
January 2018



Kirklees Local Plan

**Response to the Inspector's
Matters, Issues and Questions (MIQs)**

**Matter 30 – Huddersfield Housing Allocations
on Green Belt Releases with specific reference to
Land North and West of Gernhill Avenue, Fixby – H519**

Prepared by

I D Planning

On behalf of

Thornhill Estates

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1.0 Response to Matter 30 – Huddersfield Housing Allocations: Green Belt Releases

Issues – Are the proposed Green Belt Release Housing Allocations in the Huddersfield sub-area justified, effective, developable/deliverable and in line with National Policy.

H519 – Land north and west of Gernhill Avenue, Fixby (377 dwellings).

Questions

A. Has the impact of the proposal on the historic environment been adequately assessed and appropriate mitigation measures put in place?

1.1 An Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment has been undertaken by AOC in October 2017 and is attached for completeness.

1.2 In terms of archaeology, the report concludes that archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the proposed development site produced little evidence of remains from any period. The assessment has established that the proposed development site has been an open area of agricultural land since at least the 17th century. There is, therefore, a low potential for discovering hitherto unknown archaeological remains within the proposed development site. However, the potential for discovering hitherto unknown archaeological remains within the proposed development site cannot be completely discounted; particularly with the potential route of the Roman roads 712 being located in the vicinity to the proposed development site and the noting of crop mark patterns within the southern area of the proposed development site.

1.3 In order to investigate the potential for remains an on site programme of archaeological works will be required. Such works will be required to enable any significant archaeological remains to be identified, assessed and recorded. These works could reasonably be undertaken as a planning condition on any application or allocation. The exact scope and extent of any programme of archaeological works required should be agreed in advance with West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service. However Harron Homes have discussed the scope of archaeological work with West Yorkshire Archaeological Service and have agreed a 4% trial trenching scheme due to start on the 29th January, with WYAS undertaking monitoring of the work. This stage of trenching will take approximately 2 weeks to complete.

1.4 Impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets, including listed buildings, within 500 metres of the proposed development site have been considered. It is likely that the proposed development would have no effect on the setting of designated heritage assets in the surrounding area. This is primarily due to the location of the designated assets within areas shielded by buildings, vegetation or topography, prohibiting any views of the proposed development site from the assets. As no visual impacts upon setting are predicted no mitigation for indirect effects is considered necessary.

B. Is the site available and deliverable in the timescale set out in the Council's Housing Trajectory?

- 1.5 The site is owned wholly by Edmund Thornhill and has been marketed for disposal. A preferred developer (Harron Homes) has been selected and a contract is being finalised.
- 1.6 Harron Homes have prepared a full suite of technical documentation to support a full planning application for the site to be submitted at an appropriate stage during the Local Plan process and as the plan advances. Pre-application discussions have been undertaken with the Council to ensure that the application, when submitted, is fully policy compliant and meets with the Council approval.
- 1.7 Subject to the progression of the Local Plan, it is anticipated that a submission of the application can take place from April 2018 with the determination in July / August 2018.
- 1.8 Upon the grant of planning permission the first units will be delivered within a 6-8 month period i.e. March 2019 and the site will deliver circa 42 units per annum thereafter.
- 1.9 The Council's trajectory identifies the site commencing delivery 2020/21 and it is anticipated that completions can start a year earlier and at a similar rate to the Council's prediction.
- 1.10 There are no known constraints to developing the site Thornhill Estates would confirm that the site is available and deliverable.

C. What effect would the proposed boundary change and allocation have on the Green Belt and the purposes of including land within it? Are there any exceptional circumstances that justify altering the Green Belt? If so what are they?

- 1.11 In terms of the exceptional circumstances that justify altering the Green Belt, the Council require Green Belt releases in order to meet their housing requirement as there is insufficient brownfield or unallocated land within the settlement boundaries to meet the housing requirement over the plan period. This is considered to warrant exceptional circumstances to allow appropriate Green Belt releases.
- 1.12 In terms of the effect of the boundary change in relation to H519 Gernhill on the purpose of including land within the Green Belt, the effect on the 5 purposes of Green Belt is considered below:-
- **“To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas”** – the release of the site at Gernhill would not create urban sprawl as it is well contained by development on three sides these being the golf course to the west, and residential to the south and east. With regard to the northern boundary there is a break in slope and a steep gradient down to the M62 which creates a strong defensible boundary with open Green Belt beyond in the Calderdale area.
 - **“To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another”** – due to the strong defensible boundary of the site, the open land beyond and

the Green Belt adjoining it within the Calderdale area, in conjunction with the associated topography, the site would not lead to the merging of Huddersfield and Calderdale in terms of Rastrick or Brighouse.

- **“To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment”** – as the site is contained by residential development, the golf course and a break in slope it would not constitute encroachment into the open countryside, it is visually well contained.
- **“To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and”** – the site does not lie within a historic town and it has been identified through the Desk Based Historic Environment Assessment that there is no harm to archaeological or heritage assets.
- **“To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land”** – the development of the site is neutral on this point; it is neither derelict land nor urban land and the Council require Green Belt releases as there is insufficient brownfield or other urban land to meet the housing requirement.

Changes to make the plan sound

- 1.13 No changes are needed to make the plan sound, impact on the historic environment has been assessed, the site is suitable, available and deliverable and will not adversely affect the purposes of including land within Green Belt and will deliver within the broad timeframes set out by the Council.

Gernhill Avenue, Fixby, Huddersfield

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

AOC Project Number: 24031

October 2017



ARCHAEOLOGY

| HERITAGE

| CONSERVATION

Grenhill Avenue, Fixby, Huddersfield

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

On Behalf of:	Harron Homes Ltd Colton House Temple Point Bullerthorpe Lane Leeds LS15 9JL
National Grid Reference (NGR):	SE 13727 20197 (centre)
AOC Project No:	24031
Prepared by:	Nuala C. Woodley
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Date of Report:	October 2017

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Harron Homes to undertake a historic environment desk-based assessment at Gernhill Avenue, Fixby, Huddersfield. The site lies within the local authority administrative area of Kirklees Council.
- 1.2 Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the proposed development site have produced little evidence of remains from any period. The assessment has established that the proposed development site has been an open area of agricultural land since at least the 17th century. There is, therefore, a low potential for discovering hitherto unknown archaeological remains within the proposed development site. However, the potential for discovering hitherto unknown archaeological remains within the proposed development site cannot be completely discounted; particularly with the potential route of Roman Road 712 being located in the vicinity of the proposed development site and the noting of cropmark patterns within the southern area of the proposed development site. In order to investigate the potential for remains to survive on the site a programme of archaeological works may be required. Such works would be required to enable any significant archaeological remains to be identified, assessed and recorded. These works could reasonably be undertaken as a planning condition. The exact scope and extent of any programme of archaeological works required should be agreed in advance with West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Any such requirement will be determined by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.
- 1.3 Impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets, including Listed Buildings, within 500m of the proposed development site have been considered. It is likely that the proposed development would have no effect on the settings of designated heritage assets in the surrounding area. This is primarily due to the location of the designated assets within areas shielded by buildings, vegetation or the topography, prohibiting any views of the proposed development site from the assets. As no material impacts upon setting are predicted, no mitigation for indirect effects is considered necessary.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Proposed Development Site

2.1.1 The proposed development site is located in an area of land north of Grenhill Avenue in Fixby which is a suburb situated to the north of Huddersfield in West Yorkshire. The proposed development site occupies an area of land bound by Grenhill Avenue to the south, residential housing facing onto Lightridge Road and Clough Lane to the east and north-east, and open fields to the north and west. The proposed development site is currently occupied by arable fields associated with Lower Cote Farm which lies to the north. The site centres on SE 13727 20197 (Figure 1).

2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions

2.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey GeoIndex (BGS 2017), the proposed development site is underlain by bands of solid geological sandstone, mudstone and siltstone deposits which are part of the Greenmoor Rock and the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, sedimentary bedrocks formed approximately 318 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The local environment would have previously been dominated by rivers swamps, estuaries and deltas.

2.2.2 The proposed development site occupies a slightly rolling landscape at heights between c.190m and 206m AOD and is occupied by arable fields and bounded by hedgerows.

2.3 Development proposal

2.3.1 Harron Homes Ltd engaged AOC Archaeology Group to undertake a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment to assess the archaeological and heritage value of the site proposed for development at Grenhill Avenue, Fixby. The site is proposed for a residential development of 232 units with associated roads and landscaping.

2.4 Government and local planning policies and guidance

2.4.1 **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012) sets out 12 Core Planning Principles of which the conservation of the historic environment is one. One of the NPPF's core principles is that *'planning should conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'* (DCLG 2012, Para 17).

2.4.2 Where designated assets are concerned great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and loss of significance should require *'clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and grade II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens should be wholly exceptional'* (DCLG 2012, Para 132).

2.4.3 Impacts upon non-designated heritage assets are also a pertinent planning consideration; Paragraph 135 states that *'in weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.'* Paragraph 139 goes on to add that *'non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets'*.

2.4.4 Where a heritage asset is to be lost, either in part or in whole, as a result of the development, the local planning authority should require developers to *'record and advance the understanding of the significance of the heritage asset's [...] in a manner appropriate to their importance and the impact, and should make this evidence... publicly accessible'* (Paragraph 141).

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2014

- 2.4.5 The DCLG published Planning Practice Guidance online in 2014, to expand upon the NPPF. '18a: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' was published in April 2014. The Guidance notes that *'conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings to as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest'*.
- 2.4.6 In relation to the Gernhill Avenue site, the key considerations are the sections on Listed Buildings and non-designated heritage assets.
- 2.4.7 The NPPF and the PPG identify a Listed Building as:
- *a building which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest and (unless the list entry indicates otherwise) includes not only the building itself but also:*
 - *any object or structure fixed to the building*
 - *any object or structure within the curtilage of the building which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948*
- 2.4.8 The NPPF and the PPG identify two categories of non-designated sites of archaeological interest:
- *'Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets'* (PPG citing National Planning Policy 'Framework Paragraph 139); and
 - *'Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first'* (PPG)

Kirklees Local Plan

- 2.4.9 The Kirklees Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on 25 April 2017 for examination by an independent Inspector. The draft Local Plan sets out the following policies which are relevant to the proposed development:

*Policy PLP 35**Historic environment*

1. Development proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) should conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances.

2. Development proposals affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance should conserve those elements which contribute to their significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases 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. Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place are permitted only where the public benefits of the development would outweigh their harm.

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

- a. ensure that proposals maintain and reinforce local distinctiveness and conserve the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets;
- b. ensure that proposals within Conservation Areas conserve those elements which have been identified as contributing to their significance in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals;
- c. secure a sustainable future for heritage assets at risk and those associated with the local textile industry, historic farm buildings, places of worship and civic and institutional buildings constructed on the back of the wealth created by the textile industry as expressions of local civic pride and identity;
- d. identify opportunities, including use of new technologies, to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change in ways that do not harm the significance of heritage assets and, where conflict is unavoidable, to balance the public benefit of climate change mitigation measures with the harm caused to the heritage assets' significance;
- e. accommodate innovative design where this does not prejudice the significance of heritage assets;
- f. preserve the setting of Castle Hill where appropriate and proposals which detrimentally impact on the setting of Castle Hill will not be permitted

2.4.10 The above policy (when the Local Plan is fully accepted) will replace the following policies from the Kirklees Unitary Development Plan (2007):

BE5 New development in conservation areas

BE6 Impact on infill on conservation area

BE9 Archaeological value of class 1 or 11 sites

- *NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD HAVE NO DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUE OF CLASS I OR II SITES. ONLY WHEN OTHER PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS CONSTITUTE AN OVERRIDING FACTOR WILL DEVELOPMENT BE PERMITTED, SUBJECT TO POLICY BE10.*

BE10 Archaeological value of class 1, 11 or 111

- *WHERE A DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL AFFECTS THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUE OF A CLASS I, II OR III SITE, THE APPLICANT MAY BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE AREA SO THAT THE COUNCIL, BEFORE DECIDING THE APPLICATION CAN DETERMINE WHETHER:*
 - i THE SITE MERITS PRESERVATION IN SITU;*
 - ii PROPER PROVISION FOR EXCAVATION AND RECORDING NEEDS TO BE MADE BEFORE DEVELOPMENT PROCEEDS; OR*
 - iii NO ACTION IS NECESSARY.*

2.5 Planning considerations pertaining to the site

2.5.1 The Local Planning Authority is advised on all archaeological matters by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYJS). Any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development will be determined by the WYJS acting as Kirklees' advisor on archaeological matters.

2.5.2 No Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Registered Parks and Gardens are located within the proposed development site boundary. Three Listed Buildings are located within the 500m study area; Lodge to Fixby Park (Site 13), North Lodge Farmhouse (Site 14) and East Barn and West Barn at Jilly Royd Farm (Site 15); all three are Listed Buildings with Grade II status.

- 2.5.3 The setting of designated assets is a competent planning matter. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines setting as *'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced'* and the policy states that *'setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of the asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral'*.

2.6 Limitations of Scope

- 2.6.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2. Heritage assets within 500m of the proposed development site were identified. Data from the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) was obtained in September 2017. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to this date.
- 2.6.2 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Harron Homes Ltd and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (October 2017) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.
- 2.6.3 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice and/or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising Harron Homes Ltd or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main objective of this assessment is to identify the cultural heritage value of the site proposed for development at Gernhill Avenue, Fixby. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding heritage constraints on the future development of this site and for the formulation of a further mitigation strategy, should this be required.
- 3.2 The objectives to be undertaken in pursuing this study will be focused on assessing the heritage significance of the land at Gernhill Avenue, Fibxy by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and non-designated heritage assets within 500m of the proposed development site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in Planning Policy Guidance (2014); National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012); the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979; Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990; and local planning policy.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct, the CIfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations and other relevant guidance.
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the CIfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.
- 4.1.4 AOC is ISO 9001:2008 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

4.2 Data sources

4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this desk based assessment:

- West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record:
For Historic Environment Record data;
- National Heritage List for England;
For designated Heritage Asset data;
- Historic England Archives, Swindon;
For Aerial Photographs;
- Archives and Local Studies Centre – Kirklees Archive Service
For historic maps and documents relating to the proposed development site and the surrounding area;
- National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh) and 'Old Maps Online' (www.oldmapsonline.org):
For old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps.

4.3 Report structure

- 4.3.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, HER number, protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.
- 4.3.2 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on the location map (Figure 2) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Nos. The proposed development site is shown outlined in red.
- 4.3.3 All heritage assets located within a 500m radius of the proposed development site have been included in the assessment. The aim of this is to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains may survive within the proposed development site. Designated heritage assets within 500m of the redline boundary have also been identified to allow for an assessment of the potential for impacts upon their settings.
- 4.3.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the *References* in Section 7.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Prehistoric and Roman(8000 BC-AD 410)

- 5.1.1 A broken unpolished flint axe and a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead were found on a footpath in Fixby Park (Site 2) to the south-west of the proposed development site. They were recovered in c. 1931 and 1959 consecutively.
- 5.1.2 The possible line of Roman Road 712 (Site 3, 4 & 11) lies to the west of the proposed development site and was investigated in 1974. This investigation revealed a surface of sandstone cobbles with a shallow eastern ditch and an agger. The line of the Roman Road could not be identified during a site visit in 2013 which set out to determine the route of the road. No ditch or agger was identified during this visit. It is worth nothing that the projected line of Roman Road 712 would be located within the northern part of the proposed development site,

however with no current evidence of its presence and location, this cannot be included as an asset within proposed development site boundary.

- 5.1.3 It is also worth noting that the Scheduled Monument of Grimscar Roman Tilery is situated c.1km south-west of the proposed development site. This site, along with the possible line of the Roman Road, emphasises the occupation of this area during the Roman period. However, in view of the limited amount of prehistoric and confirmed Roman material recorded within the study area; the potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeology to survive is considered Low.

5.2 Early Historic and Medieval (AD 410-1600)

- 5.2.1 Fixby is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Fechesbi: King's land. On the edge of Huddersfield'. Following the Norman Invasion the first mention of Fixby appears to be when Sir Richard de Thornhill of Thornhill Lees (1228-1287) married Matilda de Fixby also of Thornhill. At this time the de Thornhill line moved and created Fixby Hall Estate which is located to the south-west of the proposed development site (Huddersfield Gold Club Website).
- 5.2.2 To the east of the proposed development site a field name, 'le Bromefeld' (Site 6), is documented in 1421 in the Yorkshire Deeds. The name derives from the Old English 'brom' and 'feld'; the former meaning 'broom' and the latter meaning 'open country', 'open field' or 'field'. This is an archaeological significant place name.
- 5.2.3 An archaeological survey was undertaken of Upper Fell Greave Wood, Lower Fell Greave Wood, Bradley Gate Wood, Dyson Wood and Screamer Wood (Site 9) which are located to the east of the proposed development site. The woods are all included in English Nature's Inventory of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodlands. Fifty one sites of archaeological importance were recorded within the five woods during this survey, eleven of which were found in Upper Fell Greave Wood. One of these sites was a group of nine probable quarry pits associated with the extraction of ironstone. It is suggested that these pits may represent bloomer sites associated with the processing of iron ore and dating to the early medieval. Other sites within the woods included a bell pit, further quarry sites, an earthen mound and rubble remains of a possible structure.
- 5.2.4 No other assets dating to the Early Historic and medieval period are recorded in the study area. Therefore, the potential for Early Historic and medieval archaeology to survive within the proposed development site is considered to be Low.

5.3 Post-medieval (AD 1600-1900)

- 5.3.1 Early pre-Ordnance survey maps of the proposed development site tend to be schematic and lack detail, although can give some idea of the nature of settlement in the surrounding area.
- 5.3.2 Blaeu's Map of 1646 (not shown) name Fixby as 'Fixbye' but no more detail is shown. Jeffry's Map of 1772 (Not Illustrated) depicts Fixby Hall Estate and shows the presence of Clough Lane and Lightridge Road to the north-east and east of the proposed development site. The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1854 (Figure 3) is the first map to show detail and is the first depiction of Lower Cote Farm which is still extant to the north of the proposed development site. The proposed development site is shown to be a series of field systems with hedgerow boundaries. The OS Map of 1894 (Figure 4) depicts the proposed development site in the same way, however there are few field boundaries present within the proposed development site at this time.
- 5.3.3 Four Listed Buildings are present in the vicinity of the proposed development site; three within the 500m study area (Sites 13, 14 and 15) and one on the periphery of the study area (Site 16; Parapet to Orchre Hole Ford). All are Grade II Listed Buildings which originate in the 17th and 18th centuries. Full descriptions of these Listed Buildings can be found in the Site Gazetteer (Appendix 1).

- 5.3.4 Farm buildings at Upper Cote Farm, Fixby (Site 1) consist of a stable, threshing barn and dovecot dating to around 1800. Changes have been made to all three buildings during the 19th and 20th centuries. It appears that the two threshing barns underwent a change in emphasis towards the end of the 19th century from arable to mixed farming, with the provision of animal houses within the original structures. This change of emphasis may reflect what was happening to the farm as a whole. Directly to the west of Site 1, the Barn at North Lodge Farm (Site 10) is also of Georgian date, c. 1750.
- 5.3.5 To the north-west of the proposed development site is a further Georgian barn; Barn at Lands Farm, New Hey Road (Site 12). The barn is dated to 1750 and is shown on the 1st Edition OS Map which was surveyed c. 1850. The barn was visited and recorded in 1985 as part of the Domesday Survey of Barns by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings
- 5.3.6 Rastrick and Fixby Boundary Stone (Site 7) is situated to the east of the proposed development site. This stone reads "Here Parts Fixby and Rastrick ?? 1711:F.F."
- 5.3.7 In view of the proposed development site during the post-medieval period being open fields, apart from archaeological remains relating to agricultural use of the land; the potential for remains relating to this period to survive within the proposed development site is considered to be Low.

5.4 Modern (AD post 1900)

- 5.4.1 The OS maps from 1904 onwards continue to show the area of the proposed development site as field systems; one field is labelled as a 'Football Ground' by 1934 (Figure 5). Grenhill Avenue is also present to the south of the proposed development site and houses on the other side of Lightridge road begin to appear. This depiction continues up to present day mapping, with the only change being that the 'Football Ground' is no longer being extant and some field boundaries have also been removed.
- 5.4.2 Modern heritage assets recorded in the study area include the Home Guard Shelter, Lands House, Rastrick (Site 8) which was used during the Second World War to house a section of the Brighthouse Home Guard who were guarding Lands Reservoir (in filled during the construction of the M62 Motorway).

5.5 Undated

- 5.5.1 Roundhill (Site 5) is marked on both Greenwoods' Map of Yorkshire (1817) and the 1st Edition 6 inch map (1850) indicating that it was regarded as a reasonably significant feature at least as early as the beginning of the 19th century. Roundhill was examined by West Yorkshire Geology Trust, who concluded that geologically the structure is an outlier of Greenmoor Rock lying on older sediments, and the earthwork is a testament to the processes of weathering and erosion slowly shaping the rock over geological time. It was concluded to be a natural feature.

5.6 Site Walkover

- 5.6.1 The site was visited on the 20th September in overcast, but dry, weather. As noted above, the site was found to be occupied by arable fields associated with Lower Cote Farm (Plates 1 – 3). There is a modern field boundary, which was presumed to be part of the farm house that is extant to the north of the proposed development site boundary. A large field undulation was noted in the north-east corner of the field; however there were no visible earthworks associated with it and it was thought to be the natural topography within the field. There was no evidence of the Roman Road (Site 3, 4 & 11) within the proposed development site.
- 5.6.2 No archaeological remains, features or artefacts were identified within the proposed development site during the walkover survey.
- 5.6.3 Listed Buildings in the surrounding area were also visited during the walkover survey. These are discussed under indirect impacts in Section 6.2 below.

5.7 Aerial Photograph Evidence

- 5.7.1 Aerial photographic evidence ranging from 1948 to the present day was assessed through a visit to the Historic England Archive at Swindon in September 2017. Both vertical and oblique sources were consulted. In general, the aerial photographs depicting the site demonstrate that, with the exception of the construction of the M62 to the north of the site, the area remained fairly unchanged, being characterised by enclosed agricultural land, during this period.
- 5.7.2 The following potential features in the proposed development site were noted:
- Linear features running both north-south and east-west; these are visible on multiple aerial photographs and are likely representative of old field boundaries.
 - More interestingly is a pattern of rectangular cropmarks which can be seen in the aerial photograph dating to October 1963 (MAL/63619) within the field to the south-west of the Farm and within the proposed development site (Figure 2 – Site 17). It is unclear what they represent as these are not visible on other aerial photographs. Whether they are a pattern created due to the planting of crop, or whether they show potential for archaeology representing a form of building or regular structure, perhaps associated with the Roman activity in the area, remains enigmatic for the moment.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Direct impacts

- 6.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive within the proposed development site relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during demolition and groundbreaking works (including excavation, construction and other works) associated with the proposed development.
- 6.1.2 This assessment has identified only one heritage asset within the proposed development site; Site 17 cropmarks from aerial photographs. No other heritage assets are present within the proposed development site boundary and very little evidence of remains from all periods within the study area. Whether this is due to a lack of intrusive investigations in the area producing evidence, or a true reflection of the potential of the area, is unknown. Overall, the potential for archaeological remains from all periods within the proposed development site is considered, on the basis of current evidence, to be Low.
- 6.1.3 The assessment has established that the proposed development site had been an open area, most likely agricultural fields connected to Lower Cote Farm, up to the present day. The potential for post-medieval or modern remains other than those which perhaps relate to agriculture, are considered to be Low.

6.2 Indirect impacts

- 6.2.1 In cultural heritage terms, an indirect impact refers to any change in the baseline condition of a heritage asset resulting from a development beyond the boundaries of the asset. Indirect impacts can have a variety of forms for instance if a development affects the water table, it could potentially damage the preservation of organic remains within buried archaeological contexts beyond its boundaries. However the majority of indirect impacts result from changes to the settings of heritage assets as a consequence of new development.
- 6.2.2 The NPPF is clear that the setting of an asset can contribute to its significance. Further, harm to that setting can adversely affect the significance of an asset. Historic England has provided guidance on the assessment of impacts upon setting in their Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015c) which is intended to explain how to apply the policies contained within the NPPF. The Historic England guidance states:

‘Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on

a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes pertaining to, the heritage asset's surroundings' (2015, 4).

- 6.2.3 In the context of the proposed development the potential for indirect impacts resulting from the proposed development are considered to be limited to statutory designated heritage assets within 500m of the proposed development site.
- 6.2.4 Three Listed Buildings are present within the 500m study area. All three Listed Buildings (Site 13, 14 & 15) are Grade II Listed. The current lines of sight from the Listed Buildings towards the proposed development site are prohibited by housing, vegetation and topography (Plates 4 – 6). A Listed Building (Site 16) situated on the periphery of the study area was also visited, but was surrounded by dense woodland and had no views towards the site. Therefore it is predicted that the proposed development will have no impact on the setting of the Listed Buildings.

6.3 Mitigation

- 6.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2012) and its accompanying Planning Practice Guide (CLG2014), as well as local planning policies contained within the draft Kirklees Local Plan (2016) and Kirklees Unitary Development Plan (2007) outlined in Section 2.4 of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a proposed development and avoid, minimise or offset any such impacts as appropriate.
- 6.3.2 The assessment has established that the proposed development site has been agricultural land since at least the 17th century. The limited numbers of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the proposed development site have produced little evidence for activity from prehistory through to the post-medieval and modern periods. However, the potential for discovering hitherto unknown archaeological remains within the proposed development site cannot be completely discounted; particularly with the potential route of Roman Road 712 (Site 2) being in the vicinity of the proposed development site and the presence of cropmarks (Site 17). Overall, there is considered to be a Low potential for remains of Prehistoric to Roman date being present, a Low potential for remains of Early Historic and medieval date and a Low potential for remains of Post-Medieval and modern date. Depending on the depth of the archaeological horizon, any ground works within the proposed development site, could be considered to have the potential to highly impact any buried archaeological deposits that *may* be present. In accordance with national and local planning policies on heritage, it is advised that prior to development, Kirklees Council as advised by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, may require an archaeological investigation by non-intrusive and/or intrusive means to enable the identification, assessment and recording of any surviving remains in advance of development at this site. These works could reasonably be undertaken as a planning condition. Any such requirement will be determined by Kirklees Council in consultation with West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service.
- 6.3.4 An assessment of the potential for indirect effects upon the settings of designated heritage assets undertaken as part of this assessment found that there is no inter-visibility between designated heritage assets in the study area and the proposed development site as such no impacts upon setting are predicted. Consequently no mitigation for indirect effects is considered necessary.

7 REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliographic References

BGS. 2017, Geology of Britain Viewer. Available: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 18 September 2017].

CIfA 2014 Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

DCLG 2012 National Planning Policy Framework (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>)

DCLG 2014 National Planning Practice Guide (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/>)

Domesday Book 1085. Accessed at <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>

Historic England 2015, Historic England Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>)

HMSO 1979, Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. Accessed at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf

HMSO 1990, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act Accessed at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

Kirklees Council 2007 Kirklees Unitary Development Plan. Accessed at <http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/udp/UDP.pdf>

Kirklees Council 2016 Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan – Strategy and Policy. Accessed at http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/submission-documents/SD1_Kirklees_Publication_Draft_Local_Plan-Strategy_and_Policies.pdf

7.2 Cartographic References

The following maps were consulted through National Library of Scotland Website (<http://maps.nls.uk>) and (<http://www.oldmapsonline.org/>) – last accessed 19/09/17:

Blaeu's Map of 1646, Northumbria

Jeffrys, T 1772, The County of York Survey'd in MDCCLXVII, VIII, IX, and MDCCLXX (Sheet V)

Cary, J 1794, Cary's England, Wales, and Scotland: Sheets 49-50 - Shows open fields

Ordnance Survey, 1854, Yorkshire 246 (includes: Elland; Huddersfield.)

Ordnance Survey, 1894, Yorkshire CCXLVI.NE (includes: Brighouse; Huddersfield.)

Ordnance Survey, 1896, Sheet 77 - Huddersfield (Outline)

Bartholomew's "Half Inch Maps" of England and Wales, 1902-1906, 1904, Sheet 9

Ordnance Survey, 1908, Yorkshire CCXLVI.NE (includes: Brighouse; Huddersfield.)

Ordnance Survey, 1934, Yorkshire CCXLVI.NE (includes: Brighouse; Huddersfield.)

Ordnance Survey, 1947, Yorkshire CCXLVI.NE (includes: Brighouse; Huddersfield.) Ordnance Survey, 1949, Yorkshire CCXLVI.NE (includes: Brighouse; Huddersfield.)

Ordnance Survey, 1954, Sheet 96 - Leeds and Bradford

Ordnance Survey, 1961, Sheet 102 – Huddersfield

7.3 Archive References

The following archives were consulted at the West Yorkshire Archive Service on 2nd October 2017:

1841 Map of township of Fixby, surveyed from the regulation of the rates under the Poor Law Amendment Act produced in Chancery Thornhill v Millbank 1854 Feb)

1878 Plan of the township of Fixby.

7.4 Aerial Photographs

The following Aerial Photographs were consulted at Historic England Archives, Swindon on 29th September 2017:

Sortie number	Library number	Frame number	Centre point	Date
RAF/541/27	852	3226	SE 131 204	17 MAY 1948
RAF/541/27	852	3227	SE 139 203	17 MAY 1948
RAF/541/117	917	4435	SE 133 197	29 JUL 1948
RAF/541/117	917	4436	SE 139 196	29 JUL 1948
RAF/58/C/11	1002	5039	SE 136 201	17 APR 1949
RAF/58/C/11	1002	5040	SE 140 203	17 APR 1949
RAF/58/1197	1483	164	SE 134 198	11 AUG 1953
RAF/58/1197	1483	165	SE 138 198	11 AUG 1953
MAL/68027	5361	186	SE 136 194	26 APR 1968
MAL/68027	5361	187	SE 136 205	26 APR 1968
MAL/72102	6053	241	SE 135 200	21 OCT 1972
MAL/72102	6053	242	SE 135 205	21 OCT 1972
MAL/72103	6054	17	SE 142 201	21 OCT 1972
MAL/77004	7449	172	SE 137 204	26 FEB 1977
OS/64247	11529	56	SE 136 208	17 OCT 1964
OS/89236	13523	9	SE 131 203	28 MAY 1989
OS/89236	13523	10	SE 136 206	28 MAY 1989
OS/90125	13708	51	SE 138 202	28 MAY 1990
OS/90125	13708	52	SE 138 199	28 MAY 1990
OS/93505	14496	17	SE 137 202	17 AUG 1993
OS/93505	14496	18	SE 133 202	17 AUG 1993
OS/95217	14857	77	SE 131 203	30 JUN 1995
OS/95217	14857	78	SE 131 196	30 JUN 1995
MAL/63619	21087	118433	SE 139 202	16 OCT 1963
MAL/63619	21087	118434	SE 137 201	16 OCT 1963

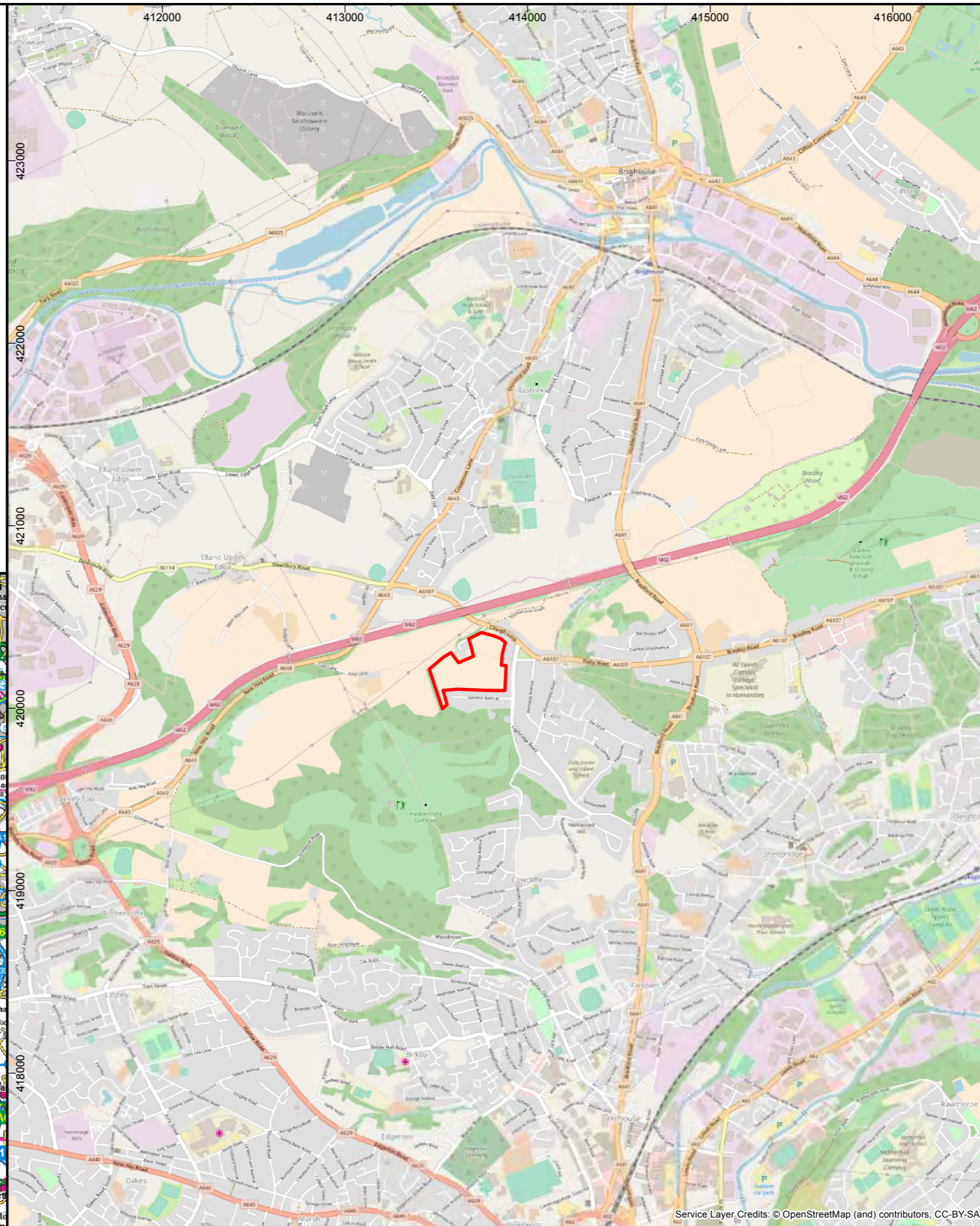
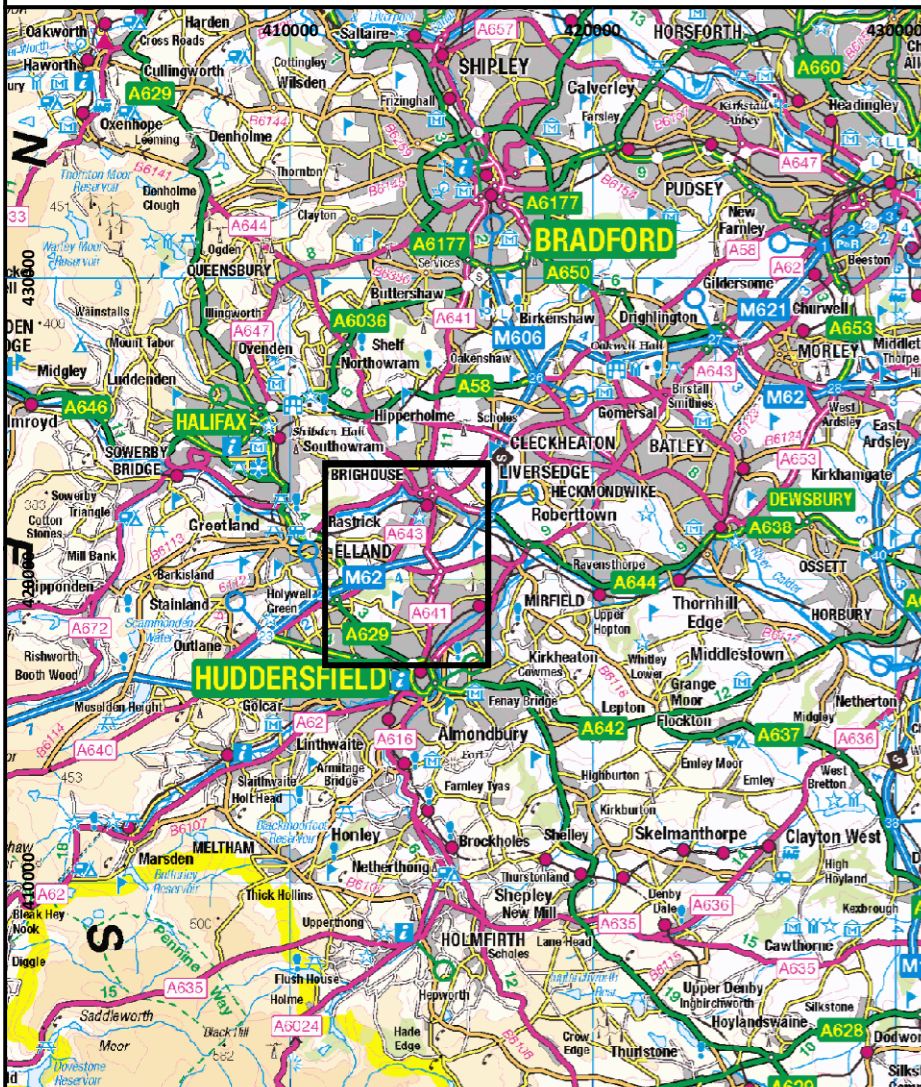
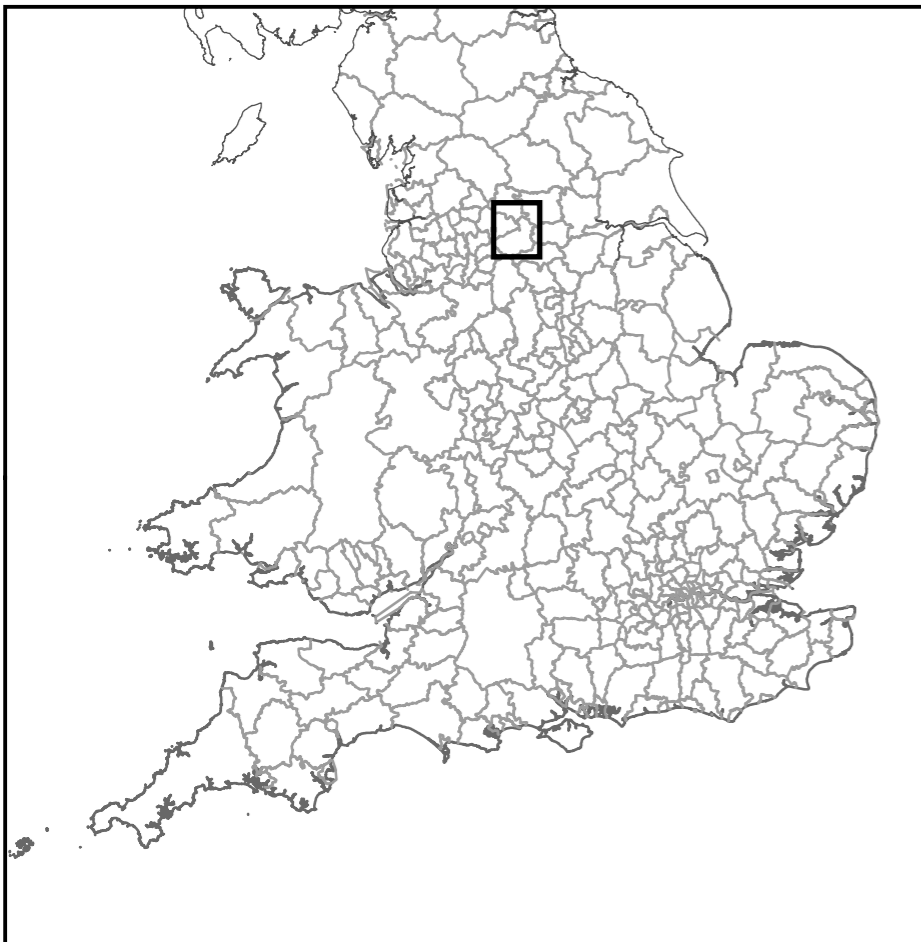
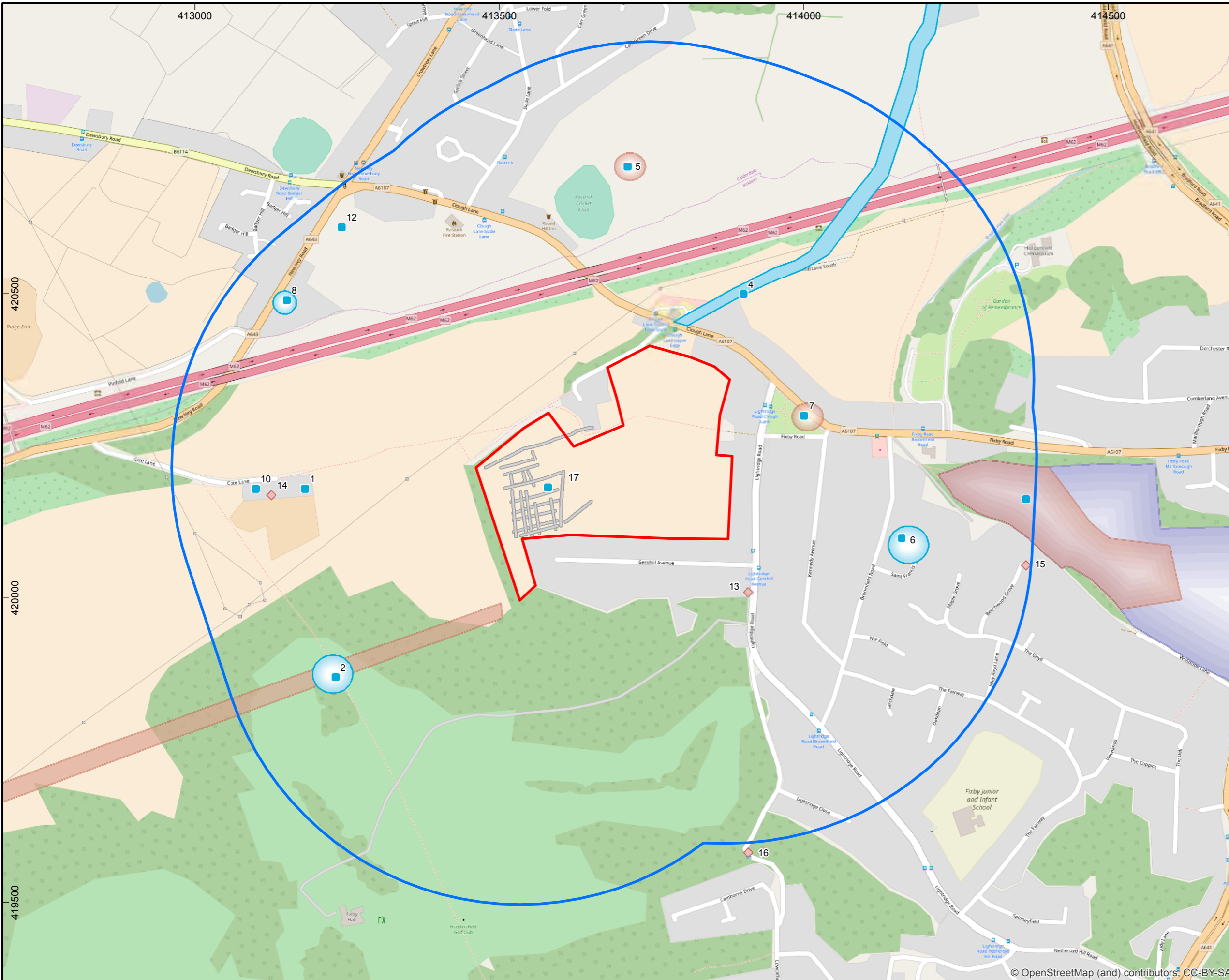


Figure		1
Site Location Map		
Key Proposed Development Site		
FOR		
Drawn/checked:	NCW/SO	
DWG no:	01/24031/DBA/01/01	
AOC Project No.:	24031	
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2017		
SYSTEM	Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	1:25,000@ A3	
SCALE		
Service Layer Credits: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA		



Heritage Assets within 500m of Proposed Development Site

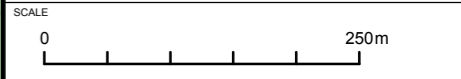
- Key**
- Proposed Development Site
 - 500m Study Area
 - Heritage Assets
 - Listed Building: Grade II
 - Non-designated
 - Cropmarks from AP
 - UDP Class IV Polygons
 - UDP Class III Polygons
 - Archaeological Events Region

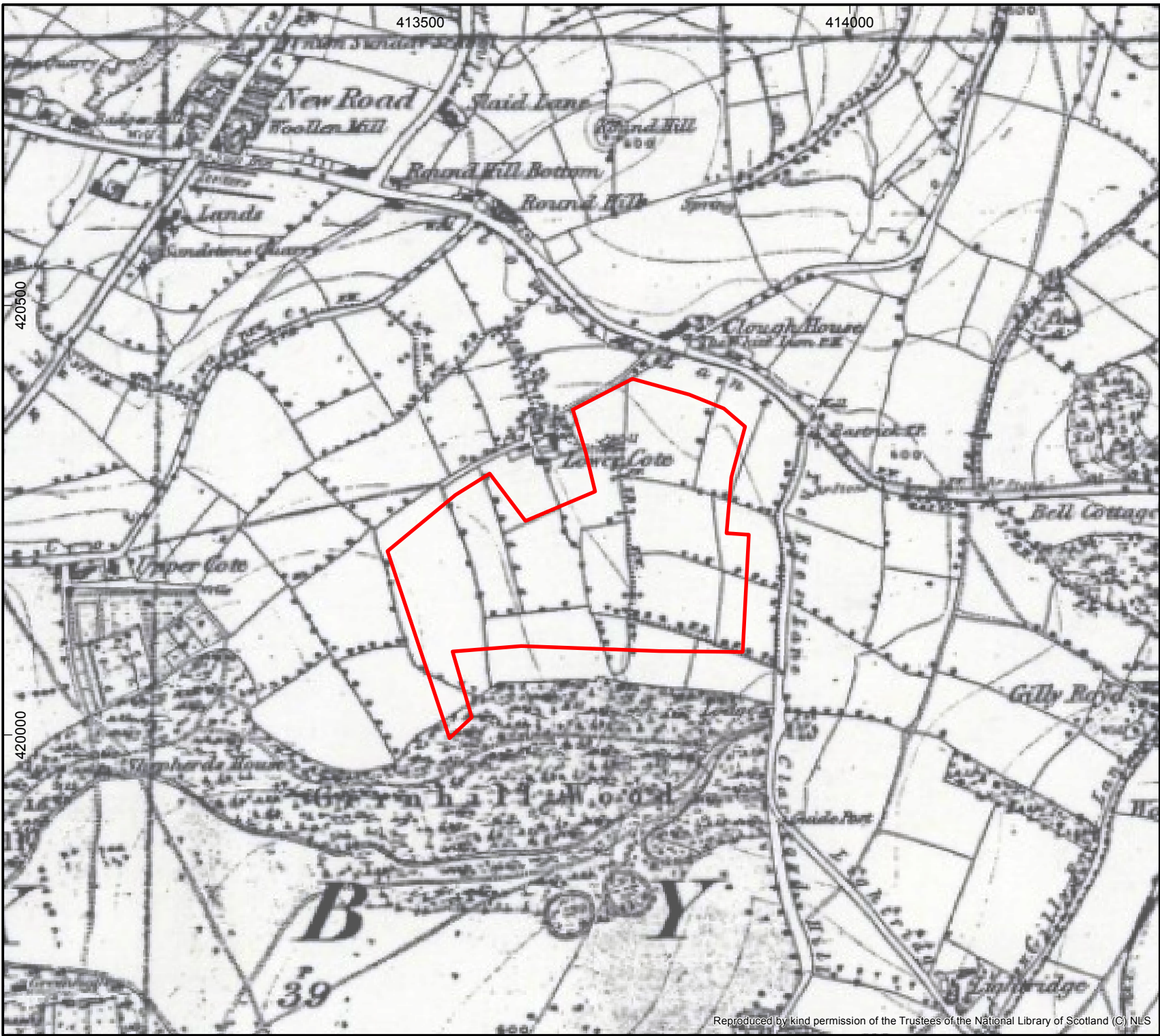
Drawn/checked:	NCW/SO
DWG no:	01/24031/DBA/02/01
AOC Project No.:	24031



SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
 1:6,000 @ A3





Figure

3

Extract from Ordnance Survey
Map of 1854

Key
 Proposed Development Site

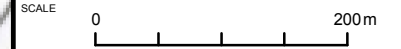
FOR

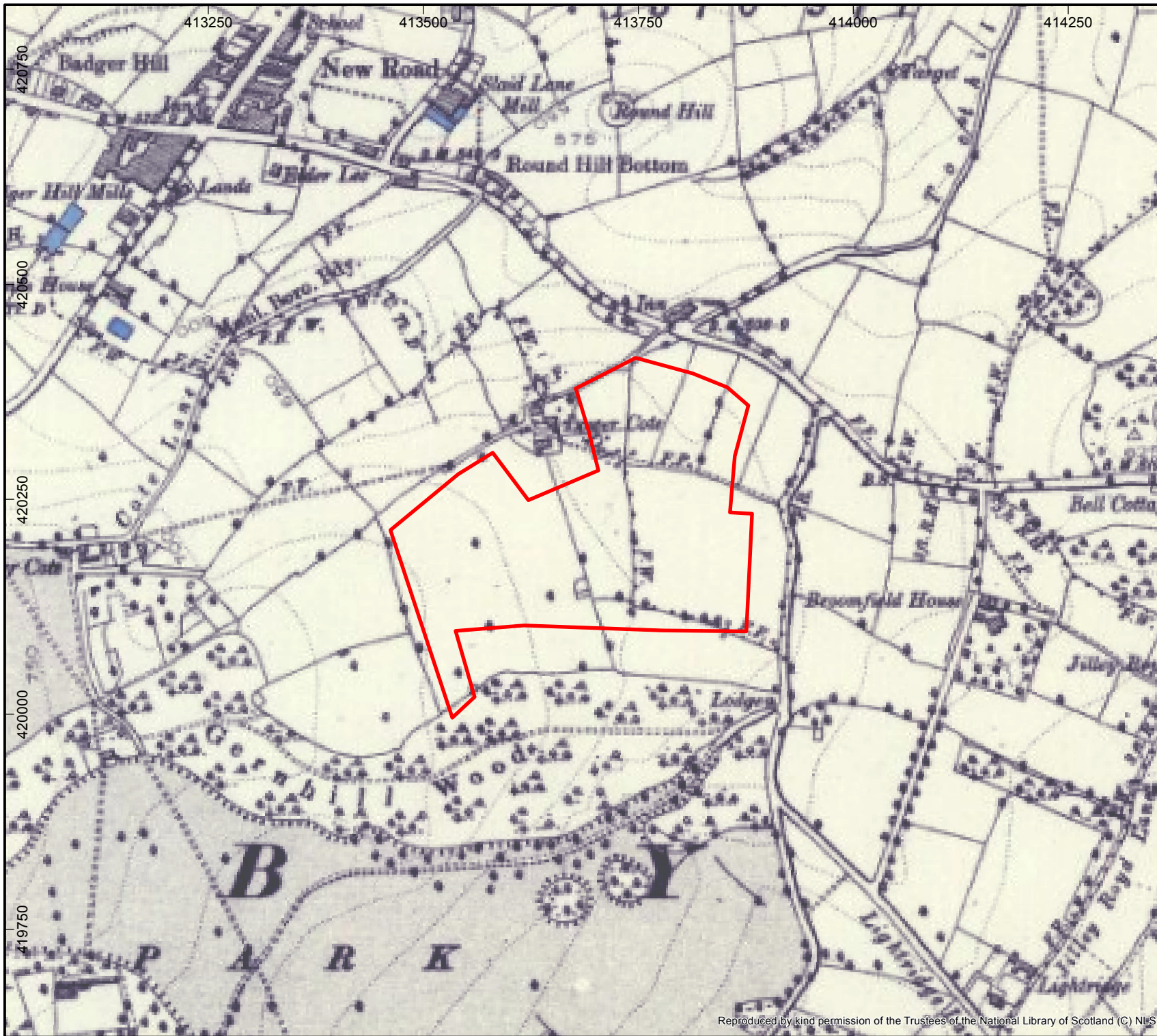
Drawn/checked:	NCW/SO
DWG no:	01/24031/DBA/03/01
AOC Project No.:	24031



SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
 1:6,000 @ A4





Figure

4

Extract from Ordnance Survey
Map of 1894

Key

Proposed Development Site

FOR

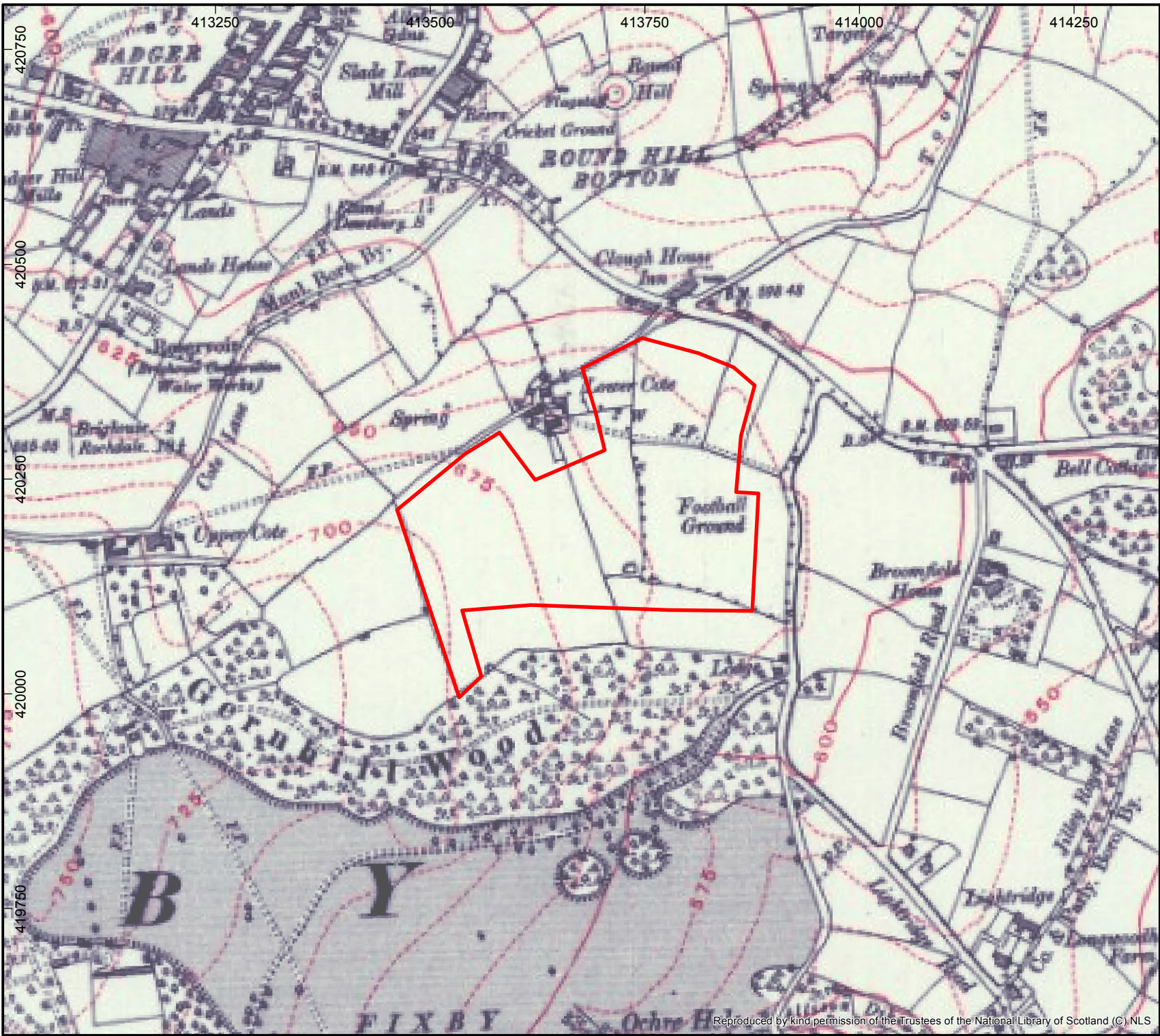
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DWG no:	01/24031/DBA/04/01
AOC Project No.:	24031



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:6,000 @ A4





Figure

5

Extract from Ordnance Survey
Map of 1934

Key

□ Proposed Development Site

FOR

Drawn/checked:	NCW/SO
DWG no:	01/24031/DBA/05/01
AOC Project No.:	24031



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:6,000 @ A4

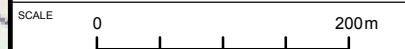




Plate 1: Proposed Development Site, looking west



Plate 2: Proposed Development Site, looking south-west



Plate 3: Proposed Development Site, looking north



Plate 4: View towards Proposed Development Site from Site 13, looking west



Plate 5: View towards Proposed Development Site from Site 14, looking east



Plate 6: View towards Proposed Development Site from Site 15, looking south-east

Gernhill Avenue, Fixby Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site Number	1
Site Name	Farm buildings at Upper Cote Farm, Fixby
Type of Site	Building
List Entry Number	
HER Number	1155
Status	Non-designated
Easting	413180
Northing	420180
Township	Fixby
District	Kirklees
Description	<p>AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE Georgian (1714 - 1836) STABLE Late 18th-early 19th century AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE Georgian (1714 - 1836) THRESHING BARN Late 18th-early 19th century AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE Georgian (1714 - 1836) DOVECOTE Late 18th early 19th century</p> <p>Barn A, dated to 1800. Shown on the 1st Edition OS Map surveyed c. 1850. Visited in 1985 as part of the Domesday Survey of Barns by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The following was noted during the visit:</p> <p>Position: In farm group Exterior Length (feet): 39 Exterior Width (feet): 24 Interior no of bays: 4 No of Cart Entrances: 2 Condition of the barn: Fair Use of time of survey: Crop storage and cattle Roof: Stone tiles Walls: Stone Exterior Shape: Gabled Cruck Frame construction: Not given Truss/rafter construction: Principal Rafter and Other Frame type: Not given Sketch of the frame made during visit: Yes Points of interest: None given Other buildings in farm group: None given Photographed; No</p> <p>Barn B, dated to 1800. Shown on the 1st Edition OS Map surveyed c. 1850</p> <p>Position: In farm group Exterior Length (feet): 45 Exterior Width (feet): 27 Interior no of bays: 4 No of Cart Entrances: 1 Condition of the barn: Fair Use of time of survey: Crop storage Roof: Stone tiles Walls: Stone Exterior Shape: Gabled Cruck Frame construction: Not given Truss/rafter construction: Principal Rafter Frame type: Not aisled Sketch of the frame made during visit: Yes Points of interest: Ventilation slits Other buildings in farm group: None given</p>

Photographed; No

Three buildings at Upper Cote Farm were subject to archaeological building recording in 2007/08 by ASWYAS in advance of partial demolition and conversion to domestic accommodation. The farm is thought to have an association with the mid to late 18th century Fixby Hall estate, within which the farm stands.

The first building is a small, single-storey stone stable, with a later wing attached off its western end. It is thought to have been built in the late 18th or early 19th century. However, it is not a typical late 18th century stable, particularly of one associated with a high-status hall. It is possible that there was an earlier stable at Upper Cote Farm that has since been demolished, and this stable is perhaps of a more recent date.

The second building is a two-storey, four-bay, stone-built threshing barn. It has wide opposed cart entries, suggesting it was built specifically for the purpose of threshing. It is thought that this barn would have also been built in the late 18th or early 19th century. There is also evidence of a later mechanized power system, although it is not clear what the power source was.

The third building is a similar building to the second, being a barn with a central threshing floor, but has no evidence for later mechanization. This barn has distinctive double chamfered breathers and a narrow winnowing door, which are features suggestive of a slightly earlier date than the other two. There is also a wooden dovecote inside, which is probably a little later than the original build.

Changes have been made to all three buildings during the 19th and 20th centuries. It appears that the two threshing barns underwent a change in emphasis towards the end of the 19th century from arable to mixed farming, with the provision of animal houses within the original structures. This change of emphasis may reflect what was happening to the farm as a whole.

BUILDING SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY (BUILDING)
ASWYAS 21/11/2007

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD VISIT
Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB)

Site Number	2
Site Name	Fixby Park, Fixby
Type of Site	Findspot
List Entry Number	
HER Number	2131
Status	Non-designated
Easting	413230
Northing	419870
Township	Fixby
District	Kirklees
Description	ARTEFACT Neolithic (c. 4000 - 2000 BC) AXE, FLINT Neolithic ARTEFACT Neolithic (c. 4000 - 2000 BC) ARROWHEAD Neolithic

A broken unpolished flint axe, found on a footpath in Fixby Park by Mr.E. Darby in c. 1931; find spot is precise and was confirmed to O.S. by the finder. The axe is held by Mr. Darby. N.B. A Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was found in 1959 by Mr. Darby at the same spot.

Site Number	3
Site Name	Possible Line of Roman Road 712, Fixby
Type of Site	Earthwork/Find/Implied Evidence
List Entry Number	
HER Number	3544
Status	Non-designated
Easting	411890
Northing	419450
Township	Fixby & Lindley cum Quarmby
District	Kirklees
Description	<p>TRANSPORT Roman (c. 70 AD - early fifth century) ROAD Roman TRANSPORT Uncertain (all truly uncertain allocations) HOLLOW WAY Uncertain</p> <p>Possible line of Roman Road Margary 712. Fieldwork by D. Haigh and Bradford Grammar School Archaeological Society excavated a section at SE 123 197 which revealed a surface of rammed sandstone cobbles, c.5.8 m. wide and c.0.3 m. thick, with a shallow eastern ditch (YAJ 1975 p4 and Britannia 1975 p238).</p> <p>An agger was seen at SE 121 196. The course is also coincident at various points with a footpath, a bridle path, a hollow way, and a green lane. Section graded as Class II between SE 1210 1954 and SE 1230 1970. (Bradford Grammar School Arch. Soc. strip map of Roman Road Margary 712 and WYAS Linear Features File (PRN Map No 2)).</p> <p>-----</p> <p>This area around Ainley Top and Grimescar Road was visited in June 2013 by Karl Lunn (WYAAS) to assess whether any remains of the Roman Road mentioned above still survived.</p> <p>There are two potential routes for the Roman Road 712 that cross the field to the north of Grimescar Road.</p> <p>a) The first projected line of RR 712 was derived by Helen Gomersal (WYAS) based on descriptions of features in the WYAAS linear feature files c.1991. The line crosses Grimescar Road at SE 11838 19424 running in a north-east direction and then crosses Bryan Lane at SE 12056 19514. This feature could not be identified at the time of survey. In the field to the east of Bryan Lane there is a possible continuation of the road in the form of a hollow way which runs in the same alignment while respecting the contours of the hill (see PRN 12344). It then enters Ridge Plantation at SE 12138 19555.</p> <p>b) The second projected line of RR 712 is based on research by the Huddersfield and District Archaeological Society in 2008. The line crosses Grimescar Road at SE 11857 19410 and then crosses Bryan Lane at SE 12041 19463. A curvilinear hollow winds up the hill from Grimescar Road in a roughly similar alignment. It is unclear what this feature is or if it is indeed related. In the field to the east of Bryan Lane there is a possible continuation of the road line in the form of slight linear hollow crossing the field in roughly the same alignment. This enters Ridge Plantation at SE 12150 19494 (PRN 12344).</p> <p>However, no ditch or agger was identified by Karl Lunn in June 2013, and no features were observed in the field to the south of Grimescar Road either.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>A second site visit was made by Karl Lunn (WYAAS) in July 2013. This visit concentrated on the two possible routes as they passed east beyond the boundary wall to Ridge Plantation. Conditions were not favourable, and neither road lines could not be identified. It was noted by Lunn, however, that parts of the plantation in this area had been disturbed by historic small scale extraction activity.</p>

EVENTS

EXCAVATION TRIAL TRENCH Bradford Grammar School Arch. Soc. 1974

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD VISIT Lunn, K.R. (WYAAS) June 2013

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD VISIT Lunn, K.R. (WYAAS) July 2013

Site Number	4
Site Name	Roman Road 712, Raistrick
Type of Site	Conjectural Evidence
List Entry Number	
HER Number	3545
Status	Non-designated
Easting	413900
Northing	420500
Township	Raistrick
District	Calderdale
Description	TRANSPORT Roman (c. 70 AD - early fifth century) Road Roman Possible line of Roman Road 712. Partially coincident with bridleway. Further evaluation required in advance of development.

Site Number	5
Site Name	Round Hill, Raistrick
Type of Site	Earthwork
List Entry Number	
HER Number	4922
Status	Non-designated
Easting	413710
Northing	420710
Township	Raistrick
District	Calderdale
Description	MONUMENT <BY FORM> Uncertain (all truly uncertain allocations) NATURAL FEATURE Uncertain

Round Hill, Raistrick. Circular field c. 35 m. in diameter with (from OS 6 contour survey) height of ca. 25 m. On map, artificial in appearance. Well-known Raistrick landmark which has generated much speculation as to whether it is a natural feature or a human construction. In his 1868 work, *Huddersfield: Its History and Natural History*, Charles Hopkirk confidently asserts that the mound is artificial, yet in 'A History of Brighouse, Raistrick and Hipperholme', J. Horsfall Turner (1893: 20) concludes that it seems 'partially artificial, but an examination of its summit has shewn [sic] it to be natural'.

Roundhill is marked on both Greenwoods' Map of Yorkshire (1817) and the 1st Edition 6 inch

map (1850) indicating that it was regarded as a reasonably significant feature at least as early as the beginning of the 19th century. The mound is not shown, however on Jeffrys' map of 1775.

In May 2008 Roundhill was examined by West Yorkshire Geology Trust, who concluded that geologically the structure is an outlier of Greenmoor Rock lying on older sediments, and the earthwork is a testament to the processes of weathering and erosion slowly shaping the rock over geological time.

Please note: there does appear to some confusion between Roundhill and another earthwork at Rastrick, called Castlehill (PRN 4392); in notes written by S. Moorhouse (1986) he remarks that Roundhill was formerly known as Castle Hill - this fact, however, has not been verified by any other source.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD VISIT West Yorkshire Geology Trust 05/2008

Site Number	6
Site Name	Field name 'le Bromefeld', Fixby
Type of Site	Documentary
List Entry Number	
HER Number	4960
Status	Non-designated
Easting	414160
Northing	420100
Township	Fixby
District	Kirklees
Description	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE Medieval (1066 - 1550) FIELD SYSTEM Medieval Field name 'le Bromefeld' documented in 1421 in the Yorkshire Deeds. The name derives from the Old English 'brom' and 'feld'; the former meaning 'broom' and the latter meaning 'open country', 'open field' or 'field' Archaeological significant place name Place name element le Bromefeld brom, feld

Site Number	7
Site Name	Rastrick and Fixby Boundary Stone, Raisrick/Fixby
Type of Site	Monument by Form
List Entry Number	
HER Number	6929
Status	Non-designated
Easting	414000
Northing	420300
Township	Rastrick & Fixby
District	Calderdale

Description	MONUMENT <BY FORM> Post-Medieval (1550 - 1901) BOUNDARY STONE 1711
	<p>A boundary stone marking the Fixby and Rastrick Township boundary, situated on Fixby Road. A local historian photographed the stone in June 2001 and observed that the bottom right hand corner was badly eroded and part of the lettering had been destroyed. The stone reads: 'Here Parts Fixby and Rastrick ?? 1711:F.F.'</p> <p>The stone has been incorporated within a brick boundary wall. It does not appear to be recorded on the O.S. 1st edtn. Map, but is shown on the O.S. map of 1908.</p> <p>EVENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD VISIT Frank Roper, Local Historian June 2001</p>

Site Number	8
Site Name	Home Guard Shelter, Lands House, Rastrick
Type of Site	Building
List Entry Number	
HER Number	6973
Status	Non-designated
Easting	413150
Northing	420490
Township	District County
District	Calderdale
Description	DEFENCE 20th Century (1901 - 2000) HOME GUARD SHELTER 1939-1945
	<p>Lands House (now (2010) a residential home) was used during the Second World War to house a section of the Brighouse Home Guard who were guarding Lands Reservoir (SE 1292 2020; in filled during the construction of the M62 Motorway). The record of this site was created by Mr. Frank Roper as part of the CBA Defence of Britain Project 27/10/97.</p> <p>EVENTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD VISIT MR F. ROPER 22/11/1996 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD VISIT MR F. ROPER 21/03/1997</p>

Site Number	9
Site Name	Archeological survey of Upper Fell Greave Wood, Hu
Type of Site	Earthwork/Structure
List Entry Number	
HER Number	9155
Status	Non-designated
Easting	414364
Northing	420163
Township	Huddersfield

District Kirklees

Description Archaeological survey of Upper Fell Greave Wood, Huddersfield

INDUSTRIAL Early Medieval or Later (postearly fifth century) IRONSTONE PIT Uncertain B
INDUSTRIAL Early Medieval or Later (postearly fifth century) BLOOMERY Uncertain B
INDUSTRIAL Early Medieval or Later (postearly fifth century) BELL PIT Uncertain B
INDUSTRIAL Early Medieval or Later (postearly fifth century) QUARRY Uncertain B
INDUSTRIAL Early Medieval or Later (postearly fifth century) SPOIL HEAP Uncertain B
MONUMENT <BY FORM> Early Medieval or Later (postearly fifth century) ENCLOSURE
Uncertain B
TRANSPORT Early Medieval or Later (postearly fifth century) HOLLOW WAY Uncertain B
MONUMENT <BY FORM> Early Medieval or Later (postearly fifth century) BOUNDARY WALL
Uncertain B
INDUSTRIAL Medieval (1066 - 1550) IRONSTONE PIT Medieval
INDUSTRIAL Medieval (1066 - 1550) BLOOMERY Medieval
INDUSTRIAL Medieval (1066 - 1550) BELL PIT Medieval
INDUSTRIAL Medieval (1066 - 1550) QUARRY Medieval
INDUSTRIAL Medieval (1066 - 1550) SPOIL HEAP Medieval
MONUMENT <BY FORM> Medieval (1066 - 1550) ENCLOSURE Medieval
TRANSPORT Medieval (1066 - 1550) HOLLOW WAY Medieval

An archaeological survey was undertaken by Blaise Vyner Consultancy of Upper Fell Greave Wood, Lower Fell Greave Wood (PRN 9156), Bradley Gate Wood (PRN 9157), Dyson Wood (PRN 9158) and Screamer Wood (PRN 9159) in June 2004. The woods are all owned by Kirklees Metropolitan District Council and are all included in English Nature's Inventory of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodlands.

Fifty one sites of archaeological importance were recorded within the five woods during this survey, eleven of which were found in Upper Fell Greave Wood. One of these sites was a group of nine probable quarry pits associated with the extraction of ironstone (SE 14575 20091), c.18m in diameter and 3m deep, with possible clay lining on the sides. These pits are distinctive in that they are relatively large, clearly defined and not associated with any upcast deposits.

Two groups of c.20 smaller pits were recorded; one group with a maximum diameter of 1.5m and 0.5m deep (SE 14413 20189), and one group that had platforms to the south (SE 14461 20099). There was also a solitary pit measuring 6m in diameter by 0.75m deep (SE 14933 20006). It is suggested by Blaise Vyner Consultancy that these pits may represent bloomery sites associated with the processing of iron ore.

A bell pit measuring 16m in diameter by 2m high was also found (SE 14602 20016). Another quarry site was discovered with a platform to the south that was 12m in length and 0.6m high (SE 14280 20160). The quarry pit itself was 1m deep, 16m long and 6m wide. There was also an earthen mound measuring 30m east to west (SE 14381 20215), which may have been a spoil heap associated with the quarrying. Rubble remains of a possible square structure (SE 14946 20044) measuring 12m by 4m were found close to the site of colliery workings that are marked on an early 20th century map of Upper Fell Greave Wood.

Other sites recorded in Upper Fell Greave Wood include a small rectangular enclosure measuring 8m by 6m (SE 14431 20118), which is situated c.40m southeast of one of the possible bloomery sites. These two sites appear to be connected by a shallow hollow way. Another hollow way and a stone boundary wall also survive within the woods.

See copy of the report filed in the HER for more details.
Ironstone working see also PRN 15484

EVENT
FIELD SURVEY MEASURED SURVEY Blaise Vyner Consultancy June 2004

Site Number	10
Site Name	Barn at North Lodge Farm, Fixby
Type of Site	Building
List Entry Number	
HER Number	9573
Status	Non-designated
Easting	413099
Northing	420180
Township	Fixby
District	Kirklees
Description	<p>AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE Georgian (1714 - 1836) BARN 1750</p> <p>Barn, dated to 1750. Shown on the 1st Edition OS Map surveyed c. 1850. Visited in 1985 as part of the Domesday Survey of Barns by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The following was noted during the visit:</p> <p>Position: In farm group Exterior Length (feet): 33 Exterior Width (feet): 18 Interior no of bays: 3 No of Cart Entrances: 2 Condition of the barn: Fair Use of time of survey: Crop storage and cattle Roof: Stone tiles Walls: Stone Exterior Shape: Gabled Cruck Frame construction: Not given Truss/rafter construction: Principal Rafter and King Post Frame type: Not aisled Sketch of the frame made during visit: Yes Points of interest: Square plan. Other buildings in farm group: Lean to mistal Photographed; No Site visit needed to confirm build date and other points of interest. A copy of the above information is held on file at the offices of West Yorkshire HER.</p> <p>EVENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD VISIT Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) 08/1985</p>

Site Number	11
Site Name	Roman Road Line, Fixby
Type of Site	Earthwork
List Entry Number	
HER Number	12344
Status	Non-designated
Easting	412107
Northing	419508
Township	Fixby

District	Kirklees
Description	<p>TRANSPORT Roman (c. 70 AD - early fifth century) ROAD Roman TRANSPORT Uncertain (all truly uncertain allocations) HOLLOW WAY</p> <p>Possible line of Roman road. -----</p> <p>The field immediately to the east of Bryan Lane (SE 12046 19481) contains two projected lines of Roman Road Margary 712 from Manchester to York. The area was the subject of an archaeological assessment by Karl Lunn (WYAAS) in June 2013. The photographic images produced during the assessment are held in WYAAS digital image archives. A description of the features recorded by the images is below:</p> <p>The first projected line of M172 was derived by Helen Gomersal (WYAS) based on descriptions of features in the WYAAS linear feature files c.1991. The line crosses Bryan Lane running north-east at SE 12056 19514 and enters Ridge Plantation at SE 12138 19555. In a rough alignment with the projected line running up the slope towards the wood in a north east direction is a clearly defined hollow way which respects the contours of the hill. The eastern extreme of this feature as it passes beneath the wall into Ridge Plantation is defined as a class II monument in HER records. No features could be identified in the field to the west of Bryan Lane.</p> <p>The second projected line of M172 is based on research by the Huddersfield and District Archaeological Society in 2008. This line crosses Bryan Lane slightly to the south at SE 12041 19463 and enters Ridge Plantation at SE 12150 19494. Similarly, a slight linear hollow was observed crossing the field in roughly the same alignment. No features could be identified in the field to the west of Bryan Lane.</p> <p>Although both lines are contenders for the route of M172, there are various other explanations for landscape features of this type. This is a complex landscape with several historical features in the area relating to former communication routes, water management, agriculture and industry.</p> <p>(Lunn, K.R. (WYAAS), 2013. Fieldwork observations of possible line of Roman Road in the field immediately to the east of Bryan Lane. Text found in HER record only).</p> <p>EVENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD VISIT Lunn, K.R. (WYAAS) June 2013</p>

Site Number	12
Site Name	Barn at Lands Farm, New Hey Road
Type of Site	Building
List Entry Number	
HER Number	14024
Status	Non-designated
Easting	413240
Northing	420610
Township	Rastrick
District	Kirklees
Description	<p>AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE Georgian (1714 - 1836) BARN 1750</p> <p>Barn, dated to 1750. Shown on the 1st Edition OS Map surveyed c. 1850. Visited in 1985 as part of the Domesday Survey of Barns by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The following was noted during the visit:</p> <p>Position: In a farm group Exterior Length (feet): 42 Exterior Width (feet): 21</p>

Interior no of bays: 3
No of Cart Entrances: 2
Condition of the barn: Fair
Use at time of survey: Crop and general storage
Roof: slate
Walls: Stone
Exterior Shape: Gabled
Cruck Frame construction: Not given
Truss/rafter construction: Principal Rafter and King Post
Frame type: Not Aisled
Sketch of the frame made during visit: Yes
Points of interest: Square vents with lintels
Other buildings in farm group: Mistal at far end of photo
Photographed; Yes
Site visit needed to confirm build date and other points of interest.
A copy of the above information is held on file at the offices of West Yorkshire HER.

EVENT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD VISIT Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings
(SPAB) 08/1985

Site Number	13
Site Name	LODGE TO FIXBY PARK
Type of Site	Listed Building
List Entry Number	1215076
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Grade II
Easting	413908
Northing	420010
Township	Fixby
District	Kirklees
Description	LODGE TO FIXBY PARK, LIGHTRIDGE ROAD LIGHTRIDGE ROAD 1. 5113 Lodge to Fixby Park SE 1320 9/804 29.10.75. II 2. Early or mid C19. Hammer-dressed stone. Hipped slate roof. One storey. 2 ranges each on south and east sides of tripartite casements, with moulded cornices in semi-circular relieving arches. Listing NGR: SE1390820010

Site Number	14
Site Name	NORTH LODGE FARMHOUSE
Type of Site	Listed Building
List Entry Number	1133830
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Grade II
Easting	413125

Northing	420169
Township	Fixby
District	Kirklees
Description	BRIGHOUSE COTE LANE SE 12 SW 3/76 North Lodge Farmhouse

G. V. II

Pair of cottages now one. Late C18. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof coped gables with stacks to ridge and one other. 2 storeys. 3-bay front. The outer bays each have doorway with monolithic jambs and 3-light flat faced mullioned window, the central light being slightly wider, with the same over. The middle bay has the same windows. Built on to right hand end is single storey single cell with doorway and single sashed window with heads but no side stones.

Listing NGR: SE1312520169

Site Number	15
Site Name	EAST BARN AND WEST BARN AT JILLY ROYD FARM
Type of Site	Listed Building
List Entry Number	1134165
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Grade II
Easting	414364
Northing	420054
Township	Fixby
District	Kirklees
Description	JILLY ROYD LANE 1. 5113 Netheroyd Hill East Barn and West Barn at Jilly Royd Farm SE 1420 10/68 4.3.75 II 2. C17, rebuilt in C18 and C19. Rubble. Pitched stone slate roof. East barn has C17 door with chamfered surround, and monolithic lintel with depressed arch. Kingpost trusses, probably C19. West barn has 2 outshuts on the south side with catslide roof. Queenpost trusses probably C18. Linking cartsheds, with doors to south side, apparently built on the site of the original farmhouse. History. Jilly Royd is first mentioned in the Fountains Chartulary of Roo (Bradley was a grange of Fountains Abbey).

Listing NGR: SE1436420054

Site Number	16
Site Name	PARAPET TO OCHRE HOLE FORD
Type of Site	Listed Building
List Entry Number	1134295
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building: Grade II
Easting	413908
Northing	419582
Township	Fixby

Site Gazetteer

District	Kirklees
Description	COWCLIFFE HILL ROAD 1. 5113 Cowcliffe Parapet to Ochre Hole Ford SE 1319 16/389 II 2. Probably C18. Hammer-dressed stone parapet on lower side, through which stream flows, becoming a waterfall on the far side. Listing NGR: SE1390819582

Site Number	17
Site Name	Cropmarks on aerial photographs
Type of Site	Cropmark
List Entry Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated
Easting	413579
Northing	420182
Township	Fixby
District	Kirklees
Description	Cropmarks recognised on AP from 1960s. May be simply due to pattern of crops, but could be suggestive of other activity.

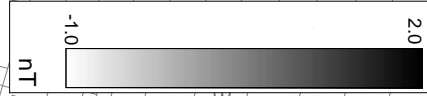


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PROJECT ID: 6961_FL17

SITE BOUNDARY



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Tel: 0113 383 7500

Fig. x. Preliminary greyscales (1:2000 @ A3)

413400

413600

413800

414000

420000

420200

420400

0 100m