/12/1986

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types - None recorded

Thesaurus Event Types

FIELD VISIT

Event/Activity References

WYEPK - WYAAS EventPK 4364

Organisation: Giles, Colum and Goodhall, Ian H., RCHME/WYAS

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SE 2274 2287 (point) SE22SW

Administrative Areas

Township Dewsbury, Kirklees, West Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

When the mill was surveyed by C. Giles and I. Goodall (RCHME/WYAS) in December 1985 only the main mill building survived.

Sources

Photograph: RCHME. 1985. 'Moor End Mill, Dewsbury'.
Desc.text: RCHME, Mills Survey Archive - ref. N55.

Associated Monuments

MWY2675 Moor End Mill (demolished) (Monument MWY2675)

Event ID: EWY6933 **Name:** Excavation in 2010 at Hyrstlands house, Track Road

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWY6933	Excavation in 2010 at Hyrstlands house, Track Road	Excavation

External Reference:

Dates: 01/06/2010

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types - None recorded

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References

WYEPK - WYAAS EventPK	5754
WYPRN - WYAAS PRN	10871

Organisation: JB Archaeological Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Track Road

Grid Reference

SE 2373 2314 (point) SE22SW

Administrative Areas

Township Batley, Kirklees, West Yorkshire

Address

Track Road, Batley

Description and Sources

Description

MCDescription from PRN 10871:
A two week archaeological investigation was undertaken by JB Archaeological Services with schoolchildren from a number of school in the Batley area. The excavations were to investigate the possible remains of 19th-century, or earlier, buildings known to have existed in an are of what later became part of the grounds and garden for Hyrstlands house (built 1860). 19th-century mapping (1854 OS map)indicates a small number of buildings, possibly separated by a 'yard'. The buildings lay on the east side of Track Road at approximately SE 4238 4231.

The trench measured 8m by 2m and the depth did not exceed 0.5m. The children excavated down to a demolition layer of sandstone and gritstone, with fragment of early-19th century brick. Along the northern side of the trench amounts of ash, relating probably to the ash courtyard, was revealed. Due to time restrictions, the excavation did not penetrate through this layer.

The artefactural material collected covered a wide range of material types, however the majority dated from the mid/late 19th-centuries, or early 20th century; one fragment of North Gritty Ware (12th-14th centuries) was also excavated however. Two iron nails, copper alloy buttons, vessel and window glass, a glass button and bead, fragments of clay pipe, and animal bone was also recovered from the trench.

For further details regarding the excavation please see the final report (JB Archaeological Services, 2010), a copy of which is on file at West Yorkshire HER.

Sources

Map: Ordnance Survey . 1844-1854. County Series Map (Epoch 1) 1:10560. 1851. Map sheet 232

Report: JB Archaeological Service. 2010. Al-Hikmah School Archaeology Project: Track Road, Batley - Archaeological Investigations.

Associated Monuments

MWY5698 Hyrstlands (Monument MWY5698)

West Yorkshire HER Event/Activity Full Report

07/03/2023 **Number of records: 3**

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWY2464	Field Visit: Healds House	Archaeological Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 08/09/1998

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types - None recorded

Thesaurus Event Types

FIELD VISIT

Event/Activity References

WYEPK - WYAAS EventPK 4361

Organisation: Thornborrow, P.H., West Yorkshire Archaeology Service

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

128/130, Healds Road

Grid Reference

SE 2304 2269 (point) SE22SW

Administrative Areas

Township Dewsbury, Kirklees, West Yorkshire

Address

128/130, Healds Road

Description and Sources

Description

The house was visited 08/09/1998 by Peter Thornborrow (WYAS); a site visit to the house to advise James Gibson of KMC Planning on the importance of retaining the attached 19th-century outhouse as previously, the 17th century brick wing had been allowed to be demolished.

Sources

Photograph: Thornborrow, P.H., WYAS, 1998. 'Healds House'.

Associated Monuments

MWY6577 Healds House (Monument MWY6577)

Event ID: EWY4985 **Name:** Field Visits: Moor End Mill

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWY4985	Field Visits: Moor End Mill	Archaeological Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 01/12/1986

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types - None recorded

Thesaurus Event Types

FIELD VISIT

Event/Activity References

WYEPK - WYAAS EventPK 4364

Organisation: Giles, Colum and Goodhall, Ian H., RCHME/WYAS

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SE 2274 2287 (point) SE22SW

Administrative Areas

Township Dewsbury, Kirklees, West Yorkshire

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

When the mill was surveyed by C. Giles and I. Goodall (RCHME/WYAS) in December 1985 only the main mill building survived.

Sources

Photograph: RCHME. 1985. 'Moor End Mill, Dewsbury'.
Desc.text: RCHME, Mills Survey Archive - ref. N55.

Associated Monuments

MWY2675 Moor End Mill (demolished) (Monument MWY2675)

Event ID: EWY6933 **Name:** Excavation in 2010 at Hyrstlands house, Track Road

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EWY6933	Excavation in 2010 at Hyrstlands house, Track Road	Excavation

External Reference:

Dates: 01/06/2010

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types - None recorded

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References

WYEPK - WYAAS EventPK	5754
WYPRN - WYAAS PRN	10871

Organisation: JB Archaeological Services

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Track Road

Grid Reference

SE 2373 2314 (point) SE22SW

Administrative Areas

Township Batley, Kirklees, West Yorkshire

Address

Track Road, Batley

Description and Sources

Description

MCDescription from PRN 10871:
A two week archaeological investigation was undertaken by JB Archaeological Services with schoolchildren from a number of school in the Batley area. The excavations were to investigate the possible remains of 19th-century, or earlier, buildings known to have existed in an are of what later became part of the grounds and garden for Hyrstlands house (built 1860). 19th-century mapping (1854 OS map)indicates a small number of buildings, possibly separated by a 'yard'. The buildings lay on the east side of Track Road at approximately SE 4238 4231.

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Report: JB Archaeological Service. 2010. Al-Hikmah School Archaeology Project: Track Road, Batley - Archaeological Investigations.

Associated Monuments

MWY5698 Hyrstlands (Monument MWY5698)