

Heritage Impact Assessment

Site Location:

Land adjacent to Netherton Moor
Road, Netherton

Site reference number:

H102, H660

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.

3.00 SITE ASSESSMENT

Site description

3.1 The site is located to the south of Huddersfield on the outskirts of Netherton, a village to the north of Honley in the South Crosland Township. The village centre, which is located to the west at the junction with Meltham Road is a conservation area, as is Honley Village located to the south.

3.2 Netherton is located on an area of raised ground surrounded on three sides by Dean Clough to the north, the River Holme to the east and Mag Brook to the South. The site is located along the southern boundary to the village in an area of open land between the village and Spring Wood which follows the line of Mag Brook. The sites are bounded by primarily low rise bungalows to the north, open fields to the south and west and Hawkroyd Bank Road to the east. The two sites, H102 and H606 are separated by Netherton Moor Road which runs north-south with H102 located to the west and H606 to the east.

3.3 Aside from the more historic village centre, Netherton consists primarily of 20th century residential development of mostly semi-detached, detached houses and bungalows.

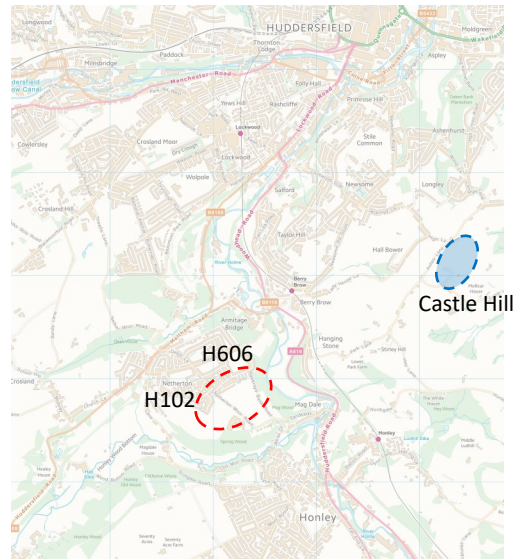


Figure 1: Location Plan

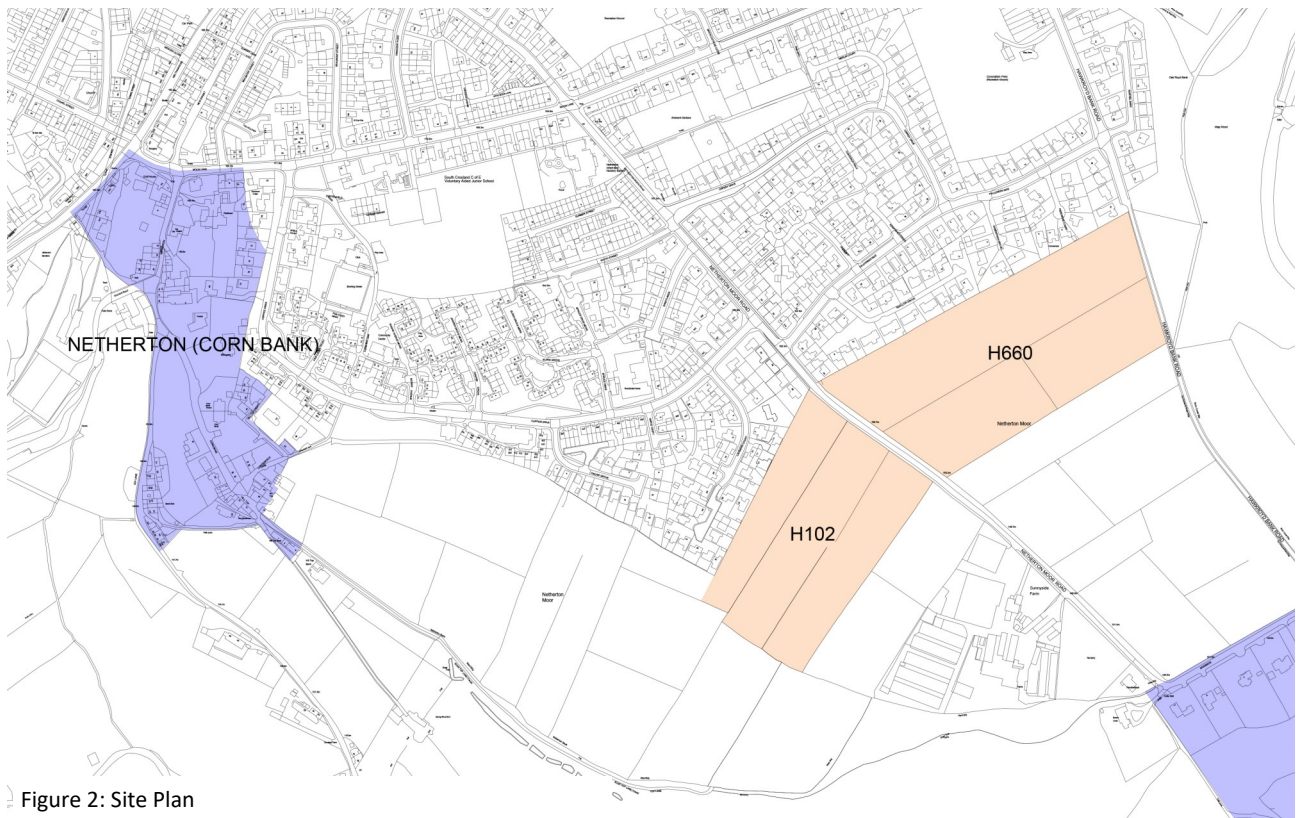


Figure 2: Site Plan

3.00 SITE ASSESSMENT

Brief site history

- 3.4 Historically the area where the site is located was formerly known as Netherton Moor. Until the early 20th century the area was agricultural / moorland with development limited to Moor Cottage to the north of Moor Lane and the collection of buildings known as Marten Nest at the junction of Moor Road and Netherton Moor Lane, both of which are still extant and are listed structures.
- 3.5 Expansion of Netherton onto the moor began with the construction of the Netherton Primary School in 1915. By 1929 the terraced housing on South Street and Summer Street had been constructed and by 1949 construction had begun on the terraced housing to the south of Moor Lane. The development of Netherton Moor began in earnest in the 1980s with the construction of the housing to the extent that it exists today.

Identification of Historical Assets

- 3.6 As part of the consultation process a setting study was undertaken for the scheduled monument at Castle Hill. Sites H660 & H102 were identified as a being located in areas which had the potential to affect the setting of Castle Hill and as such both sites require assessment.
- 3.7 In addition to Castle Hill, the boundary to Honley Conservation Areas is location within close proximity to the site and will require assessment in order to ascertain the impact of developing the sites.
- 3.8 To the south-west of the site, there is a Scheduled Ancient Monument: "Cairnfield in Honley Old Wood, 280m north west of The Woodlands" List entry Number: 1018556. Historic England have identified the site as part of the consultation process and have requested that a Heritage Impact Assessment be undertaken in order to understand the potential impact of the development on the heritage asset.

Castle Hill

4.1 The significance of the setting to Castle Hill has been assessed by Atkins 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.

4.2 The site falls into the category of Medium sized development which is defined 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.”

4.3 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 both sites are 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.

4.4 There are a number of exceptions to the general guidance and as such the site needs to be assessed to ensure that the following situations are not also present. Having studied photographs from the area and the photographs within the Setting Study, the following conclusions have been made in response to these exceptions:

- **The undeveloped land and ridgelines / scarp edges around Castle Hill:**
The site is not located on a defined ridgeline or scarp edge when viewed from Castle Hill.
- **Distant ridgelines:**
The site is not located on a distant ridgeline when viewed from Castle Hill
- **Slopes and summit of Castle Hill:**
The site is not located on the slope or the summit of Castle Hill



Figure 3: Photomontage Image from Castle Hill with the location of the site identified.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE ALLOCATED SITE ON THE HERITAGE ASSET

Honley Conservation Area

4.5 The northern boundary to Honley Conservation Area is located to the south-east of site H660. This area is known as “Sandbeds” and is well known for its large detached dwellings which are set within large building plots, extending to an acre in places. Despite containing dwellings, the area is part of Spring Woods and is densely treed with areas cleared locally for the individual building plots. Beyond the dwellings to the south the wood continues to drop steeply down to Mag Brook, where the landscape levels out and opens up as it reaches the village of Honley.

4.6 This northern boundary is clearly defined by the transition from the village setting to the steeply sloping Spring Woods which then opens out onto Netherton Moor which rises up towards the site and to Netherton Beyond.

4.7 Sandbeds has a distinctive character when compared to the rest of the Conservation Area. The arrangement of the dwellings has been carefully designed to retain the boundary of Spring Wood which is still clearly defined. This boundary is then emphasised by the contrast with the open land.

4.8 The adjacent land acts as a buffer zone between Netherton and Honley Conservation Area and defines the northern boundary. As such this area of open land adjacent to the boundary contributes highly to the significance of the Conservation Area.

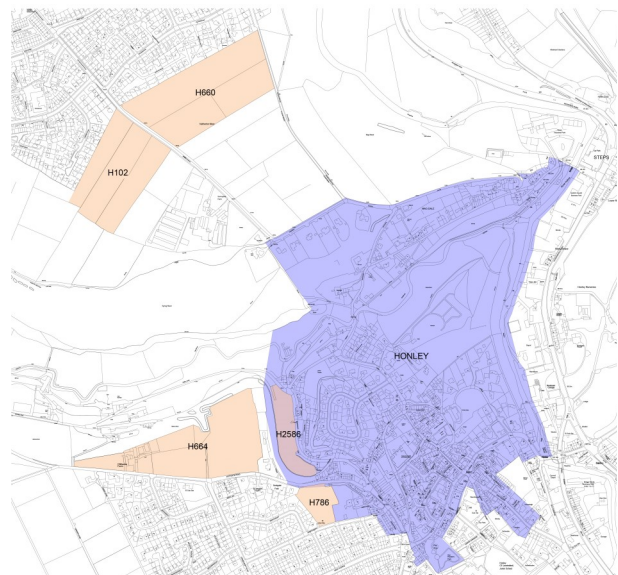


Figure 4: Map showing extent of Honley Conservation Area

Cairnfield in Honley Old Wood

4.9 The Cairnfield is located within Spring Wood which is on the opposite side of the valley to H102. Upon visiting the site it became apparent that despite Netherton Moor being located on an area of raised ground, the levels rise up away from Mag Beck to the ridge line at the junction between the wood and the land to the south of H102. From this ridge line the land then slopes back down towards H102 (see figure 6).



Figure 5: Map showing extent of Honley Conservation Area

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE ALLOCATED SITE ON THE HERITAGE ASSET

4.10 In order to assess the impact of developing the site on the scheduled monument, sightlines from the high point of the scheduled monument and the low point within the scheduled monument were taken and have been shown on the section below. It is apparent that any development to the north of the site can extend up to 10m high without being visible from the Scheduled Monument. Along the southern border of H102 the height reduces to 6m.

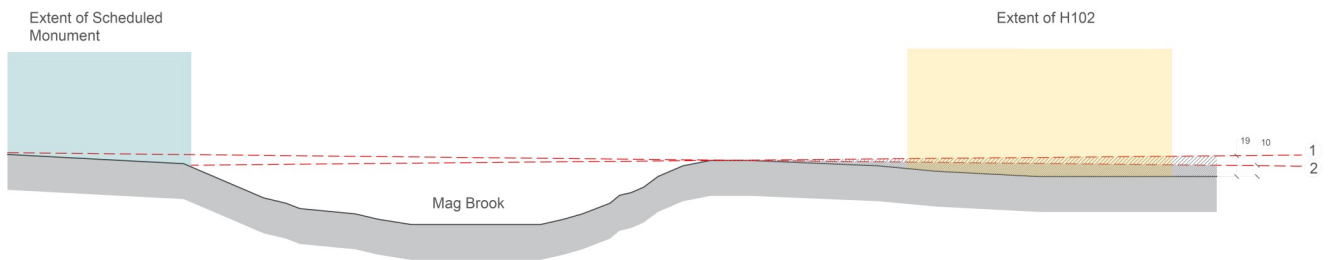


Figure 6: Section through Scheduled Monument and Site H102



Figure 7: Site Photograph looking towards H102 from Netherton Moor Road

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. As discussed, due to the location of the development adjacent to an existing housing estate the development it is the finding of the setting study that the proposed development is unlikely to cause harm to the setting of Castle Hill. This assessment is based on the assumption that the design of the estate is in keeping with the surrounding vernacular in terms of scale density and materials.
- 5.2 There will be some loss of views of the Castle Hill monument from Netherton Moor Road and as such there is the potential for the development to cause less than substantial harm. In order to mitigate this harm the design of the development needs to be carefully considered with the possibility of including possible viewing areas and vantage points from both inside the site and from Netherton Moor Road.
- 5.3 Despite the high significance of the immediate setting to Honley Conservation Area, the proposed allocations are located a reasonable distance away from the boundary and they retain a large extent of this open land. The gradient of the land does rise up towards Netherton and it is possible to view the upper floor levels of the existing housing from Sandbeds. As such, assuming mitigation is put in place which limits the density and massing, the development will not adversely affect the significance of the conservation area.
- 5.4 After undertaking a site visit and assessing the visibility splays from the scheduled monument it is apparent that, assuming the density and the scale of the development will be similar to that of the existing housing to the west ie. single storey and limited two storey housing, the development will not be visible from the Scheduled Monument and as such will have no adverse impact on the setting.

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

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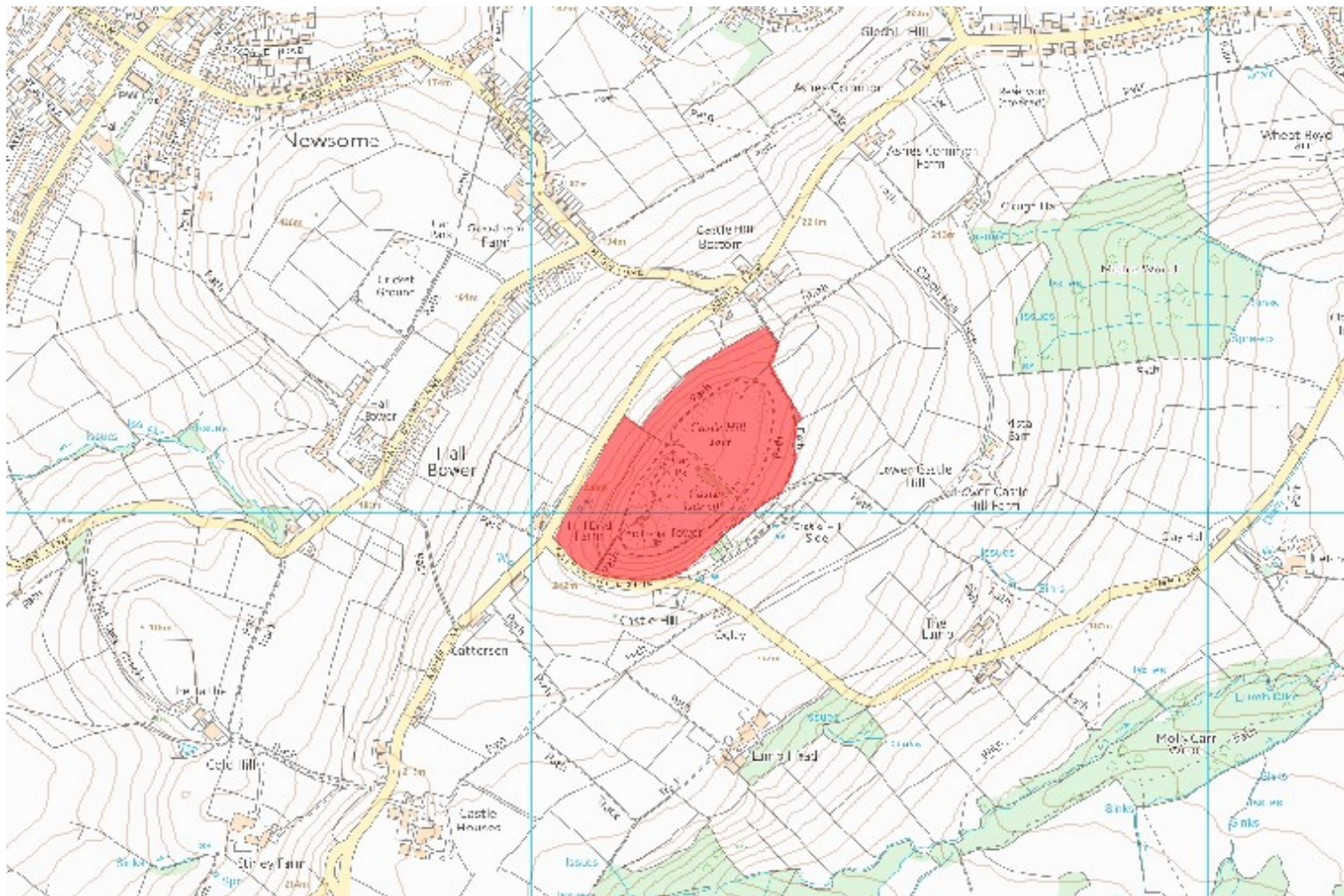
Other

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

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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

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 19-Feb-2017 at 10:04:34.

End of official listing

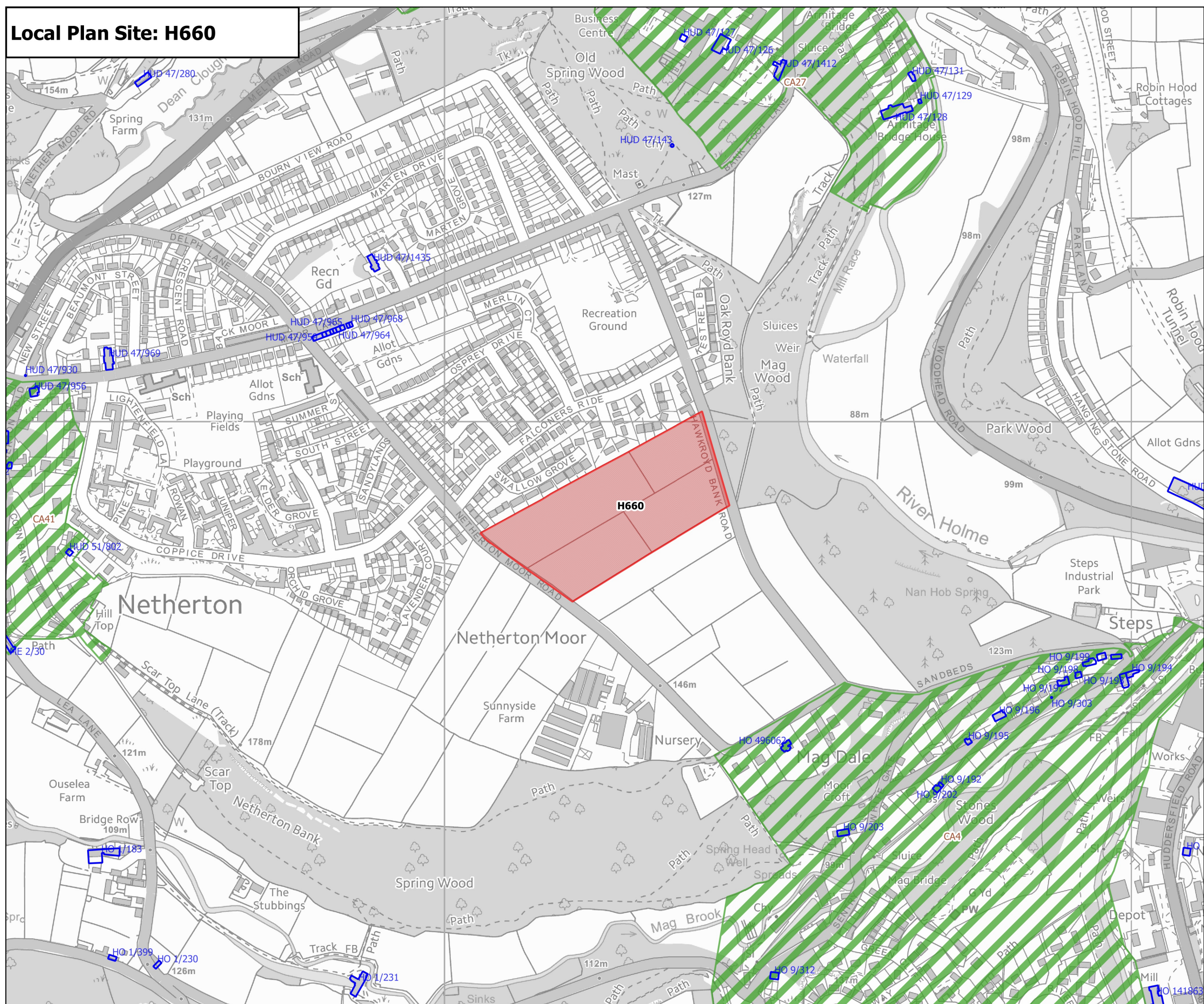
SITE PLANS / DRAWINGS

Local Plan Site: H660

- ### 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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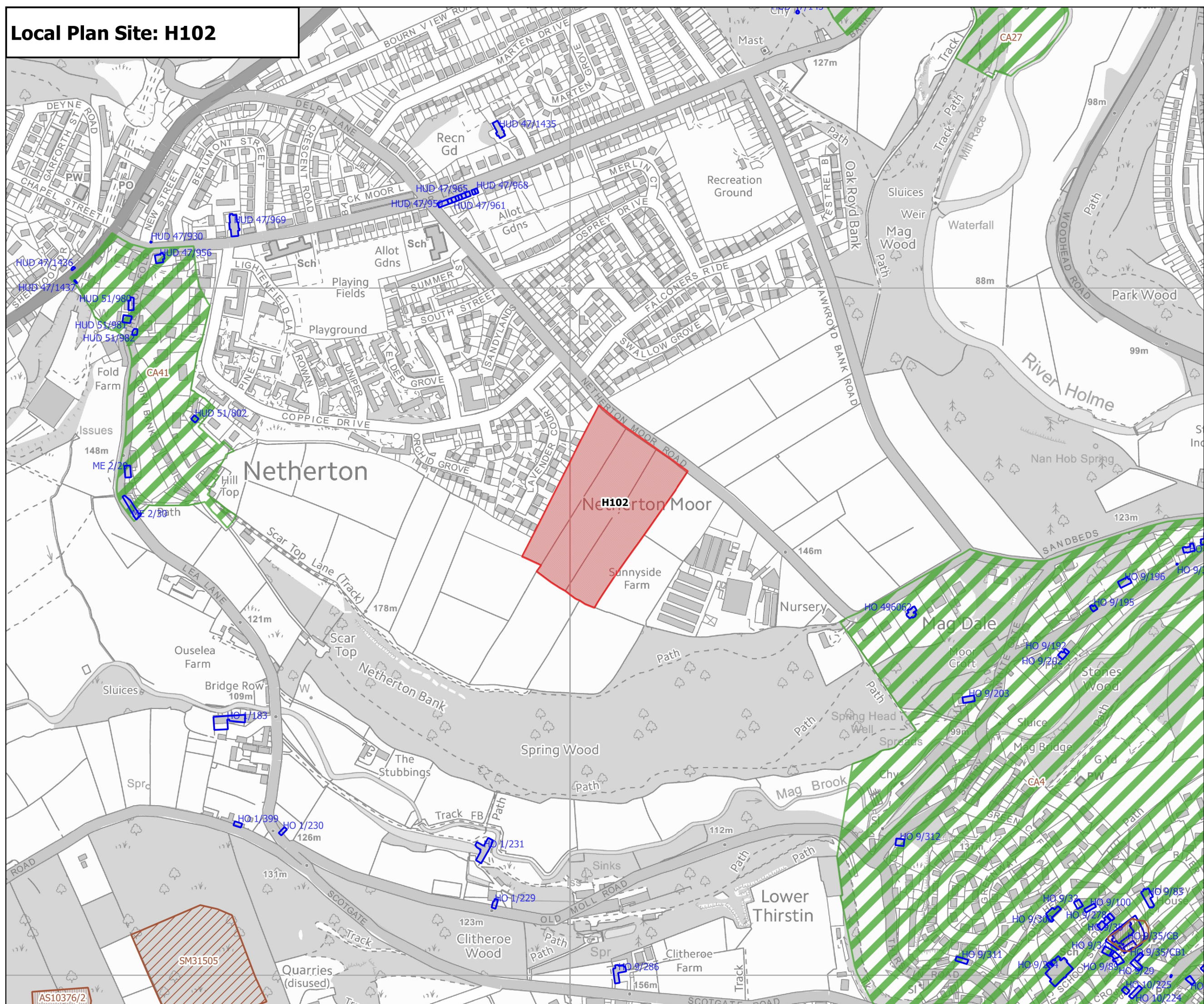


Local Plan Site: H102

- ### 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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