

**LAND SOUTH OF BARNSLEY ROAD
UPPER CUMBERWORTH
KIRKLEES**



Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

North Star Archaeology

For Vivly Living

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NGR SE 21000 08563

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Abstract

This report has been produced to assess land to the south of Barnsley Road, in Upper Cumberworth; it contains the results of cartographic, archaeological and documentary research into the site, undertaken by Karolina Siara and Ric Buckle of North Star Archaeology on behalf of Vivly Living. The site does not lie within any Conservation Areas, there are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Registered Battlefields or parks and Gardens within the site. West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAS) has recommended an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform the planning process as to the potential impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resources. Vivly Living commissioned North Star Archaeology to prepare the desk-based assessment, which was carried out in January 2026. In accordance with government policy (the National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

The study area for the desk-based assessment comprises 500m area surrounding the proposed development area. The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

In total, six heritage assets have been identified within the wider study area and no within the boundary of the development site. Three of the sites were Grade II listed.

*There are no prehistoric or Roman sites within the study area. One of the sites is possibly Medieval in date (**site 06**), remains of a possible medieval or later water mill and water management features.*

The remaining gazetteer sites are Post–Medieval in date, associated with the development of the Upper Cumberworth village.

This desk-based assessment has established that there is potential for archaeological remains associated with site 06 to be present within the development area. It is therefore considered that the proposed development has the potential to impact upon any known and, as yet, unknown archaeological remains present within the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Star Archaeology would like to thank Vivly Living for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Ms Rhona Finlayson from West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Services for her assistance with this project. The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Richard Buckle and Karolina Siara, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Vivly Living has proposed a residential development of 123 homes upon a site to the south of Barnsley Road, Upper Cumberworth, in the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees, West Yorkshire.

1.1.2 The development comprises the erection of 123 homes as well as construction of internal roads and the installation of services. The development will inevitably necessitate considerable earth-moving works that could potentially damage or destroy any buried archaeological remains within the boundary of the site. The West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory service WYAAS has recommended an archaeological desk-based assessment to

inform the planning process as to the potential impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource. Vivly Living has commissioned North Star Archaeology to undertake the required work, which was carried out in January 2026.

- 1.1.3 In accordance with government policy (the National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site. The study area for the desk-based assessment comprises a 500 metre search area surrounding the proposed development area. The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) in Leeds.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. It conforms to the Standard and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA, 2020).

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The application site is located to the southeast of the village of Upper Cumberworth in the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees, West Yorkshire. It is centred at UK National Grid Reference (SE 21000 08563). The site is an agricultural field bounded to the north by the A635 Barnsley Road and adjacent properties, to the northwest by dwellings along Carr Hill Road, to the southeast by an access road and to the southwest by Park Lane. Existing farmhouse buildings of Lane Head Farm stand to the west of the site fronting Park Lane, with private residential properties backing onto the site at the northwest corner. Southern boundary is formed by established woodland.
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey GeoIndex states that the geology comprises Grenoside Sandstone-Sandstone. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river or estuary. No superficial deposits have been recorded (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/default.aspx>).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 In December 2024 the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (HCLG) issued the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DLUHC, 2024). Chapter 16 of this document sets out policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

Section 16 of the revised NPPF entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development.
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment.
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- Recognition of the value that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
-

2.1.2 Paragraph 207 of the NPPF states:

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

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 LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

2.2.1 In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority is Kirklees Council who take archaeological advice from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS).

2.2.2 Kirklees Council is bound by policies from the Local Plan adopted 2019, specifically 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;

**Heritage assets are designed as a building, monument, site, place, structure, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets identified in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, including local assets.*

2.3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.3.1 The aim of the desk-based assessment is not only to give consideration to the potential for archaeological remains on the development site, but also to put the site into its archaeological and historical context. All statutory and non-statutory sites qithi 500m radius

of the development site were identified and collated into a gazetteer (Section 4). The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps of the study area, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. A 500 m area from the centre of the site was set in order to create a manageable dataset to characterise any buried archaeology. This radius is not a set boundary and any relevant information from beyond this will be included in this assessment. The study has focused on the proposed development area, although information from the immediate environs has been summarised in order to place the results of the assessment into context. The results were analysed using the set of criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument (DCMS 2010).

2.3.2 The following guidance was consulted:

- Standards and guidance for historic environment desk based assessments (ClfA, 2020).
- Historic Environment Good Practice advice in Planning Note 1 (Historic England, 2015a).
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (Historic England, 2015b).
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) (Historic England, 2017a).
- 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, 2015c).

2.3.3 West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) holds records of archaeological sites within the county and is held as both paper and digital information (database and GIS combined). A record, including grid reference and description, was obtained for the various sites within the defined study area, which were then added to a gazetteer (Section 4).

2.3.4 Historic maps of the study area were analysed, including relevant Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. A search was also made for any relevant historical documentation. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted, and the results of this have been incorporated into the historical background (Section 3).

2.3.5 The heritage assets were identified from the following sources:

- The West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (CHH13397) and data on heritage assets held by Historic England (Historic England, 2024) were consulted. A 500 m radius centred on the site was selected (Figure 3, Figure 4).
- Examination of historic maps, aerial photographs and other historical images.
- Data from published and unpublished literature, available on line and from archival research. Research was undertaken by Karolina Siara of North Star Archaeology in December 2025

2.3.6 A site visit was undertaken by Karolina Siara on the 26th of January 2025.

2.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

2.4.1 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:

- The data from the HER and Historic England (2025) 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. The data at any given time is incomplete, new information is always coming to light, and consequently these pages are continually evolving.
- Documentary sources may be biased, inaccurate or difficult to interpret.
- The presence of buried archaeology is not always obvious during walk over surveys.
- Grid coordinates for heritage assets may be rounded to such an extent that the actual location of the asset can be difficult to locate.
- 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. 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.

2.5 AIMS OF THE ASSESSMENT

2.5.1 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.

2.5.2 The assessment seeks to address the following issues:

- To assess the potential for archaeology.
- To assess the significance of potential archaeology.
- To assess the condition of potential archaeology.
- To assess the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeology.

2.6 RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

2.6.1 This assessment has been guided by West Yorkshire Regional Research Framework. 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.

2.7 ARCHIVE

2.7.1 Copies of this desk-based assessment will be deposited with the Lancashire HER for reference purposes. An OASIS form will be completed within six months of the completion of the report

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

The timescales used in this report are as follows:

Table 1 Timescales used in this report

PERIOD	From	To
PREHISTORIC		
PALEOLITHIC	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 BC	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	1750 AD
INDUSTRIAL	1750	1910 AD

3.2 BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **PREHISTORY:** The existing record of Early Prehistoric sites in West Yorkshire documents a seemingly vast wealth of data. Several hundred records translate however into little real evidence for activities or lifestyles in the period since almost all artefacts are out of context. There are very few Palaeolithic sites in the HER record. Probable Palaeolithic finds in West Yorkshire are recorded from Washburn Foot, Farnley, Midgeley Moor and Windy Hill near Blackstone Edge. Mesolithic activity in West Yorkshire is better documented and include flint scatter discovered on Marsden Moor (NGR SE40104125). Evidence exists of earlier occupation in the area at Castle Hill, a small hilltop above Birdsedge that contains defensive works which might have been either a Roman or tribal look-out station. Some local historians claim that the ancient ridge above the Sovereign, known as 'Burnt Cumberworth' contained ancient furrows before they were destroyed by quarrying in the late 20th century.
- 3.2.2 No Prehistoric activity has been recorded within the site or the study area.
- 3.2.3 **ROMAN:** The nearest known Roman settlement of significant size is Slack Fort located to the west of Huddersfield. The ruins of the fort lay alongside the Pennine section of the Roman road from Deva Victrix (Chester) to Eboracum (York) are no longer visible. The fort may have been the Cambodunum mentioned as a station on this route in the Antonine Itinerary. Evidence exists of earlier occupation in the area at Castle Hill, a hilltop above Birdsedge that contains defensive works which might have been either a Roman or tribal look-out station.
- 3.2.4 No Roman activity has been recorded within the site or study area.
- 3.2.5 **EARLY MEDIEVAL:** HER holds a record of the Early Medieval origin. Some of the earliest documentary evidence of Upper and Lower Cumberworth is contained within the Domesday Survey of 1086. Cumberworth is a place name indicating possible personal name. Possibly has been derived from the element cumbra (which is derived from Cymry, the Britons' own name for themselves) and the Old English element word (enclosure.) Cumbra was adopted into English as a personal name, and it may be so used here, but the name was not a common one.
- 3.2.6 **MEDIEVAL:** Upper Cumberworth's earliest known settlement patterns are tied to the ancient parish of Silkstone within the Staincross Wapentake, a historical subdivision of the West Riding of Yorkshire dating back to at least the 11th century. The area formed part of a township that included both Upper and Lower Cumberworth, situated in the parishes of Silkstone and High Hoyland, both under the feudal Honour of Pontefract. The next discernable reference to settlement within Cumberworth revolves around the church. It is

not known exactly when Christianity arrived within the village, but it has been suggested that there was a chapel by the reign of Henry II (1154- 1189).

- 3.2.7 There is no evidence for medieval activity within the site. The possibility exists that the water management feature (HER MWY20313) recorded within the study area may be medieval. Stephen Woods, an area of ancient replanted woodland recorded as ancient rby Natural England (2004) abuts the southern boundary of the site. The woodlands, probably recorded as of medieval origin (HWY4637) were owned by the textile manufacturer Walter Norton of Rockwood House in the late 19th century. At this time it is thought that the woods were partially ornamentalised and the extant fishpond and island were built.
- 3.2.8 **POST MEDIEVAL:** Upper Cumberworth Conservation Area contains two buildings of post medieval origin: a 17th or early 18th century house in the village centre and a former laithe house of the 17th century origin in the heart of the village.
- 3.2.9 There is no evidence for post medieval activity within the site. The possibility exists that the water management feature HER number MWY20313 I the study area may be post-medieval. The listed buildings in the study area that form the nucleus of the village are post medieval in date.
- 3.2.10 **INDUSTRIAL:** A formal enclosure of Cumberworth took place in 1807 which was followed with further expansion and development of the village. The Church of St Nicholas was built on Cumberworth Lane. The tower was erected in the early 18th century, and the main body was constructed 1876 in its Gothic Revival style. The Methodists were also active within the Cumberworth area, and a church was erected in 1851 at Lower Cumberworth. In 1879 a Wesleyan Reform Church was also built within Upper Cumberworth.
- 3.2.11 **MODERN:** There is no evidence for modern activity mentioned in the HER within the site or study area.

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 Introduction: several cartographic sources were examined, as well as aerial photos available.
- 3.3.2 Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1854 shows the site as two large adjoined fields with a running along the boundary between them from Barnsley Road to Stephen Woods. The eastern field was named 'Lane Head' and was associated with the farm located at its eastern boundary. The map shows a large L-shaped farm building, probably a barn, extending into the development site.
- 3.3.3 Ordnance Survey 25" to one mile map of 1893 shows the barn building significantly reduced in size.

- 3.3.4 Further OS mapping demonstrate that the site remained unchanged.
- 3.3.5 No aerial photographs of the site were found in the Francis Frith collection, Cambridge air photos or BritainFromAbove.

3.4 PREVIOUS WORKS

- 3.4.1 No known archaeological works have previously been undertaken on the site. Within the study area an excavation was undertaken on the remains of a possible medieval or later water mill and water management features. The work involved surveying the banks, the study of possible comparative sites elsewhere in the country and the excavation of shallow trial trenches.

4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Bell pit or pond (cropmarks), Cumberworth
NGR	Centred SE 2072 0904 (50m by 50m)
HER No	MWY393
Designation	None
Site type	Monument
Period	Post Med
Sources	HER
Description	A circular feature visible as a cropmark on AP. The area is shown as woodland on 1st edition 6" map. Possibly a former pit shaft or a small bell pit or pond.
Assessment	The site is outwith the proposed development area and will not be impacted by it.

Site number	02
Site name	St Nicholas Church, Cumberworth
NGR	Centred SE 2113 0879 (92m by 72m)
HER No	MWY1139
Designation	Grade 2 listed
Site type	Structure
Period	Post Med
Sources	HER
Description	St Nicholas Church, Cumberworth, re-built in 1876 but was in existence by 1299 - Chartulary of St John of Pontefract. The church is built of finely dressed stone with ashlar dressings and has a welsh slate roof with gable copings.
Assessment	The site is outwith the proposed development area and will not be impacted by it.

Site number	03
Site name	Place name, Cumberworth
NGR	SE 2110 0880 (point)

HER No MWY1592
Designation None
Site type Monument
Period Early Medieval
Sources HER
Description Place name indicating possible personal name. Possibly derived from the element cumbra (which is derived from Cymry, the Britons' own name for themselves) and the Old English element word (enclosure.) Cumbra was adopted into English as a personal name, and it may be so used here, but the name was not a common one.
Assessment The site is outwith the proposed development area and will not be impacted by it.

Site number 04
Site name Church of England School
NGR SE 2100 0880 (point)
HER No MWY6133
Designation Grade 2 listed
Site type School
Period Post Med
Sources HER
Description A former National School is dated 1820, with later alterations. It is built of hammer-dressed stone with ashlar dressings, and has a hipped stone slate roof. It is a single storey high and originally had a symmetrical façade. There are four three-light gothic arched windows with intersecting tracery. A central oval is inscribed: NATIONAL SCHOOL 1820. A doorway lies within a recent brick porch to the left, and a recent window, probably a former doorway, lies to the right. Further to the right, there is a late 19th century gabled wing. There is also a recent single storey brick extension to the whole of the rear.
Assessment The site is outwith the proposed development area and will not be impacted by it.

Site number 05
Site name 2 Balk Lane and Attached Barn, Upper Cumberworth
NGR SE 2112 0885 (point)
HER No MWY11771
Designation Listed Building Grade 2
Site type Building
Period Post Med
Sources HER
Description 2 Balk Lane and Attached Barn, a laithe house of 17th century origin with late 18th century and late 19th century alterations and additions
Assessment The site is outwith the proposed development area and will not be impacted by it.

Site number 06
Site name Water mill in Stephens Wood
NGR Centred SE 2104 0840 (74m by 25m)
HER No MWY20313
Designation None
Site type Monument
Period Post Med

Sources	HER
Description	The remains of a medieval or later water mill and water management features were recorded by archaeological investigations carried out by the Upper Dearne Woodlands Group. The work involved surveying the banks, the study of possible comparative sites elsewhere in the country and the excavation of shallow trial trenches.
Assessment	The site is outwith the proposed development area and will not be impacted by it.

5 SITE VISIT

5.1 SITE CONDITIONS

- 5.1.1 The site visit was undertaken by Karolina Siara on 26 January 2025. Weather conditions were wet and cold at the time of the visit. Access to the site was restricted and observations were therefore made from the publicly accessible areas. The field contained a crop of livestock fodder, and three mature oak trees were present within the site boundary. The topography of the site was characterised by a pronounced southward slope.
- 5.1.2 The western boundary of the site was formed by Park Lane, delineated by a short stone wall with barbed wire fencing. The north-eastern boundary comprised a stone wall running parallel to Barnsley Road. The southern boundary was defined by woodland, while the south-eastern boundary consisted of a row of trees and an access road. A boundary between two fields extended from Barnsley Road towards the woodland. A short fragment of stone boundary wall was present in the northern part of the site, while the remainder of the boundary was visible as a path or track.



Plate 1 South-western boundary looking north



Plate 2 South-western boundary looking east



Plate 3 South-eastern boundary looking southeast



Plate 4 Northern boundary facing east



Plate 5 Boundary wall facing west



Plate 6 Northern boundary looking west

6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 A heritage asset is defined in the NPPF (DLUHC, 2024) as: *A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*
- 6.1.2 The significance of the heritage assets 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, 2017b).
- 6.1.3 The significance of an archaeological asset may not be fully determined until its nature and extent has been sufficiently tested through archaeological fieldwork.

6.2 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' (Annex 1; DCMS 2010). The sites previously listed (Section 4, above) were each considered using the criteria, with the results below.
- 6.2.2 **Period:** The early medieval place name could be considered significant due to the period. The remaining sites are post-medieval in date, associated either with the industrial activity **(01)** or the development of the village of Upper Cumberworth. No prehistoric or Roman sites have been discovered within the study area.
- 6.2.3 **Rarity: Sites (02), (04), (05)** can be considered significant on the basis of rarity due to their Grade II listed status. The remaining sites in the gazetteer are considered to be relatively common, both nationally and regionally.
- 6.2.4 **Group value:** The most represented period within the study area dates from the post-medieval/industrial period, numbering 5, with three of them being Grade II listed buildings. The majority of the post-medieval sites can be grouped into buildings associated the conservation area of Upper Cumberworth.
- 6.2.5 **Survival/Condition:** The proposed development area has been subjected to limited development, although the scale of which has not been ascertained archaeologically and therefore the impact upon any archaeological features is unknown.
- 6.2.6 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** any buried archaeological remains, should they be present and survive in-situ, are vulnerable to damage or destruction during any earth-moving works across the site.
- 6.2.7 **Diversity:** The sites included in the gazetteer predominantly represent the Post Medieval period and are mainly associated with the Upper Cumberworth village. None of the sites within the gazetteer is considered to be significant due to diversity.
- 6.2.8 **Potential:** Topography, background material and the relative proximity to other sites have been analysed in this instance to form an opinion on the potential of the site. There are no prehistoric sites within the study area although the lack of existing evidence does not eliminate the potential for new finds. The possible water mill **(site 05)** is located in close proximity to the site and its extent has not been archaeologically recognized. It is therefore considered that there is a moderate potential for evidence of medieval or post-medieval and modern activity to be present particularly within the southern and south-eastern and part of the site.

6.3 IMPORTANCE

- 6.3.1 Table 3 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for the cultural heritage and archaeology issues.
- 6.3.2 Using the criteria outlined in Table 3, each of the sites listed in the gazetteer has been assessed for importance as a site of archaeological interest. Sites **(02, 04, 05)** are considered to be of national importance, due to their either Scheduled Monument or Grade II listed status. Other sites are rated as being of regional/county importance, as they are or have the potential to be of county or regional interest.

Table 2 Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

Importance	Examples of Site Type
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Designated Heritage Assets) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade
Low Local	Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest

7 IMPACT

INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 Groundworks for any future development within the development site, including the reduction or other disturbance of ground levels, the digging of foundations and service trenches, have the potential for having a direct impact by damaging or destroying below-ground archaeological remains. For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that there will be major earth-moving works required by the development works, which will have a substantial impact on any buried remains.
- 7.1.2 The most probable form of archaeological features would be remains of medieval or post-medieval date associated with the water management system in Stephens Woods **(06)**. This heritage asset is not located within the development site, however its extent has not been fully recognized.

7.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.2.1 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity or importance of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during the future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale, of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate slight, or negligible.

Table 3 Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

Scale of impact D	Description
Substantial	Significant change in environmental factors; Complete destruction of the site or feature; Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Moderate	Significant change in environmental factors; Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting
Slight	Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting

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7.2.2 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 3) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 2) produces the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 4:

Table 4 Impact Significance Matrix

Importance	Scale of impact			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
National	Major	Major	Intermediate/	Neutral
Regional/County	Major	Major/ Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Regional/Borough	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local(low)	Intermediate/	Minor	Minor/Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

7.2.3. Following on from the above considerations, the significance of impact has been determined as substantial based on an assumption that there will be earthmoving works associated with the development. The results are summarised in Table 5.

7.2.4. Following on from the above considerations, the significance of impact has been determined as substantial based on an assumption that there will be earthmoving works associated with the development. The results are summarised in Table 5.

Table 5 Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development

Site number	Import Significance	Impact	Significance of Impact
01	Regional/County	Negligible	Neutral
02	National	Negligible	Neutral
03	Regional/County	Negligible	Neutral
04	National	Negligible	Neutral
05	National	Negligible	Neutral
06	Regional/County	Slight	Minor

8 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

8.1 PREVIOUS IMPACTS

8.1.1 The site has likely been historically an agricultural fields since the 17th/18th centuries onwards to present day.

8.2 PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT

8.2.1 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.

8.2.2 The proposed development is for the construction of private housing.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 POTENTIALLY IMPACTED ASSETS

- 9.1.1 There is evidence for possibly medieval or post medieval activity within the study area but not the site. Any features found may relate to water management features associated with the purported water mill in Stephen Wood.
- 9.1.2 The site has remained agricultural fields throughout the post medieval, industrial and modern periods. The site has the high potential for surviving deposits relating to field boundaries and agricultural activity.
- 9.1.3 Historic mapping show that with the exception of the loss of field boundaries, there has been no change to the site from the century through to present day.
- 9.1.4 The site visit identified no prominent archaeological features. All undulations are considered natural and in keeping with the surrounding landscape.

9.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 9.2.1 With regard to requirements for further archaeological investigation/mitigation it is necessary to state that no assets have been identified within the proposed development area, however this does not preclude the possibility of identifying new sites within it. The effect of the proposed development on potential archaeological remains will be a material consideration in determination of a submitted planning application. Whilst no over-riding constraints that would prohibit or significantly constrain development have been identified, the site is considered to have potential to contain archaeological remains. The requirement for any further archaeological evaluation of the development site will be decided by the Planning Archaeologist at West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS).

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11 FIGURES



Figure 1 Site location



Figure 2 Google map image of the site

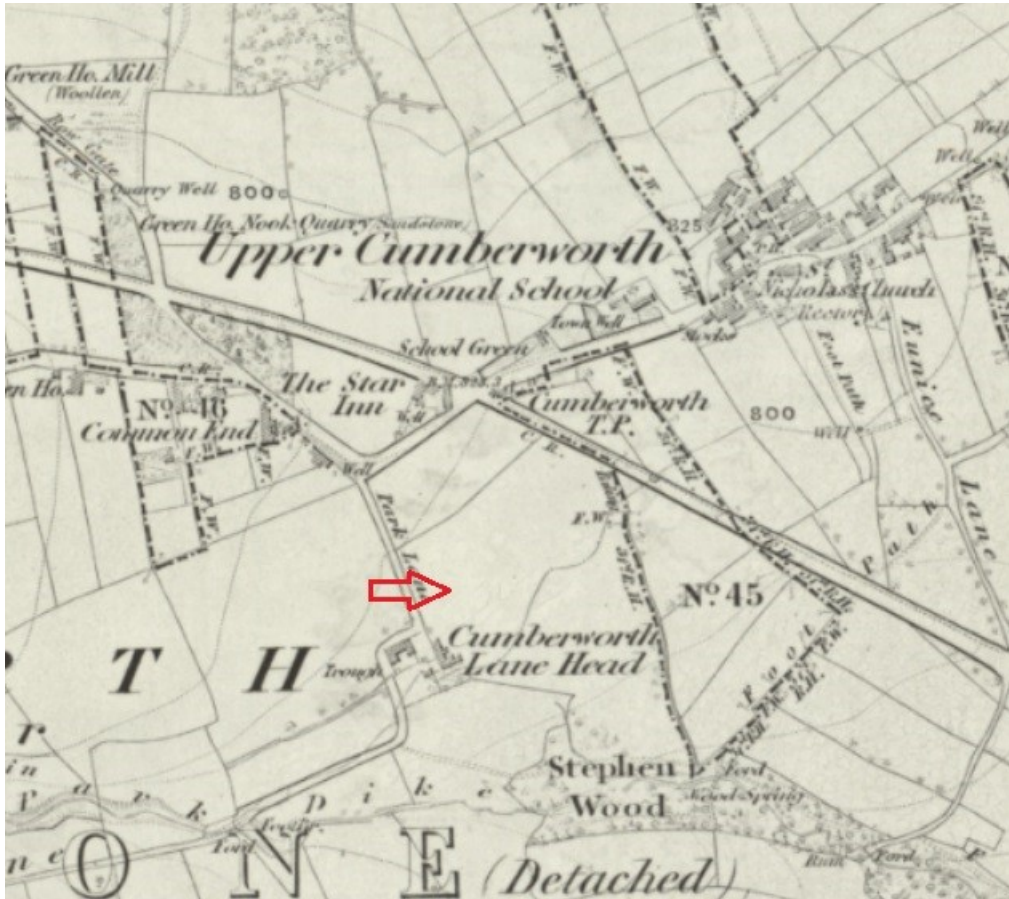


Figure 4 Extract from the 1854 OS map

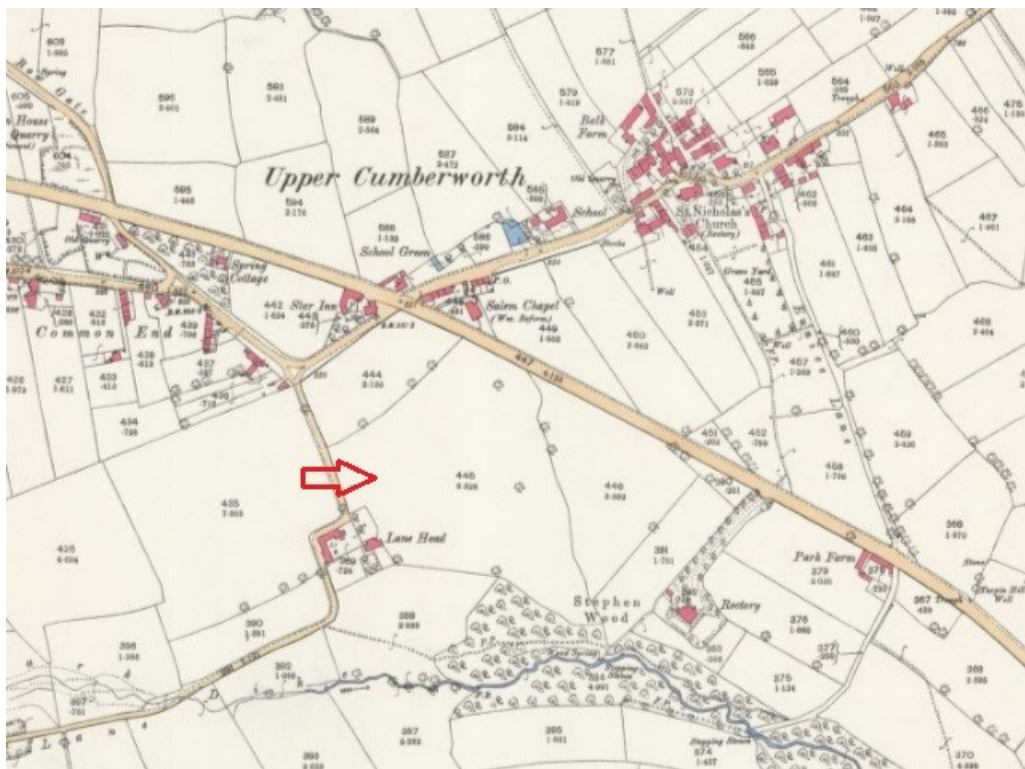


Figure 5 Extract from the 1893 OS map

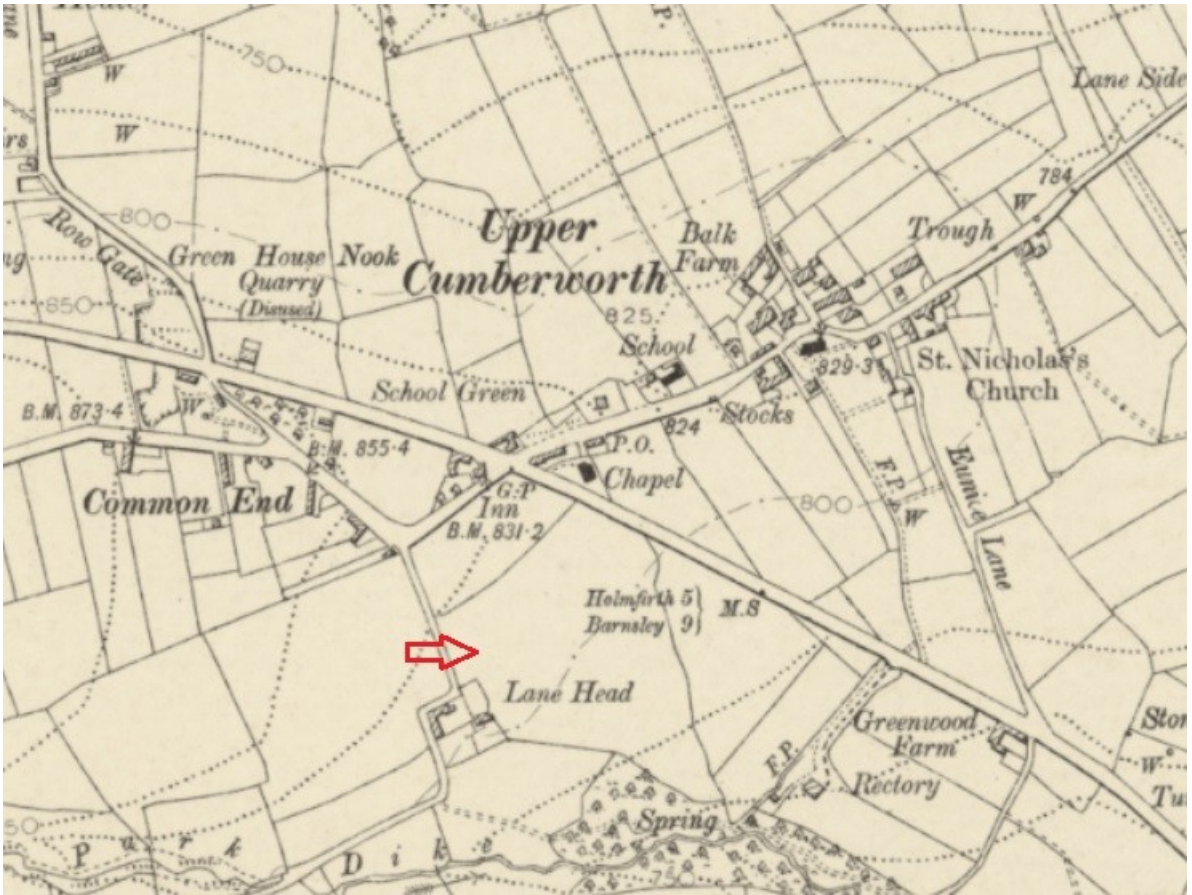


Figure 6 Extract from the 1894 OS map



Figure 8 Map of gazetteer sites and the conservation area