

# Heritage Impact Assessment

Site Location:

Land adjacent to Newsome Road &  
Jackroyd Lane

Site reference number:

H101

On behalf of

Kirklees Council

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### Scope of the Study

- 1.1 This study has been carried out on behalf of Kirklees Council by Farrell and Clark Architects LLP. At the time of writing, the Council have identified sites in the Kirklees area for inclusion in their 2015 Kirklees Local Plan which has recently been approved. Following consultation with the relevant statutory bodies the Council have identified a selection of allocated sites which may have a potential impact on the Historic Environment. A number of these sites have been rejected as they were deemed to cause significant harm to a heritage asset which could not be mitigated. The remaining sites require independent assessment of the potential impact on the Historic Environment.
- 1.2 Farrell and Clark Architects have been appointed to assess this impact and, where possible, to advise on any mitigation which may be required. Kirklees Conservation Officer Nigel Hunston, Historic England and West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), have been consulted on the proposed allocations.
- 1.3 This report has been informed by a review of historic mapping and secondary source material in addition to undertaking a site visit. The conclusions made as part of this report relate solely to the impact of the development on the Historic Environment.

### Relevant Policy - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

- 1.4 This statement has taken into account Chapter 126 of the NPPF which provides guidance for local planning authorities on the strategy for site selection/allocation and states:

*“Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:*

- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.”*

- 1.5 This statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements under paragraph 129 which states:

*“... Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of*

## 1.00 INTRODUCTION cont.

*any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

1.6 In addition to the above the NPPF states that :

*"...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..."*

1.7 In the case of sites which have the potential to contain archaeological finds, the NPPF advises that the developers of the site submit an appropriate desk based assessment and where necessary a field evaluation.

1.8 The NPPF indicates that when assessing impact, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and that this should be proportionate to the importance of the asset. Significance can be harmed not just by a material change to the asset but also to it's setting which can be of great value to the significance. If the proposal is deemed to cause harm to the asset, a robust justification will need to be presented to and assessed by the local planning authority.

1.9 If the development will lead to substantial harm, paragraph 133 indicates that the development should be refused consent by the local planning authority, unless it can be proved that the loss or damage to the asset can be outweighed by substantial benefits to the public OR if the proposal can demonstrate all of the following:

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

1.10 If the development leads to less than substantial harm, paragraph 134 indicates that this harm still needs to be assessed against the public benefit of the scheme and whether or not the viability of the site is being optimised.

### General approach

- 2.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with “The Setting of heritage assets” published by Historic England and seeks to assess the impact on a heritage asset using four steps:
- Step 1:** Identify the heritage assets and their settings affected by the allocation.
  - Step 2:** Assess the contribution of the setting to the heritage asset.
  - Step 3:** Assess the effect of the proposed allocation on the significance of the asset.
  - Step 4:** Assess the options for mitigation in order to maximise enhancement and minimise harm.

### Identifying the heritage asset

- 2.2 As part of the consultation process Historic England, WYAAS and the Conservation team at Kirklees Council Identified the allocated sites which had the potential to affect the Historic Environment. This report has assessed the potential impact of the development of the allocated site on the heritage asset(s) identified.

### Assessing the contribution of the setting

- 2.3 As the asset has been identified as having the potential to be affected by the development, the significance of the asset is assessed in order to determine the contribution of the setting to the significance. In this case the asset has been identified as Castle Hill which is both a Scheduled Monument (NHLE1009846) and a Grade II listed structure in the form of Victoria Tower itself (NHLE1210385). In 2016 Kirklees Council appointed Atkins to undertake a Setting Study on Castle Hill, the findings of which have formed the basis for this document.

### Assessing the impact of the allocated site on the heritage asset

- 2.6 Once the significance has been ascertained it is important to understand the potential for the development to harm elements of this significance. The setting study has provided guidance with regards to the parameters against which the site should be assessed.

### Assessing the options for mitigation and/or enhancement

- 2.7 Options for enhancement and mitigation are considered in response to the particular needs of the heritage asset and as such vary from site to site. It is important that these are assessed at this stage so that any decisions made regarding the setting of the asset can be used to agree the potential scope and form of the development. The options outlined in this assessment are by no means finite and further discussions should be held with Kirklees Planning and Development team in order to ascertain the potential options for this particular site. In the Castle Hill Setting Study there are three types of development identified; small scale development, medium sized development and major development. Each category has identified key areas of concern which could potentially have an impact on the setting of Castle Hill. The site has been assessed against these areas of concern in order to determine the level of impact.

## 2.00 METHODOLOGY (cont.)

### 2.8 Options for enhancement include:

- Removing or re-modelling an intrusive building or feature
- Replacement of a detrimental feature by a new and more harmonious one
- Restoring or revealing a lost historic feature or view
- Introducing a wholly new feature that adds to the public appreciation of the asset
- Introducing new views (including glimpses or better framed views) that add to the public experience of the asset, or
- Improving public access to, or interpretation of, the asset including its setting.

### 2.9 Options for mitigation include:

- The creation of buffer zones within the area for development
- Limiting building heights within certain areas of the site
- The use of sensitive design including the use of vernacular materials

2.10 Screening is also an option which can be considered when assessing the options available for mitigating the negative impact of a development on a heritage asset. Screening should only be used in addition to other options for mitigation and should not be used as a substitute for good design or buffer zones. Screening requires careful consideration with regards to the impact of the screening on the heritage asset. This can potentially have a greater impact on the asset than the development itself, if used incorrectly or insensitively.

## Glossary

2.11 The following terms have been used in this report with the definitions taken from the NPPF and from the Historic England publication “ The setting of heritage assets”

### Conservation area

‘An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’, designated under what is now s69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

### Designated heritage asset:

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.

### Historic environment record

Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

### **Setting of a heritage asset**

The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

### **Significance (for heritage policy)**

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.

### **Value**

An aspect of worth or importance, here attached by people to qualities of places.

### **Harm**

Change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of a place.

### Site description

3.1 The site is located on the outskirts of Newsome, a small village within the district of Huddersfield. H101 is positioned between Newsome Road to the north and Jackroyd Lane to the south. To the east, the site is bordered by an area of urban green space which incorporates New Laithe Wood and directly to the west is Newsome Village. The site is bounded by areas of housing to the north, west and south. A public right of way runs north-south through the centre of the site which connects Newsome Road and Jackroyd Lane.

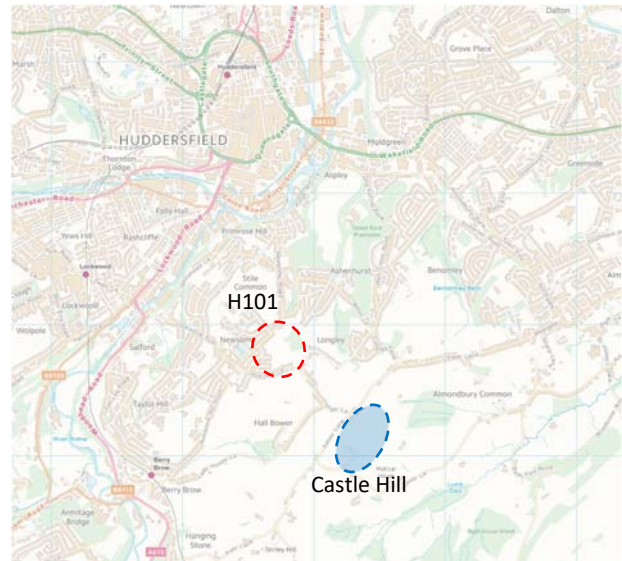


Figure 1: Location Plan



Figure 2: Aerial Site Plan

### Brief site history

3.2 Historically the areas around the site comprised of a number of small hamlets. There was Nook to the north and Jack Royd and Bum Royd to the south which were linked by a track leading north from Jackroyd Lane. As the Village of Newsome has expanded and Newsome Road was constructed in the late 19th century these small hamlets have been incorporated into the village of Newsome and the track has become the existing footpath.

3.3 The names of the hamlets are also of interest. The name "Royd" means a small area of land that has been cleared from woodland or moorland. There is an existing area of

woodland which borders the site to the east called New Laithe Wood. The boundary to this wood appears to be clearly defined and as such we can assume that the current boundary to New Laithe Wood was formed when the "Royds" were created and is therefore significant to the historical development of the area. It is also fair to assume that, historically, the site would have been either completely or at least partially wooded.



## 4.00 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE ALLOCATED SITE ON THE HERITAGE ASSET

4.1 As part of the consultation process a setting study was undertaken for the Scheduled Monument at Castle Hill. Site H101 was identified as a being an area of open countryside that contributes to the setting of Castle Hill and as such requires assessment to ensure the development of the site does not cause harm to this Scheduled Monument.

4.2 The significance of the setting to Castle Hill has been defined within the setting study mentioned above as follows:

*The setting of Castle Hill undoubtedly makes a fundamental contribution to the significance of the Site. This is through the prominence and dominance of the hilltop within the landscape as a result of its topography, and the resulting views to and from the hilltop, as well as the character of the hilltop itself, and the role which visual and non-visual historic relationships with related features and heritage assets.*

4.3 The site falls into the category of Medium sized development which is defined in the setting document as follows:

*“Medium sized development constitutes the building of groups of 30 or more houses, or larger complexes of industrial, retail or agricultural buildings. With the requirement for new residential building to meet housing allocations in the future, these developments are likely to be proposed, though still not as frequently as small scale development.”*

4.4 The setting study has provided general guidance with regards to the likelihood of development causing a significant impact on the setting of Castle Hill. As site H101 is directly adjacent to an area of existing housing the report has stated that is unlikely to pose any significant issues to the setting of the asset. Despite this there are a number of exceptions to the general guidance, one of which is whether the site falls within the undeveloped land area as shown on Figure 16 of the Setting Study, “Importance of Undeveloped Areas around Castle Hill”

4.5 Despite H101 being adjacent to existing housing, the site has been classified as an area of “important undeveloped land”. The setting study states that development within areas classified as important ...

*“has the potential to harm these aspects of the site’s setting and would need to be examined on a case-by-case basis.”*

4.6 After studying the view of the area from Castle Hill it becomes apparent that there are two distinct areas within the site. The area identified as H101b appears to have a more prominent appearance when viewed from Castle Hill. This area of open land is also emphasised by the position of New Laithe Wood to the rear which acts as a landmark in the landscape.



Figure 4: Photograph taken from Castle Hill looking towards the site

4.7 Due to the gradient of the land, the view of area H101a from Castle Hill is partially obscured by New Laithe Wood and by the existing housing to Jackroyd Lane, this is particularly evident when looking at the area to the west of the footpath. This section of land is almost completely obscured by the housing to the north and the south and there are no views of Castle Hill from within this area. It is the opinion of this report that development in this area will not harm the setting of Castle Hill.

4.8 In contrast, the area of the site to the east of the footpath is reasonably exposed and there is a good vantage point of Castle Hill at the start of the footpath. This section of the site also provides a visual link through to the urban green space beyond, broken only

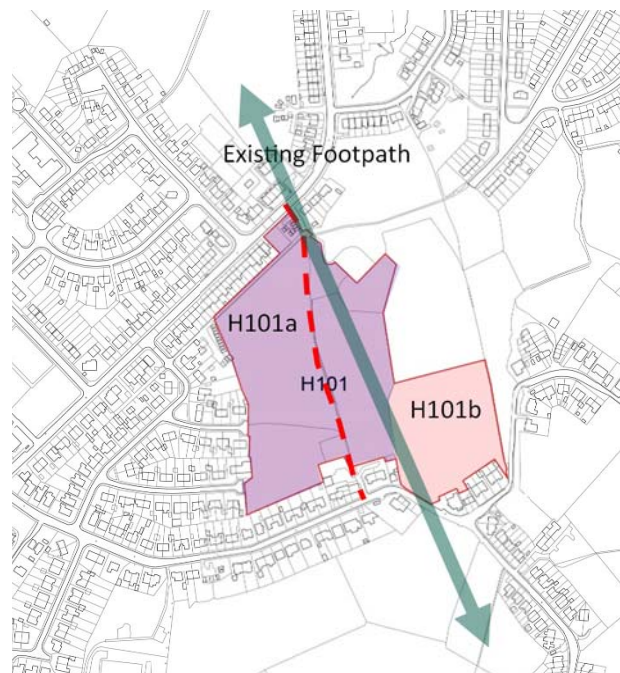


Figure 5: Site Plan

by the 2 sets of four stepped, mono-pitch terrace houses on Newsome Road at the end of the footpath (this area was previously shown on the Historic maps as “Nook” and contained a small farmstead). Due to the open nature of the land, this area creates a visual break between the historic village of Newsome and the 20th century housing that follows Jackroyd Lane. For these reasons this area of open land is of moderate significance to the setting of Castle Hill. Loss of this visual link will cause less than substantial harm and will require mitigation in order to maintain these views.



Figure 6: Photograph of possible arrival point for revised footpath

- 4.9 Area H101b is of slight to moderate significance to the heritage asset due to the location of the historic area of woodland to the rear of the site. The loss of this open space will cause limited harm to the setting of Castle Hill but this can be mitigated through careful design.



Figure 7: View from the arrival point back towards the revised footpath location

- 4.10 The footpath that currently runs through the site is not clearly defined and it would be an enhancement if this historic route between Nook and Jackroyd was restored with the potential for information boards about Castle Hill to be positioned along the route.
- 4.11 It would also benefit the setting of Castle Hill if the route for the footpath could be reassessed and a more direct route taken which allows clearer views of Castle Hill along the majority of the footpath.

## 5.00 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 As part of this assessment the Castle Hill Setting Study has been consulted in order to ascertain the significance of the monument and the likelihood of the development causing harm to the setting. As discussed, despite the site being located adjacent to an existing housing estate the land has been identified as “Important” Undeveloped Land. It is the finding of this Heritage Impact Assessment that there are certain sections of the site that provide a positive contribution to the setting of the scheduled monument and there are areas that are not visible from the Monument and as such do not contribute to the setting.
- 5.2 Development of the areas which are not visible from Castle Hill will not cause harm to the setting of the Scheduled Monument assuming that the development is in keeping with the surrounding housing in terms of density and massing. Development of the areas that provide a positive contribution would cause less than substantial harm to the setting of Castle Hill and as such these areas should be carefully designed in order to retain the elements of significance.
- 5.2 It may also be possible to enhance the setting of the Monument by diverting the footpath onto an alternative and more direct route which allows excellent views of the monument and will maintain the visual links with the landscape to the rear.

LIST DESCRIPTIONS



# Castle Hill: slight univallate hillfort, small multivallate hillfort, motte and bailey castle and deserted village

## List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Castle Hill: slight univallate hillfort, small multivallate hillfort, motte and bailey castle and deserted village

List entry Number: 1009846

## Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Kirklees

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 30-Mar-1925

Date of most recent amendment: 10-Mar-1992

## Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 13297

## Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

## List entry Description

### Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### Reasons for Designation

Slight univallate hillforts are enclosures defined by a single line of earthworks located on or near the tops of hills. The scale of the earthworks, which may comprise a rampart, a ditch and a counterscarp bank, is small. This and the fact that they are not necessarily located on the highest or most inaccessible hills but almost exclusively above river valleys, implies they were not primarily defensive features but were sited for ease of communication and access to the greatest variety of resources. Most slight univallate hillforts were built in the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. Approximately 150 examples are recorded nationally, with only a small number lying outside central southern England. In area they vary between 1 and 10ha though, again, those at the upper end of the scale tend to be concentrated in the south. Common features of the internal layouts of slight univallate hillforts include the postholes, stakeholes and trenches of timber buildings, storage pits and hearths, and small finds such as spindle whorls, wool combs, tools and personal adornments. These are indicative of temporary or permanent

occupation though some slight univallate hill forts have been interpreted as stock enclosures or redistribution centres. Slight univallate hillforts are one of the rarer types of monument that characterise the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age and, as such, are important for the understanding of the transition between the two periods. All examples surviving comparatively well and with the potential for the recovery of further archaeological remains are considered worthy of protection. A number of slight univallate hill forts were remodelled during the later Iron Age to become more strongly defended and multivallate in form. Small multivallate hill forts are those which have an internal area of less than 5ha, with the majority measuring between 1 and 3.5ha. All were built between the sixth century BC and the mid-first century AD though most originated in the fourth to second centuries BC and only a small number date from the period before 400BC. The boundaries of small multivallate hillforts comprise two or more lines of close-set earthworks generally spaced at intervals of less than 15m, though wider spacing is known from a small sample. Each line will consist of a rampart and ditch or a rampart only, and a large number also possess counterscarp banks. The most favoured locations were the hills above rivers and the construction of multiple earthworks is believed not only to have been for protection but as a means of displaying power. Small multivallate hill forts were permanently occupied and sometimes were the foci for large areas of the surrounding countryside. A small number possessed extra-mural settlements and most were connected with the processing of agricultural produce and are likely to have controlled its distribution. The internal structures of most small multivallate hillforts support the view that they were places of high status, with finds such as weapons, Gallo-Belgic coins and goods from distant locations demonstrating this and indicating a period of social development characterised by increased competition between different social groups. Similarly, although the primary function of multiple enclosures may not have been defensive, the number of small multivallate hill forts with vitrified inner ramparts, burnt entrances and hoards of slingshot suggests an increase in raiding and possibly warfare. Small multivallate hill forts therefore provide an important commentary on the nature of settlement and social organisation in the Iron Age and, with only c.100 examples known nationally, are one of the rarer classes of monument belonging to the period. All examples with surviving archaeological deposits are considered to be of national importance. Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications of a type introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower and adjoined by an embanked enclosure, the bailey, which contained additional buildings. Motte and bailey castles had several functions. They were strongholds, acted as garrison forts during offensive



military operations, were often aristocratic residences and were the centres of local and royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, they generally occupied strategic positions, dominating their immediate locality. Over 600 are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As such, and as one of a restricted range of early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short time, they continued to be built and occupied from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. Castle Hill, Almondbury is a good and well-preserved example of a slight univallate hillfort which developed into a small multivallate hillfort. Not only does it lie outside the main distribution, it belongs to an extremely small group of northern single-banked hillforts with an internal area of more than 1ha. It is, in addition, one of the very few small multivallate hillforts datable to the period before 400BC and is unique in that, during its multi-banked phase, the bivallate interior was surrounded by two outer earthworks set in places more than 30m apart. It also possesses other rare features, including an outwork, and its earliest ramparts preserve the pre- enclosure ground surface contemporary with earlier Prehistoric use of the site. A substantial part of the monument remains unexcavated, making it of great importance to the study of hillforts of these two types. Equally important are the well-preserved remains of the motte and bailey castle. Furthermore, in addition to the garrison and ancillary buildings whose remains survive in the bailey, the well-preserved earthworks of an associated medieval settlement are contained in the area adjacent.

## History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

## Details

Castle Hill is situated south of Huddersfield at Almondbury, on a hill top above the Holme Valley south of its confluence with the River Colne. The monument includes the remains of a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age univallate hillfort, a later Iron Age multivallate hillfort, a twelfth century motte and bailey castle and the site of a deserted medieval village. Evidence for the occupation and development of Castle Hill comes from a series of partial excavations carried out by W.J.Varley between 1939 and 1973. The earliest period of use was approximately four thousand years ago, as shown by the discovery of Late Neolithic flint tools and part of a polished stone axe. This predated the first hillfort by circa one and a half thousand years. The

earthworks encircling the hill were constructed in stages over a period of roughly two hundred years. The earliest enclosure, dated by radiocarbon and thermoluminescence techniques to the late seventh century BC, consisted of an area of c.2ha at the south-west end of the hill enclosed by a single bank measuring c.3m wide. This first enclosure did not have an external ditch but the bank would have been surmounted by a wooden palisade. A simple inturned entrance bisected the bank that crossed the hill and had a small guard room to one side. Early in the sixth century BC, the first enclosure was surrounded by a wide, flat-bottomed ditch and the upcast was used to construct a new bank, also 3m wide, which roughly followed the line of the old bank but in places had a different alignment. In the mid-sixth century BC, this univallate hill fort was refortified and expanded to become a complex double-banked and ditched enclosure. New ramparts, of identical structure to the earlier, were built across the ends of the transverse ditch and were continued round the north-eastern half of the hill, effectively doubling the size of the enclosure. A new entrance was created at the north-east approach and the single bank and ditch of the original enclosure were reinforced by the addition of a second rampart. Post-holes at the front and rear of these defences were found to be contemporary and would have supported the timbers of a shelter attached to the rampart. Approximately one hundred years later this bivallate hill fort was fundamentally rebuilt. The inner rampart was widened and raised and now almost entirely consisted of two parallel drystone revetments separated by horizontal timber lacing infilled with shale and clay. A deeper V-shaped ditch was cut beyond the rampart and a short length of shale rampart was added parallel to the north-east extension. A longer stretch was built outside it and continued to the north-east entrance where an outwork was also added. This outwork shared the outer ditch of the latter rampart and created an oblique approach to the hillfort, carried along a holloway from the north-east. Two new banks, almost continuous and spaced wide apart, were built lower down the hill to entirely surround the complex. By the end of the fifth century BC, however, this multivallate hillfort had been abandoned. The vitrification of the inner rampart indicates that it was destroyed by fire at about that time, possibly during hostilities. The site does not appear to have been occupied again until the early twelfth century AD when the earthworks were modified and reconstructed to create a motte and bailey castle. A broad ditch, 27m wide and 9m deep, was cut across the top of the hill, south-west of the transverse ditch belonging to the original univallate hillfort. The upcast from the ditch was used to build a motte with a surrounding rampart. In the first half of the twelfth century, licence to fortify was granted by King Stephen and the timber palisade that would originally have surmounted the motte was replaced by a stone wall. The remains of timber buildings, and others of timber and stone, have been found on the

motte. These had a number of functions and were accompanied by a 27m deep well in which was found well-preserved organic material of the medieval period in addition to medieval pottery and metalwork. Ancillary and garrison buildings, and pens for cattle and horses, would have occupied the bailey and the remains of these will survive in the south-western half of the site overlying deposits relating to the internal layout of the hillfort. The north-eastern half was, at this time, the site of a small medieval settlement which survived the abandonment of the castle by circa two centuries, being still occupied in the fifteenth century. This settlement was characterised by a row of dwellings on either side of a track that ran from the north-east entrance to the gap in the rampart of the univallate hillfort. Each building occupied a strip of land which lay at right-angles to the track and was separated from its neighbours by a shallow ditch. After the desertion of the settlement, Castle Hill remained unoccupied until the nineteenth century when a tavern was built that is still in use as a hotel and public house. In the interim it was twice used as a beacon hill, with one fire being lit there at the time of the Spanish Armada and another being prepared in the event of a Napoleonic invasion. Traditionally, in the past, it has been held to be the site of Camelot and, less fancifully, a Roman fort or the headquarters of the Brigantian Queen Cartimandua. These theories have been discounted, however, due to the complete break in occupation between the fourth century BC and the Middle Ages. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling. These include the surfaces of the approach road, carpark, drives and paths up to and round the monument, all modern walling and fencing, the Victorian Jubilee Tower which is Grade II Listed, the buildings and fixtures of Castle Hill Hotel and the buildings of the house on Hill Side, the safety grille over the well, the Armada anniversary beacon, all modern steps up to and on the monument and the telephone poles crossing the monument. The ground beneath these exclusions, however, with the exception of that beneath the hotel which will have been disrupted by cellarage, is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

## Selected Sources

### **Books and journals**

Ahier, P, *The Story of Castle Hill, Huddersfield...BC200 - AD1945*, (1946)

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Stephenson, C, 'Historic Almondbury' in Castle Hill, (1975)

Varley, W J, 'Hillforts' in A Summary of the Excavations at Castle Hill:

Almondbury 1939-72, (1976)

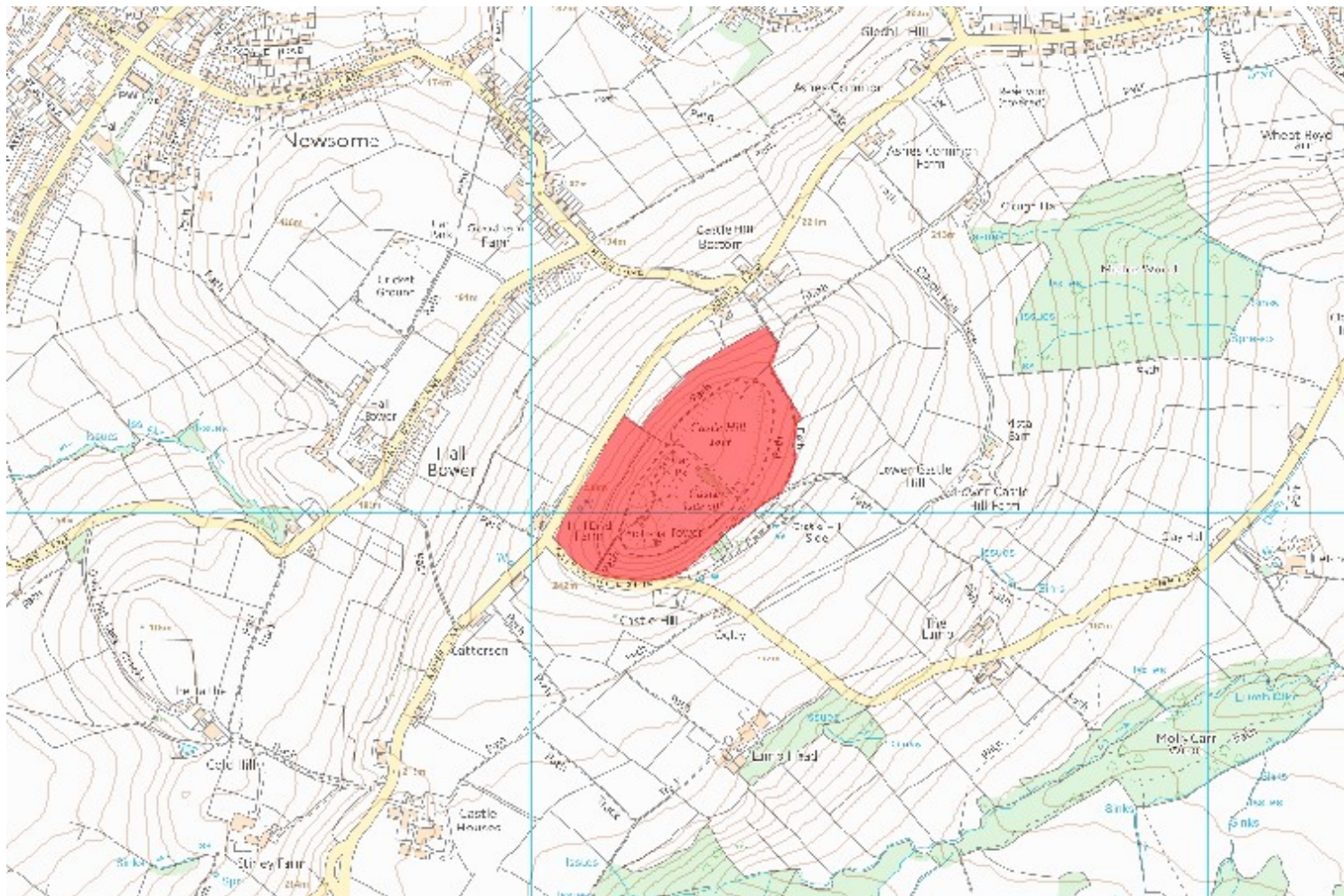
### Other

Typescript in SMR file, Gilks, JA, Castle Hill,

Varley, W.J., RCHM Microfiche: W.Yorks., Almondbury, 1938-1970,

National Grid Reference: SE 15215 14052

## Map



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The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale.

For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1009846 .pdf](#)  
([http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/23506/HLE\\_A4L\\_NoGrade|HLE\\_A3L\\_NoGrade.pdf](http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/23506/HLE_A4L_NoGrade|HLE_A3L_NoGrade.pdf))

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End of official listing

SITE PLANS / DRAWINGS

# Local Plan Site: H101

- ### Legend
- Local Plan Site
  - Archaeological Site
  - Registered Battlefield
  - Conservation Area
  - Listed Building
  - Registered Parks and Gardens
  - Scheduled Monuments

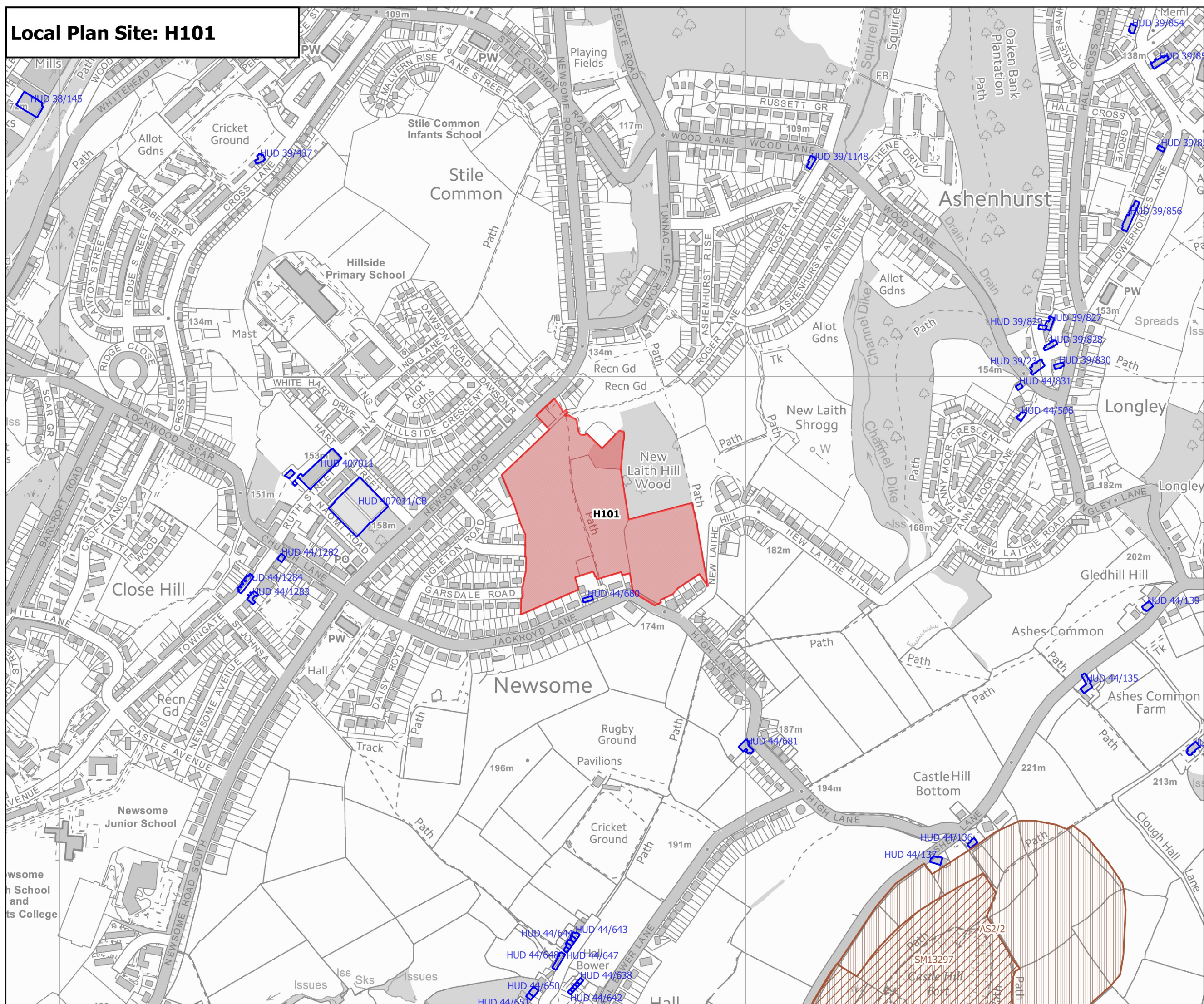


## Planning Policy

Scale: 1:5000

Date: January 2017

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