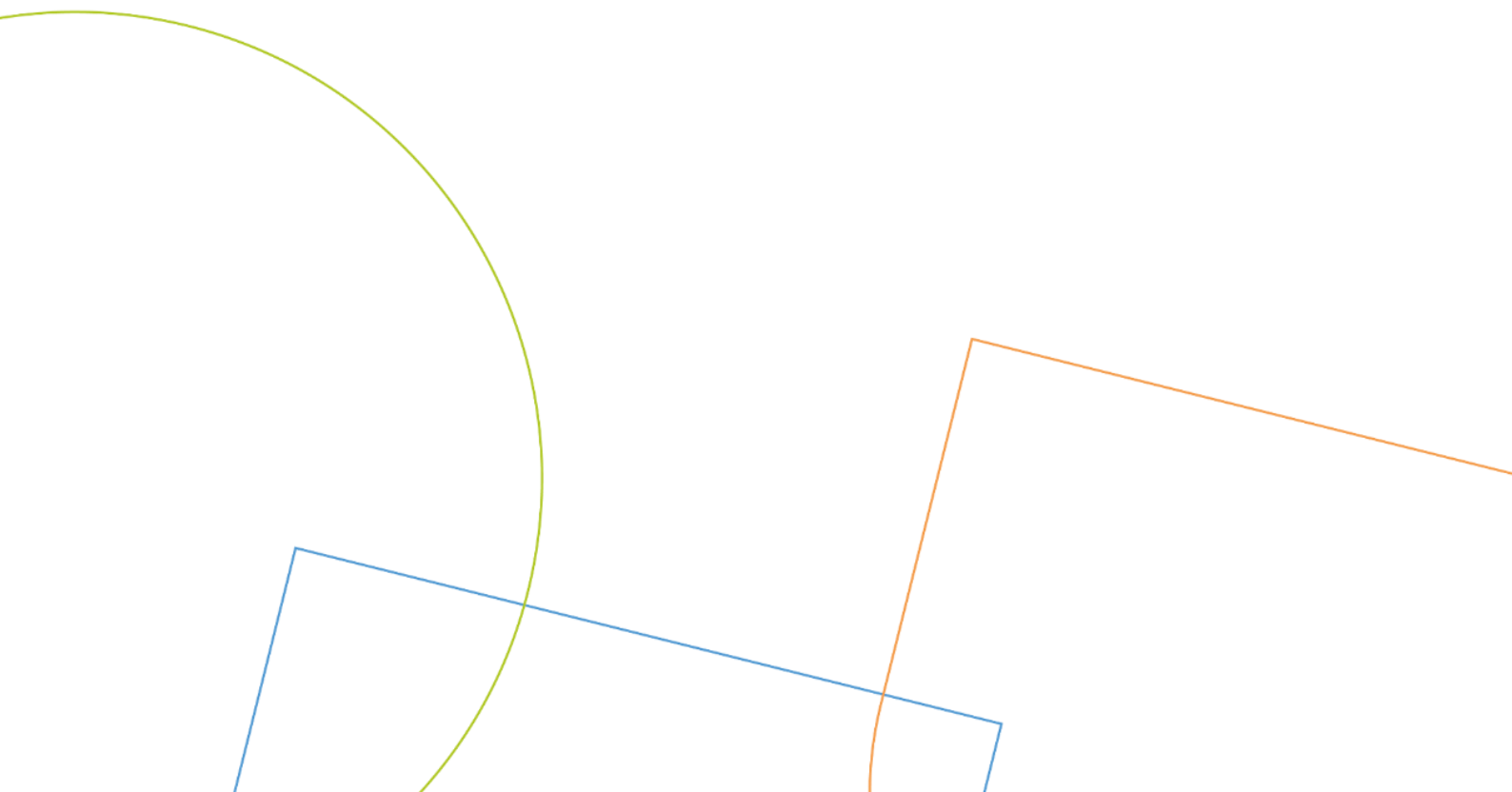




**Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton, West Yorkshire
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**

Project no. 6379

Produced for Persimmon Homes West Yorkshire



Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton, West Yorkshire

Persimmon Homes West Yorkshire

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Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton, West Yorkshire

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Non-Technical Summary

This historic environment desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic, architectural and land-use information to establish the historic environment baseline, identify the significance of heritage assets and assess the archaeological potential of the site at Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton, West Yorkshire. It considers both archaeological and built heritage interests and the potential effects of the proposals on the significance and setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets. The assessment addresses the information requirements of the NPPF and provides a proportionate assessment appropriate to the proposals and the heritage interests identified.

The study site contains no designated or non-designated heritage assets and the proposals would therefore have no direct impact on heritage asset fabric. The principal heritage consideration is the potential effect on the setting of the Grade II listed building at 118 Paddock Road (NHLE 1135333). The significance of the listed building derives principally from its architectural and historic interest as a vernacular Pennine farmhouse and surviving component of a former agricultural holding. Its setting contributes primarily through the immediate farmstead context, relationship with adjoining historic buildings and visual association with the surrounding countryside. The heritage-led proposals incorporate a substantial landscaped buffer, structural planting, retention of dry-stone walls, physical and visual separation from the listed building and retention of key outward views. These measures would preserve the elements of setting that contribute to significance, allowing the asset to remain readily appreciable as a former rural farmstead. The proposals would therefore preserve the significance of the Grade II listed building and result in no harm to its significance. They accordingly accord with NPPF Policy HE6 and Kirklees Local Plan Policy LP35, which seek the conservation of the significance and setting of designated heritage assets and the maintenance of local distinctiveness. The proposals therefore satisfy the relevant national and local policy requirements for the conservation of the historic environment.

The study site and 1km search area contain sparse evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity, and there is consequently very limited potential for remains of these periods. The site was not part of a known medieval settlement, although its proximity to Kirkburton and the presence of relict ridge and furrow indicate possible medieval agricultural use, giving some limited potential for remains of local significance. There is also potential for post-medieval agricultural remains, such as former field boundaries, ploughing or drainage systems, which would likely be of negligible significance. Overall, significant archaeological remains are considered unlikely and archaeology is unlikely to represent a material constraint to development of the site.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Lanpro Services Limited was commissioned by Persimmon Homes West Yorkshire to produce a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment ('HEDBA') to support the planning application for a proposed residential development and care home to the south of Moor Lane, Kirkburton, West Yorkshire (NGR: SE 20026 13367). The site is located within the administrative boundary of Kirklees Council. The assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.1.2 This document provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site and assesses the potential heritage constraints of the study site.
- 1.1.3 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework's Section 20: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (2026) and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).

2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

2.2 Current Legislation

2.2.1 The applicable legislative framework for this archaeological desk-based assessment relates to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979.

2.2.2 The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979;
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (P(LBCA)) Act 1990.

2.2.3 The AMAAA largely concerns to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.

2.2.4 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the 1990 Act) provides for the protection of listed buildings and Conservation Areas and is largely expressed in the planning process through policies in regional and local planning guidance, as outlined below. This act is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of listed buildings and Conservation Areas through the planning process.

2.2.5 Section 66 of the 1990 Act states that ‘...in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses’.

2.2.6 Section 72 then adds that ‘...with respect to any buildings or other land in a Conservation Area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area’.

2.2.7 As far as Section 72 is concerned, it has previously been established by the Courts that development which does not detract from the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is deemed to be in accordance with the legislation. In other words, there is no statutory requirement to actively ‘enhance’.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

2.3.1 Chapter 20 of the NPPF (2026), entitled ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the assessment, conservation and investigation of heritage assets.

2.3.2 Overall, the objectives of Chapter 20 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, and
- Conservation and, where possible, enhancement of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance

2.3.3 Chapter 20 of the NPPF recognises that heritage assets, as an irreplaceable resource, should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Policy HE5 (paragraph 1) states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and any contribution to this significance made by its setting, and that *'the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is necessary to understand the potential effect of the proposal on their significance.'*

2.3.4 Policy HE6 considers the potential effect of a development proposal on the significance of designated heritage assets. Paragraph HE6.1 states that where a development is proposed that would affect the significance of a designated heritage asset *'substantial weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be)'*. Paragraph HE6.4 emphasises that *'Where a development proposal would harm the significance of a designated heritage asset the effect on the asset and its significance should be weighed against any public benefits'* of the scheme, bearing in mind the substantial weight highlighted in Paragraph HE6.1

2.3.5 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex B of the NPPF 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. It includes but is not limited to designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*

2.3.6 Annex B defines 'Archaeological Interest' as a heritage asset which *'holds or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point'*.

2.3.7 Annex B defines 'Designated Heritage Asset' as a *'World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation or the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.'*

2.4 Planning Practice Guidance

2.4.1 The Planning Practice Guidance (MHCLG 2019) is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF. It provides an interpretation for each

of the interests assigned to heritage assets in understanding significance: archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).

2.5 Local Planning Policy

2.5.1 The Kirklees Local Plan was adopted in 2019 and sets out the strategy for development in the area until 2031 (Kirklees Council 2019). Within this, the following policy is relevant to this report:

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 though 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 that 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 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.*

2.6 Professional Guidance

- 2.6.1 The ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.6.2 Guidance on the implementation and interpretation of historic environment policy has been provided by the Historic England publications *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2; Historic England 2015) and the *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3; Historic England 2017).
- 2.6.3 Historic England's GPA2 outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
 - Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment,
 - Understand the significance of the affected assets,
 - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance,
 - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF,
 - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance,
 - Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change, and
 - Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 2.6.4 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance GPA2 advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in

Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008): *aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential*. However, NPPF (2026) has since provided a definition of significance dependant on the following four interests: archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic. The following assessment of significance results from a combination of any, some or all of these values and interests.

- 2.6.5 The Historic England advice note, *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*. *Historic England Advice Note 12* (HEAN 12; Historic England 2019), brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. It emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and listed building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.

3 Methodology

3.1 Information Sources

- 3.1.1 A gazetteer of all records held on the West Yorkshire Environment Record (HER) and the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for within a 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1 and their locations illustrated on Figures 1 and 2.
- 3.1.2 Online repositories for historical maps, plans and relevant documentary sources were consulted in accordance with guidelines laid down by the ClfA (2020).
- 3.1.3 A range of published and unpublished material has been consulted, including the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework Assessment and Agenda (Roskams and Whyman 2005; 2007).

3.2 Site Visit

- 3.2.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 24th of September 2025, in fair weather conditions, to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological or heritage assets (Plates 1-7). Shallow earthwork remains which correspond to relict field boundaries depicted on the 1893 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 5) were identified on site (Plate 2). No other archaeological features were visible from the surface.

3.3 Assessment Criteria

Significance

- 3.3.1 NPPF defines significance as:
- The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.*
- 3.3.2 Historic England's *Conservation Principles* (previously English Heritage 2008) identified four high level values: evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal. The NPPF (2026) defines significance in the planning context as resulting from the heritage interest of an asset determined by the following as defined in the PPG (2019):
- **Archaeological Interest:** There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

- **Architectural and Artistic Interest:** These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.
- **Historic Interest:** An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.3.3 In legislation and designation criteria, the terms 'special architectural or historic interest' of a listed building and the 'national importance' of a scheduled monument are used to describe all or part of what, in planning terms, is referred to as the identified heritage asset's significance.

3.3.4 There are no single defining criteria that dictates the overall asset significance; each asset has to be evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. These interests are not intended to be restrictive but are identified in order to help establish a method for thinking systematically and consistently about the heritage values that can be ascribed to a place and contribute to a heritage asset's significance.

3.3.5 Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statement of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).

Definition of Effects

3.3.6 Policy HE5.2 of the NPPF states that assessments of the potential effects of development proposals on the significance of heritage assets (including through effects on their setting) should identify whether proposals would be likely to:

- a. Have a positive effect, which is where the significance of a heritage asset would be enhanced, or better revealed; or
- b. Have no effect on the significance of a heritage asset; or
- c. Result in harm to the significance of a heritage asset, either from work affecting the asset itself or from development within its setting. The degree of harm should be identified: substantial harm would occur where the development proposal would seriously affect a key element of the asset's significance; or
- d. Cause the total loss of the significance of a heritage asset.

3.3.7 In making this assessment it is the effect on a heritage asset's significance rather than the scale of the development which should be considered (HE3).

- 3.3.8 Where a development proposal would harm the significance of a heritage asset, this should be weighed against the (public) benefits of the proposal and a balanced judgement made (HE6.4; HE7.2).
- 3.3.9 Where a development proposal would cause substantial harm to, or the total loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss (HE6.5),
- 3.3.10 Where a development proposal would cause substantial harm to, or the total loss of, the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, it should only be supported where the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefits of the proposal, having regard to the scale of the harm or loss and the significance of the non-designated heritage asset (HE7.3).
- 3.3.11 The NPPF also states that *'in making this assessment it is the effect on a heritage asset's significance rather than the scale of the development which should be considered'* (HE5.3)

4 Site Appraisal

- 4.1.1 The study site comprises approximately 7.5ha of agricultural land to the north of Kirkburton, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 20020 13367). The site is comprised of three agricultural fields which are delineated by dry stone walls which are reinforced with wire fences in some area. The field to the south is the largest of the three and contains the remains of historic field boundaries in the form of patchy hedgerows with associated shallow earthwork ditches. In the centre of the study site is a collection of sheds which are used for storage and as chicken coops (Plate 3). These are considered temporary and their construction will not have had any below ground impacts.
- 4.1.2 The study site is bounded to the north by Moor Lane, to the east by Paddock Road and to the south by Burton Acres Lane. The north-eastern and south-eastern corners of the site are bounded by small clusters of houses. To the west, the site is bounded by the late 20th century housing development at Woodland Meadows and Gregory Playing Fields.
- 4.1.3 The topography of the study site is sloping, rising from around 148m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-west of the study site to around 171m aOD in the south-east of the site. The bedrock geology of the site is comprised of Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, sedimentary bedrock including sandstone, siltstone and mudstone formed in the Carboniferous period (BGS 2025). The soils within the study site consist mostly of *slowly permeable seasonally wet, acidic loamy and clayey soils* within the westernmost part of the study site contains *freely draining slightly acidic loamy soils* (CU 2025).

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the West Yorkshire HER and the NHLE. It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the NPPF.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the study site.
- 5.2.2 Within the 1km search area there are 23 designated heritage assets. These comprise one scheduled monument, two conservation areas, a Grade I Listed Building and 19 Grade II Listed Buildings. Further details of these designated heritage assets can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1 and are illustrated on Figure 1.
- 5.2.3 The Scheduled Monument at Castle Hill (NHLE 1009846) is located approximately 4.5km west of the study site. Castle Hill is dominant within the landscape and retains commanding views over it and therefore, its setting is given special protection under the Kirklees Local Plan (Kirklees Council 2019). Castle Hill is visible in long distance views from the eastern part of study site which sits at a higher elevation than the western part of the study site (Plate 1). In evaluating the potential impacts of the proposed development careful consideration has been given to the considerable separation distance, intervening built form, vegetation, and topography. The proposed development does not have the potential to impact the heritage values of Castle Hill. Views from Castle Hill towards the site are dominated by the built forms of Kirkburton and Highburton which surround the study site to the south and west. Therefore, the introduction of further houses into this long-distance view will not change the appreciation of this area from the scheduled monument and therefore constitute a neutral change within its setting. Therefore, it is considered that the proposed development does not have the potential to impact the significance of the Castle Hill Scheduled Monument and it has thus been scoped out of further assessment.
- 5.2.4 Within the 1km search area the scheduled monument (NHLE 1011850) and seven of the Grade II Listed Buildings (NHLE 313295, 1183693, 1135396, 1313296, 1313317, 1313313 and 1300296) are located within the Highburton Conservation Area. The eastern boundary of the Highburton Conservation Area is located around 500m west of the study site. Between the study site and the Conservation Area is considerable residential development which completely screens the study site from the Conservation Area. Overall, due to the intervening residential built environment and distance from the study

site, the study site does not contribute to the setting or significance of these assets. Therefore, these assets have been scoped out of further assessment.

- 5.2.5 The Grade I Listed 'Church of All Hallows' (NHLE 1313318) and eight of the Grade II Listed Buildings (NHLE 1268448, 1420785, 1135339, 1313345, 1135376, 1313344, 1300367 and 1135344) are located within the Kirkburton Conservation Area. The north-easternmost part of the Kirkburton Conservation Area is located around 350m south-west of the study site. Again, between the study site and this Conservation Area is considerable intervening residential built form. There is no visual connection between the study site and these assets and the study site does not contribute to their setting or significance in any meaningful way. Therefore, these assets have been scoped out of further assessment.
- 5.2.6 Two Grade II Listed Buildings, '80 and 82 Paddock Road' (NHLE 1135377) and '72 and 74 Paddock Road' (NHLE 1183907) are located around 250m south of the study site. Between these assets and the study site is considerable intervening residential built form screening these assets from the study site. The study site therefore does not contribute to the setting of these assets in any meaningful way and therefore they have been scoped out of any further assessment.
- 5.2.7 The Grade II Listed 'Former Water Mill at Manor Mill Farm' (NHLE 1135371) is located around 350m north of the study site. Due to the intervening topography, mature vegetation and lack of historical connection it is considered that the study site does not contribute to the setting or therefore the significance of the asset. Therefore, it has been scoped out of any further assessment.
- 5.2.8 The Grade II Listed '118 Paddock Road' (NHLE 1135333) is located c. 40m south of the study site. Due to the proximity of this asset to the study site it will be taken forward for further assessment.

5.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 At the time of writing the West Yorkshire Local Heritage List is being developed and is not publicly available. Therefore, there are no identified Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets available.
- 5.3.2 There are no HER 'Monument' records located within the study site
- 5.3.3 Within the 1km search area the HER records 16 'Monument' records which mainly comprise post-medieval buildings. It also records two isolated find spots taken from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database. The details of all HER 'Monuments' within the 1km search area are provided in Appendix 2 and their locations are depicted on Figure 2.

5.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.4.1 The HER does not record any archaeological events within the study site.
- 5.4.2 With the 1km search area the HER records 24 archaeological events which comprise a wide range of investigations such as building survey, tree ring analysis and site visits. None of these events inform the archaeological baseline.
- 5.4.3 Further details of all HER 'Event' records within the 1km search area can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their locations are illustrated on Figure 3.

5.5 Prehistoric and Roman Periods (c. 9500 BC – c. AD 410)

- 5.5.1 There is no evidence of prehistoric or Roman period activity within the study site.
- 5.5.2 The HER records one PAS findspot of prehistoric date within the 1km search area. This records a flint thumb nail scraper dating to the Bronze Age located around 600m south-west of the study site.

5.6 Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1540)

- 5.6.1 The HER does not record any evidence of medieval activity within the study site.
- 5.6.2 The village of Kirkburton was mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and seems to have had a population of around 50 people at the time (Open Domesday 2025). The place name 'Kirkburton' come from the Old Norse 'kirkja' meaning church and the Old English 'burh-tūn' meaning fortified farm or settlement (Nottingham University 2025). Overall, the etymology of the place name and the presence of settlement in 1086 suggests that Kirkburton has early medieval origins.
- 5.6.3 The Market Cross at Highburton is designated as both a scheduled monument (1011850) and as a Grade II Listed Building (1313317). The base of the cross dates to the medieval period, with the shaft and finial being later additions. Documentary evidence indicates that the 'Burton Market' was active by the mid-14th century. The cross is located around 750m west of the study site.
- 5.6.4 The Grade I Listed 'Church of All Hallows', now called 'The Church of St. John the Baptist', is located around 725m south of the study site. The extant church contains phases of 12th to 19th century date and is constructed in a Gothic style. It is likely that the church was constructed on the site of an early medieval church, due to place name evidence and the HER recording a group of pre-conquest cross fragments (MWY1684), found within the walls of the chancel during the Restoration of the church in 1850.
- 5.6.5 The HER also records the 'Holy Well' (MWY1397) 900m west of the study site, a well of medieval to post-medieval date, depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

5.7 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (c. 1540-present)

- 5.7.1 There are no HER 'monument' records located within the study site relating to the post-medieval or modern periods.
- 5.7.2 Within the 1km search area there are 18 Grade II Listed Buildings which date to the post-medieval period. Ten of these Listed Buildings (NHLE 1135333, 1135376, 1135377, 1135396, 1183693, 1183907, 1268448, 1300296, 1313295 and 1313313) relate to the post-medieval residential development of Kirkburton. The closest of which to the study site is 118 Paddock Road (NHLE 1135333), located adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the study site and is a late-18th to early 19th century farmhouse. Five of the Listed Buildings relate to industrial activity in the form of a former watermill (NHLE 1135371) located around 400m north of the study site, a woollen mill (NHLE 1300367) with associated gatepiers (NHLE 1135344) and lodge (NHLE 1313344) located c.750m south-west of the study site and, a former forge (NHLE 1420785) located c.650m south of the study site. The remaining Listed Buildings of post-medieval date relate to the development of amenities in the form of the Town Hall (NHLE 1135339) and its associated Stables (NHLE 1313345) located c.850m west of the study site and the Smiths Arms Public House (NHLE 1313296) located c.750m west of the study site.
- 5.7.3 Within the surrounding 1km search area, there are 10 HER records relating to post-medieval activity. Four of these relate to industrial activity in the form of mills (MWY10964, MWY10976 and MWY2647), the closest of which, MWY10964, is located around 250m north-east of the study site, and a set of earthworks (MNY3090) which may be a mill race, located around 900m north-west of the study site. Two of these entries, MWY7454 and MWY7455, relate to post-medieval school buildings both located around 600m south of the study site. Another two of the HER entries, MWY7456 and MWY7471, relate to post-medieval laithe houses, located c.950m south-east and c.800m east of the study site respectively. Laithe houses are a characteristic West Yorkshire vernacular type of upland farmstead consisting of a house and agricultural building built in the same range (Westwood 1986). The final two entries, MWY7457 and MWY7468, relate to post-medieval dwellings, located around 600m west and 900m west of the study site respectively.
- 5.7.4 The HER also records one isolated findspot from the PAS database, which records the find of a post-medieval coin from the reign of Charles I (1229087) around 500m east of the study site.
- 5.7.5 The 1816 Enclosure award map (Figure 4) depicts the study site as being in agricultural use and made up of ten angularly shaped fields with four allotments partially falling within the study site.
- 5.7.6 The 1893 Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Mapping (Figure 5) depicts the study site as consisting of six separate agricultural fields of irregular sizes. A small square shaped enclosure is depicted in the centre of site in the corner of one of the fields and another small circular enclosure is shown at the convergence of field boundaries to the north of this. The map also depicts a well in the south-eastern corner of the study site. Outside of the study site, the Grade II 118 Paddock Road is depicted and labelled 'Blind Lane End'.

The buildings which are located immediately north-east of the study site are also shown by this map. The 1906 edition OS map (Figure 6) does not show any change within the study site. However, around 80m north of the study site it depicts the opening of a mine shaft.

- 5.7.7 The 1913 Edition OS map (Figure 7) no longer depicts the well within the south-eastern part of the study site. Outside of the study site it now labels the shaft to the north of Moor Road as 'Old Coal Shaft'. It also depicts a novel rear range aligned roughly north-south at 118 Paddock Road.
- 5.7.8 Throughout the mid to late 20th century, the historic mapping depicts subsequent stages of field conglomeration from the loss of field boundaries within the site. The 1960-1961 and 1985-1990 OS map editions (Figures 8 and 10) show further loss and degradation of internal field boundaries, depicted on earlier mapping. Outside of the site, there was considerable residential development as depicted on the 1960-1961, 1978 and 1985-1990 OS map editions (Figures 8-10).
- 5.7.9 The 2022 DEFRA LiDAR imagery (Figure 11) shows minor earthworks corresponding with the locations of the former field boundaries depicted on the 1893 Edition OS mapping (Figure 5). These shallow earthworks were visible during the site visit (Plate 2). The LiDAR also shows faint linear earthworks which are morphologically indicative of relict ridge and furrow cultivation, these were not sufficiently evident to be identified during the site visit. The LiDAR imagery also depicts these linear anomalies in other fields nearby.
- 5.7.10 The 2023 Google Satellite Imagery depicts (Figure 12) the study site in its current form. It shows that the field boundaries in the southern half of the study site have been eroded but are still partially legible as patchy hedgerows and the extant modern sheds in the middle of the study site.
- 5.7.11 The HER also records three entries of unknown date within the 1km search area. These relate to a possible ditch (MWY3521) located c.700m north of the study site and a possible curvilinear enclosure (MWY3522) located around 850m north of the study site, both identified from cropmark evidence. The final undated HER record relates to a possible trapezoidal enclosure (MWY492), located around 600m east of the study site, identified through earthworks.

6 Assessment of Significance

- 6.1.1 Paragraph HE5.1 of the NPPF states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the archaeological asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 6.1.2 It is recognised that not all parts of an archaeological asset will necessarily be of equal significance (NPPF 2026). In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph HE5.1, NPPF 2026) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

6.2 Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

118, Paddock Road (NHLE 1135333)

- 6.2.1 118 Paddock Road derives much of its significance from its historic and aesthetic values. The asset is illustrative of a West Yorkshire post-medieval farmstead, contributing to its historic value. Aesthetically, the asset employs the distinctive vernacular style to the Pennine area of West Yorkshire. To achieve this style, it makes use of hammer dressed sandstone with large stone quoins, stone mullion windows, weather struck pointing and stone roof slates.
- 6.2.2 The asset also possesses some group value with the adjacent buildings, which historically were likely all part of a single farmstead. These adjoining buildings provide legibility to the development of the farmstead and therefore bolster the historic illustrative value of the asset.
- 6.2.3 The asset is set at the north-eastern extent of the village of Kirkburton. To the north, the plot of the asset is bounded by the garden of the adjoining property; to the east, the plot is bounded by Paddock Road; to the south by Burton Acres Lane; and to the west, the asset abuts the neighbouring property. It is experienced and understood as a historic dwelling set within a semi-rural landscape. This semi-rural feel is reinforced on the approach to the asset from Burton Acres Lane to the west. The study site is located to the north of Burton Acres Lane and contributes to a partially rural feel to this approach, whereas to the south, the road is lined by late 20th-century houses, providing a more suburban character to the approach (Plate 1). A similar character is experienced on the approach to the asset from the south along Paddock Road, which features an open field to the east and substantial 20th-century housing to the west. These developments introduce a more definitive residential character into the wider rural setting of the asset, although the use of stone and art-stone in the properties along Paddock Road reflects the material character of the local vernacular. The setting of the asset is therefore semi-rural in character, with 20th-century residential development visible upon all approaches.

- 6.2.4 The asset is best experienced within its courtyard to the north which makes up its immediate setting, and reinforces the rural farmstead feel of the asset and constitutes a key part of its setting. These private grounds are bound on all sides by mature tree planting which partially enclose the asset. Through this screening there are some long distance views over farmland and across rolling countryside to the north-east and east from the asset. These views contribute positively to the rural character assets setting.
- 6.2.5 Overall, the traditional rural setting of the asset has been altered to a degree through the addition of modern built forms to the south. The immediate setting of the asset, in the form of the extant courtyard to the north, reinforces the farmstead character of the asset and is an important component of its setting. Long-distance views over the rural landscape to the north-east and east from this courtyard reinforce the rural setting of the asset, allowing it to remain appreciable as a historic farmstead. Overall, the setting of the asset makes a moderate contribution to its significance through the reinforcement of its rural character and its legibility as a historic farmstead.
- 6.2.6 The south-eastern part of the study site falls within the vista facing north-east and east from the asset over the surrounding rural landscape. Further north along the eastern extent of the site, intervening topography and vegetation substantially filter intervisibility between the study site and the asset (Plate 8). Views towards the north-western part of the site from the asset and its immediate setting are also restricted by ranges of the asset and its neighbouring property. Whilst land to the north-west of the asset is understood to have formed part of its historic landholding, this historical relationship has been considered as part of the assessment of setting but does not, in itself, establish a substantive contribution to the asset's present-day setting or significance. The contribution of this area is limited by subsequent changes in land use, the evolution of the surrounding settlement and, importantly, the restricted degree of intervisibility between the asset and the land in question. Existing vegetation provides further visual filtering, whilst the intervening built form restricts views towards the north-west from the asset and its immediate courtyard setting. Consequently, the area does not provide the clear visual or functional relationship with the historic farmstead that is evident within its immediate courtyard setting or in the more open rural landscape to the north-east and east.
- 6.2.7 Furthermore, the north-western land is physically separated from the asset's immediate setting by an established dry-stone wall. This boundary provides a clear physical and visual distinction between the enclosed courtyard and garden areas immediately surrounding the farmhouse and the land beyond. Available evidence indicates that the boundary was established by at least 1985, demonstrating that this separation is an established characteristic of the present-day land-use pattern. Whilst the wall and land beyond may retain some evidential value in illustrating the historic extent and organisation of the former agricultural holding, the surviving relationship is no longer readily legible as a strong functional or visual component of the farmstead. In particular, the area does not form part of the principal visual experience through which the significance of the asset is appreciated, nor does it retain a strong, readily appreciable relationship with the farmhouse and its immediate historic farmstead context. Its

contribution to the asset's setting is therefore limited when compared with the immediate courtyard and the more open rural outlook to the north-east and east.



Plate A: Aerial view of the existing trees and dry-stone wall surrounding 118 Paddock Road (NHLE 1135333), illustrating the established landscape buffering and significant screening, particularly towards the north-west.

- 6.2.8 Accordingly, the historic ownership and former agricultural association of the north-western land are acknowledged as part of the asset's historical context; however, the area makes a limited contribution to the asset's setting and does not make a substantive contribution to its significance. This conclusion is based on the present-day physical and visual relationship between the asset and the land, including the degree of intervisibility, intervening built form and vegetation, the established dry-stone boundary and the extent to which the historic functional relationship remains legible and appreciable. The assessment therefore recognises the historical relationship without treating former ownership or historic land use as determinative of the contribution made by the area to the asset's present-day setting.

6.3 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

- 6.3.1 There is no recorded evidence of any prehistoric or Roman period remains within the study site. The HER also records a sparsity of evidence relating to these periods within the 1km search area, only recording a single prehistoric findspot recorded by the PAS. Overall, due to a lack of recorded evidence, it is considered that there is very limited potential for sub-surface prehistoric or Roman period remains to be present within the study site.
- 6.3.2 There is no recorded evidence of any medieval period remains within the study site. The study site was also not a constituent part of any known settlement during this period. It is

clear that there was settlement at Kirkburton at this time, shown by the presence of the medieval church (NHLE 1313318) and market cross (NHLE 1011850). It is possible that the study site has been in agricultural use since the medieval period due to its proximity to Kirkburton and the presence of ridge and furrow within and outside of the study site visible on the LiDAR Imagery (Figure 11). Overall, it is considered that there is limited potential for medieval remains within the study site and any remains would likely be indicative of agricultural activity and therefore of no greater than local significance.

- 6.3.3 The historic mapping (Figures 4-10) shows that the study site has been in agricultural use through the post-medieval period and continues this use to the present day. Therefore, any remains dating to the post-medieval period are likely to represent agricultural activity relating to former ploughing, field boundaries or drainage, these would be considered to be of negligible significance. Overall, there is potential for post-medieval agricultural remains to be present within the study site.

7 Impact Assessment

7.1 Proposed Development

- 7.1.1 The proposed development consists of the construction of a residential development with associated access, green space and utilities. Further details of the proposed development can be found in the planning statement which supports this planning application.

7.2 Heritage-Led Design

- 7.2.1 The proposals incorporate a number of embedded mitigation measures which have informed the evolution of the masterplan and seek to minimise effects on the significance and setting of the Grade II listed building at 118 Paddock Road (NHLE 1135333), including:
- The Grade II listed building is located on the periphery of the development parcel rather than being enclosed by new housing, helping to retain a degree of separation and preserving its legibility as a historic rural property.
 - The development does not extend beyond the listed building towards Paddock Road, thereby retaining the building's position at the edge of the developed area rather than surrounding it with new housing on all sides.
 - The incorporation of a substantial landscaped setback adjacent to the listed building, maintaining a clear degree of physical and visual separation from the proposed development. The submitted Parameter Plan illustrates that the closest proposed dwelling would be set back by approximately 70m to 80m from the Grade II listed building. This preserves the asset's ability to be appreciated as an individual historic building within a landscaped setting and reduces the risk of it becoming visually absorbed by surrounding modern development.
 - The retention of open land around the heritage asset, establishing a transitional zone between the existing historic environment and new residential development. This approach reduces the perception of encroachment into the asset's setting and maintains an appropriate spatial relationship between the listed building and the wider development parcel.
 - The arrangement of development such that the immediate surroundings of the listed building remain comparatively open, allowing the asset to retain prominence within local views. This reduces the visual influence of new built form and ensures the building continues to be readily identifiable as a historic focal point within the landscape.
 - The retention of key north-easterly views from the listed building across the surrounding rural landscape. Preserving these outward views maintains an important aspect of the building's historic agricultural context and sustains the visual

relationship between the heritage asset and the countryside from which it historically derived its function and character.

- The retention of existing dry-stone walls and incorporation of additional lengths of dry-stone walling throughout the scheme. These features preserve characteristic elements of the historic landscape framework, reinforcing local distinctiveness and ensuring that legible components of the area's agricultural heritage remain evident within the developed site.
- The layout avoids locating the principal site access adjacent to the listed building. Vehicular access is instead taken from Moor Lane to the west, ensuring traffic movements and associated highway infrastructure are focused away from the immediate setting of the heritage asset. No through-route or primary movement corridor passes directly alongside the listed building, helping to avoid the asset becoming a focal point of estate traffic and activity.
- Existing and proposed tree planting has been concentrated around the south-eastern part of the site, strengthening the landscape framework surrounding the listed building and helping to soften views of new development. The retention of established trees alongside the introduction of new structural planting, strengthening the landscape framework within which the development will be experienced. This assists in assimilating new built form into its surroundings, softens the extent of change within the setting of the listed building, and helps maintain the verdant character that contributes positively to its significance.

7.3 Previous Impacts

- 7.3.1 The study site has likely been in agricultural use since the medieval period. Although the study site is currently used as pasture, evidence of relict ridge and furrow within the study site shows that it has been historically ploughed which will have had some below ground impacts. The historic mapping from the mid-20th century (Figures 8 and 9), depicts the presence of a buildings which partially lay in the southern portion of the study site to the west of 188 Paddock Road, the foundations of which will have had significant below ground impacts in this area. There are also some small extant modern sheds in the centre of the study site. These appear to be constructed from a wagon trailer and smaller temporary wooden structures. Therefore, it is unlikely that they have had any below ground impacts.

7.4 Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.4.1 The study site does not contain any designated or non-designated heritage assets and therefore there is no potential for direct impacts to the fabric of any heritage assets.

118, Paddock Road (NHLE 1135333)

- 7.4.2 The proposed development would not result in any direct physical impact upon the Grade II listed building and would therefore fully preserve the fabric of the asset and the architectural, historic and aesthetic qualities for which it is designated. Equally, the proposals would not affect the legibility of the asset as a former post-medieval farmstead, nor its evidential and illustrative relationship with the adjoining historic buildings that represent the surviving components of the historic farm complex. As such, the principal heritage interests that underpin the designation of the asset would remain unchanged and readily appreciable.
- 7.4.3 As set out above, the significance of the asset is derived principally from its architectural interest as a well-preserved vernacular Pennine farmhouse and its historic interest as a surviving component of a former agricultural holding. Whilst setting contributes to the significance of the asset, that contribution is not uniform across the surrounding landscape. Rather, the principal contribution derives from the immediate farmstead context, including the enclosed courtyard to the north, the surviving relationship with neighbouring historic buildings and the continued visual association with the surrounding countryside. These are the key attributes through which the significance of the asset is experienced and understood.
- 7.4.4 Whilst the south-eastern extent of the application site lies within the broad north-easterly outlook from the former farmstead courtyard, existing vegetation along the site boundaries and within the surrounding landscape provides a strong degree of visual filtering towards the site. As such, whilst the site is perceptible within the wider outlook, it does not form a prominent component of the asset's setting and its visibility is tempered by the intervening vegetation, buildings and local topography. The proposed development would retain the existing vegetation where appropriate and supplement this with additional tree planting within the site, together with a landscaped buffer adjacent to the listed building. This would strengthen the existing degree of visual filtering and provide an enhanced landscape setting to the development, helping to maintain the rural character of the outlook from the asset and the visual relationship between the former farmstead and the wider countryside
- 7.4.5 The application site does not contribute to an appreciation of the architectural or group value of the listed building and makes only a limited contribution to its historic significance through its location within the wider rural landscape. The majority of the site is screened from the asset by existing buildings, vegetation and local topography, whilst the surrounding area has already been substantially influenced by twentieth-century residential expansion along Burton Acres Lane and Paddock Road. Consequently, the site forms part of a wider landscape that is already experienced as a combination of rural and residential influences rather than as an intact agricultural setting
- 7.4.6 The masterplan has been informed by a detailed understanding of the contribution made by setting to the significance of the listed building and has evolved accordingly. The Grade II listed building remains on the edge of the development parcel and would not become surrounded by modern development. A substantial landscaped buffer and areas of open space have been incorporated adjacent to the asset, maintaining physical and visual

separation from new housing. Existing dry-stone walls are retained and reinforced, preserving characteristic elements of the historic landscape framework, whilst additional tree planting strengthens the established vegetation belt around the site. Importantly, the layout preserves key outward views from the immediate setting of the listed building towards the surrounding countryside, ensuring that its historic agricultural context remains legible.

- 7.4.7 The proposals would introduce residential development within part of the wider surroundings of the listed building. However, the characteristics of setting that make the substantive contribution to significance would remain unaffected. The historic farmstead courtyard would be preserved, the functional and visual relationship between the listed building and adjoining historic structures would remain intact, the asset would continue to be experienced as a distinct historic property on the edge of the settlement, and its visual association with the countryside would be retained. The proposals would therefore not diminish the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the heritage significance of the asset.
- 7.4.8 Taking the above factors into account, the proposals would not result in the loss of, or material change to, those elements of the setting which make a substantive contribution to the significance of the Grade II listed building. The asset would remain readily understandable as a former rural farmstead, with its special architectural and historic interest preserved and the key elements of its setting remaining legible and appreciable. In particular, the immediate farmstead context, the relationship with the surviving historic buildings within the former agricultural complex, and the visual association with the surrounding countryside would be retained. The proposals would therefore preserve the significance of the Grade II listed building at 118 Paddock Road and would result in no harm to its significance.
- 7.4.9 On this basis, the proposals satisfy the objective of NPPF Policy HE6 to conserve the significance of designated heritage assets and their settings. They also accord with Kirklees Local Plan Policy LP35, which requires development proposals affecting designated heritage assets to preserve or enhance their significance and seeks to ensure that proposals maintain and reinforce local distinctiveness and conserve the significance of the historic environment. As the assessment has identified **no harm** to the significance of the listed building, the proposals meet the relevant national and local planning policy requirements for the conservation of the designated heritage asset and its setting.

7.5 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.5.1 Due to a sparsity of evidence within the study site and the 1km search area it is considered that there is very limited potential for prehistoric and Roman period remains to be present within the study site.
- 7.5.2 The study site was not a constituent part of any known medieval settlement. However, due to its proximity to Kirkburton and the presence of relict ridge and furrow within the study site, it is possible that the study site has been in agricultural use since the medieval

period. Therefore, there is some limited potential for archaeological remains within the study site relating to medieval agricultural activity. Any such remains would be unlikely to be of greater than local significance.

- 7.5.3 There is potential for post-medieval remains within the study site which relate to agricultural activity. These would likely be indicative of no longer extant field boundaries, historic ploughing or drainage systems and would likely be of negligible significance.
- 7.5.4 Overall, it is unlikely that there are any significant archaeological remains within the study site and archaeology is unlikely to form a material constraint to any development within the study site.

8 Conclusions

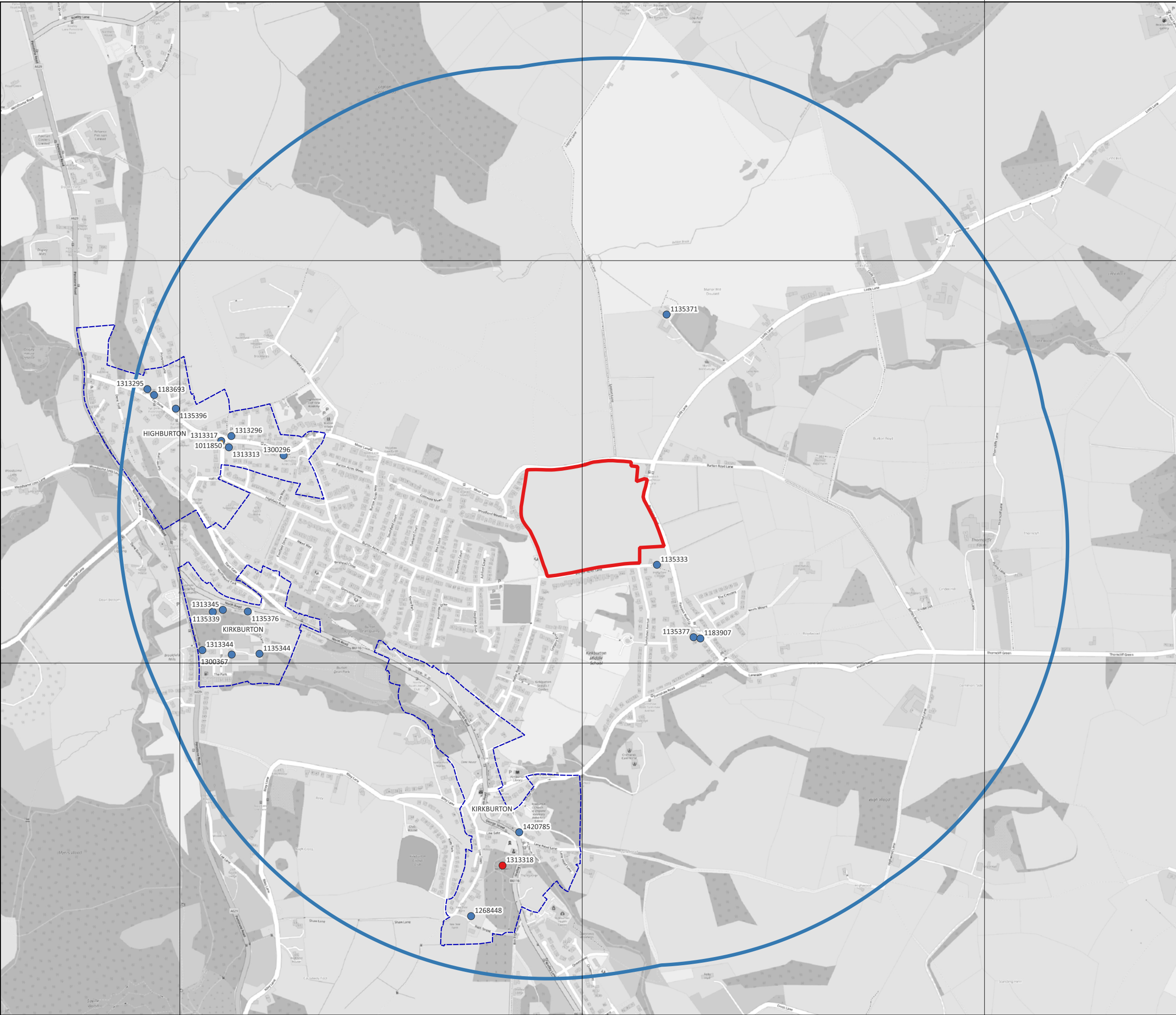
- 8.1.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic, architectural and land-use information in order to establish the historic environment baseline, identify the significance of any heritage assets and assess the archaeological potential of a site proposed for development on Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton, West Yorkshire. The assessment considers both archaeological and built heritage interests, including the potential effects of the proposals on the significance and setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets. It addresses the information requirements set out in the NPPF and provides the proportionate level of assessment appropriate to the nature and scale of the proposals and the known and potential heritage interests of the site and its surroundings.
- 8.1.2 The study site does not contain any designated or non-designated heritage assets and, as such, the proposals would not result in any direct impacts upon the fabric of any heritage asset. The principal heritage consideration relates to the potential effect of the development upon the setting of the Grade II listed building at 118 Paddock Road (NHLE 1135333).
- 8.1.3 The significance of the listed building is derived principally from its architectural and historic interest as a vernacular Pennine farmhouse and surviving component of a former agricultural holding. Whilst setting contributes to its significance, that contribution is derived primarily from its immediate farmstead context, relationship with adjoining historic buildings and retained visual association with the surrounding countryside. The proposals have been informed by a heritage-led design approach and incorporate a substantial landscaped buffer, strategic structural planting, retention of dry-stone walls, preservation of physical and visual separation from the listed building, and the retention of key outward views towards the surrounding countryside. Taking these measures into account, the proposals would preserve those attributes of setting that contribute to the significance of the listed building. The asset would remain readily appreciable as a former rural farmstead and its special architectural and historic interest would be unaffected.
- 8.1.4 Accordingly, the proposals would preserve the significance of the Grade II listed building and result in no harm to its significance. On this basis, the proposals accord with NPPF Policy HE6, which requires the significance of designated heritage assets and their settings to be conserved, and with Kirklees Local Plan Policy LP35, which requires development proposals affecting designated heritage assets to preserve or enhance their significance and to maintain and reinforce local distinctiveness. The identified design, layout and landscape measures ensure that the development conserves the significance of the listed building and its setting, such that the proposals satisfy the relevant national and local policy requirements for the conservation of the historic environment.
- 8.1.5 Due to a sparsity of evidence within the study site and the 1km search area it is considered that there is very limited potential for prehistoric and Roman period remains to be present within the study site. The study site was not a constituent part of any known medieval settlement. However, due to its proximity to Kirkburton and the presence of

relict ridge and furrow within the study site, it is possible that the study site has been in agricultural use since the medieval period. Therefore, there is some limited potential for archaeological remains within the study site relating to medieval agricultural activity. Any such remains would be unlikely to be of greater than local significance. There is potential for post-medieval remains within the study site which relate to agricultural activity. These would likely be indicative of no longer extant field boundaries, historic ploughing or drainage systems and would likely be of negligible significance. Overall, it is unlikely that there are any significant archaeological remains within the study site and archaeology is unlikely to form a material constraint to any development within the study site.

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Figures



Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton

Historical Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Figure 1
The study site and 1km search area with the location of designated heritage assets

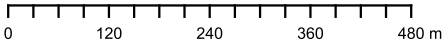
- Legend:
- Study Site
 - 1km Search Area
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings
- Grade I
 - Grade II

Data: © Historic England 2025; Lanpro, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9000 @ A3





Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton

Historical Environment Desk-Based Assessment

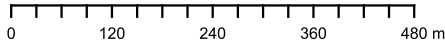
Figure 2.
The study site and 1km search area with the location of HER 'Monument' Records

- Legend:
- Study Site
 - 1km Search Area
 - HER 'Monument' Polygons
 - HER 'Monument' Points
 - PAS Find Spots

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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9000 @ A3





Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton

Historical Environment Desk-Based Assessment

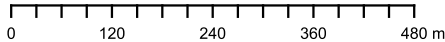
Figure 3.
The study site and 1km search area with the location of HER 'Event' Records

- Legend:
- Study Site
 - 1km Search Area
 - HER 'Event' Points

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AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9000 @ A3



413700
413400
413100

419700

420000

420300



Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton

Historical Environment Desk-Based Assessment

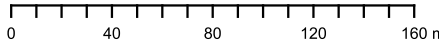
Figure 4.
The study site overlain on the 1816 Kirkburton
Enclosure Award

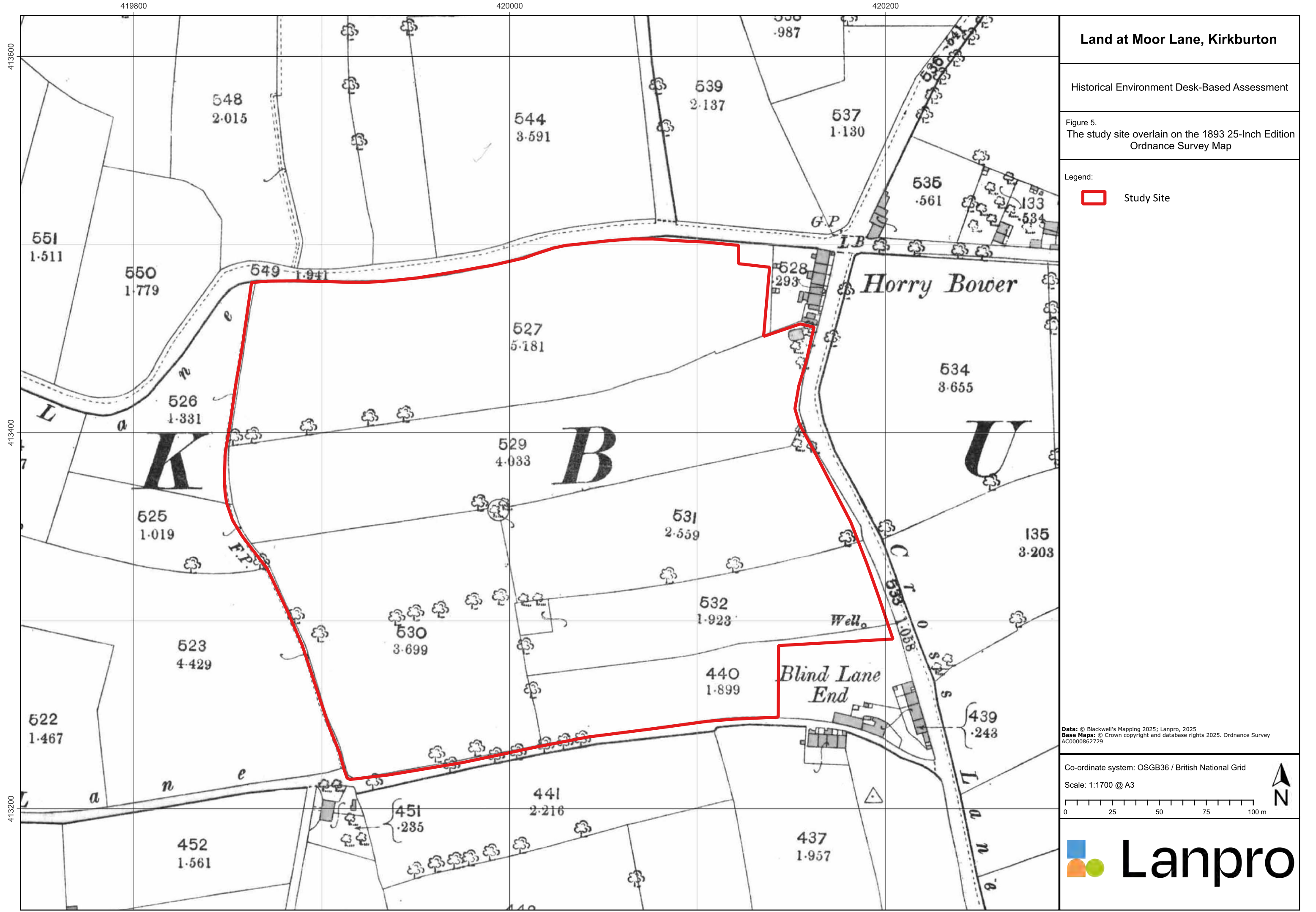
Legend:
 Study Site

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AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:3000 @ A3





419800

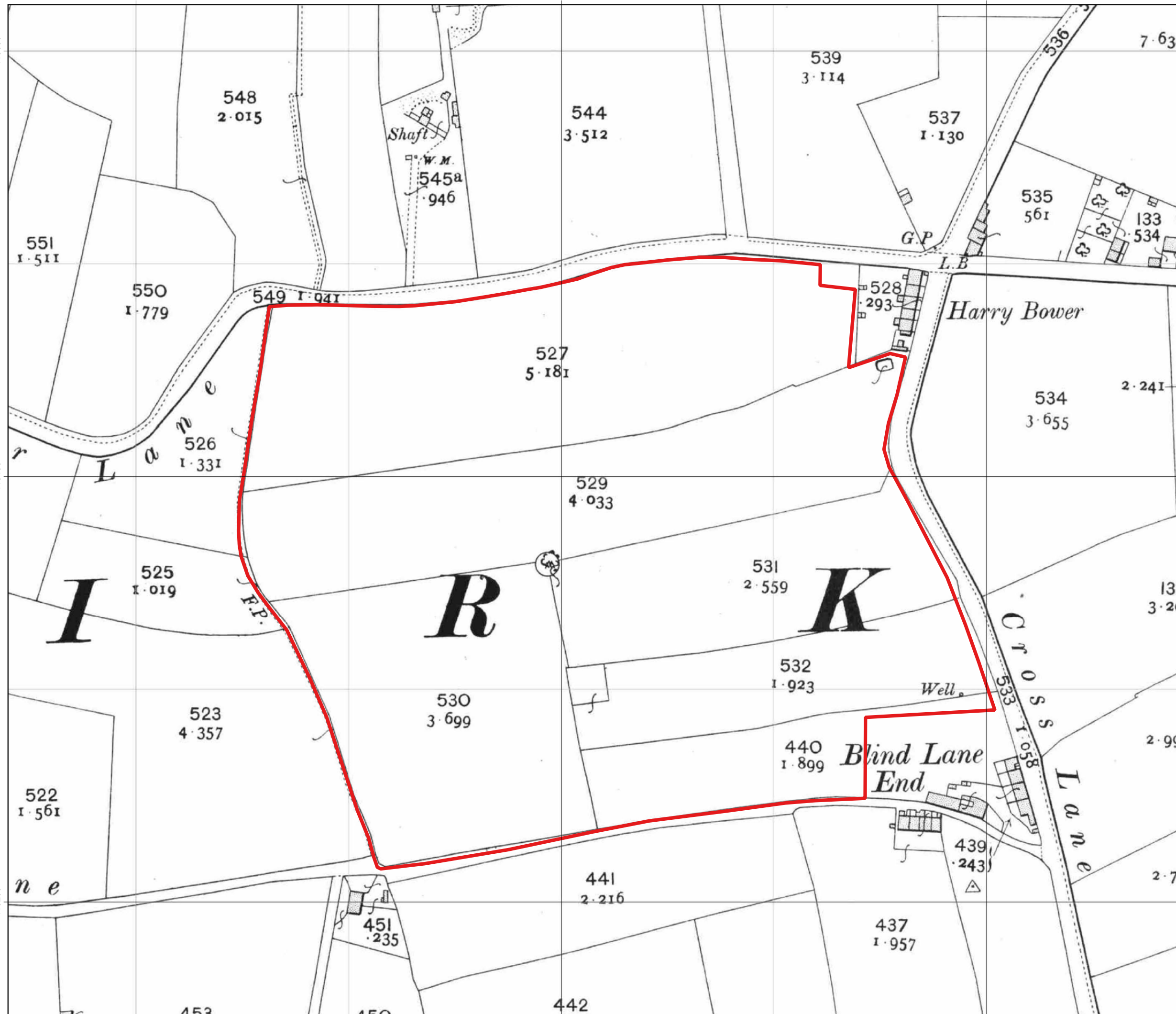
420000

420200

413600

413400

413200

**Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton**

Historical Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Figure 6.
The study site overlain on the 1906 25-Inch Edition
Ordnance Survey Map

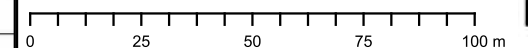
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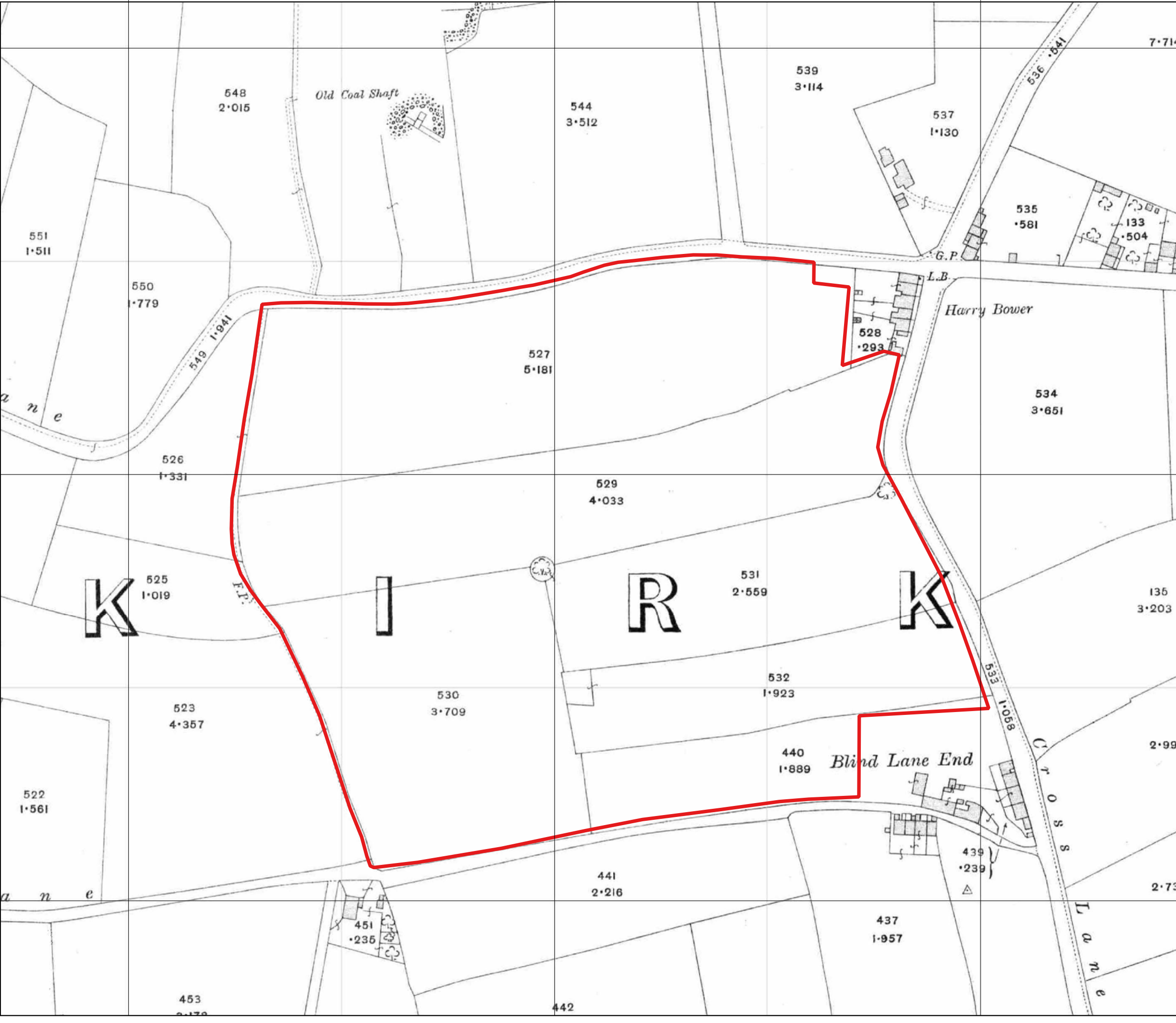
 Study Site

Data: © Blackwell's Mapping 2025; Lanpro, 2025
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AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:1700 @ A3





Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton

Historical Environment Desk-Based Assessment

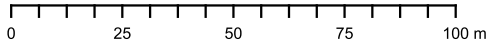
Figure 7.
The study site overlain on the 1913 25-Inch Edition
Ordnance Survey Map

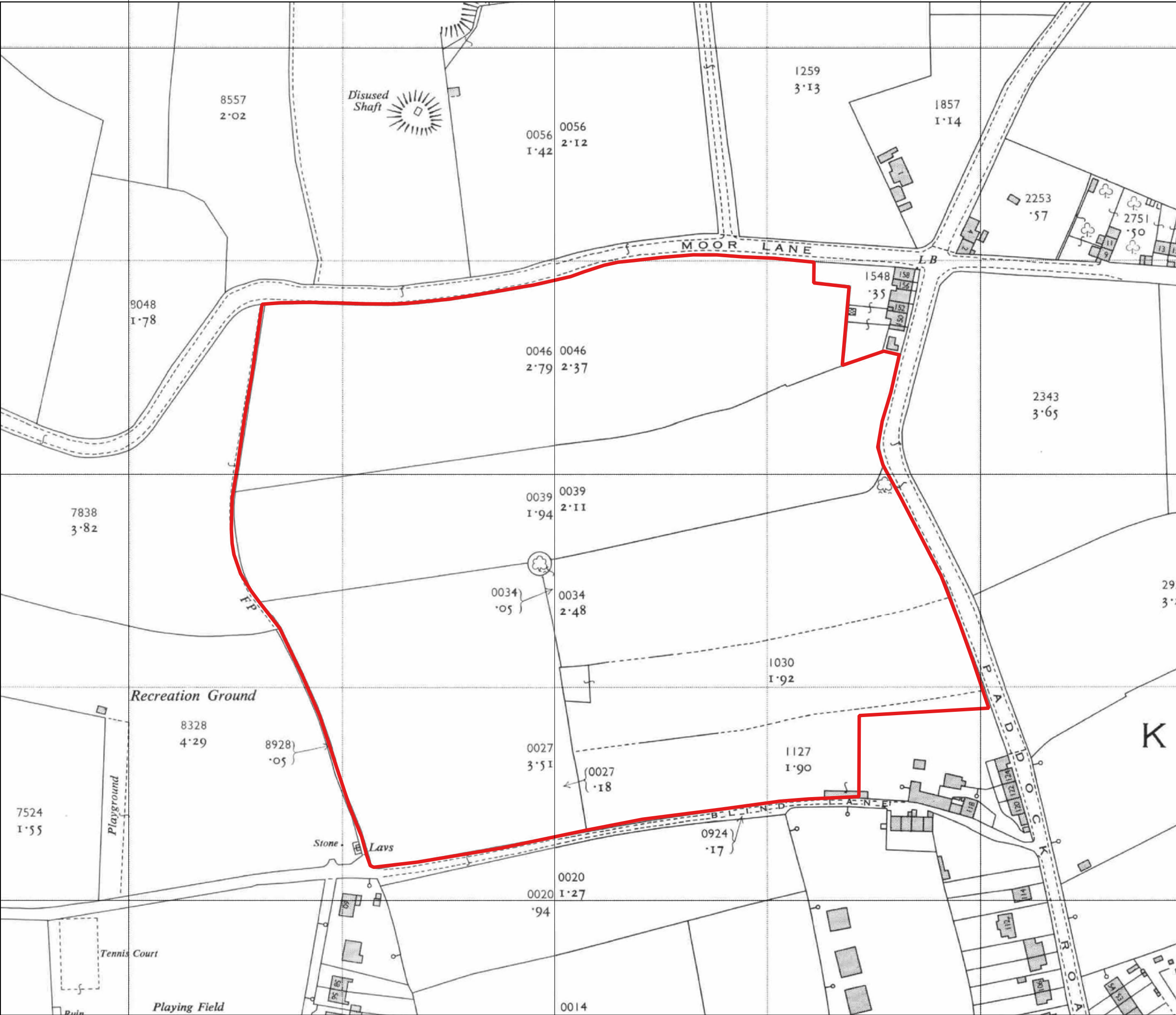
Legend:
 Study Site

Data: © Blackwell's Mapping 2025; Lanpro, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:1700 @ A3





Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton

Historical Environment Desk-Based Assessment

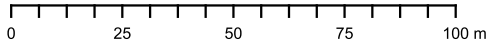
Figure 8.
The study site overlain on the 1960-1961 25-Inch Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Legend:
 Study Site

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Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:1700 @ A3



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Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton

Historical Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Figure 9.
The study site overlain on the 1978 1:2500 Edition
Ordnance Survey Map

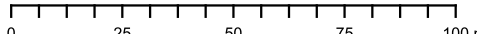
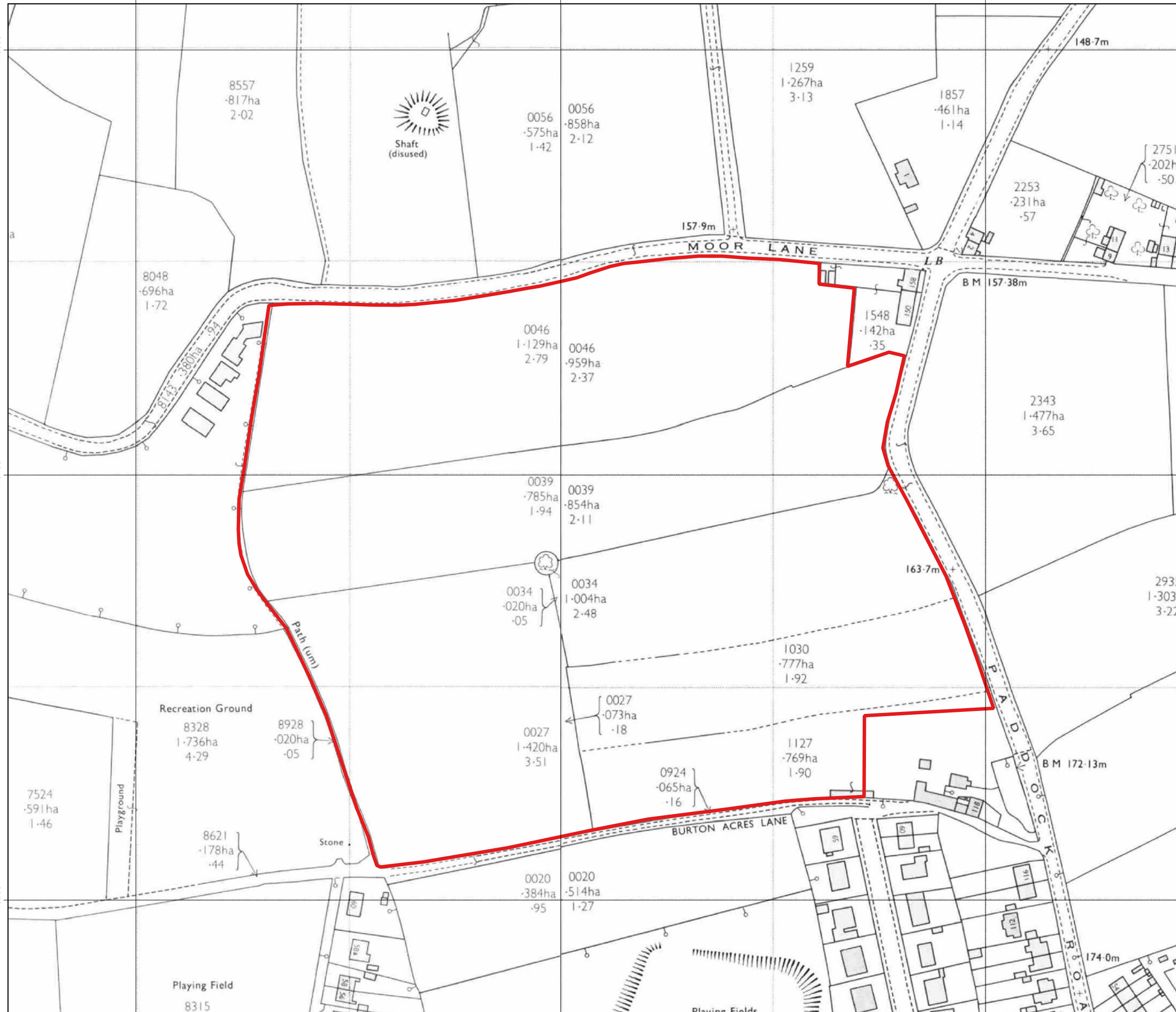
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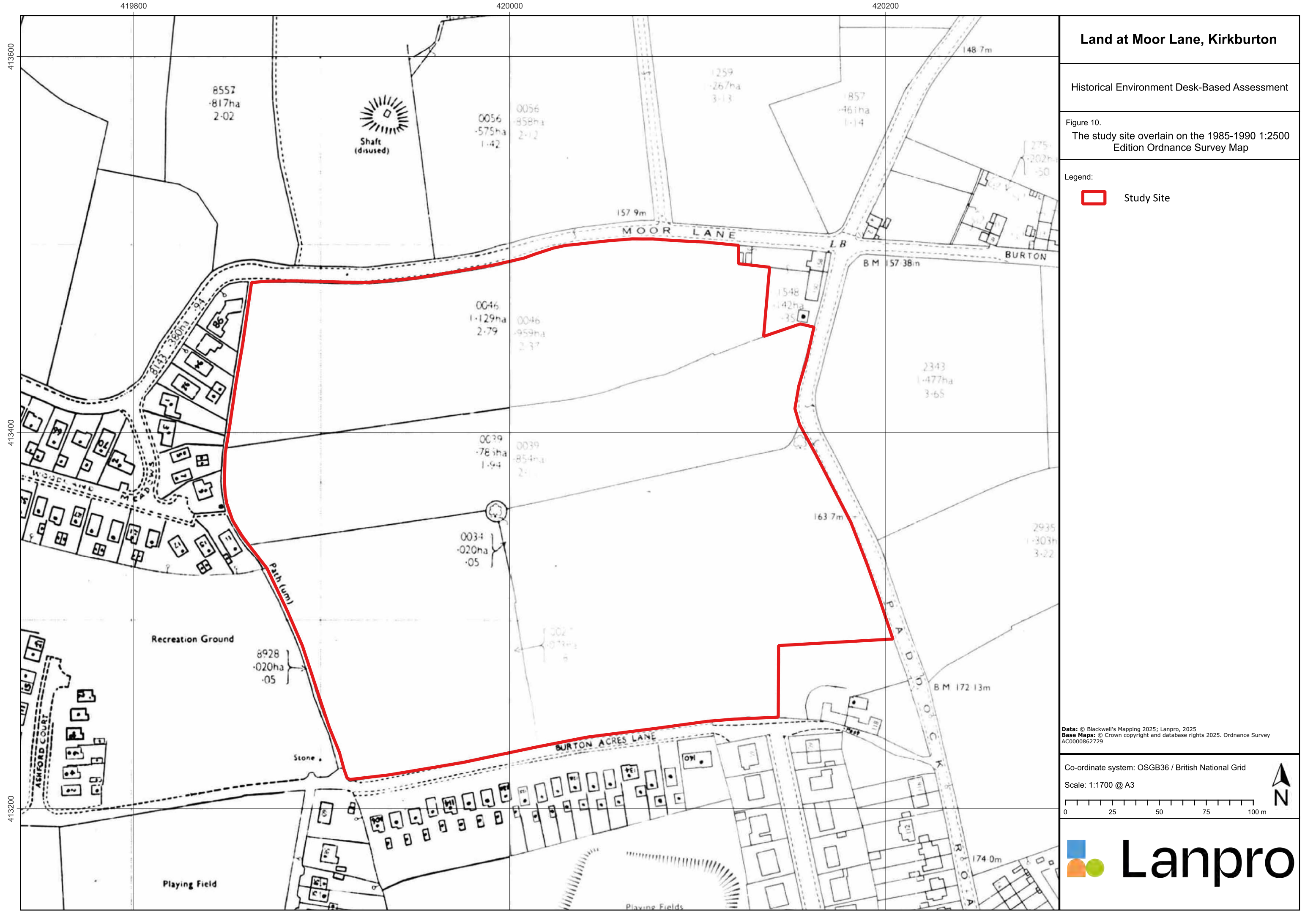
 Study Site

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AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:1700 @ A3

 0 25 50 75 100 m



419800

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Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton

Historical Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Figure 11.
The study site overlain on 2022 DEFRA LiDAR Imagery

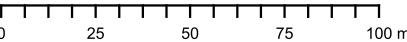
Legend:

 Study Site

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Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:2000 @ A3



419800

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Land at Moor Lane, Kirkburton

Historical Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Figure 12.
The study site overlain on 2025 Google Satellite
Imagery

Legend:

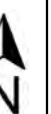
 Study Site

Data: © Google 2025; Lanpro, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:2000 @ A3

0 25 50 75 100 m



Plates



Plate 1. The view facing west from the entrance to the site



Plate 2. The shallow earthworks and remnants of one of the relict field boundaries in the south of the site



Plate 3. The modern building in the centre of the site



Plate 4. The view facing south from the middle of the site



Plate 5. The view across the site facing east



Plate 6. The view facing north towards the Former Water Mill at Manor Farm (NHLE 1135371)



Plate 7. The view of 118 Paddock Road (NHLE 1135333) facing south from the south-eastern corner of the site, where landscape buffering is planned



Plate 8. The view towards 118 Paddock Road from the eastern extent of the site

Appendix 1 Gazetteer of heritage assets

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the West Yorkshire HER within 1km of the study site. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1-3.

Table 2: Designated Heritage Assets within the 1km Search Area

NHLE ID	HER ID	Name	Designation	Period
Designated Heritage Assets				
1011850	MWY1669	Market cross at Highburton	Scheduled Monument	Medieval to 18th Century
N/A	N/A	Highburton	Conservation Area	N/A
N/A	N/A	Kirkburton	Conservation Area	N/A
1313318	MWY893	Church of All Hallows	Grade I Listed Building	13th Century to 19th Century
1135333	N/A	118 Paddock Road	Grade II Listed Building	18th Century to 19th Century
1135339	MWY12977	Town Hall	Grade II Listed Building	19th Century
1135344	N/A	Gateway With Gate and Gate Piers at East Lodge	Grade II Listed Building	19th Century
1135371	MWY7460	Former Water Mill at Manor Mill Farm	Grade II Listed Building	19th Century
1135376	N/A	14 and 14A, North Road	Grade II Listed Building	19th Century
1135377	MWY7465	80 and 82, Paddock Road	Grade II Listed Building	18th Century
1135396	MWY7469	31 and 33, Far Dean	Grade II Listed Building	19th Century
1183693	N/A	21, Far Dean	Grade II Listed Building	19th Century
1183907	MWY7464	72 and 74, Paddock Road	Grade II Listed Building	18th Century
1268448	MWY7474	Yew Tree Farm	Grade II Listed Building	18th Century to 20th Century
1300296	MWY7459	46 and 48, Town Gate	Grade II Listed Building	18th Century
1300367	MWY10965	Springfield Mill	Grade II Listed Building	19th Century
1313295	MWY7856	Darnley Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	18th Century to 19th Century
1313296	MWY7467	Smiths Arms Public House	Grade II Listed Building	17th Century to 19th Century
1313313	MWY7452	2, Town Gate	Grade II Listed Building	18th Century
1313317	N/A	Highburton Cross	Grade II Listed Building	Medieval to 18th Century

NHLE ID	HER ID	Name	Designation	Period
1313344	N/A	Lodge at Springfield Mill	Grade II Listed Building	19th Century
1313345	N/A	Stable Building 10 Yards to East of Town Hall	Grade II Listed Building	19th Century
1420785	MNY10217	Old Forge	Grade II Listed Building	18th Century to 20th Century

Table 3: HER ‘Monument’ Records within the 1km Search Area

HER ID	Name	Period
HER Monument Records		
MWY10964	Linfit Mill Linfit Lane, Kirkburton	Post-Medieval
MWY10976	Brookfield Mill Penistone Road, Kirkburton	Post-Medieval
MWY13614	Stone axe-hammer found at Dene House, Tanshaw Road, Kirkburton	Prehistoric
MWY1397	Holy Well, Kirkburton	Medieval to Post-Medieval
MWY1684	Five cross fragments at St John the Baptist Church, Kirkburton	Medieval
MWY2647	Green Grove Mills, Kirkburton	Post-Medieval
MWY3090	Pond and earthworks north of Beldon Brook	Post-Medieval
MWY3521	Ditch, Lepton (cropmarks)	Undated
MWY3522	Possible curvilinear enclosure (cropmarks)	Undated
MWY492	Possible enclosure north of Cinder Hill	Undated
MWY7454	Former Boys School, School Hill, Kirkburton	Post-Medieval to Modern
MWY7455	Kirkburton church of England First School, School Hill	Post-Medieval
MWY7456	Highwood, Kirkburton	Post-Medieval
MWY7457	Nos. 25/35 Town Gate, Kirkburton	Post-Medieval
MWY7468	No. 2 Primrose Lane, Kirkburton	Post-Medieval
MWY7471	Thorncliffe farmhouse and laithe	Post-Medieval

Table 4: Portable Antiquities Scheme Findspots within the 1km Search Area

UID	Name	Period
PAS Findspots		
479630	Thumb Nail Scraper	Prehistoric
1229087	Coin	Post-Medieval

Table 5: HER 'Event' Records within the 1km Search Area

HER ID	Description	Year
HER event records		
EWY1005	Field Visit: Burton Cross, Highburton, Kirkburton	2002
EWY1259	Field Visit: Green Grove Mills, Kirkburton	2012
EWY2893	Field Visit: Cross Hill Farmhouse, Kirkburton	1979
EWY2897	Field Visit: Nos. 25/35 Town Gate, Kirkburton	1981
EWY2898	Field Visit: Nos. 46 & 48 Town Gate, Kirkburton	1981
EWY2901	Field Visit: Smiths Arms Public House, Highburton, Kirkburton	1979
EWY4967	Building survey at Green Grove Mills, Kirkburton	1986
EWY4968	Building Survey at Green Grove Mills, Kirkburton	2003
EWY8911	Field Visit: Market cross	1996
EWY2895	Field Visit: Former Boys School, School Hill, Kirkburton	1999
EWY2896	Field Visit: Kirkburton C.A First School, School Hill	1999
EWY2899	Field Visit: Nos. 72 & 74 Paddock Road	1981
EWY2900	Field Visit: Nos. 80 & 82 Paddock Road	1981
EWY2902	Field Visit: Yew Tree Farmhouse, Kirkburton	1996
EWY4435	Field Visit: Linfit Mill Linfit Lane	2012
EWY4436	Field Visit: Springfield Mills Springfield Lane, Kirkburton	2012
EWY4448	Field Visit: Brook Field Mill Penistone Road, Kirkburton	2012
EWY5456	Field Visit: Highwood	1981
EWY5457	Building Survey and Watching Brief at Manor Farm Mill, Linfit Lane	2007
EWY5459	Thorncliffe farmhouse and laithe	1979
EWY5460	Photographic survey at Thorncliffe farmhouse and laithe	2004
EWY627	Field Visit: St John the Baptist's, formerly All Hallows', Kirkburton	1987
EWY6948	Tree-ring analysis at All Hallows Church, Kirkburton	2007
EWY8444	Building Survey at Old Forge, Kirkburton	2020 and 2022

