WYAS Archaeological Services

Slaithwaite Reservoir

Slaithewaite

West Yorkshire

Desk-based Assessment

Report no. 3950
April 2023

Client: Canal & River Trust

West Yorkshire Joint Services

Slaithwaite Reservoir
Slaithewaite
West Yorkshire

Desk-based Assessment

Summary

Archaeological Service WYAS (ASWYAS) were commission by the Canal & River Trust to undertake a desk-based assessment of Slaithwaite Reservoir, West Yorkshire in advance of repair works to the outlet tunnel. The assessment has established there is low potential for the survival of any archaeological remains that predate the reservoir, but subsurface works may encounter earlier repairs or modifications to the reservoir itself. In the wider study area, a Roman road and isolated prehistoric findspots are recorded.

WYAS
Archaeological
Services

Report Information

Client:	Canal & River Trust
Address:	The Coachworks, 1st Floor, 21 The Calls, Leeds
Report Type:	Slaithwaite Reservoir
Location:	Bank Gate, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield
County:	West Yorkshire
Grid Reference:	SE 07420 14150
Period(s) of activity represented:	Post-medieval
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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by the Canal & River Trust to undertake a desk-based assessment on Slaithwaite Reservoir, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire in advance of repair work on the culverted spillway.

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).

Project context

Slaithwaite Reservoir (also known as Hill Top Reservoir) was constructed in 1797 and is a designated "high-risk" reservoir that supplies water to the Huddersfield Narrow Canal (and is also used as a local amenity by anglers).

The reservoir is not in cascade above/below another dam.

The reservoir is an impounding reservoir with a single earth embankment dam (120m in length, 17m maximum height and a narrow crest, typically 2.5m wide) retaining 273,000m^3 of water.

There is a low-level draw-off facility through the centre of the dam and a high level draw-off penstock on the face of the bellmouth overflow. At the time of writing, a temporary scaffold access platform allows for manual operation of the high level draw off.

At the lefthand abutment there are two overflows with their sills set at a common level. The original overflow comprises a 2.20m diameter, 3m deep, masonry bellmouth shaft discharging through a 35.20m long oval-shaped culvert. The culvert discharges to an unlined rock drop structure about 8m deep below the invert of the culvert. The second overflow comprises a 16.76m long reinforced concrete weir discharging via a tapered concrete channel, discharging to the same rock drop structure (12m from invert). Discharges then flow through a deep rock cut to a second masonry lined drop shaft where it falls a further 7.50m to a 4.60m wide, 2.60m high masonry arched tunnel (dated 1852). The tunnel discharges via a concrete lined channel and drop structure to the river. Additional relief capacity is provided at the tunnel from the second drop shaft by means of a reinforced concrete channel constructed above.

Site location, topography and land use

The site comprises approximately 6.8ha of land situated on the western edge of Slaithwaite, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire (SE 07420 14150; Fig. 1). The site is bordered by residential properties to the south (Holme Lane) and north (Longlands Road), woodland to the west and Slaithwaite Viaduct to the east (Fig. 2).

The reservoir is situated at a height of approximately 175m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The land then drops steeply away to the east down approximately 150m aOD.

Soils and geology

The bedrock geology across the site comprises the Marsden Formation, described as mudstone and siltstone with sedimentary bedrock formed between 321.5 and 320 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (BGS 2023). The overlying soils are part of the Rivington 2 association, described as well drained coarse loamy soils over rock; some fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging; with steep slopes locally (SSEW 1983).

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 12th of January 2023 to view the tunnel. A second visit to the site was made on the 24th April 2020 in order to identify any archaeological features visible on the ground and to determine the potential for any future archaeological investigations.

Archaeological archives and databases

Information on recorded heritage assets and archaeological investigations within a 1km buffer centred on the PDA was obtained from the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Historic maps and plans, and antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources were consulted. The Kirklees Archive Service was temporarily closed for relocation when this assessment was being prepared and their resources could not be accessed.

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, in particular, the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (Roskams and Whyman 2007), academic articles, and general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

Aerial photographs

The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) (https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/map/), was consulted but no photographs were available.

LiDAR data have been obtained from the Environment Agency and are discussed in Section 5.

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 polices 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 (Adopted 27th February 2019)

Policy LP35 Historic environment

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

a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;

b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;

c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

2. Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place will be permitted only where benefits of the development outweigh the harm having regard to the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. In the case of developments affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.

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

a. ensure that proposals maintain and reinforce local distinctiveness and conserve the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets;

b. ensure that proposals within Conservation Areas conserve those elements which contribute to their significance;

c. secure a sustainable future for heritage assets at risk and those associated with the local textile industry, historic farm buildings, places of worship and civic and institutional buildings constructed on the back of the wealth created by the textile industry as expressions of local civic pride and identity;

d. identify opportunities, including use of new technologies, to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change in ways that do not harm the significance of heritage assets and, where conflict is unavoidable, to balance the public benefit of climate change mitigation measures with the harm caused to the heritage assets' significance; e. accommodate innovative design where this does not prejudice the significance of heritage assets; f. preserve the setting of Castle Hill where appropriate and proposals which detrimentally impact on the setting of Castle Hill will not be permitted

4 Assessment Criteria

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km radius around the site 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 31 recorded heritage assets and fourteen events have been identified within the study area. These are discussed below and have been catalogued in Section 6 (Figs 2 and 3).

Designated heritage assets

There are 66 Listed Buildings in the study area (Fig. 4).

The study area incorporates the Slaithwaite Town Centre Conservation Area (CA23; Fig. 5), which lies immediately to the east of the site. No appraisal has been undertaken of the conservation area.

There are no Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks or Gardens or World Heritage Sites are situated within the study area.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

The site has been characterised as part of the Kirklees Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service 2017) as being an area of Enclosed Land - Planned.

The overview of the town is provided below:

“Slaithwaite is an industrial town probably with an ancient core. The town has a rural setting but is connected to other settlements eastward along the Colne Valley by an almost continuous thread of largely Industrial Period development. Slaithwaite is situated in a valley bottom position around a crossing of the River Colne. The river drains in an easterly direction and the valley is steep sided at this point. Slaithwaite is located at the confluence of two cloughs with the Colne giving the valley a “K” shaped arrangement. These are Merry Dale Clough to the north-west and Crimble Clough to the north-east. The land rises to the north to Pole Moor and Wholestone Moor and to the south to Black Moor and Crossland Moor. Slaithwaite is 7km to the south-west of the Huddersfield Town core in the Township of Slaithwaite (130m AOD. OS ref 407888, 413976). The southern part of the settlement sits in the Townships of Lingards to the south-west and Linthwaite to the south-east. The subsurface geology consists of the Millstone Grit Group of rocks.”

Previous investigations

There have been fourteen archaeological interventions undertaken within the study area, as recorded by WYHER (Fig. 3). The majority of these are site visits by WYAAS staff to

various sites; the Roman Road (**EWY1249, EWY1848**), Bridge Street Mill (**EWY1287**), Globe Mill (**EWY1325**), Colne Mills (**EWY2978**), Hill Top Fold (**EWY3612**), Manor House (**EWY3613**), 11 Nabbs Lane (**EWY3614**), Tiding Field Farm (**EWY3616**) and St James (**EWY941**).

Only two subsurface investigations have taken place. In 1987 and 1988 the Huddersfield and District Archaeology Society undertook an excavation approximately 600m to the southwest of the reservoir (**EWY4960**), where a 7m wide cobbled surface was exposed below the existing topsoil, thought to be the remains of the former Roman road. Another excavation by the society in 1989 (**EWY5525**), to the west of the reservoir identified two defined road surfaces, one 3m wide and the other 7m wide.

Other work includes a survey of iron field gates in the area between Slaithwaite and Marsden in 2005 (**EWY7056**).

Archaeological background and heritage assets

Palaeolithic to Bronze Age periods

Current archaeological knowledge of the early prehistoric period suggests that Mesolithic and Neolithic occupational sites tend to be located either on the coast or close to the shores of inland waters or rivers (Van der Noort and Ellis 1998). It is therefore likely that early prehistoric sites and finds are situated within the Colne Valley.

Prehistoric evidence within the study area comprises a flint knife and flake found at Clough Bridge in 1989 (**MWY14016**), a polished stone axe found in a riverbed (**MWY13499**), two microliths to the west of the reservoir (**MWY15099**) and a flint axe (**MWY13587**) from unknown locations.

The Iron Age and Roman periods (c. 800 BC – 410 AD)

No evidence for Iron Age activity has been identified within the study area.

Evidence for Roman activity is limited to the line of a Roman road (**MWY2626/MWY5127**) connecting the Roman forts of Castleshaw (in Lancashire) and Slack in the western part of the study area. Part of the road was exposed in archaeological works by the Huddersfield and District Archaeology Society in 1987 and 1988 (see above). The exact location of the works is not recorded, but it was described as a 'beautifully constructed road almost 7m in width and in a perfect state of preservation' (Lunn, Crosland and Clay 2008).

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

The name of Slaithwaite has had several spellings over the years as evidenced by Saxton's and Jeffreys' maps of Yorkshire with the names Slaughwethe and Slaughwaite respectively. The actual meaning of the name has had several interpretations including ' a sloe', 'a blow', or 'mowing a hay-field'. The most likely suggestion is Scandinavian in origin meaning 'clearing where timber was felled' (Smith 1961).

Slaithwaite township is part of the Agbrigg wapentake within Huddersfield parish and includes the hamlets of Sun Side and Holme Side (Faull and Moorhouse 1981). Slaithwaite is

not mentioned in the Domesday Book as it may have formed part of another township, possibly Golcar. Following the Conquest, Slaithwaite formed part of the demesne lands of the honour of Pontefract. It achieved its township status by 1218/19 when it is mentioned as a vill in the Assize Roll (ibid.). Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester (1193-1211), owned the manor of Slaithwaite and granted it to Henry Tyas. The Tyas family held the manor until the 14th century when Franco Tyas granted it to John Kaye in 1401/2.

No post-Roman or medieval heritage assets are recorded within the study area.

Post-medieval and modern periods

Slaithwaite became a small town during the Industrial Period centred around Brittania Road and Carr Street (WYAAS 2017). The post-medieval landscape of Slaithwaite is dominated by the mills for the wool and cotton industries (**MWY2689, MWY2745, MWY7653, MWY8843, MWY12352, MWY12353, MWY12354, MWY12355, MWY12356, MWY12357. MWY12358, MWY12359, MWY12360** and **MWY12361**) and associated cottages; 16 Hill Top Fold (**MWY8832**), 8 Lower Holme (**MWY8835**), 11 Nabbs Lane and Cruck Cottage (**MWY8837**) and West Gate (**MWY20235**). These demonstrate a clear involvement in both the domestic and mechanised textile industry and a rapid expansion of the town from the late 18th century.

The Huddersfield to Meltham railway line was constructed between 1864-8 (Marshall 1969) providing a final vital transport network. Agriculture was also an important aspect of this landscape with known cattle fairs held in Slaithwaite in the 18th and 19th centuries (Law 1992).

Other post-medieval buildings are also listed as heritage assets; the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School (**MWY7711**), Manor House (**MWY8836**), Far Wood farmhouse and barn (**MWY8831**), Tiding Field Farm, Slaithwaite (**MWY8841**), Upper Castle (**MWY20234**), the Church of St James (**MWY1516**) and Lingards Mission Church (**MWY7637**).

Slaithwaite reservoir and the Huddersfield Narrow Canal

The Huddersfield Narrow Canal came into existence in 1794 when shareholders of the Ashton canal saw the possibility of extending the Ashton canal with the existing Broad Canal at Huddersfield to provide a more direct link between Manchester and Leeds than the Rochdale canal to the north (Pennine Waterways 2023). The Huddersfield Canal Act 40 was passed in 1974 (Schofield 1981) allowing work to being on construction for Slaithwaite reservoir. The canal section between Huddersfield and Slaithwaite was opened in 1797 (Gibson 2002) and construction of the reservoir was completed by the Huddersfield Canal Company in 1799.

The 18th century saw major developments in reservoir construction to supply water to arterial canals in England and Wales, which allowed more ambitious control of how water moved through the landscape (Harvey-Fishenden and Macdonald 2021). Prior to these developments, canals were often affected by adverse weather or dry periods which could

cause major disruption to supply chains. The development of reservoirs to feed the canals was essential for canal companies who were facing increased competition from developments in other forms of transport.

The reservoir was built to supply the canal below lock 24E and held 68,200,000 gallons of water (Huddersfield Canal Society ND). It is supplied by the river Colne via Holme Brook and water for the Canal is drawn off from the reservoir via a tunnel, with a regulating valve, constructed through the dam near its base.

The reservoir was built with a conventional earth dam with a clay core, but the actual design and construction methods are unknown (Schofield 1981). Many of the reservoirs built in this period suffered from leakage (Harvey-Fishenden and Macdonald 2021) and in 1799 after storms and flooding the dam was hurriedly cut in two places to prevent failure (Gibson and Finnis 2010). Despite this the spillway partially collapsed, causing damage along 16 miles of canal including the destruction of multiple bridges. John Rooth (a Manchester merchant and later superintendent for the canal) writing in 1800, stated that there was a "well-grounded apprehension of great destruction to the property of the country below the Slaithwaite Dam" (Schofield 1981). Further repairs were made to the reservoir in 1800 at great cost (£6,500) and then in 1803 a new tunnel and control cock were installed after the existing draw off system broke under the settling embankment. Following this, further adjustment to the grade of the bank were made throughout the early 19th century.

The original tunnel for drawing the water off the reservoir also suffered from leaks in the early 19th century to the point where a new tunnel had to be constructed and the old tunnel was blocked up. The existing tunnel that discharges water from the reservoir, after an initial fall, is constructed from sandstone blocks, with a keystone engraved with the date 1852. A later overflow, built from concrete has been constructed above the original overflow tunnel to allow a larger discharge (Huddersfield Canal Society ND). Remedial works continued on the reservoir as recently as the 1990s, when the downstream banking was reenforced to guard against failure should the reservoir 'over-top' during the most ferocious of storms (ibid).

The establishment of the Huddersfield Canal was met with widespread concern among the mill owners who relied on nearby watercourses as a source of power and were worried their mill waters would be tapped in dry seasons (Schofield 1981). As part of an agreement made with Mill owners, it was settled that their streams would flow uninterrupted. A mill race, running from Clough House Mill to the west of the reservoir along the reservoir's northern edge (see map regression below) is still in existence to the north of the reservoir. This would have allowed the mill to maintain and monitor their water supply and discharge without interference from the reservoir in keeping with the 1973 resolution.

Map regression

The earliest map showing the site (Saxton 1557) does not show sufficient detail for analysis, similarly, Jeffery's map of Yorkshire (1775) has very little detail. The earliest useable map is the 1854 Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition (Fig. 6). It shows the reservoir, complete with

foot bridge, weir and sluice and topographic lines showing the gradient of the sides. There is a mill race running alongside the reservoir immediately to the north leading from Clough House Mill, a cotton and woollen mill, to the northwest. Residential properties are shown along Holme Lane, to the south and Siko Bottom (now Longlands Road) to the north. The railway, complete with viaduct, is located immediately the to the south of the reservoir, as is a pond. A narrow tract of woodland is located to the west of the reservoir.

An undated London & North Western Railway map of the reservoir from *c.* 1870 shows the detail of the reservoir head (Fig. 7) and the outflow channel heading south toward Slaithwaite, which the Huddersfield Canal Society report as possibly running as far as Huddersfield Station where the water powered a hydraulic turntable system.

The 1894 OS map (Fig. 8) has less detail of the reservoir than the earlier OS map, with features such as the weir and footbridge no longer marked. The area to the east of the footbridge is hachured as a long continual slope, rather than the short, steep slope shown in the earlier map, likely the result of modifications to the dam detailed above. Beyond the reservoir boundary there is development to the east, around the core of Slaithewaite, with a new road (Royd Street) extending east off Longlands Road and new buildings around Hill Top and to the south of the railway.

The 1904 OS map (Fig. 9) shows the addition of a square building to the east of the reservoir, to the north of the viaduct, and more buildings along Longlands Road and Royd Street. More buildings along Longlands Road are shown on the 1930 OS map (Fig. 10).

A 20th-century photograph from the Huddersfield Exposed website (Plate 1), shows the reservoir with limited vegetation surrounding it and Clough Mills visible in the background.

Aerial photography of the site (Fig. 11) shows reservoir largely unchanged from earlier mapping. The woodland on the western side of the reservoir has been extended, particularly around the former site of Clough House Mills and there is increased planting to the south. New residential developments to the south and north of the reservoir are also visible. LiDAR imagery (Fig. 12) shows some possible features in the area of woodland at the western end of the reservoir, but nothing on the banked slope to indicate historical cuttings or the former tunnel.

Walkover survey

Walkover surveys of the site were undertaken in January 2023 and again in April 2023 (Plates 2-14). Views across the grassed, banked slope to the east of the dam (Plate 4) show the current incline from the dam, and there is a terrace to allow foot traffic along the bank which was not shown on the earlier OS maps. Some exposed stonework was observed on the northern part of the bank's slope (Plate 4) which does not obviously correspond to features on historic mapping and may belong to the original construction of the reservoir.

The rock cut discharge from the reservoir is currently in a poor state of repair (Plate 5), with substantial erosion to both the natural rock and the brick-built outlet clearly visible. The top

of the drop shaft into the arched tunnel (Plate 6) is in better condition. The exterior of the arched tunnel appears to be in reasonable condition (Plate 7), but a brief examination of the interior (Plates 8 and 9) showed clear deterioration in the stonework.

The stone-built mill race (Plates 10, 11 and 12) is still serviceable and runs along the northern edge of the reservoir into the outlet system. Recent repairs (visible in Plate 10) have been completed in materials unsympathetic to its historical fabric and are detrimental to the aesthetic of the feature. Parts of the stonework are in some disrepair (see upper courses of Plate 11).

In the wooded area to the west of the reservoir, the former mill pond is still present (Plate 11) and the remains of former structures associated with Clough House Mills can still be seen.

6 Catalogue of Heritage Assets

Catalogue entries for heritage assets and listed buildings recorded on the West Yorkshire HER 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. The catalogue of monument and event records held by HER are provided first, followed by a catalogue of listed buildings.

Monuments

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Stone axe found at Slaithwaite	SE 0697 1427 (point)	MWY13499		Low	Perforated polished stone axe found in river bed at Slaithwaite by George Marsden.
Flint axe find, Slaithwaite	SE 0760 1430 (point)	MWY13587		Low	An unpolished flint axe from the Slaithwaite area, formerly in the late G. Marsden's collection and was in the possession of his grand-daughter, Miss H. F. Marsden, of Oldham, at the time of the O.S. investigation (1961).
Flint knife blade found at Clough Bridge	SE 0670 1442 (point)	MWY14016		Low	Flint knife and flake, found 28/7/1989 at Clough Bridge.
Two microliths found by E V Darby/H Darby	SE 0770 1330 (point)	MWY15099		Low	The two microliths include a broken microlith, recorded as unclassified by Rawson, however, this would appear to be a broken section of and Early Mesolithic microlith. The other microlith is a broad blade Jacobit type 4 (Early Mesolithic) white flint microlith.
West Gate, east of Castle Lane	Centred SE 0708 1503 (32m by 45m)	MWY20235		Low	West Gate, and L shaped building withn a small triangular plot appears on the 1st ed 6" series OS map c. 1854 OS map. Earthworks and possibly low walling appear to survive.
Upper Mill	Centred SE 0764 1380 (132m by 132m)	MWY12353		Low	Upper Mill, annotated woollen mill. Shaw and Haigh rented a piece of land owned by Varley and Armitage to build a cotton mill in 1805, next to an old fulling mill. In 1875 the mill was burnt down causing £6000 worth of damage and rebuilt in 1877. The mill was taken over by Elon Crowther& Sons Ltd in 1924.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Bank Gate Mill	SE 0762 1417 (point)	MWY12354	1231005	Medium	Mid-19th century mill. Built in 1814 for John Farrar comprising an iron water wheel 10 hp, boiler house and steam engine 12hp. In 1877 a fire destroyed the mill complex causing £5-6000 worth of damage. The mill was rebuilt in the early 1900s by the Blackburn family. Two 4 storey blocks. 3 storey block, sheds. Part of 4 storey block by entrance is a fireplace seller. Others are vacant and in poor condition.
Mill	SE 0769 1408 (point)	MWY12355		Low	Building shown on the 1908 OS map.
Commercial Mills	Centred SE 0775 1385 (120m by 95m)	MWY12356		Low	Commercial Mills, annotated woollen mills on the 1st ed 25" series OS map. Built by Henry Walker in 1876 and opened in 1877. The new mill was powered by a steam engine by Pollitt of Sowerby Bridge.
Crumble Clough Mill/Crimble Mills	Centred SE 0813 1459 (73m by 94m)	MWY12357		Low	Crumble Clough Mill, silk. annotated on the 1st ed 6" series OS map 1854 and Old Silk Mill, woollen on the 1st ed 25" series OS map, 1894 with a newer mill to the south annotated Crumble mills, woollen. On 1908 and 1948 OS maps, shown as Crimble Mills.
Mill	SE 0819 1420 (point)	MWY12358		Low	Textile mill shown on the 1890 OS map. Three-storey block along road. Became the town hall and now includes local council services and library, whilst weaving sheds cleared for council yard in mid-20th century.
Brook Mills	Centred SE 0824 1438 (97m by 93m)	MWY12359		Low	Woollen mill *c*.1894.
Water Side Mill/ Slaithwaite Spinning Mills	Centred SE 0828 1406 (49m by 50m)	MWY12360		Low	Cotton mill shown 1854 OS map.
Platt Mills	Centred SE 0828 1415 (93m by 74m)	MWY12361		Low	Late 19th/early 20th-century woollen mill shown on 1st edition OS map.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Shaw Carr Wood Mill	Centred SE 0673 1328 (157m by 103m)	MWY12352		Low	Shaw Carr Wood Mill, cotton, annotated on the 1st ed 6" series OS map c. 1854. Mill ponds appear to be extant.
Colne Mills, Slaithwaite	SE 0787 1388 (point)	MWY7653		Low	Colne Mills, Slaithwaite In November 2010 David Hunter (WYAAS) made a site visit to Colne Mills, Slaithwaite. The recently closed worsted spinning mill comprising of a stone-built warehouse, cottage/office and north light sheds. Much of present mill is built over the original mill pond. Slaithwaite Mill (Woollen) identified on the 1st edition OS sheet 259. This shows a large sub-circular mill pond with irregular plan mill to its north, probably in the present mill yard although southern wall of current sheds may represent part of this mill (a blocked arched opening was noted in this façade). The two storey cottages are shown in 1850. By the 1894 the mill has expanded: the two-storey warehouse and a weaving shed had been built, this is the wooden trussed shed observed on site. A group of buildings including the boiler and engine house and processing spaces has also been erected to the offices/cottage (plans of these were viewed on documents held on site). The water powered mill is still shown. Extensive new sheds and infill development were subsequently added to the west over the former mill pond by 1948 (although documentary evidence would suggest 1930s) and between warehouse and late 19th century sheds. Documentary evidence held on site show a major period of refitting during the early 20th century. Little original fabric or evidence of power transmission was noted although fragments of the early water powered mill may survive below ground and in the northern wall of the later (20th century) shed. The later horizontal engine house and basement (mill pond) was not entered (Hunter, 2010).
Tiding Field Farm, Slaithwaite	SE 0686 1488 (point)	MWY8841		Low	1783 (datestone on south elevation). Barn early 19th century. House with barn at 90°.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
11 Nabbs Lane and Cruck Cottage, Slaithwaite	Centred SE 0773 1401 (26m by 16m)	MWY8837	1275083	Medium	Single storey stone building with internal cruck frame. Early to mid-19th century.
Manor House, Slaithwaite	SE 0777 1399 (point)	MWY8836	1233457	High	Manor House, Slaithwaite. Late 16th-century manor house with later additions. Grade II* listed
Barn, 8 Lower Holme, Holme Lane, Slaithwaite	SE 0692 1398 (point)	MWY8835		Low	Barn adjacent to 11 Holme Lane, Slaithwaite
16, Hill Top Fold, Slaithwaite	SE 0792 1427 (point)	MWY8832	1234137	Medium	Farmer yeoman house. Dated 1685, altered.
St James, (formerly? St Mark)	Centred SE 0782 1398 (64m by 79m)	MWY1516	1233461	Medium	Present church of St James, 1796 stands on north side of road. Classical church. Later chancel. Tower and side porches added 1890.
Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School	SE 0822 1388 (point)	MWY7711	1217285	Medium	Sunday School c. 1878. Two storeys of rock-faced stone with rusticated quoins and a slate roof. Moulded stone coping to gable.
Upper Castle, east of Castle Lane	Centred SE 0711 1469 (31m by 18m)	MWY20234		Medium	Upper Castle, a four celled building with an attached outhouse is shown on 1s ed 25" series OS map and appears on earlier c. 1854 OS map as a single rectangle in plan.
Lingards Mission Church	SE 0722 1316 (point)	MWY7637	1275735	Medium	Lingards Mission Church, 1851 (datestone).
Roman Road 712	Centred SE 0678 1480 (13646m by 10383m)	MWY5127		Low	The route of a Roman road connecting the Roman forts of Castleshaw (in Lancashire) and Slack (MWY46, PRN 61). The road has been identified at Stanedge Ridge at SE 003 098, where, inspite of considerable erosion it can be seen to have carried a road more than 6.7m wide (Britannia 1971 p253). The remains of a cambred, rough gritstone road *c.* 5m wide and up to 0.20m deep with a shallow western ditch were recorded during field work carried out in 1974 by Bradford Grammar School

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
					Archaeological Society led by D. Haigh at Millstone Edge SE 014103 (YAJ 1975 p4 and Britannia, 1971. p253) (**EWY5204**).
Globe Mill, Slaithwaite	SE 0808 1403 (point)	MWY2745		Low	Globe Mills, established in 1887 as a worsted spinning mill by Globe Worsted Company a newly formed combination of local manufacturers with Joseph Crowther (owners of the land on which the mill was built) as Chairman. Although the precise architect is unknown Thomas Varley was paid to prepare plans for the mill in 1888. The Mills which occupied a level site in the centre of Slaithwaite was divided into two parts by Bridge Street. The Main Mill, a fireproof structure, was constructed to the North of Bridge Street in 1887 and comprised of a building of five-storeys 33 bays in length and 9 bays wide (RCHME, 1987, p1). This mill has a chimney, detached boiler house and offices which were constructed at the same date (Giles& Goodall 1992, p218). A second mill was built on the south side of the plot in 1889. A shed was added to the south side of the 1887 mill (now used as a mechanics' shop) which would have originally been for combing (Giles & Goodall 1992, p218; RCHME, 1987, p5). The 1889 mill building was five-storeys with a basement, again fireproof, with a small engine. The two large mill buildings were connected to each other by an overhead walkway. The southern 1889 mill building is listed Grade II, however, there is no mention of the structure as Globe Mills and it would appear that the listed building record refers to a smaller two storey structure between the two main mill buildings.
Bridge Street Mill	SE 0813 1399 (point)	MWY2689		Low	Now demolished textile mill (woollen) probably established in 1875, when it was occupied by a firm of woollen manufacturers (RCHME 1985, p1; Giles& Goodall, 1992, p218). The mill complex which suffered a destructive fire in 1902 initially comprised of a mill, engine and boiler house, chimney, offices and sheds, the latter of which was rebuilt as a five-storey spinning mill following the fire (RCHME 1985, p.1; Giles & Goodall, 1992, p.218). This was powered by an earlier engine house. At the time of the Yorkshire

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
					Textile Mills survey in 1985 the mill was described a "in the course of partial demolition" and now appears to be completely demolished/replaced. The Ordnance Survey Mapping of 1890 (Second Edition) and subsequent mapping until the buildings' demolition shows a large mill complex.
Proposed Line of Roman Road 712, Upper Holme, Slaithwaite	Centred SE 0671 1374 (46m by 51m)	MWY2626		Low	
Clough House Mill, Slaithwaite	Centred SE 0674 1437 (157m by 50m)	MWY8843	1233463 1233563 1233713	Medium	Clough House Mills, Merrydale, Slaithwaite annotated as a woollen mill on OS 6" 1st edition. *c.*1850. The mapping describes a combined cotton and woollen mill. A mill pond was present to the immediate east of the range.
Far Wood farmhouse and barn (formerly Far Lower Wood), Slaithwaite	SE 0730 1343 (point)	MWY8831		Low	Far Wood Farm. Late C18. Formerly farm cottages and barn.

Events

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
Field Visit: Proposed Line of Roman Road 712, Upper Holme, Slaithwaite	SE 0670 1374	EWY1249	Low	-
Field Visit: Proposed Line of Roman Road 712, Upper Holme, Slaithwaite	SE 0670 1374	EWY1287	Low	-
Field Visit: Bridge Street Mill	SE 0813 1399	EWY1325	Low	This site was assessed by C.P. Giles and I.H. Goodall as part of the WYAS/RCHME Yorkshire Textile Mills Survey during a field visit in December 1985.
Field Visit: Globe Mill, Slaithwaite	SE 0808 1403	EWY1848	Low	This mill site was visited and photographed by Colum Giles and Ian Goodall as part of the WYAS/RCHME Yorkshire Textile Mills Survey in March 1987.
Field Visit: Conjectured Route of Roman Road 712	SE 0668 1459	EWY2978	Low	Site visit by Karl Lunn (WYAAS). Conjectural line of Roman road at Wilberlee. 08.07.2013. SE 06698 14464). No features could be clearly identified at this time. Photographs of a section of this proposed alternative route of the Roman road to Castle Shaw were taken in June and July 2013 (WYAAS). The images are taken from a distant position on Moor Side Lane to the north-east (SE 07148 15082) and depict a distinct linear earthwork with an apparent agger running down the valley in a northwest/southeast alignment for c. 140m parallel to the west side of North Lane, Slaithwaite (from SE 06801 14169 to SE 06710 14272 and possibly beyond). At ground level, an agger like feature was observed at various points along the route between SE 06801 14169 to SE 06710 14272. In other places, the feature was identifiable as slight bevel which interrupted the bank slope as it descended towards North Lane.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
Field Visit: Colne Mills, Slaithwaite	SE 0787 1388	EWY3612	Low	In November 2010 David Hunter (WYAAS) made a site visit to Colne Mills, Slaithwaite. The recently closed worsted spinning mill comprising of a stone-built warehouse, cottage/office and north light sheds. Much of present mill is built over the original mill pond. Slaithwaite Mill (Woollen) identified on the 1st edition OS sheet 259. This shows a large sub-circular mill pond with irregular plan mill to its north, probably in the present mill yard although southern wall of current sheds may represent part of this mill (a blocked arched opening was noted in this façade). The two storey cottages are shown in 1850. By the 1894 the mill has expanded: the two storey warehouse and a weaving shed had been built, this is the wooden trussed shed observed on site. A group of buildings including the boiler and engine house and processing spaces has also been erected to the offices/cottage (plans of these were viewed on documents held on site). The water powered mill is still shown. Extensive new sheds and infill development were subsequently added to the west over the former mill pond by 1948 (although documentary evidence would suggest 1930s) and between warehouse and late 19th-century sheds. Documentary evidence held on site show a major period of refitting during the early 20th century. Little original fabric or evidence of power transmission was noted although fragments of the early water powered mill may survive below ground and in the northern wall of the later (20th century) shed. The later horizontal engine house and basement (mill pond) was not entered (Hunter, 2010).
Field Visit: Hill Top Fold, Slaithwaite	SE 0792 1427	EWY3613	Low	Colum Giles visited the building as part of the WYAS/RCHME Rural Houses Survey.
Field Visit: Manor House, Slaithwaite	SE 0777 1399	EWY3614	Low	Colum Giles visited the house in 1979 as part of the WYAS/RCHME Rural Houses Survey.
Field Visit: 11 Nabbs Lane and Cruck Cottage, Slaithwaite	SE 0773 1401	EWY3616	Low	-

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
Field Visit: Tiding Field Farm, Slaithwaite	SE 0686 1488	EWY4960	Low	This farmhouse was visited by Colum Giles in 1981 as part of the WYAS/RCHME Rural Houses Survey.
Excavations in 1987 and 1988 of Proposed Line of Roman Road 712, Upper Holme, Slaithwaite	SE 0670 1374	EWY5525	Low	An archaeological investigation of the proposed route was undertaken at Upper Holme between 1987 and 1988 by the Huddersfield and District Archaeological Society. The trial trenching in 1987 revealed the presence of a substantial road (exact location of 1987 section uncertain). [Bonwell Spenceives a grid ref on SE06721379 for the 1987 trench in notes titled excavations on the Marsden Moor estate]. The full excavation was undertaken in the summer of 1988 (around SE 06707 13749). The excavation revealed road material in the form of cobbles which appeared 23cm below the modern ground surface. Below the cobbles was a distinct and discrete layer of small flat stones. This layer was supported by three bands of equivalent material and below this was a layer of shale. This material did not appear natural to the location, possibly imported from nearby beds. The centre of the road was represented by a line of stones pitched almost vertically forming a central 'spine'. A small ditch was located on the northern aspect at the edge of the road. No ditch was present at the southern side, possibly due to the natural slope of the land. Kerb stones were present in this location however. The road was, according to the Huddersfield & District Archaeology Society, a 'beautifully constructed road almost 7m in width and in a perfect state of preservation' (Huddersfield & District Archaeology Society. 2008. 'The Romans Came This Way'. pp21-24).

Excavation in 1989 of Roman Road north of Clough House, Slaithwaite	SE 0670 1443	EWY7056	Low	There is multiple evidence of a road at Clough House, Slaithwaite. To the south of Merry Dale Clough brook is a distinct linear earthwork with an apparent agger runs down the valley in a north-west/south-east alignment for c.140m parallel to the west side of North Lane, Slaithwaite (from SE 06801 14169 to SE 06710 14272 and possibly beyond). The agger appears to be at least as wide as North Lane (see MWY5127, PRN 7136). An archaeological assessment of the road's proposed crossing point of the brook at Merrydale Clough was made by the Huddersfield and District Archaeological Society in 1989 (at SE 06617 14341). An area of stream bed adjacent to the present bridge was identified as containing vertically pitched stones which formed an apparent road surface (Huddersfield & District Archaeology Society. 2008. 'The Romans Came This Way' p27). An excavation was undertaken by the society in the field between Clough House and Wilberlee in 1989 [exact location not provided in text, but marked on a map by Brian Spence in 1994]. Two clearly defined road surfaces of flat stones and rubble running side-by-side, both with north-south alignments were identified. One was well constructed and was around 3.5m wide. The other was not so well made and was c.7m wide. The 2008 publication by the Huddersfield & District Archaeology Society, 'The Romans Came This Way', contains excavation photographs and a description of the excavation/survey (pp27-28). The above features provide physical evidence of a former route-way and are positioned in a logical alignment with other features on the proposed alternate route of Roman Road 712. They have not been confirmed as Roman in date however. Features 1.3km to the north-east at Moorside Edge (SE 07620 15420) and 0.7km to the south at Upper Holme (SE 06707 13749) provide stronger evidence, either as a visible agger or through excavation (see MWY3614, PRN 4926). An alternate route to Roman Road 712 as proposed by Huddersfield and District Archaeological Society in 2012. The route connects the Roman forts of Castleshaw (in Lancs.) and Slack (MWY46, PRN 61). The route passes to the south of Castleshaw fort running SW/NE. Heading north-east the route is demonstrated by visible agger and ditches before turning right and heading east at Brown Rough. The road crosses 'Thieves Clough' which is evidenced by excavation. To the south of Pule Hill, the road passes east to north onto Pule Bents by Worlow which is again evidenced by excavations (see EWY5970, PRN 2558). Once at Marsden the route is speculated as passing in one of two ways forking at Manor House Farm. The speculated routes of the road join again south of Slaithwaite Hall where there is the contemporary railway line. Passing north-east, yet to the south of Booth Bank the road passes the site of a Roman Milestone which was found in 1587. The road then heads North toward Wilberlee passing through Upper Holme and

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
				then Clough House Bridge; this route is evidenced by excavation (MWY2627, PRN 3543). The road turns right at Wilberlee and continues north-east, bending round to the left heading north towards Waller Clough. The route is evidenced by a series of excavations at West Top, Nursery Nook, Moorside Edge, Bunkers Hill, and Waller Clough (MWY3614, PRN 4926). Heading North the route passes to the West of Wholestone Moor where its is evidenced by excavations. However there are speculated links between the excavations due to the deviated nature of the route at this point. Continuing north the route is speculated until at Springhead Farm due to modern construction of the M62 Motorway. Agger in nearby gardens demonstrate the present of the Roman Road from this point heading north-east to the north of Slack Fort (MWY2597, PRN 3512). The route then follows a previously determined Roman road route across Lindley Moor as evidenced by excavations and visible agger (MWY2598 and MWY2628, PRN 3513 & PRN 3544). The route is speculated to pass directly through Ainley Top. The route is then continued on the East side of Ainley Top as demonstrated by Lidar mapping (Huddersfield & District Archaeology Society. 2008. 'The Romans Came This Way').

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
Archaeological Survey in 2005, Colne Vally Iron Field Gates Project	SE 0680 1320	EWY941		Archaeological Services (WYAS) was commissioned by the Colne Project to carry out a synthesis and analysis of information gathered by local volunteers during a data collection exercise of surveying iron field gates in an area between Slaithwaite and Marsden in 2005. Iron field gates are a common feature of the Colne Valley but little is known about their date of manufacture, appearing probably during the 18th and 19th century. Although not unique, the presence of such a large number in a relatively small area, together with their survival and continued use, has meant that these objects have become an integral and recognisable part of the valley's farming heritage (Archaeological Services (WYAS) on behalf of River Colne Project. 2005. 'Colne Valley Iron Field Gates Project' in five volumes). The survey was carried out in a systematic manner in a study area which was located in the Upper Colne Valley on either side of the River Colne in an area between, and including, Marsden and Slaithwaite (SE 03203 12163 to SE 08907 14509 from north to south with the River Colne forming the centre line of a 750m diameter buffer zone). The location point given in this record roughly represents the centre of the study area. The principal aim of the project was to allow the form, location and condition of the iron field gates within the area to be known and studied leading to the generation of a comprehensive typology, which would hopefully provide the scope for further research. The data collected enabled the establishment of nine basic types which could be related to form of construction and decoration with the goal of linking the type to specific location, land owner and manufacturer. The report was accompanied by a gazetteer (in four volumes) which listed all the gates identified with a brief description and photographs where possible. ASWYAS on behalf of River Colne Project, 2005. 'Colne Valley Iron Field Gates Project'

Listed Buildings

Name	Grid Ref	Grade	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
PICKLE TOP AND BARN	SE 07487 14559	II		1034368	Medium	Late C18. Formerly 2 cottages and barn.
22,24 AND 26, LONGLANDS ROAD (See details for further address information)	SE 07338 14253	II		1216782	Medium	Late Cl8.
LOWER WOOD FARM AND BARN	SE 07309 13430	II		1216837	Medium	Late C18. Formerly farm cottages and barn at 90°.
1388-1398, MANCHESTER ROAD	SE 08160 13894	II		1217227	Medium	1825 (datestone). Terrace.
WESLEYAN METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL	SE 08222 13889	II		1217285	Medium	1878. Sunday School.
SCHOOL TERRACE	SE 07925 13752	II		1217622	Medium	1825 (datestone). Terrace of 3.
Nos. 2 and 3, MOOR SIDE LANE	SE 07010 15050	II		1221375	Medium	Late C18. Date stone No. 3 reads AD 1777. Part of terrace.
6 AND 8, NEW HOUSE	SE 07626 13322	II		1221738	Medium	1741 (from deeds). House now divided, part of group.
LAWSONS FUNERAL PARLOUR	SE 07860 13963	II		1221740	Medium	OLD BANK Slaithwaite 13/347 Lawsons Funeral Parlour II Early C18 origin, largely built, 1842 in vernacular revival style. Formerly Slaithwaite Free School, now funeral parlour.

Name	Grid Ref	Grade	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
12, ROTCHER	SE 07258 13754	II		1223632	Medium	Early to mid C19. House, part of group.
14, ROTCHER	SE 07252 13740	II		1223633	Medium	Late C18, early C19. Detached house.
UPPER ROCHER FARM	SE 07240 13751	II		1223665	Medium	GV II Mid to late C18. Former farmhouse.
SLAITHWAITE VIADUCT	SE 07721 14054	II		1224049	Medium	Built in two halves, c.1845 and c.1886. Date on arch keystone: WS 1886. Railway viaduct.
TIDING FIELD FARMHOUSE AND BARN	SE 06865 14880	II		1224320	Medium	1783 (datestone on south elevation). Barn early C19. House with barn at 90°.
6, YEW TREE	SE 07692 13357	II		1225129	Medium	Early to mid C19. With recent alterations. House, part of terrace.
BANK GATE MILL	SE 07616 14169	II		1231005	Medium	Mid C19. Mill.
BARN ADJACENT TO NUMBER 5	SE 07429 13925	II		1231228	Medium	C18 barn.
15-16, BLAKESTONES	SE 07395 13872	II		1231230	Medium	Late C18. Handed pair of cottages.
2, BLAKESTONES	SE 07436 13912	II		1231294	Medium	Early to mid C19.
BRITANNIA MILLS CHIMNEY	SE 08012 13886	II		1231502	Medium	Mid C19. Mill chimney.
IVY MOUNT	SE 07799 14059	II		1233455	Medium	Late C18.

Name	Grid Ref	Grade	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
MANOR HOUSE	SE 07775 13991	II*		1233457	High	Late C16 with later additions. Manor House.
LOCK UP TO WEST OF MANOR HOUSE	SE 07758 13995	II		1233459	Medium	1831. Single cell building.
SUNDIAL TO SOUTH MANOR HOUSE	SE 07768 13980	II		1233460	Medium	Circa 1600. 5ft high Cylindrical millstone grit pedestal known as the 'Dial Stone' was found locally in 1587. Erected by John Kaye as sundial. Brass dial and gnomon.
CHURCH OF SAINT JAMES	SE 07856 14022	II		1233461	Medium	1796. Classical church. Later chancel. Tower and side porches added 1890.
CLOUGH HOUSE	SE 06707 14409	II		1233463	Medium	Early to mid C19. Part of row.
CLOUGH HOUSE	SE 06713 14411	II		1233563	Medium	Early to mid C19. Part of row.
SHOULDER OF MUTTON	SE 07891 13987	II		1233564	Medium	Late C18/early C19.
CLOUGH HOUSE	SE 06684 14387	II		1233713	Medium	Late C18. One of pair.
FOLLINGWORTH	SE 06465 14168	II		1233899	Medium	Late C18. Detached cottage.
PICKLE TOP AND BARN	SE 07928 14279	II		1233988	Medium	Early C19. Terrace of cottages and barn.
16, HILL TOP FOLD	SE 07928 14279	II		1234137	Medium	Farmer yeoman house. Dated 1685, altered.

Name	Grid Ref	Grade	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
1-3, HOLME LANE	SE 06991 14007	II		1234140	Medium	Early to mid C19. Three dwellings in row.
14-15, HOLME LANE	SE 06943 13960	II		1234141	Medium	No 14 late C18. No 15 early C19. Two houses.
22-23, HOLME LANE	SE 06797 13962	II		1234142	Medium	Late C18. Two houses.
26-29, HOLME LANE	SE 06794 13999	II		1234143	Medium	Mid C18. Row of cottages.
TWO GATES	SE 07230 14070	II		1234375	Medium	No 3 late C18. No 4 early C19. Two houses.
BARN ADJOINING NUMBER 14	SE 06941 13970	II		1234404	Medium	C17. Barn.
HUDDERSFIELD NARROW CANAL; BRIDGE AT OLD BANK	SE 07836 13934	II		1234424	Medium	1794-8. Engineer probably Benjamin Outram. Single span stone arched bridge.
HUDDERSFIELD NARROW CANAL; SHAW CARR WOOD BRIDGE	SE 06905 13380	II		1234613	Medium	1794-8. Engineer probably Benjamin Outram. Hammer dressed stone. Single span arched bridge. String course forms base to parapets with rounded copings. Setted top. Towpath under, corbelling at corners. Overflow to north.
6-10, LEWISHAM ROAD	SE 08003 14061	II		1234959	Medium	1853 (datestone). Three houses in vernacular revival styles.
20-24, LEWISHAM ROAD	SE 07954 14043	II		1235063	Medium	Circa 1850. 3 dwellings end of terrace.

Name	Grid Ref	Grade	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
ING HEAD	SE 07076 14383	II		1251992	Medium	Pair of houses. 1739 and 1784 (datestones) but predominately mid C19.
25, HOLME LANE	SE 06782 13981	II		1252032	Medium	House with attached outbuilding, now part of house. c1800 with earlier origins.
8, ROYD STREET	SE 07902 14221	II		1267172	Medium	Mid C19. End terrace in vernacular revival style.
135, ROYD STREET	SE 07557 14256	II		1267176	Medium	Early to mid C19, (possibly rebuilt). House, part of group.
LOWER ROTCHER AND ADJOINING BARN	SE 07467 13813	II		1267184	Medium	Late C18. Cottage, house and barn.
129-133, ROYD STREET	SE 07572 14265	II		1267185	Medium	Early C19 (with late C19 to early C20 alterations).
10, ROTCHER	SE 07250 13754	II		1267223	Medium	Early to mid C19. House, part of group.
1-2, NEW HOUSE	SE 07660 13314	II		1274991	Medium	Mid C19. Detached house in vernacular revival style.
9-10, NEW HOUSE	SE 07616 13315	II		1274992	Medium	Late C18 to early C19. (No 9 slightly later). Pair of weavers houses.
11, NABBS LANE	SE 07724 14019	II		1275083	Medium	Early to mid C19. Manufacturing/dwelling.
17 AND 19, NABBS LANE	SE 07706 14013	II		1275176	Medium	Early to mid C19. Formerly, handed pair.

Name	Grid Ref	Grade	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
5 MILES POST	SE 07522 13613	II		1275353	Medium	Late C19. Cast iron plate fixed to stone post with rounded top. Plate has inscription: WAKEFIELD & AUSTERLANDS ROAD SLAITHWAITE OLDHAM 12½ MILES HUDDERSFIELD 5 MILES In small letters is inscription: BRAYSHAW & BOOTH MAKERS LIVERSEDGE
FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	SE 08201 13880	II		1275511	Medium	1839. Altered. Former chapel, now dwellings.
GATES AND GATE PIERS TO CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH	SE 08194 13892	II		1275512	Medium	Circa 1839. Gatepiers and gates. 2 squared ashlar gate piers with large moulded caps. Decorative iron gates.
LINGARDS MISSION CHURCH	SE 07222 13169	II		1275735	Medium	1851 (datestone). Hammer dressed stone.
LOWER WOOD FARM	SE 07396 13487	II		1275736	Medium	1767 (datestone). Farm terrace and barn.
2 AND 4, LEWISHAM ROAD	SE 08026 14070	II		1275875	Medium	Mid C19. Handed pair of houses in vernacular revival style.
HUDDERSFIELD NARROW CANAL; 5 MILES POST ADJACENT TO EMPIRE WORKS	SE 07665 13867	II		1276034	Medium	Circa 1800. 5 mile post. Square section with round face and inscription: 5 MILES
13-19, HILL TOP ROAD	SE 07963 14235	II		1276158	Medium	Late C18. Terrace, part of longer row.

Name	Grid Ref	Grade	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHAPEL WITH RAILINGS, GATES AND GATEPIERS	SE 08138 13809	II		1276160	Medium	1816 (with enlargement in 1886).
FOLLINGWORTH	SE 06436 14184	II		1276339	Medium	Late C18. Terrace of cottages.
NUMBER 5 AND BARN OFF LOWER HOLME LANE	SE 06411 14189	II		1276340	Medium	C18. Barn with part to east separated to form dwellings, at later date (C19).
46, CARR LANE	SE 08093 14184	II		1277442	Medium	Early C19.
5, YEW TREE	SE 07702 13363	II		1366028	Medium	C18. Very altered. Cottage (part of terrace).

7 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

Proposed work

The proposed project aims to:

- enhance the condition grade of the existing tunnel downstream of the second drop shaft and improve its ability to withstand high velocity flows which may be experienced during flood events;
- install resin fixed eye bolts to allow ongoing modelling of the tunnel using an extensometer; and,
- undertake physical modelling of the existing spillway arrangement to allow for the deficiencies listed in the 2022 flood study report to be considered further, with potential high-level solutions being evaluated

Recorded heritage assets

The WYHER records no known designated or non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The potential for previously unrecorded finds or features has been informed by an assessment of historic mapping, LiDAR and aerial photography sources. The available evidence suggests that there is a low potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains of significance predating the reservoir.

There are 65 of Grade II listed buildings and a single Grade II* listed building within the study area, most of the which date to the 18th century and would have been contemporary with the reservoir for most of their existence. Modification to the existing tunnel with have no impact on them or their setting.

Impact

Slaithwaite reservoir has been a significant feature in the local landscape for over 200 years. Its ability to supply the canal played an important part in Slaithwaite's local economy in the 19th century and as such contributes to the distinct identity of the Kirklees area. More recent 20th-century developments have also formed around the reservoir where it provides a visual focal point as well as a valuable recreational asset for walkers.

The reservoir and its infrastructure have undergone significant repairs from almost immediately after its completion through to the present day. Some of the more recent repairs and modifications to both the outlet tunnel and the mill race have been completed in unsympathetic materials including concrete which could be considered to be detrimental to the reservoirs' historic value. Future repairs, such as those proposed, should be considerate to both the historic value of the reservoir noted above as well as the historic fabric of the structure which contributes to the distinctive local landscape.

Potential sub-surface remains

The reservoir was built using a conventional earth dam with a clay core, but otherwise the actual construction methods are unknown. Historical sources from the late 18th and early 19th century have also shown that the reservoir suffered serious problems with leakage in its early history and there were several significant repairs undertaken on the dam to prevent collapse and the construction of a new tunnel in the mid-19th century along with the filling in of the previous tunnel. It is likely given the extensive repairs that at least some of the construction may be unorthodox or substandard, which Schofield (1981) attributes to either a lack of expertise, experience or suitable plant. Subsurface work on the site may reveal some of these original construction methods and add to our knowledge of how the reservoir was built and possibly why it required such extensive repairs in its early history.

The only sub-surface archaeological investigations within the study area have been on the proposed line of the Roman road, running approximately northeast to southwest to the west of the reservoir. Based on the projected line of the road by the Huddersfield and District Society, the road is to the west of the reservoir, with its closest point being beyond the site of the former Clough House mill complex of buildings. The presence of the road may be indicative of other Roman remains, such as settlements, field systems or funerary monuments which were commonly cited adjacent to roads. It is highly unlikely that if any of these potential archaeological remains extended below the current reservoir, they would have survived its construction, given the depth of the reservoir compared to the relatively shallow depth that the Roman road was encountered (approximately 0.30m) below the existing ground surface.

Prehistoric flint artefacts have been recovered from the vicinity of the reservoir, these demonstrate background activity dating to that period, but no definite locations for this can be established, mostly due to the inaccuracy of the recording when the artefacts were found. Typically prehistoric activity in the region is found in river valleys, which would make the site suitable, although given the extent of the reservoir their survival is unlikely.

8 Conclusion

Slaithwaite reservoir was constructed in the late 18th century to help regulate the supply of water to the Huddersfield (narrow) Canal. The reservoir dam and outlet tunnel have undergone substantial repairs and modification from its initial construction largely due to significant leakage and storm damage in its early history.

The archaeological desk-based assessment has established that there is a low potential for archaeological remains predating the reservoir to exist within the site based on the likely disturbance from its construction however remains associated with the reservoirs early development may be encountered.

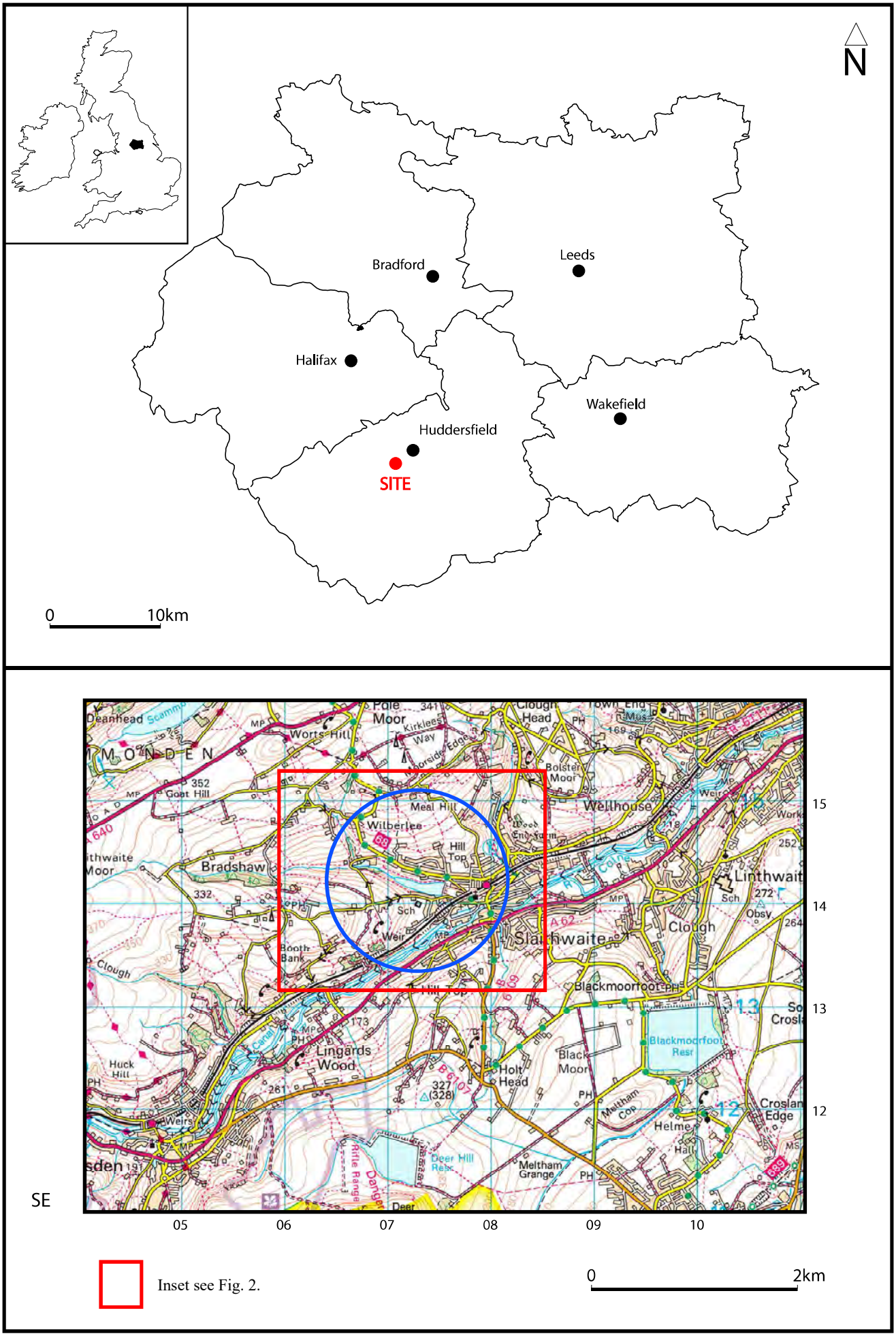

Fig. 1. Site location

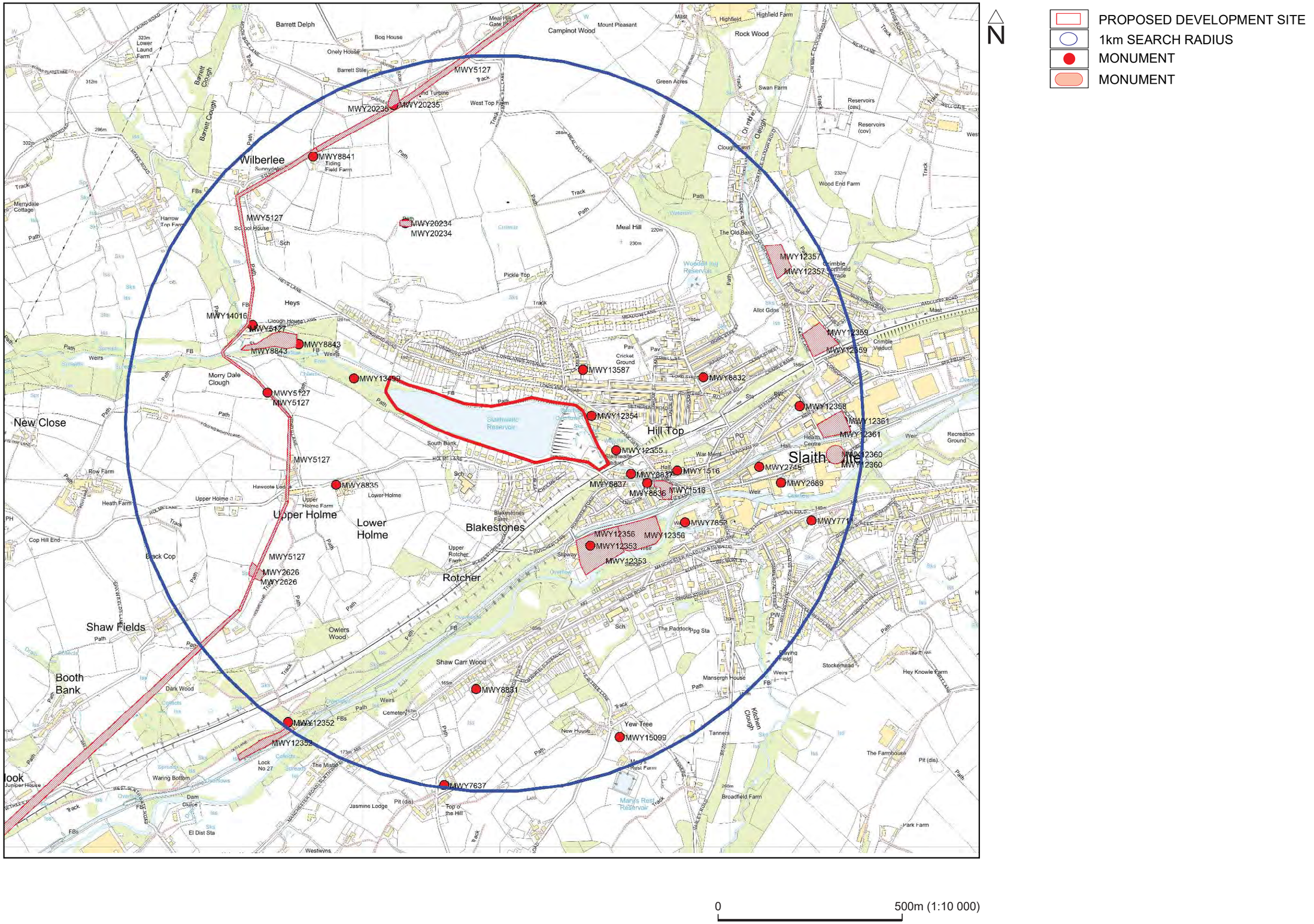

Fig. 2. Plan showing the site, the study area boundary and monuments

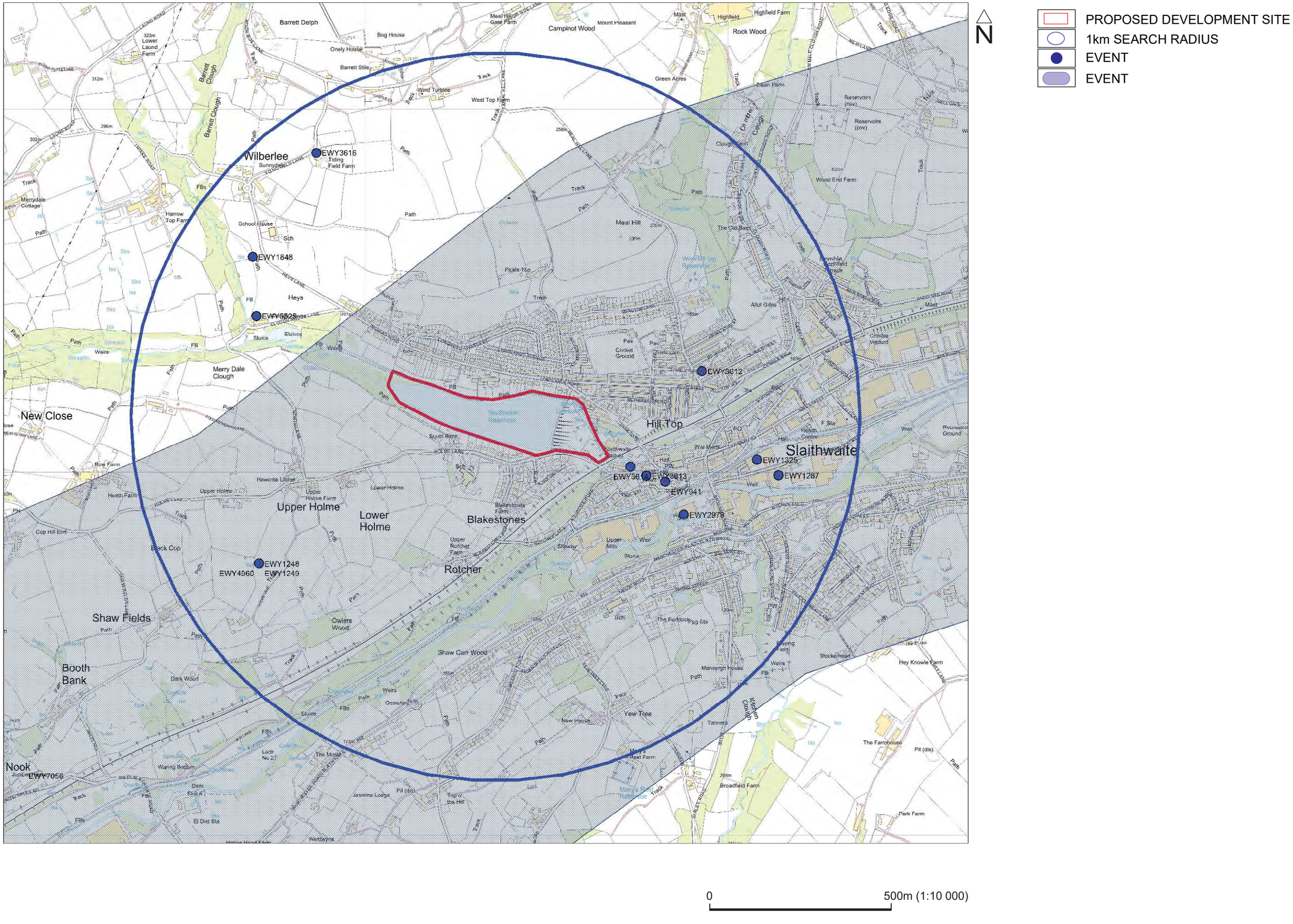

Fig. 3. Plan showing the site, the study area boundary and events

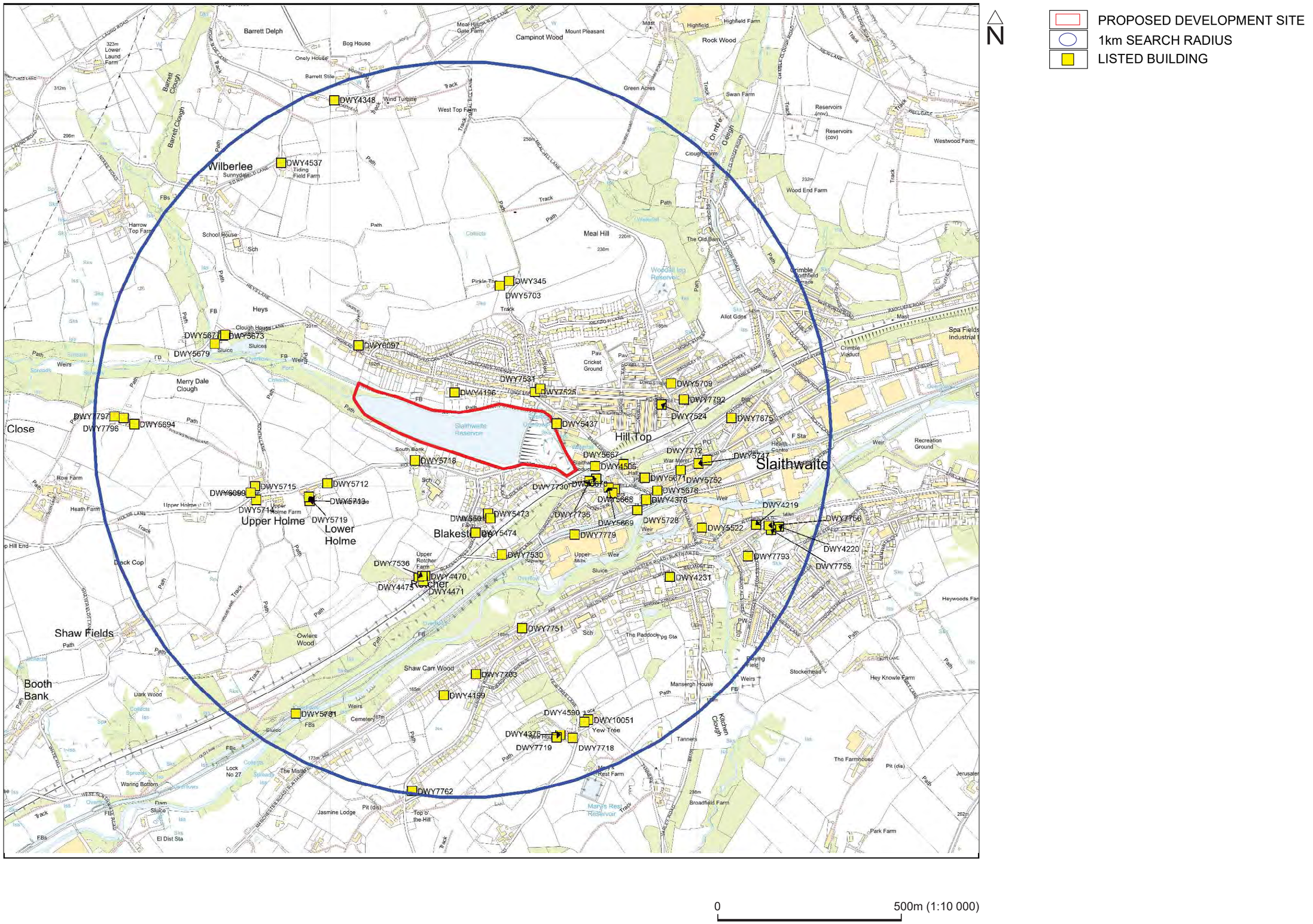

Fig. 4. Plan showing the site, the study area boundary and listed buildings

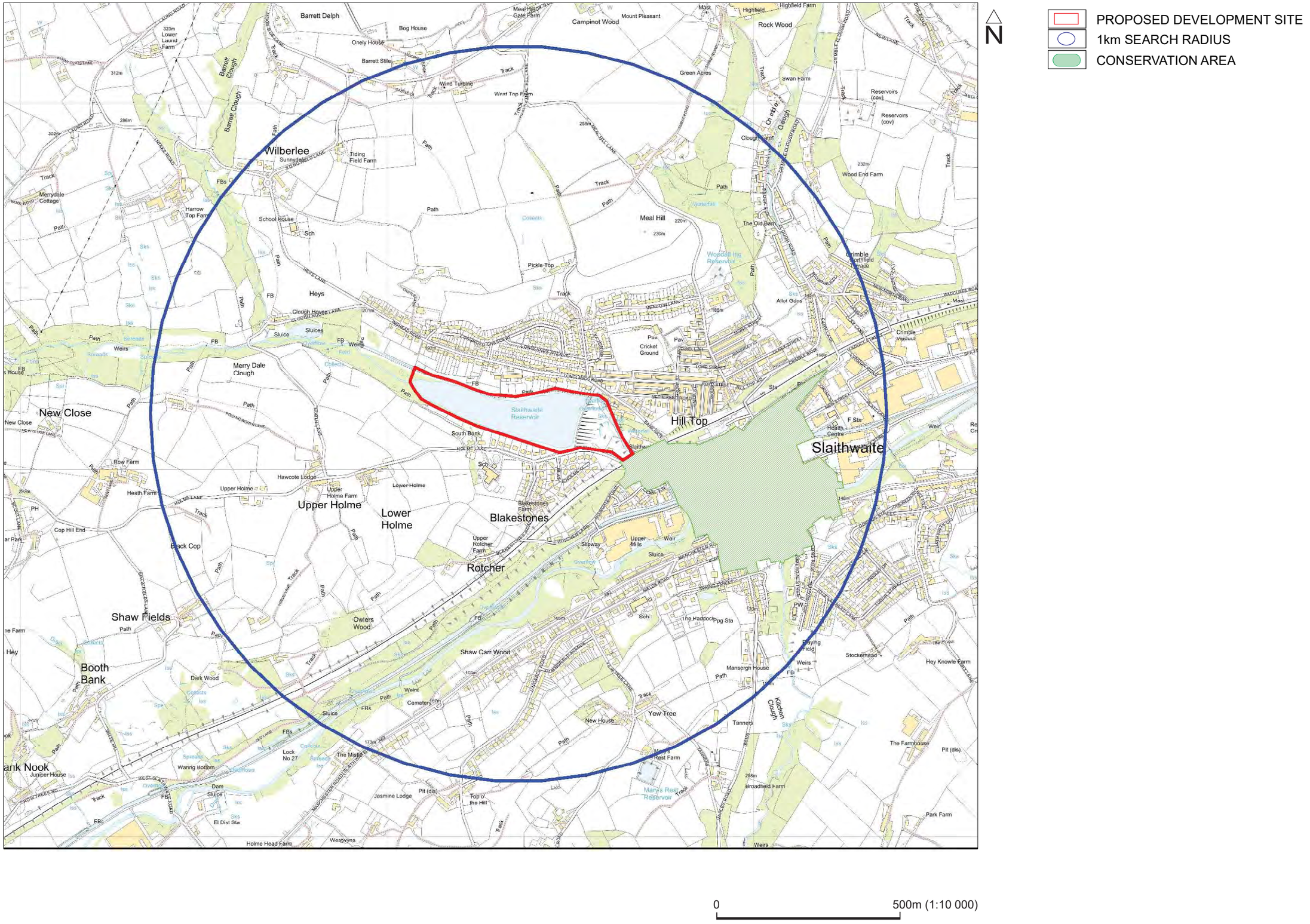

Fig. 5. Plan showing the site, the study area boundary and conservation area

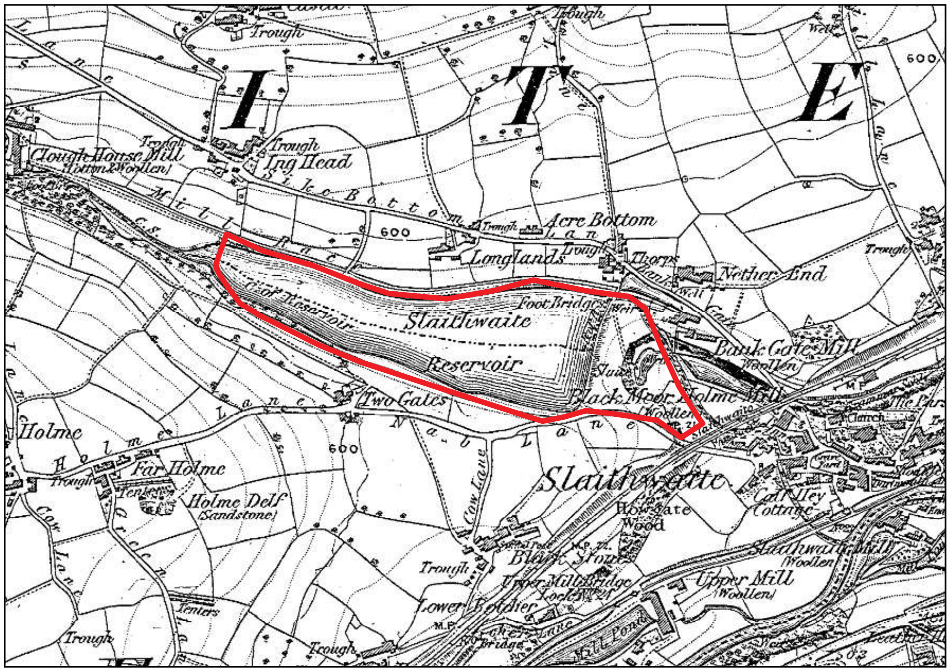

Fig. 6. An extract from the OS map of 1854, showing the site (not to scale)

Fig. 7. Detail of a LNWR map showing the head of Slaithwaite Reservoir with its associated waterworks. The base map is undated, but the presence of the two single track rail lines, suggests circa 1870. The annotations in red are later additions (not to scale)

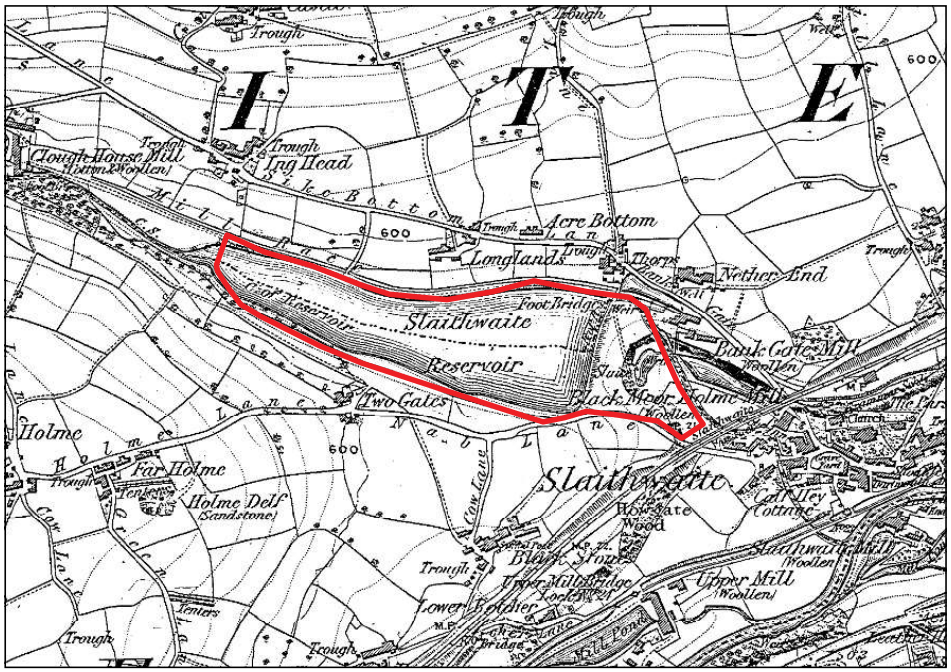

Fig. 8. An extract from the OS map of 1854, showing the site (not to scale)

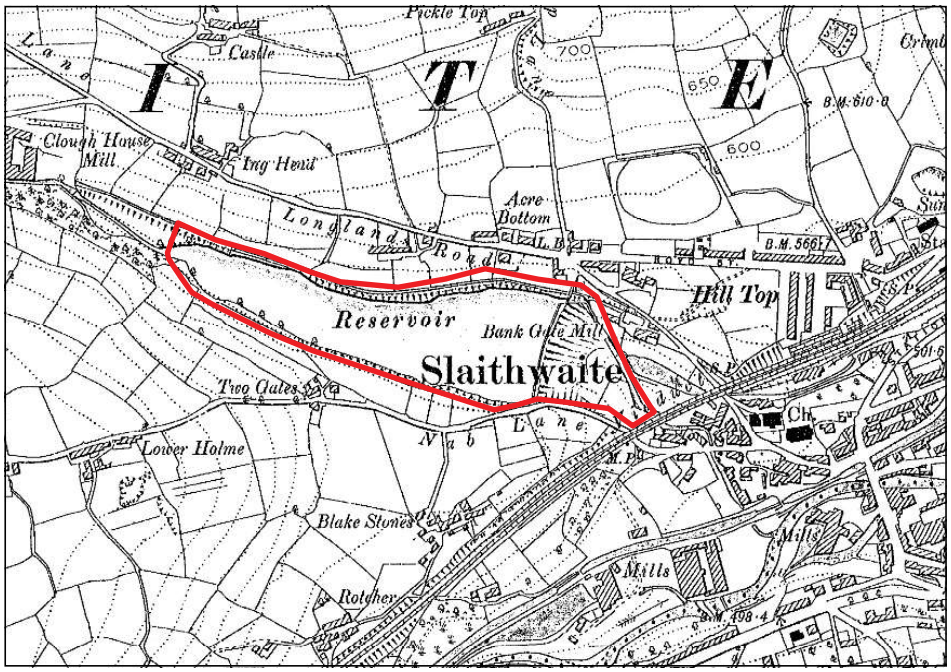

Fig. 9. An extract from the OS map of 1894, showing the site (not to scale)

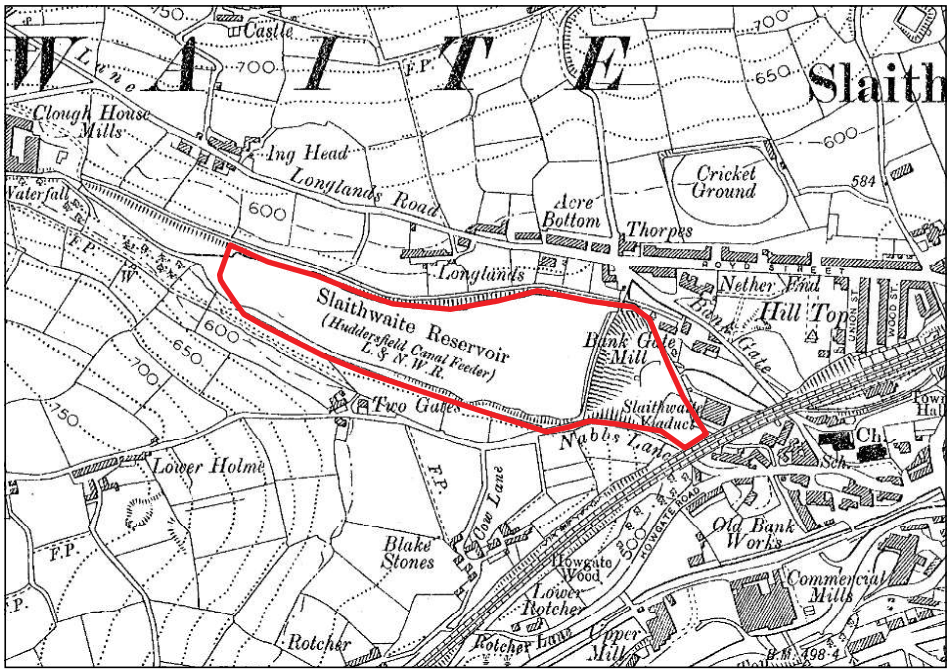

Fig. 10. An extract from the OS map of 1904, showing the site (not to scale)

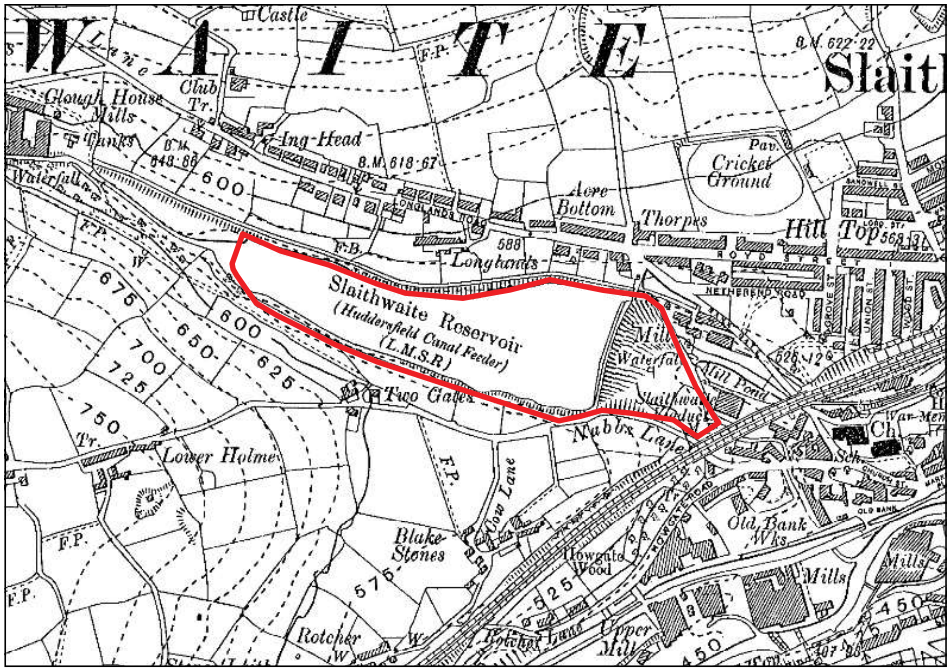

Fig. 11. An extract from the OS map of 1930, showing the site (not to scale)

Fig. 12. An aerial photograph of the site taken during 2003

Fig. 13. LiDAR imagery of the site

Plate 1. View of reservoir with Clough Mills in background, unknown date (Source: Huddersfield Exposed)

Plate 2. General view of reservoir, looking west

Plate 3. View of banked slope, looking northeast

Plate 4. View of exposed stonework on the banked slope, looking south

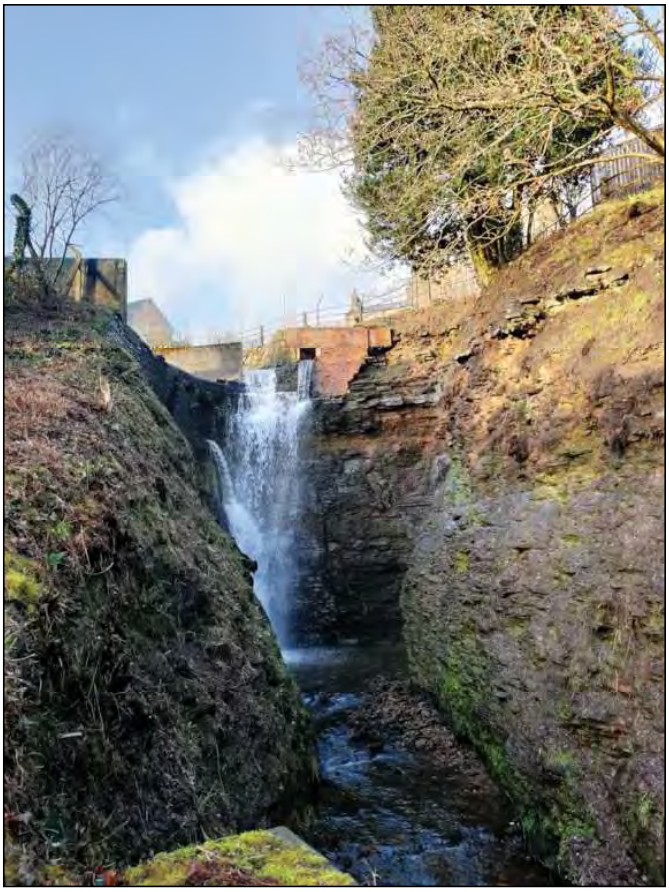

Plate 5. View of rock cut discharge from culvert, looking north

Plate 6. View of top of drop shaft into arched tunnel, looking east

Plate 7. View of arched tunnel exterior with reinforced concrete channel above, looking northwest

Plate 8. View of arched tunnel interior, looking west

Plate 9. View of arched tunnel interior showing deterioration of stonework

Plate 10. View of mill race, looking east

Plate 11. View of mill race northern wall, looking north

Plate 12. View of mill race, looking southeast

Plate 13. View of mill pond at western end of site, looking southwest

Plate 14. Remains of former structures in woodland to the west of reservoir

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