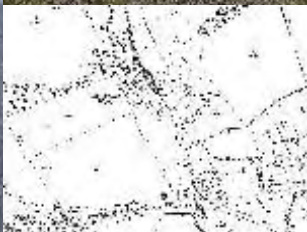


FAS
HERITAGE

**COOPER BRIDGE
KIRKLEES ESTATE
WEST YORKSHIRE**

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

**CONSULTATION DRAFT
NOVEMBER 2012**



CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
COOPER BRIDGE KIRKLEES ESTATE
WEST YORKSHIRE

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Executive Summary

This document presents a Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA) for land forming part of the Kirklees Estate, Cooper Bridge. The CHA was prepared during September and October 2012, and is intended to assess the impact on heritage assets of the proposed allocation of land at Cooper Bridge as a strategic employment site.

The CHA aimed to identify and assess the significance of heritage assets within the area of the proposed allocation, and in particular to consider the heritage significance of Kirklees Park. The potential impact that the proposed development would have on the significance of these heritage assets was then assessed against the National Planning Policy Framework, and recommendations made.

All designated and non-designated heritage assets within a 5km x 4km study area were identified, through consultation of the English Heritage Archives (EHA), West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER), and West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS). Further assets were identified through historic map regression, using a series of cartographic sources of 18th-century and later date. All heritage assets were entered into a gazetteer, and the information used to prepare a concise period-by-period account.

Cartographic sources and associated documents held at WYAS (Calderdale) allowed the development of Kirklees Park to be outlined. The park was the site of a Cistercian priory from the 12th century, possibly displacing an existing settlement. Following the Dissolution, the site eventually passed into the hands of the Armitage family, who retained the site into the 21st century. The priory buildings, several of which survive, were used as a secular residence before the new Kirklees Hall was constructed in the 16th century. Kirklees Hall was expanded to designed by John Carr in the late 18th century, and at the same time the parkland was improved, to designs by Francis Richardson, Richard Woods and possibly William Crosley. The resulting park layout survives, including an intact deer park wall, walled garden, ponds along Nun Brook, associated cottages and deer house. Kirklees Park is considered to be of exceptional significance, incorporating within it the Scheduled archaeological sites of Castle Hill and Kirklees Priory (Schedule application pending), three Grade I Listed Buildings, four Grade II* Listed buildings and ten Grade II Listed Buildings, in addition to preserving the layout of the 18th-century and later deer park and pleasure ground.

The eastern part of Kirklees Park falls within the proposed allocation, including part of the park wall, and associated deer house and cottage. Development in this area has the potential to have a substantial direct impact on the significance of the park. The proposed site is intervisible with several Grade II Listed Buildings, including a number close to the southern boundary of the site, and the development therefore has the potential to impact the significance of these monuments. The Grade II Listed Dumb Steeple would have to be moved to accommodate changes in access; as the monument is not in its original position, however, the impact would be limited if the monument is incorporated into the new design for the development.

It is recommended that any development in the area preserve the boundary of the park, and retain the park wall, cottage and deer house. To preserve the open parkland, ideally no construction would take place within the park boundary. If building is to take place within this area, then the work should be mitigated by sensitive design and screening.

Beyond the park boundary, potential impact on designated heritage assets decreases. Impact on the setting of the Listed Buildings of the surrounding area would potentially be moderate, and would require mitigation through sensitive design and screening.

The archaeological potential of the proposed site is not known; other than the upstanding structures relating to Kirklees Park, and possible water features on Nun Brook, known finds and heritage assets are limited to finds of Roman pottery and a 19th-century colliery known to have been situated close to Nun Brook. The current proposals will require a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of development once, to allow the extent, survival and significance of below-ground remains to be assessed, and appropriate mitigation designed.

Acknowledgements

FAS Heritage would like to thank Nigel Hunston (Kirklees Council), Tim Scourfield (Wilbys Chartered Surveyors), Rosalind Buck (WYHER) and staff at WYAS (Calderdale) for assistance during the preparation of the CHA.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA) of the Kirklees Estate, Cooper Bridge, carried out by FAS Heritage on behalf of Kirklees Council. The CHA was carried out during September and October 2012, and is intended to assess the impact on heritage assets of the proposed allocation of land at Cooper Bridge as a strategic employment site.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The Kirklees Estate lies to the east of Brighouse, north of the River Calder, and is bounded on the west side by the M62, and to the south by the Wakefield/Leeds Road (A644)(NGR: SE 180 215; Figure 1). The Estate is predominantly agricultural land, with a large swathe of parkland surrounding Kirklees Hall and Home Farm, known as Kirklees Park. The land centres round a small valley, drained by Nun Brook, which runs NW-SE, before issuing into the Calder. A prominent spur of land runs from NW-SE, between Nun Brook and the Calder, terminating within the Kirklees Park. To the south of the spur, land falls sharply towards the River Calder; this wooded slope is known as Nun Bank. The northern slope of the spur is more gradual, descending to the Nun Brook before rising again to where a series of settlements and farms occupy the higher ground.

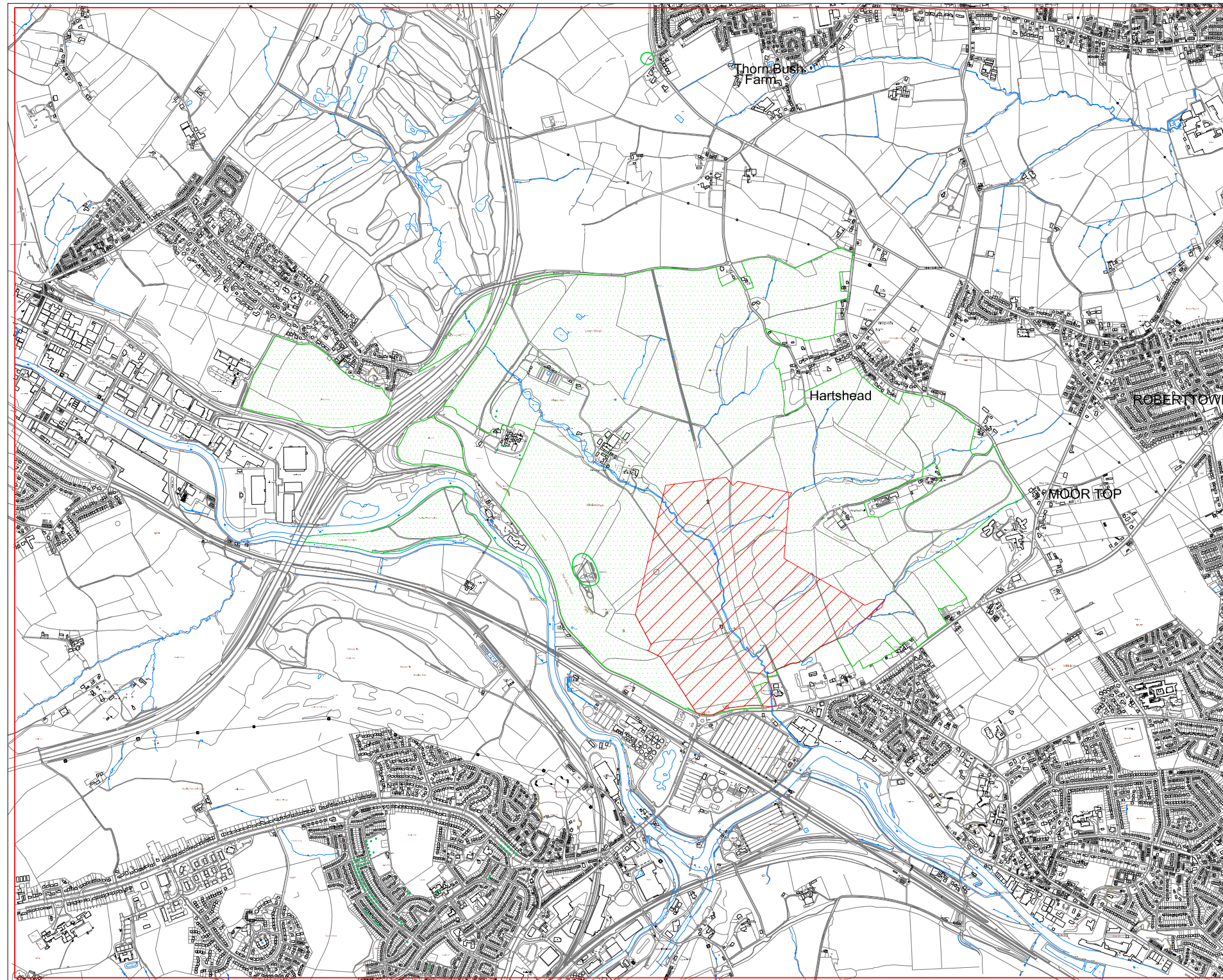
The proposed site or proposed allocation refers to a 42 hectare site which has been selected for allocation as a strategic employment location in the Kirklees Local Development Framework (see Figure 1). This land is situated in the southern part of the Kirklees Estate, centred on Nun Brook, and bounded to the south by the Leeds Road, or the boundaries of properties fronting onto that road. This is currently agricultural land, with some wooded areas, notably Brook Shrogg, Park Bottom Wood, areas along Nun Brook and Stubbings Plantation (Plate 1). A single residence, The Cottage, lies within the boundary of the site, situated on a routeway which leads from Leeds Road towards Kirklees Priory and Kirklees Hall to the northwest.



Plate 1 View towards the proposed site from the east

1.1.1 Proposed development

Development proposals are at a preliminary stage, and the precise scale and form of the development is not yet known. The assessment of impact has been carried out with reference to the *Cooper Bridge Employment Land Development Strategy* prepared by Kilmartin Plowman and Partners Ltd (KPP 2012), which provides an indicative masterplan for the site (Plate 2). The current proposals include the creation of four development plateaux, facilitated by a cut and fill operation. Nun Brook and some associated woodland would be retained, as would part of the route towards Kirklees Priory. New



Location of study area, showing the proposed allocation (red hatch) and the modern extent of the Kirklees Estate (green)

Scale 1:20000



Figure 1

access arrangements from the main road would be necessary. The proposals have been prepared envisaging B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Storage and Distribution) usage with ancillary offices (KPP 2012).

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the CHA is to assess the potential impact on heritage assets of the proposed allocation of land at Cooper Bridge as a strategic employment site. To do so, the report aims to:

- define the heritage baseline, in terms of designated and non-designated heritage assets;
- assess the importance of these heritage assets and the elements which contribute to their significance, including their settings;
- assess the importance of the Parkland at Kirklees Park and the elements which contribute to its significance, including its setting;
- assess the potential impact which the development of the proposed allocation might have upon those elements which contribute to the significance of these heritage assets;
- set out ways to avoid or mitigate the harm to the significance of heritage assets that would be caused by the proposed development.

1.3 STUDY AREA

In order to consider the historical and archaeological context of the proposed allocation, a 5km x 4km study area was defined around the Kirklees Estate (see Figure 1). Data was collected on all designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study area, to establish the historical and archaeological character of this landscape.

Particular attention has been paid to the development of the landscape within the Kirklees Estate. Figure 1 shows the current extent of the Kirklees Estate. Formerly, the Estate would have been much more extensive (Plate 3), occupying most of the historic townships of Hartshead and Clifton. Within the Kirklees Estate, the development of Kirklees Park has been considered in particular detail, through historic map regression, to allow its significance to be assessed.



Plate 2 Indicative masterplan (KPP 2012)



Plate 3 Extent of Kirklees Estate, on OS 1855

In order to assess the impact of the proposed development on the setting of heritage assets in the surrounding area, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) was provided by Kirklees Council (Figure 2). As the precise form of buildings at the site is not known, the ZTV was prepared using an arbitrary building height of 6m at the proposed site, as viewed from eye level in the surrounding landscape. A further ZTV was prepared to assess the visibility of the site from Kirklees Hall, which was identified from the outset as one of the key heritage assets within the study area (Figure 3).

The ZTVs have been prepared from an indicative central point, based on a DTM and do not take into account the screening by vegetation and buildings. Further information on visibility was obtained during the site visit.

2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The CHA has been prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* and with reference to the assessment methodology provided in English Heritage (2011) *The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

2.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND PLANNING GUIDANCE

The CHA aims to address the requirements of relevant legal frameworks and planning policy pertinent to the site and its proposed development. The following legal frameworks and planning guidance apply:

National and Regional Planning Framework

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
- Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
- National Planning Policy Framework, 2012
- The Yorkshire and Humber Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026, May 2008
- Kirklees Unitary Development Plan (UDP), Written Statement - Saved Policies, 2007
- Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (UDP), August 2006

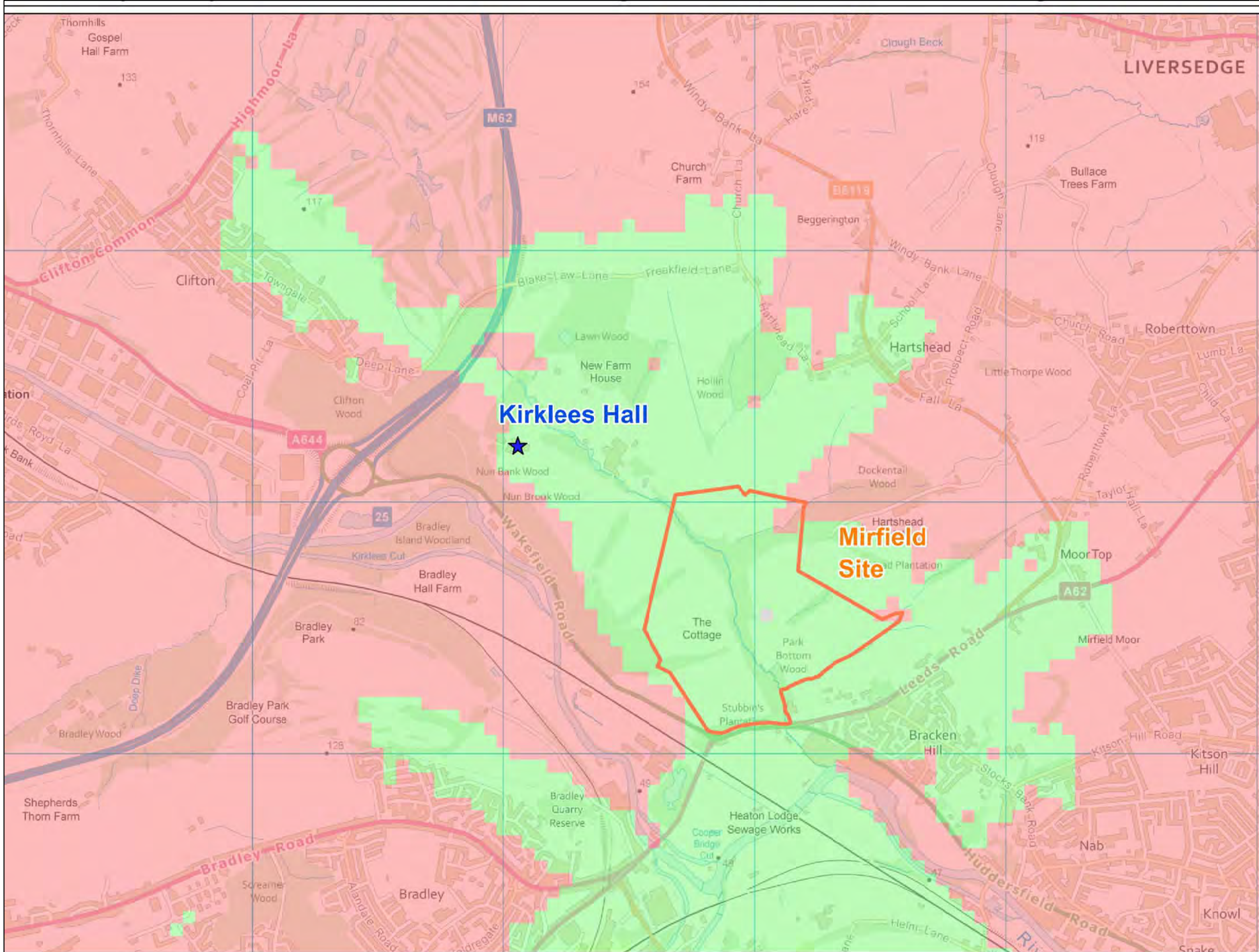
Guidance

- Planning for the Historic Environment: Practice Guide
- The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011

2.2 DEFINITIONS

2.2.1 Heritage Assets

Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic significance are called heritage assets. A heritage asset can be defined as



Key

- Invisible
- Visible
- View Point

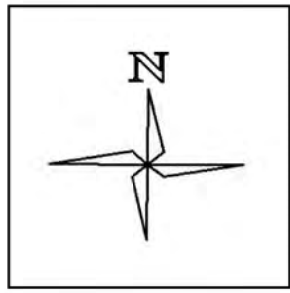


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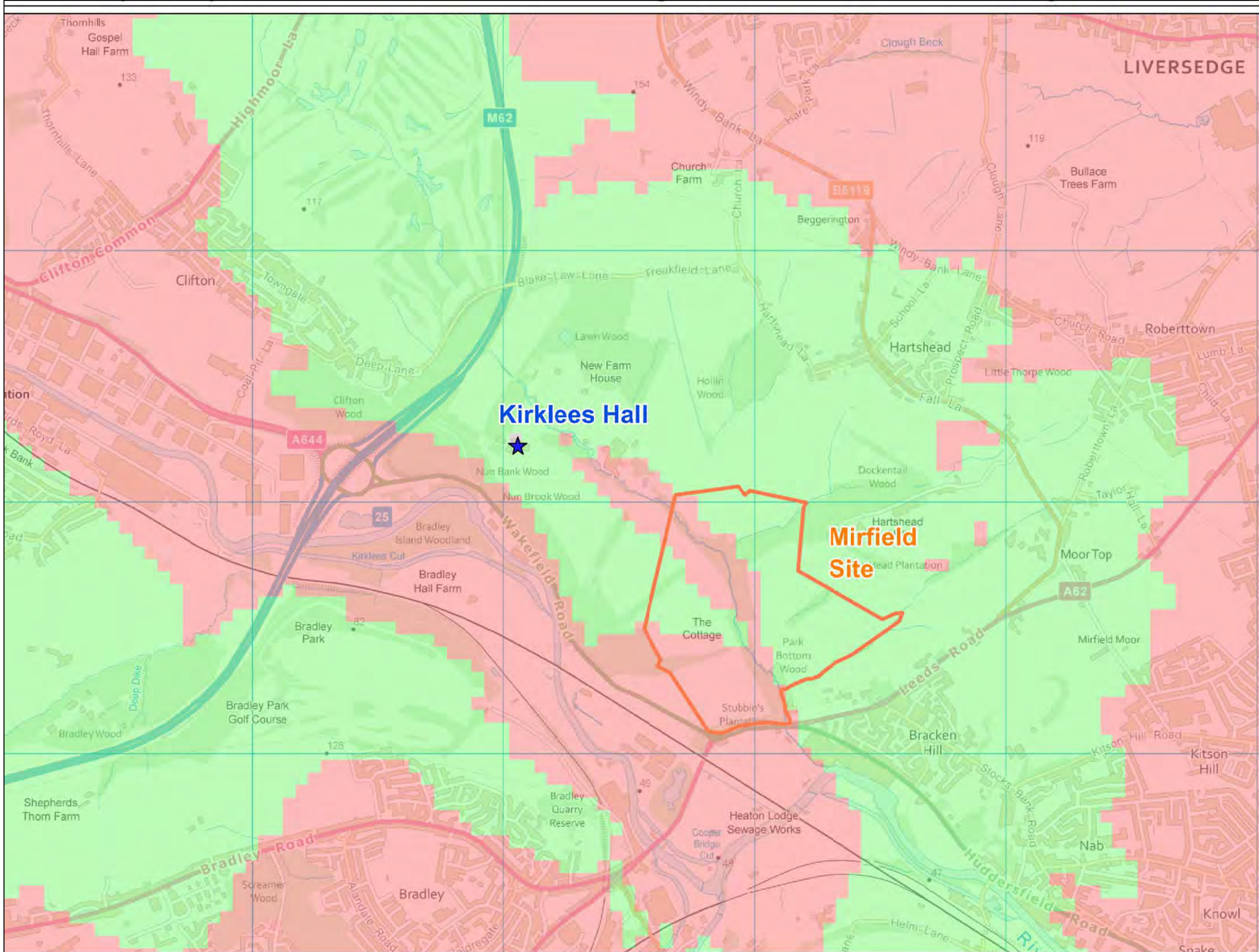
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Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of the proposed site, based on 6m at the proposed allocation and eye level (1.5m) in the surrounding area. Provided by Kirklees Council (rescaled) Scale 1:15000 Figure 2



Key

- Invisible
- Visible

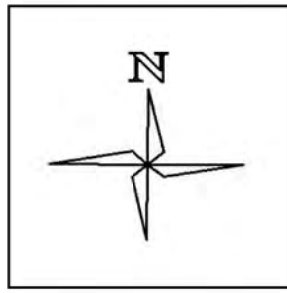


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Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) from Kirklees Hall. Provided by Kirklees Council (rescaled)

Scale 1:15000



Figure 3

'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest' (NPPF 2012).

Heritage assets may be formally designated, but also include those sites or monuments which are identified through documentary research or fieldwork but which have not been formally designated.

For the purposes of this assessment, the following designated heritage assets are considered:

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Parks and Gardens

and the assessment also encompasses:

- Below-ground archaeological remains
- Historic structures
- Historic landscapes

2.2.2 Setting

The Glossary to NPPF (2012) defines the setting of a heritage asset as:

'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'

English Heritage (2011, 4) states that

'setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which a heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset. Setting does not have a fixed boundary and cannot be definitively and permanently described as a spatially bounded area or as lying within a set distance of a heritage asset.'

2.2.3 Chronology

For the purposes of this assessment, the following chronological periods have been used:

- Prehistoric (c.250,000BC - AD43)
- Roman (AD43 - c.AD409)
- Early Medieval (c.AD409 - c.AD1066)
- Medieval (c.AD1066 - c.AD1539)
- Post-Medieval (c.AD1539 - AD1700)

- 18th and 19th century
- 20th century
- Modern

2.3 ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

In order to assess the impact of the proposed allocation, a five-stage approach was taken:

- Stage 1 - Desk-based research
- Stage 2 - Establishment of baseline conditions
- Stage 3 - Site visit
- Stage 4 - Assessment of significance and impact
- Stage 5 - Preparation of recommendations and mitigation

2.3.1 Desk-based research

Information on statutory designations was obtained from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), consulted online at www.english-heritage.org.uk.

All information on known or potential heritage assets was collected through searches of the English Heritage Archives (formerly the National Monument Record), West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, and the West Yorkshire Archives (Calderdale). Map regression was undertaken using historic maps available at West Yorkshire Archive Service (Calderdale), an online. Digital photographs of the maps were taken for reference.

Selected aerial photographs were consulted at WYHER. The National Mapping Programme has not covered the study area, nor has the Historic Landscape Characterisation been completed.

2.3.2 Gazetteer

On completion of data collection, a gazetteer was prepared, including each heritage asset identified (Appendix A). This information was plotted onto Ordnance Survey base mapping.

2.3.3 Site visit

A site visit was carried out on 4th October 2012. Kirklees Park, and the Listed Buildings within the parkland and the immediate area were visited, and an assessment made of the potential impact of the proposed allocation on these heritage assets and their setting.

2.3.4 Assessment of significance and impact

On completion of desk-based research and site visit, the significance of each asset to be impacted by the works was assessed using criteria outlined below, followed by an assessment of the impact of the proposed works on each.

The impact of the proposed development on the setting of heritage assets has been identified as a key consideration pertinent to this assessment. The CHA broadly follows English Heritage (2011) *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, which sets out a five-stage approach to the assessment of impact on the setting of heritage assets (Section 4.2). English Heritage provide (non-exhaustive) checklists which are used as the basis of assessment (EH 2011, 19, 21).

A combination of significance and impact allows the magnitude of effect of the proposed works on each heritage asset to be assessed. Based on this information, ways in which harm to the significance of heritage assets can be avoided or mitigated have been set out, to be agreed following consultation with Kirklees Council and English Heritage.

2.4 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT

2.4.1 Assessment of significance

An assessment of the significance of known and potential heritage assets likely to be affected by the development has been undertaken as the first stage in establishing the impact of proposed development. This is in line with NPPF (Paragraph 128), which states that

‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.’

The significance of a heritage asset is defined as:

‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’ (NPPF Glossary)

A series of criteria for assessing the significance of historic monuments is laid out in Annex 1 of the Policy Statement on Scheduled Monuments (2010) and includes the following: period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, potential.

Assessment of significance has therefore been undertaken taking into account:

- **archaeological interest**

- **architectural interest**
- **artistic interest**
- **historic interest**
- **setting**

The following grades of significance have been employed.

- **(A) Exceptional significance** - elements which can be demonstrated to have international or national significance, special relevance to British history or culture, and/or are of extraordinary or unique archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic merit. This will include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments (or those monuments which otherwise meet scheduling criteria) all Listed Buildings Grades I and II*, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens grades I and II*, and Registered Historic Battlefields;
- **(B) Considerable significance** - resources with importance within a national or regional context, due to special archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest. This category will include Conservation Areas, Grade II Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens Grade II;
- **(C) Moderate significance** - resources of local importance. This might include heritage assets with archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest, but which do not meet the criteria for designation.
- **(D) Some significance** - resources of limited local importance, due to their high frequency, lack of provenance or limited survival. This might include resources of local significance that have been partially destroyed by past land use, whether by agricultural activity or previous built development
- **(E) Unknown significance** - resources of uncertain importance based upon their type or condition
- **Neutral** - Elements which have no heritage value but which do not detract from elements of greater significance; this may include resources that are so badly damaged or altered that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category
- **Intrusive** - Elements which are identified as intrusive may include those which have a degree of heritage value, but which detract from elements of greater significance.

Assignment to a category of significance is a value judgement based on the knowledge and professional expertise of the authors of the CHA. This ranking of significance is designed to be of assistance in understanding the relative importance of different elements of the site or study area, and assessing the likely impact of future works. It is critical, however, that the designation of 'some significance' should not be regarded as a suggestion that individual elements might be removed or damaged without affecting the cultural heritage resource as a whole.

2.4.2 Assessment of impact

The impact of development upon the significance of a heritage assets may be adverse or beneficial. The significance of a heritage asset might be affected by direct physical impact, including destruction, demolition and alteration, but may also be affected by changes to its setting. This could include changes to the historic character of an area, alterations to views to and from a site, accidental damage from construction work, temporary loss of amenities (largely arising during development work and including air and noise pollution, visual intrusion, increased traffic, changes in the character of a landscape or townscape).

Categories of impact have be graded thus:

- **Substantial** - elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are substantially harmed or lost;
- **Moderate** - elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are harmed;
- **Slight** - there is change to elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset or its setting, but that harm is minimal;
- **Beneficial** - those elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, including its setting, are enhanced or better revealed;
- **No change** - no change.

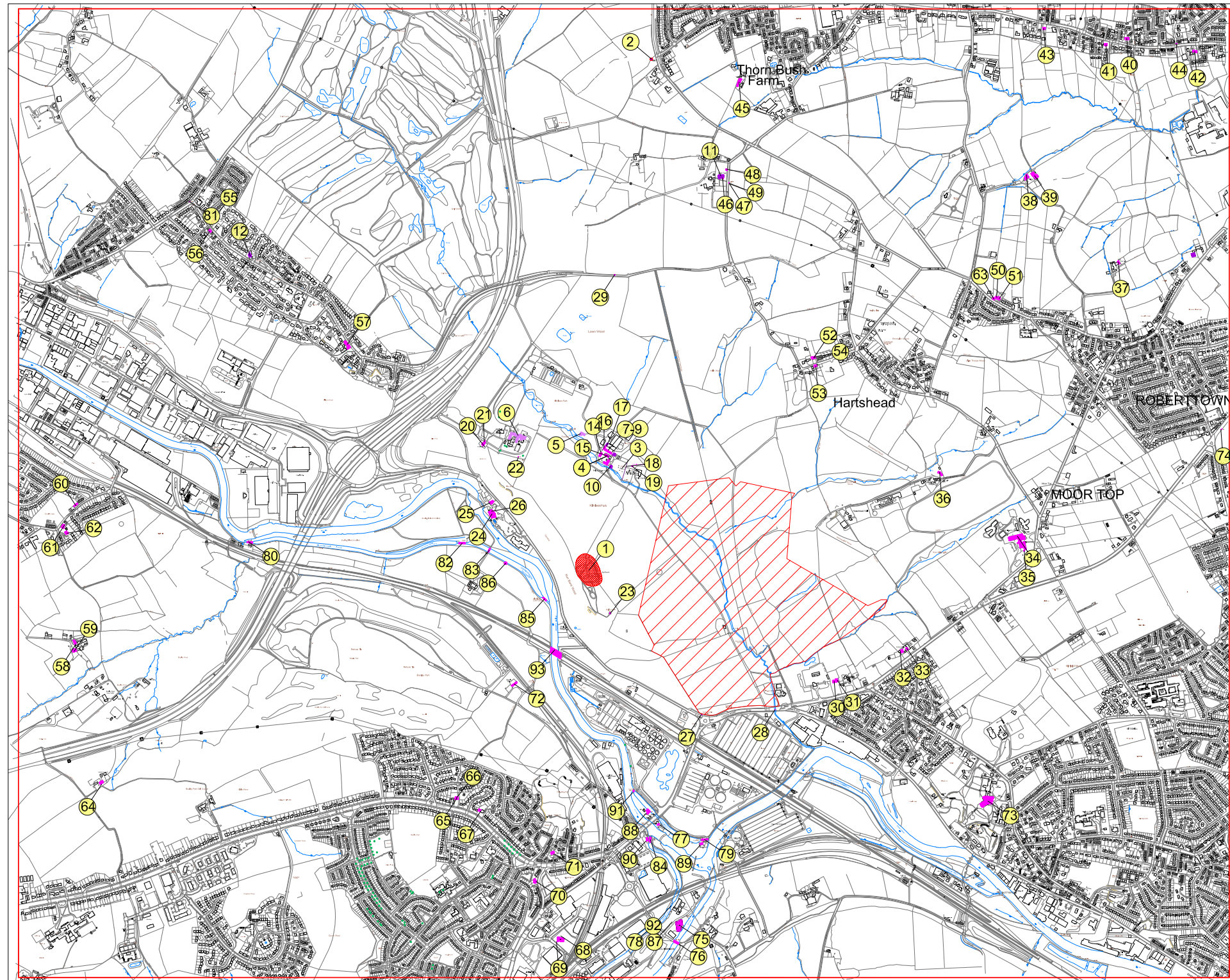
Following consideration of the value of the heritage asset and likely magnitude of the impact of development on that asset, an assessment can be made of the overall effect of the proposed work on each resource and on the site as a whole. This is broadly based on the assumption that the most significant effect will result in circumstances where the very highest impact occurs to very important remains.

3.0 HERITAGE BASELINE

3.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (Figure 4)

A total of 92 designated heritage assets were identified within the study area, including two Scheduled Monuments (**CHA 1** and **2**) (plus one Scheduled Monument application)(**CHA 3**), and 91 Listed Buildings, of which three are Grade I (**CHA 4** to **6**), eight are Grade II* (**CHA 7** to **13**) and 80 are Grade II Listed (**CHA 14** to **93**).

No Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas or Registered Battlefields were identified within the study area.



Designated Heritage Assets

Scale 1:20000



Figure 4

3.1.1 Scheduled Monuments

Two Scheduled Monuments were identified in the study area, being Castle Hill (or 'Camp at Kirklees Park') and the Walton Cross.

Castle Hill (**CHA 1**) is situated within the Kirklees Estate, c.200m west of the boundary of the proposed site. The monument comprises a square or five-sided enclosure on top of a projecting spur of land. Interpreted previously as a Roman camp or a medieval enclosure associated with the priory of Kirklees, the preferred interpretation is that of an Iron Age fortification (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 126).

Walton Cross lies over 1.5km to the north of the proposed site, within the wider area of the Kirklees Estate (as shown in 1908; KM/A/663). The Anglian cross, of 9th- or 10th-century date, is also protected as Grade II* Listed Building (**CHA 2**).

The remains of Kirklees Priory, a Cistercian nunnery established at the site now occupied by Home Farm (**CHA 3**) is not currently designated, but an application for Scheduled Monument status is pending. Excavation of the site in the 19th century revealed below-ground elements of the church and claustral range, and the lack of development at the site would suggest that significant below-ground remains relating to the priory are likely to survive intact. NPPF (paragraph 139) states 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.'

For the purposes of the CHA therefore, Kirklees Priory is considered of equivalent status to a Scheduled Monument.

3.1.2 Listed Buildings

Of the 91 Listed Buildings identified within the study area, one lies within the boundary of the proposed development. The Grade II Listed Dumb Steeple lies at the southern boundary of the site, adjacent to the main road (**CHA 27**). This 18th-century monument, known as 'the Obelisk', formerly stood on a roundabout at this junction (Plate 4), but was moved after the 1960s during road alterations to its current roadside location. There is a nearby plaque providing information on the monument.



Plate 4 Former location of the Dumb Steeple, 1884 (KMA/663)

The remaining 90 Listed Buildings lie outwith the boundary of the proposed development.

Grade I

The three Grade I Listed Buildings are all situated within Kirklees Park, and include a 15th-century double-aisled barn at Home Farm (**CHA 4**), the 17th-century malthouse (**CHA 5**) and 16th-century and later mansion of Kirklees Hall (**CHA 6**). Home Farm lies c.200m west of the proposed site boundary, while Kirklees Hall is c.700m away.

*Grade II**

Eight Grade II* Listed Buildings were identified. Four of these lie within the Home Farm complex in Kirklees Park, west of the proposed site. These include the possible slaughterhouse of 17th-century date (**CHA 7**), an early 17th-century single-aisled cow house (**CHA 8**), the 16th-century barn (**CHA 9**) and 16th-century Priory gatehouse (**CHA 10**).

Within the wider area, the Church of St Peter, Hartshead, c.1.2km north of the proposed site, is Grade II* Listed (**CHA 11**). Grade II* status has been granted to Highley Hall, on Towngate in Brighouse (**CHA 12**), Old Hall Farmhouse, now Lowfold Hall, Roberttown (**CHA 13**) and Walton Cross (also Scheduled, **CHA 2**).

Grade II

A total of 80 Grade II Buildings were identified within the study area. Those within the vicinity of the proposed site include a further six buildings at Home Farm which are listed Grade II, including barns dating to the 17th century (**CHA 14**) and 18th century (**CHA 15**), a former dovecote (**CHA 16**), cart shed (**CHA 17**), and orchard walls (**CHA 18**). Two tombs known as the 'Nuns Grave' are also Grade II Listed (**CHA 19**). At Kirklees Hall, the Lodge (**CHA 20**), gate and gate piers (**CHA 21**) and sundial (**CHA 22**) are all Grade II Listed. To the south of the Park, the 18th or 19th-century 'Robin Hood's Grave' is Grade II Listed (**CHA 23**).

To the southwest of Kirklees Park, at the foot of Nun Bank, lies Kirklees Mills, an 18th-century mill (**CHA 24**), mill house and cottage (**CHA 25**), and warehouse (**CHA 26**).

To the immediate south of the proposed site is a boundary stone (**CHA 28**), opposite the Three Nuns public house. A second boundary stone lies on the northern boundary of the park (**CHA 29**).

To the south and east of the proposed site, north of the Leeds Road, lie a string of Grade II Listed Buildings include 'Yew Tree' (15th-16th century)(**CHA 30**) and adjoining 17th-century barn (**CHA 31**), 17th-century Mock Hall (**CHA 32**) and 16th-century barn (**CHA 33**), and Roe Head (**CHA 34, 35**).

Within the wider area, Grade II Listed buildings include a number of isolated farmhouses (**CHA 36-39**), some of which can be seen from the proposed site. Further north, in Hightown, a string of farmhouses and the stocks along the Halifax Road are Listed (**CHA 40-44**). At the western end of the settlement, Thornhill Farm is Listed, due to association with Patrick Brontë, father of the Brontë sisters (**CHA 45**). Roe Head (**CHA 34**) also has associations with the Brontës, as a school attended by both Charlotte and Emily.

In Hartshead, 1.2km to the north of the proposed site a group of Grade II Listed Buildings centre around St Peter's Church, including sundial (**CHA 46**), mounting block (**CHA 47**), school room (**CHA 48**), stocks (**CHA 49**). Closer to the proposed site, in the village of Hartshead and on the outskirts of Roberttown, a number of houses and barns are Listed (**CHA 50-54, 63**).

Further to the west and southwest, Listed Buildings include houses and a milestone on Towngate (**CHA 55-57, 81**), houses on Firth Road (**CHA 58-59**) and Woodhouse Lane (**CHA 61-2**), a barn at Thorn Farm (**CHA 64**), and the Bradley Road (**CHA 65-67, 71**). Churches of 19th-century date are also included (**CHA 68-9, 73**). Although included for the purposes of a complete gazetteer, these latter sites are situated at such as distance from the proposed site, or within such built up areas, that the impact of the proposed allocation can be discounted from the outset.

The remaining Listed Buildings in the study area comprise features associated with the canals, mills and railways of the area (**CHA 75-80,82-93**).

3.1.3 Registered Parks and Gardens

Kirklees Park (**CHA 115**) is not included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest. The site is noted in the non-statutory Parks and Gardens database, and the western part of the park is included on Calderdale Council's list of 'Locally Designated Historic Parks and Gardens'.

3.2 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (Figure 5)

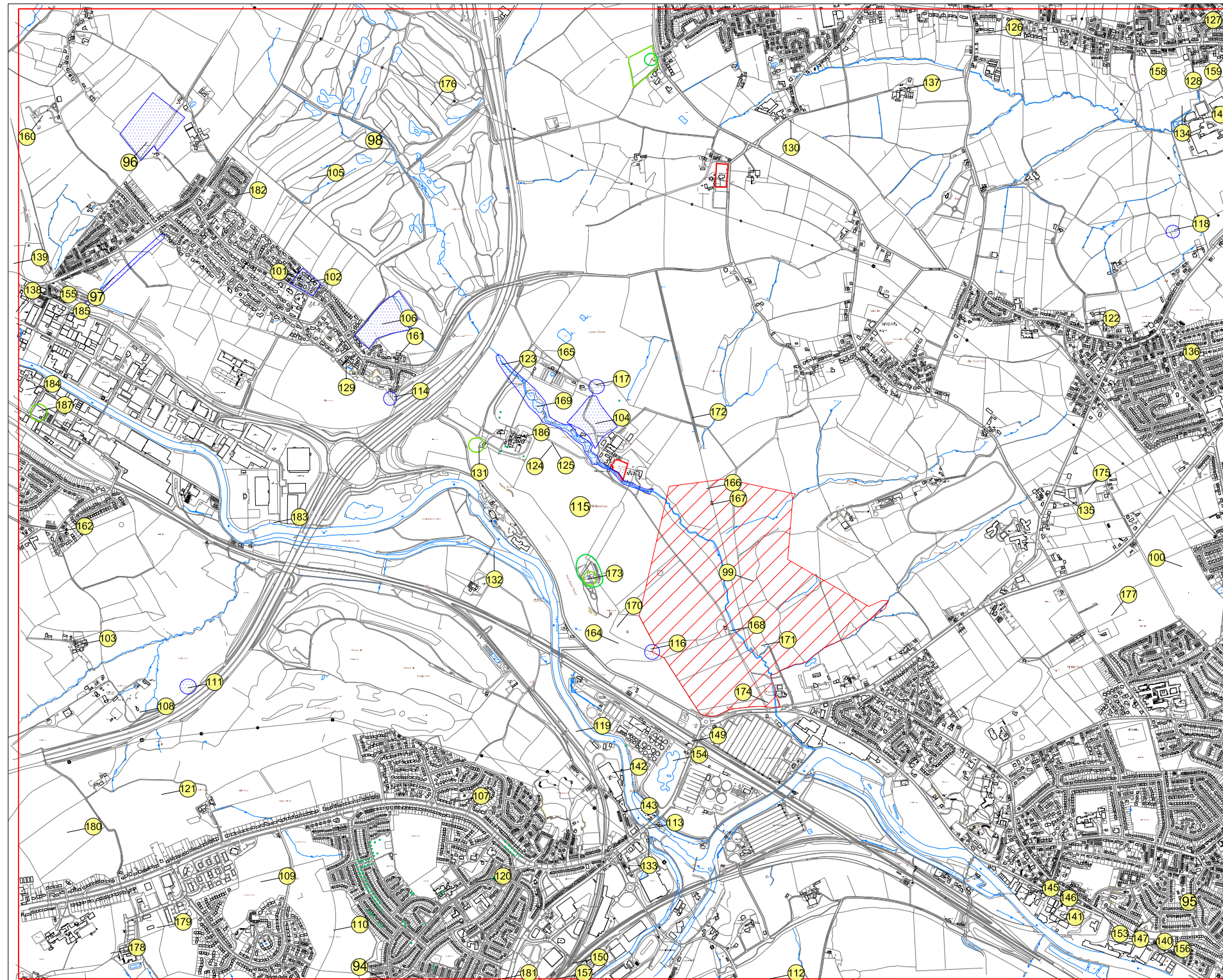
In addition to the designated heritage assets within the study area, a further 94 non-designated sites have been identified from the WYHER, English Heritage Archives, map regression and site visit. These include spot finds, place-name evidence, archaeologically recorded finds and World War II emplacements (**CHA 94 to CHA 187**).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

4.1 PREHISTORY

Few finds of prehistoric date have been recorded in the study area, and none from the proposed site.

Within the study area, a mid- to late Bronze Age spearhead was recovered during gravel extraction north of the River Calder (**CHA 94**). In Mirfield, historic records describe a circular earthwork known as 'The Knowle', comparable to a henge monument in Penrith (**CHA 95**). This may have been a henge, but the site has since been built over, and so no further evidence survives to verify or disprove this identification.



Designated Heritage Assets

Scale 1:20000



Figure 5

A D-shaped or rectangular enclosure identified as a cropmark, northwest of Brighthouse (**CHA 96**) has been assigned a tentative prehistoric or Roman date.

The Scheduled Monument on Castle Hill, or the 'Camp at Kirklees Park' (**CHA 1**) provides more certain evidence for early activity within the landscape, but even this has not been securely dated. The square or five-sided earthwork enclosure occupies an 0.8 to 1.2 hectare site on high ground to the south of the Kirklees estate, at the top of Nun Bank. Many interpretations have been offered, but the preferred interpretation is as an Iron Age fortification. The site was excavated in 1905-6 by Sir George Armytage, who describe 'a very rudely composed wall of undressed dry stone' (Armitage and Montgomerie 1912).

4.2 ROMAN

The Roman route from Manchester to Thorner runs SW-NE in the western part of the study area (Roman Road 712)(**CHA 97**). Within the study area, Roman finds have included a hoard of coins of Gallenus, Postumus and Quintillus, discovered in 1705 at an unknown location in Clifton (**CHA 98**).

Within the proposed allocation site, between Brook Shrogg and Nun Brook, fragments of Roman Samian were encountered during drain cutting in 1796 (**CHA 99**). Their good condition led to association with a villa or other settlement, although Sykes (1986) suggests that the clay subsoil in this area would not have been favourable for a villa.

Within the wider area, some distance to the east, a Janiform stone head was recovered from a stone wall (human head with ram's head reverse). The stone is assumed to be prehistoric or Roman in date (**CHA 100**).

4.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL

Typically for the period, little evidence for early medieval activity has been encountered in the study area, although it is possible that many of the settlements have their origins in this period. The 9th- or 10th-century stone cross at Walton Cross (**CHA 2**) provides secure evidence for ecclesiastical activity of this period, and may have been associated with a nearby settlement.

Many of the settlements are recorded in the Domesday Book, indicating the presence of settlements by the 11th century. Both Hartshead and Clifton are recorded, and after 1086 were held as part of Morley by Ilbert de Lacy.

4.4 MEDIEVAL

From the medieval period, there is more evidence for settlement patterns, field systems and ecclesiastical activity.

Many of the villages and towns within the area would have been in existence by the medieval period, attested by early churches and historic street plans. Recent investigations on Towngate in Brighouse revealed evidence for medieval settlement in the historic core of the town (**CHA 101, 102**). Deserted medieval villages have been suggested from documentary evidence close to Firth House (**CHA 103**). Earthworks in Kirklees Park (**CHA 104**), northwest of the site of Kirklees Priory, have been interpreted as the remains of a deserted medieval village, possibly a settlement that was displaced when the priory was established in the 12th century.

North of Brighouse, the HER records the fossilisation of medieval field systems, including ridge and furrow, and characteristic reverse S-shaped strip fields (**CHA 105**). Close to the settlement of Clifton, an earthwork interpreted as a possible moat is recorded (**CHA 106**) and may be medieval in date.

Ecclesiastical landholding would have had a significant impact on the landscape during this period. To the south of the study area lies Bradley Grange, which has its origins as a grange estate owned by Fountains Abbey (**CHA 107**). Of less certain significance are a series of place-names which may indicate holy wells (**CHA 118-120**), and the field name 'Chapel Field' (**CHA 121**)

Within Bradley Wood, evidence for a medieval bloomery has been encountered (**CHA 108**), possibly identified with a forge mentioned in the Chartulary of Fountains Abbey. Further evidence for extraction and iron production have been found at several locations in this area, in the form of extraction sites and possible bloomeries (**CHA 109-112**).

The consolidation of township boundaries is evidenced by boundary stones, several of which are located in the study area (**CHA 28, 29, 116-7**). The proposed allocation is bounded to the west by the township boundary between Hartshead and Clifton; a boundary stone is recorded against this boundary, close to Robin Hood's grave (**CHA 116**)

Other medieval features recorded in the HER include the site of a medieval bridge at Cooper Bridge (**CHA 113**), the site of the medieval mill (**CHA 24**), and possibly a pinfold (**CHA 114**).

4.4.1 Kirklees Priory

In the 12th century, the Cistercian nunnery of Kirklees was established (**CHA 3**). Documentary evidence relating to the foundation has been discussed by Chadwick (1902; 1903). The small Cistercian priory was founded in 1155. In 1241, the nuns leased their corn mill at Kirkheaton to Sir John de Heaton for 10 years, with rights of access - the nuns could grind corn their when they were unable to use the Mill at Clifton, on the site of Kirklees Mill (**CHA 24**)(Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 622). The priory was of modest size, and at its dissolution in 1539 housed a community of only eight nuns.

The layout of the priory buildings, including the cloister and agricultural buildings, are reasonably well evidenced. A survey of the site in the 16th century described the buildings at the site, and almost are either upstanding, or were identified when the site was excavated in 1863 and 1904-5 by Sir George

Armitage. The excavations defined the layout of the church and cloister; the remains were then reburied and marked out with stones. To the north of the site lie two grave slabs, including the Nuns Grave (**CHA 19**). The Gatehouse may be on the site of its medieval predecessor (**CHA 10**), and agricultural buildings surviving at Home Farm include the 15th-century barn (**CHA 4**) and 16th-century barn (**CHA 9**), both of which may be direct survivors of priory buildings. Field evaluation carried out prior to the construction of Priory Gardens, in 1990s, identified a surface which may relate to the medieval priory (WYAS 1994).

The layout and extent of the grounds surrounding the priory is not as clear. The survey of 1535 does record

‘an orchard enclosed wt ane olde stane walle wt few frute trees, conteyneth by estymacon 111 roodes of ground.’

The orchard and wall are depicted on mid-18th century estate plans, and the wall is protected as a Listed Building (**CHA 18**). The current arrangement of fishponds along Nun Brook is attributed to the 18th century, these features are likely to follow a pattern established in the medieval period (**CHA 123**). Moorhouse (WYHER notes) suggests that the likely extent of the priory land would have been coterminous with the township boundary. This boundary this seems to have survived as a landscape feature within the Kirklees Estate into the 18th century, possibly marking the former extent of the park, but is no longer marked.

There are two reported finds of silver medieval coins at Kirklees Park (**CHA 124-125**).

4.5 POST-MEDIEVAL

Following the dissolution, the site was granted in 1544 to John Tasburgh and Nicholas Savile. In 1565, the manor of Kirklees was conveyed to John Armitage; the estate has remained in the family since. The buildings of Kirklees Priory are likely to have been converted for use as a secular dwelling, known as Low Hall or Lower Hall, before being replaced by the new site of Kirklees Hall. The buildings of the priory and its successor have remained in use as Home Farm, their survival marked by the high number of buildings of 17th- and 18th-century date. The malthouse (**CHA**



Plate 5 The Malthouse

5)(Plate 5), cow house (**CHA 8**), barn (**CHA 14**) and dovecote (**CHA 16**) have all been assigned to the 17th century, with 18th-century structures including a further barn (**CHA 13**) and cart shed (**CHA 18**).

From the 17th-century, the centre of the estate shifted to the new Kirklees Hall (**CHA 6**). The mansion was constructed at a time when many other wealthy landowners were making their mark on the landscape, and several houses of this date survive in the area (**CHA 12, 37, 38, 40, 42, 126-9**). One such house, at Old Hall Farmhouse (formerly Lowfold Hall)(**CHA 13**) is known to have been constructed for Clothier Richard Green, representing the wealth to made in the rapid growth of the textile industry in this area.

Also assigned to this period is the Friends Burial Ground at Sepulchre Hill (**CHA 130**). A gold posy ring of this date was found in 2003 in Kirklees Park (**CHA 131**).

4.6 18TH CENTURY AND 19TH CENTURY

The 18th and 19th centuries saw the onset of considerable change within this landscape. Some of the commons of Hartshead and Clifton were enclosed in the early 18th century (WYASKM/875), and consolidated with the Enclosure Award dating to 1838. A plan of 1714 shows the layout of the estate in the early 18th century, and also shows the extent of the park at that time (Plate 6). The rise of the textile industry, and the construction of many mills along the Calder valley, went hand-in-hand with the arrival of the canals and later the railways, all of which changed the character of the wider landscape dramatically.



Plate 6 1714 plan (KM/A/1213)

The Calder and Hebble Navigation (**CHA 132**) commenced in 1759 and opened in 1765. In 1776, the connecting stretch of the Huddersfield Broad Canal was completed (**CHA 133**). To the south of Kirklees Estate, many of the locks, lock-keepers cottages, flood gates and associated structures have been protected as Grade II Listed Buildings, demonstrating the value of the industrial heritage of the area.

The rise of the textile industry is represented by the many mill buildings that survive, concentrated around the Calder valley and dating largely to the 19th century (**CHA 25, 26, 134-148**). The rise of the textile industry was not without dispute; the site of the Dumb Steeple, to the south of the Kirklees Estate, was the meeting point for a Luddite uprising in 1812, and the Shears Inn (**CHA 158**) is also associated with movement.

The rise in industrialisation was further fuelled by the arrival of the railways; the Manchester and Leeds Railway was constructed in 1841 (**CHA 149**), followed by the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway in 1849-50 (**CHA 150**) and the Huddersfield to Leeds line (**CHA 153**). Smaller branches were added, including the Mirfield Junction and Huddersfield Goods Railway (1910)(**CHA 152**). Various stations

are also recorded in the WYHER (**CHA 154-157**). The railways run along the southern boundary of the Kirklees Estate; a plan of 1846 shows a proposal to construct a north-south branch of the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway, which would have transected the site (Plate 7).

4.6.1 The development of Kirklees park in the 18th and 19th century

Against the backdrop of industrialisation and urbanisation in the surrounding area, the Kirklees Estate remained relatively untouched by industrialisation. Small-scale quarrying took place, and the coal resources of the wider estate were exploited, but the parkland remained rural in character. The 18th-century saw the enhancement of the parkland around Kirklees Hall and the former priory site, with developments of this type continuing through the 19th century (**CHA 115**).

In 1758, Sir George Armytage, third baronet (1734-1783), succeeded his brother and inherited Kirklees Estate. He was MP for York, 1761-1768 and also served as High Sheriff of York in 1775 and 1776. Under the third baronet, Kirklees Hall was extended significantly to designs by John Carr. At a similar time to the developments at the house, plans were also made to improve the surrounding gardens and parkland.

Evidence from archives at WYAS Calderdale, and at Kirklees Hall (not consulted, but referred to by Goodchild 1983 and Cowell 2009), indicate that changes to the park can potentially be attributed to three individuals. A survey and plan for improving the grounds was drawn up by Francis Richardson in 1757 (Plate 8), although Cowell (2009, 212) notes that there is no evidence that any of these works had commenced when the third baronet succeeded. In 1760, the landscape designer Richard Woods visited Armytage, and further plans were drawn up to improve the park. Sir George Armytage may have encountered Woods at Cannon Hall, South Yorkshire, where he is known to have been a regular visitor (Cowell 2009, 212). The existence of a plan of 1778, by William Crosley entitled 'An attempt to improve Kirklees Park,' suggests that Crosley, too, may have had an input into the design of the Park (KM/A/1219; not deposited at WYAS)(Cowell 2009, 212).



Plate 7 Plan of 1846 (KM/A/1513)



Plate 8 1757 plan by Richardson (KM/A/1215)

Richardson's plan, with a second, undated 18th-century plan (described by Goodchild 1983) provide evidence for the layout and extent of the parkland at that time, including the roads that served Lower Hall and Kirklees Hall. 'The Old Road' came from Clifton to the northwest, and traversed the upper slopes of Nun Bank (**CHA 164**). The undated plan apparently also depicts a route leading from this Old Road, skirting Kirklees Hall before turning to cross Nun Brook and descend to Lower Hall (referred to as Lower Hall Lane). A number of gardens are shown surrounding Kirklees Hall.

At the time of Richardson's plan and the 'undated plan', the Park comprised two enclosures known as 'Park' and 'Low Park' (Goodchild 1983)(see also Plate 6). Goodchild describes the arrangement:

'The 'Park' extended southeastwards from the hall as far as the walled garden which is associated with the Lower Hall complex. On the northeast side it was effectively bounded by the Nun Brook and Lower Hall. On the south west side it was separated from the Old Road by three enclosures known as Coppice, Near Castle Field and Far Castle Field, and it included neither the castle nor Robin Hood's Grave. On the southeast side it was bounded by a small enclosure called 'Low Park' (Goodchild 1983)

The 'Park' may have respected the township boundary; Jeffrey's map of 1775, although small in scale, seems to show a boundary which would be consistent with this (Plate 9).

Archives held at Kirklees Hall, many of which have been deposited at WYAS Calderdale, provide evidence for the progress of works at Kirklees Park, summarised by Cowell (2009, 212-3). Following his visit in 1760, Woods submitted a bill for a kitchen garden, a pheasantry and a design for improvements. Despite this, estate ledgers record only general maintenance until 1766, when headings appear for 'New Gardens and New Walls' and 'New Road and New Wall'; works continued in these categories until 1770. The reason for a delay in the execution of the plans may have been financial; works were still underway to the Hall at this time.

A survey of the whole estate by Crosley in 1788 provides a valuable source for the changes that had been undertaken at that date (Plate 10). A second plan, assigned to the mid-18th century,



Plate 9 Extract from Jeffrey's map, c.1775



Plate 10 Extract from Crosley's plan, 1788 (KM/A/1220)

also survives in the archives (Plate 11), although the latter also shows the turnpike road of 1815, possibly indicating either a later amendment.

Goodchild (1983) summarises some of the key changes evident from the cartographic sources, including several improvements that had been proposed as part of Richardson's plan, including:

- the closure of Lower Hall Lane and the approach to Kirklees Hall from it;
- removal of the gatehouse forecourt and walled gardens, leaving the Hall in an open, landscaped setting;
- considerable extension to the park, including the taking in of Coppice, Near and Far Castle Field and land on the northeast side of Nun Brook;
- the incorporation of Nun Bank Wood into the pleasure grounds (or park);
- the construction of a series of pools along the course of Nun Brook.



Plate 11 18th-century plan of Kirklees Park (KM/A/1226)

Walled garden

Woods' kitchen garden refers to a great walled garden to the north of Kirklees Hall, a position still occupied by a walled garden (**CHA 165**). As well as the outside walls, a 'Garden House' was built, and borders and walks were dug. These features are all shown on Crosley's plan of 1788 (Plate 12). The work also included melon frames, gravel walks, and hot walls with two associated 'houses'.



Plate 12 Detail from Crosley's plan, showing walled garden, 1788

Parkland and pleasure grounds

Once the new garden was established, the old gardens were levelled; presumably those which lay between Kirklees Hall and the road; this left the new hall in open parkland. By 1788, a new road to the Hall had been established, and stone pillars and iron gates were erected (**CHA 21**). Entries in the records also record levelling and drainage works, and a ha-ha around a plantation.

Part of the changes saw the extension of parkland to include closes to southeast. A new wall around the parkland was erected 1766-1770, presumably that which stands today (**CHA 166**)(Plate 13). The



Plate 13 Park wall, east side of Kirklees Park

wall encloses an extended parkland to that which existed previously; the boundary shown on the 1788 shows the former field boundaries overlaid by the new boundary; the township boundary is shown at that time as a defined boundary, but by a later plan of 1828, had been reduced to an alignment of trees. The second plan attributed to the 18th century appears to have the internal boundaries erased (see Plate 11).

Two plans of 1828, which were drafted for a trial involving poaching and possibly murder, show the southern part of the new park boundary clearly, labelled as Park Wall, including 'large doors which are kept locked' (Plate 14)(Calderdale Archives KM/A/1248). The 'Gardeners Cottage' (**CHA 168**) is labelled depicted against the wall to the east, apparently the same site as 'The Cottage' that survives today (see below).

Evidence for management of the deer herd within the park is indicated in the archives throughout the 19th century. Documents survive which record weekly records of deer stock 1893-1903 (KM/B/520) and the ordering of fallow deer for the deer park at Kirklees (KM/B/521). During the site visit, a deer house was identified against the eastern boundary of the deer park, which may have been built at this time (**CHA 167**)(Plate 15).

Routeways across and around the parkland changed throughout the 18th and early 19th century; further archival research might allow for a more detailed account of their development. The 1828 plan labels the 'old road now planted' along Nun Bank; the route had been replaced by the Elland-Obelisk turnpike along the foot of the bank (dated to 1815). From the obelisk, the road still ran to the park boundary, from where it had been diverted across to Low Hall (see Plate 14). The plan of the proposed railway of 1846 shows much more detail, and appears to depict a curvilinear carriage drive circumnavigating the parkland, accessible from the gate by 'The Cottage', and with paths leading to the Old Road, paths along the top of Nun Bank and Robin Hood's Grave, and towards the Hall (Plate 16). By 1908, only part of this



Plate 14 Plan of Kirklees Park, 1828 (KM/A/1248)



Plate 15 The deer house



Plate 16 Detail of carriage drive, 1846 (KM/A/1513)

route, connecting the cottage to Low Hall, is shown, following the current route of the tree-lined avenue which now extends to Kirklees Hall (Plate 17).

These changes drew Castle Hill and Robin Hood's Grave (Plate 18) into the pleasure grounds, and show the amenity value offered by these elements during the 19th and 20th century. Robin Hood has long been associated with Kirklees Priory; legend has it that he fired an arrow from the gatehouse of the priory to determine his final resting place. Although the validity of the burial site close to Castle Hill is questioned (Sir George Armytage, 6th baronet found the ground beneath the stone to be undisturbed), the 18th-century railings and inscription are a monument to a popular legend.

Watch Tower

In 1905-6, Sir George Armytage (6th baronet) constructed a watch tower on the summit of Castle Hill, approximately the same time as excavations of the enclosure were undertaken. Although now largely inaccessible, and in very poor condition (**CHA 173**), photographs survive showing the nature of the folly as first constructed (Wallace 2005). His obituary, published in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* in 1920, describes how 'it was his great delight to show his guests the treasures of his house (Kirklees Hall) and park; the Roman Fort with model watch-tower commanding the country round' (YAJ Vol XXV, part 99, 311-343).

The Cottage

At the bottom of the park ('Park Bottom'), against the new park wall, a building is shown on the site of 'The Cottage' (**CHA 168**), with an adjacent pond on Nun Brook, and a water body to the west. This building, and the curvilinear boundary around it, are still extant, although the ponds adjacent do not survive (Plate 19). This building is labelled on a map of 1828 as 'Gardener's Cottage', and plans of 1839 and 1846 shows the house, with additional structures against the walls (Plate 20 and 21). Documents in the archives describe alterations



Plate 17 Avenue approach to the site, looking east



Plate 18 Robin Hood's Grave



Plate 19 The Cottage

made to this building, then referred to as 'Park Bottom Cottage' in the late 19th-century, including plans.

Nun Brook ponds

The chain of ponds along Nun Brook (**CHA 123**), planned in 1757 and shown on the 1788 plan, are apparently not mentioned in the accounts of works 1760-1771, and so Cowell suggests that they may have been a later creation. However, documents record the construction of an iron bridge at Kirklees Park in 1769, spanning a distance of 72 feet over a pond (**CHA 169**). This would seem to be depicted on the 1788 plan across the westernmost pond on Nun Brook, suggesting this pond at least was established by 1769. The iron bridge, believed to have been removed in the 1840s, is notable as it predated the famous structure at Ironbridge by 10 years.

The ponds themselves may have replaced earlier, medieval features; weirs and other features may survive within the proposed site, within the more modern plantations along Nun Brook. Cowell (2009, 213) notes that this feature very closely resembles Woods' design at Cannon Hall.

Lawn Wood

Lawn Wood, north of Kirklees Hall, is not shown on the 1788 map, but had been partly planted by 1846.

4.6.1 Quarrying and mining on the estate

While the Estate escaped the dense industrialisation of the immediate area, the resources of the estate were exploited to some degree. The 1828 plan shows two quarries within the estate itself (Plate 22; **CHA 170**), close to the southern boundary, but these appear to have been small scale.

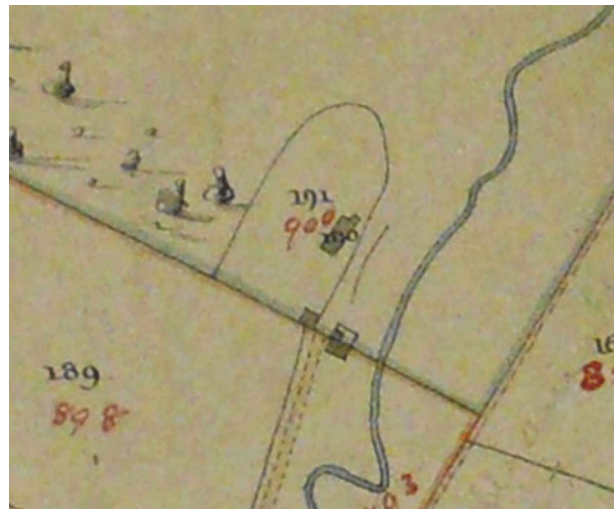


Plate 20 Extract from plan of 1839 (KM/A/1254)



Plate 21 Extract from plan of the estate, 1884 (KM/A/663/3-4)

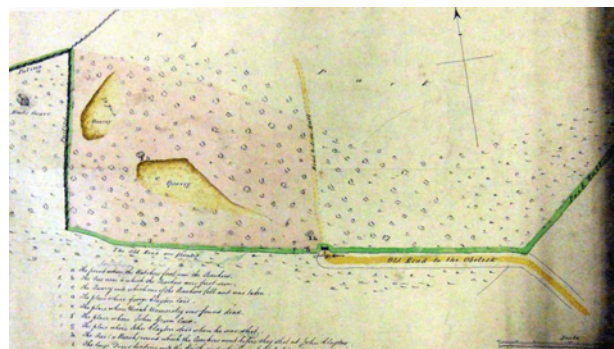


Plate 22 Extract from plan of 1828, showing quarries (KM/A/1248)

Ordnance Survey maps of the area show that between 1894 and 1907, Three Nuns Pit was established, just outside the boundary (**CHA 171**)(Plate 23). Still extant on 1918-22 map, by 1933 the complex is labelled as 'Three Nuns Pumping Station' and 'old shaft'. By the 1960s, the workings had been removed. An associated tramline ran along the eastern boundary of the park. Documents surviving in the archives suggest that part of the park wall was moved to accommodate the new tramline in 1896-7 (KM/A/903; **CHA 172**); it is possible that the wall around the northeastern corner of the park was reconfigured at this time, as it differs slightly in location to the layout shown on 18th-century plans, and the wall is more modest in scale.

Also evident on these maps is a building at the foot of Nun Brook, on its western side (Plate 24). The identity of this structure is not known, but it would have fallen within the current proposed allocation (**CHA 174**).

4.7 20TH CENTURY

Recorded heritage assets of 20th-century date are dominated by features associated with the World Wars; the higher land of the area was used for anti-aircraft emplacements in both World War I (**CHA 175**) and more extensively in World War II (**CHA 176-180**), including bombing decoys and searchlights. Home Guard bases, explosive factories and drill halls are also noted (**CHA 181-187**)

Kirklees Hall was billeted as a World War II training centre (**CHA 186**).

4.8 MODERN

The estate remained in the hands of the Armytage family into the 20th century. Kirklees Hall was subdivided and made into several residences in the early 21st century. The estate is for sale and may be broken up.

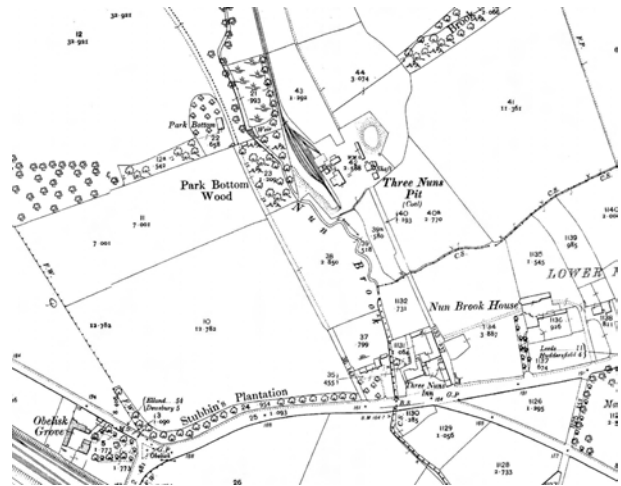


Plate 23 Extract from Ordnance Survey 1907



Plate 24 Extract from 1884 plan (KM/663/3-4)

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SURVIVAL (Figure 6)

Few finds of archaeological significance have been encountered within the proposed allocation, and so the direct impact of the development is difficult to ascertain without further evaluation. The close proximity of the possible Iron Age camp at Castle Hill may indicate Iron Age activity in the area, while the presence of well-preserved Roman ceramic (**CHA 99**) may be an indication of Roman settlement within the area.

The site is likely to have been agricultural land throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, and there may be features relating to water management along Nun Brook, associated with the priory (**CHA 123**). The presence of a large pond adjacent to 'The Cottage' on historic maps may reflect an earlier arrangement.

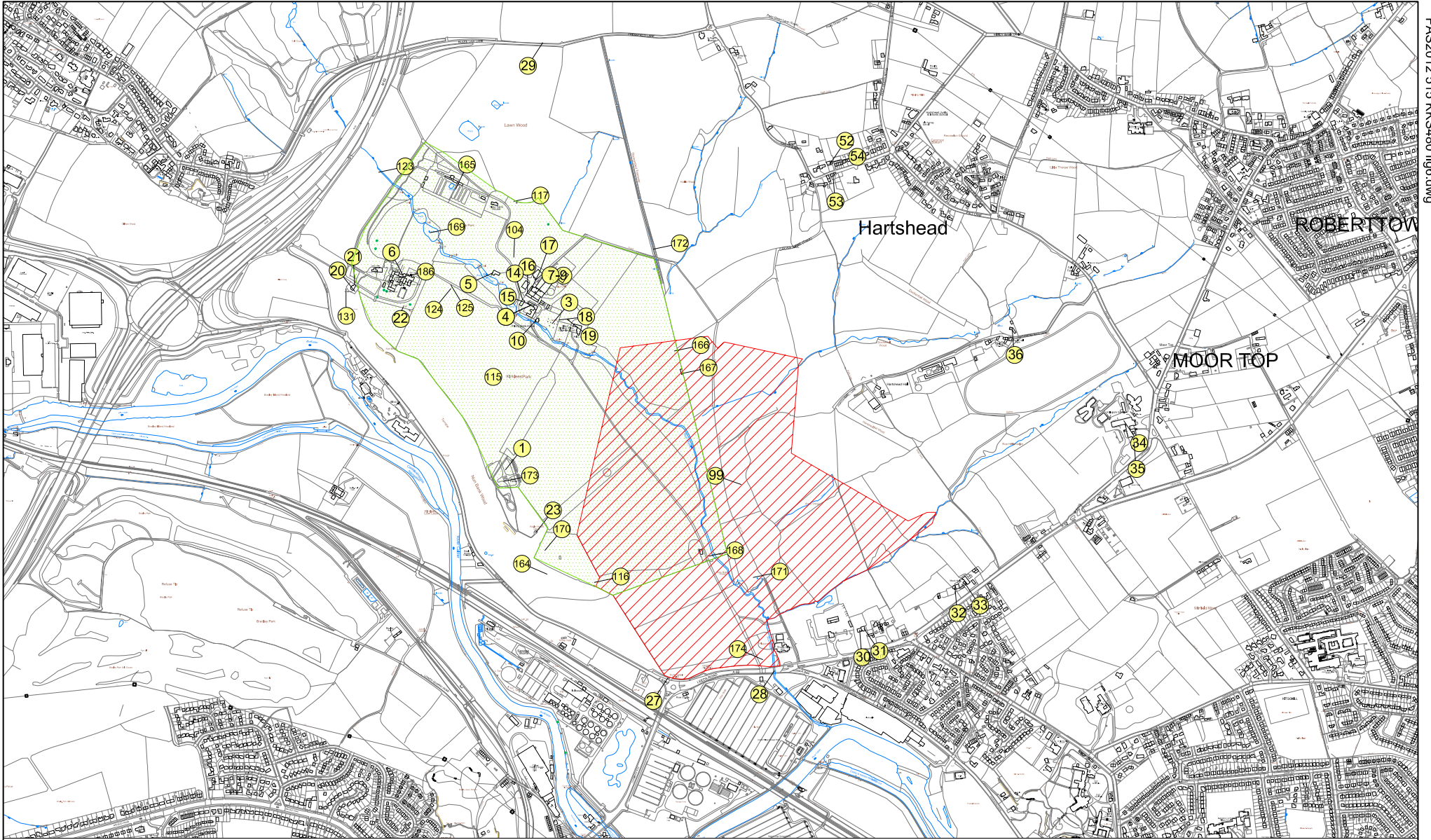
The western part of the proposed allocation formed part of Kirklees Park from the late 18th century, and so contains within it features relating to the deer park, including the deer park wall (**CHA 166**), a deer house (**CHA 167**) and the Cottage (**CHA 168**). None of these are designated, but all form elements of the park (see below). Evidence for further features relating to the park may survive, including structures shown adjacent to the park wall, south of the cottage, on the 1846 plan.

From 1893, there was a colliery adjacent to Nun Brook (**CHA 171**), and evidence for the colliery, and associated tramway (**CHA 172**), may survive below ground within the area. The maps indicate a building to the west of Nun Brook which may also be represented by below-ground remains (**CHA 173**).

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Identification of all heritage assets with the broad 5km x 4km study area has allowed the archaeological and historical character of area to be established. The impact of the proposed development is likely to be limited to those heritage assets in close proximity to, or intervisible with, the proposed allocation, and so it is these assets that are included in the assessment of significance (Table 1; see Figure 6). The ZTV was used to provide a basic indication of intervisibility, and further assets were eliminated from the study based on information collected during the site visit, which demonstrated that areas beyond the M62, and within built-up areas to the south, were unlikely to be impacted. The locations of spot finds have not been included in Table 1, as their significance would not be impacted by the proposed development (**CHA 99, 124, 125, 131**).

By definition, the significance of the Listed and Scheduled assets have been assessed as Exceptional or Considerable. As the proposed development is most likely to have an impact on the setting of heritage assets, the contribution of the setting to the significance of these monuments has been considered specifically, in line with criteria provided by English Heritage (2011, 19).



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Heritage assets potentially impacted by the proposed development

Scale 1:15000



Figure 6

Table 1 Assessment of significance

CHA No	Name	Significance	Justification	Contribution of setting to significance
1	Castle Hill	Exceptional	Scheduled Monument Archaeological interest of below-ground remains.	Prominent topographic location significant to original function. Incorporated into the Kirklees Park designed landscape in the late 18th century, as a feature of interest affording views across park. Provides setting for replica Roman watch tower.
3	Kirklees Priory	Exceptional	Equivalent significance to Scheduled Monument Archaeological and historic interest of below-ground remains	Set with other heritage assets, including water management features on Nun Brook, and surviving buildings at Home Farm, which contributes to overall significance and understanding. Association with other surviving buildings at Home Farm enhances significance.
4	Home Farm 15th century barn	Exceptional	Grade I Listed. Architectural interest Historic interest	The parkland of Kirklees Park provides a historic context for the building, and an attractive setting that enhances experience of the asset. Associated with surviving buildings at Home Farm, and with Nun Brook.
5	Home Farm, Malthouse	Exceptional	Grade I Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	The parkland of Kirklees Park provides a historic context for the building, and an attractive setting that enhances experience of the asset.
6	Kirklees Hall	Exceptional	Grade I Listed Architectural interest Historic interest Artistic interest	Associated with, and developed at the same time as, Kirklees Park designed landscape. Open and attractive setting is still provided by Kirklees Park and wider estate, which enhances experience of the asset.
7	Home Farm, slaughter house	Exceptional	Grade II* Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Associated with surviving buildings at Home Farm. The parkland of Kirklees Park provides a historic context for the building, and an attractive setting that enhances experience of the asset.

CHA No	Name	Significance	Justification	Contribution of setting to significance
8	Home Farm, cow house	Exceptional	Grade II* Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Associated with surviving buildings at Home Farm. Open and attractive setting provided by Kirklees Park
9	Home Farm, Priory gatehouse	Exceptional	Grade II* Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Associated with surviving buildings at Home Farm The parkland of Kirklees Park provides a historic context for the building, and an attractive setting that enhances experience of the asset.
10	Home Farm Building No 7, barn	Exceptional	Grade II* Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Associated with surviving buildings at Home Farm The parkland of Kirklees Park provides a historic context for the building, and an attractive setting that enhances experience of the asset.
11	Church of St Peter	Exceptional	Grade II* Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Part of wider Kirklees Estate, situated in rural setting which adds to aesthetic value
14	Home Farm Building No 4, barn	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Associated with surviving buildings at Home Farm The parkland of Kirklees Park provides a historic context for the building, and an attractive setting that enhances experience of the asset.
15	Five bay barn NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Associated with surviving buildings at Home Farm Open and attractive setting provided by Kirklees Park
16	Home Farm Building No 5, former dovecote	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Associated with surviving buildings at Home Farm Open and attractive setting provided by Kirklees Park
17	Home Farm Building No 8, Cart shed	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Associated with surviving buildings at Home Farm Open and attractive setting provided by Kirklees Park

CHA No	Name	Significance	Justification	Contribution of setting to significance
18	Walls enclosing former orchard of Kirklees Priory	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Associated with surviving buildings at Home Farm The parkland of Kirklees Park provides a historic context for the building, and an attractive setting that enhances experience of the asset.
19	Nuns Grave	Considerable	Grade II Listed Archaeological interest Historic interest	Associated with remains of Kirklees Priory, which provide immediate setting and historic context for the graves
20	Lodge to Kirklees Hall	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Associated with Kirklees Hall. Historic setting provided by the designed park contributes to significance.
21	Gates and gate piers to Kirklees Hall	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Associated with Kirklees Hall and contemporary with the development of the parkland, which contributes to historic significance.
22	Sundial on terrace by Kirklees Hall	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Immediate setting with Kirklees Hall contributes to significance Legendary association with Kirklees Priory, and the gatehouse in particular.
23	Robin Hood's Grave	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Incorporated into the Kirklees Park designed landscape, as a feature of interest, probably affording views across parkland.
27	Dumb Steeple	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest Historic interest	Supposedly marked the location of a Luddite meeting, and possible medieval sanctuary. Moved to current location from a roundabout after the 1960s.
28	Boundary stone	Considerable	Grade II Listed Archaeological interest	Topographic location on a boundary reflects original function, therefore integral to significance
29	Boundary stone	Considerable	Grade II Listed Archaeological interest	Topographic location on a boundary reflects original function, therefore integral to significance
30	Yew Tree	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Open, agricultural land to the north provides attractive backdrop and reflects original rural setting.

CHA No	Name	Significance	Justification	Contribution of setting to significance
31	Barn by Yew Tree	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Open, agricultural land to the north provides attractive backdrop and reflects original rural setting.
32	Mock Hall	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Open, agricultural land to the north provides attractive backdrop and reflects original rural setting.
33	Barn by Mock Hall	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Open, agricultural land to the north provides attractive backdrop and reflects original rural setting.
34	Roe Head, Far Common Lane	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Open, agricultural land to the north provides attractive backdrop and reflects original rural setting.
36	Parkinhole	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Rural setting reflects historic landscape context.
46	Sundial, St Peter's Church	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Rural setting reflects historic landscape context. Associated with other designated assets.
47	Mounting block	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Rural setting reflects historic landscape context . Associated with other designated assets.
48	Old School, St Peter's Churchyard	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Rural setting reflects historic landscape context. Associated with other designated assets, particularly the church.
49	Stocks opposite St Peter's Churchyard	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Associated with other designated assets.
52	119 Hartshead Road	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Rural settlement provides setting
53	120 Hartshead Road	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Rural settlement provides setting
54	121 Hartshead Road	Considerable	Grade II Listed Architectural interest	Rural settlement provides setting
104	Site of DMV	Moderate	Archaeological interest-possible evidence for settlement displaced by the priory	Immediate relationship with the medieval priory is most pertinent to significance.
115	Kirklees Park	Exceptional	18th-century park associated with Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings (see Section 5.3)	Setting in tranquil, rural landscape contributes to significance. Provides setting for many heritage assets (see Section 5.3)
116	Boundary stone	Some	Condition not known Archaeological interest	Topographic location on a boundary reflects original function, therefore integral to significance

CHA No	Name	Significance	Justification	Contribution of setting to significance
117	Boundary stone	Some	Condition not known Archaeological interest	Topographic location on a boundary reflects original function, therefore integral to significance
123	Nun Brook fishponds	Moderate	Archaeological and historic interest - possibly preserves medieval remains associated with priory	Topographic setting integral to significance. Association with other priory and designed landscape features is integral to understanding function and arrangement of the site.
163	Nunbrook House	Moderate	Architectural interest: house of 19th century which may encase and earlier, timber-framed building	Open, agricultural land to the north provides attractive backdrop and reflects original rural setting
164	Old Road	Some	Old routeway, probably medieval in origin. No longer in use, and archaeologically will be of limited value. Possible archaeological interest.	Topographic location reflects original function as a communication route.
165	Walled kitchen garden	Moderate/ Considerable	Historic and archaeological evidence as documented element of the 18th century designed landscape, associated with Richard Woods.	Situation within the parkland is integral to significance, as this feature forms part of the wider landscape design
166	Deer Park Wall	Considerable	Forms an integral part of the 18th-century layout of Kirklees Park. Architectural and archaeological interest.	Setting with parkland reflects original function as a boundary and so integral to significance. Associated with Hall, designed landscape and deer house.
167	Deer house	Moderate	Part of the layout of Kirklees Park, and evidence for deer management. Architectural interest.	Associated with deer park wall, which reflects original function Setting within parkland integral to original function and therefore contributes to significance.

CHA No	Name	Significance	Justification	Contribution of setting to significance
168	The Cottage	Considerable	Original element of the 18th-century development of Kirklees Park, documented in contemporary maps and estate accounts Architectural interest Historic interest	Constructed as part of the development of the park and so association with parkland and deer park wall integral to original function and design.
169	Iron Bridge (site of)	Considerable	Originally part of the designed landscape, and of significance as a very early example of an Iron Bridge. Historic interest only, as the bridge is no longer extant.	Known location of the bridge over pond on Nun Brook allows former arrangement to be understood, but of limited significance as the bridge is no longer extant.
170	Quarries	Some	Evidence for historic mineral extraction and exploitation. Some historic interest as site depicted in trial documents of 1828.	Location is dictated by geology, so reflects original function.
171	Three Nuns Pit	Moderate	Evidence for activity on a local scale, albeit on a small and short-lived scale Historic interest Archaeological interest	Location dictated by mineral deposits, so a reflection of original function
172	Tramway	Moderate	Evidence for activity on a local scale, on a small and short-lived scale. Historic interest as evidence for industrial activity. Archaeological interest	Set with the location of Three Nuns Pit, but as neither tramway nor pit are extant, contribution of setting to significance is limited.
173	Replica Roman watch tower	Exceptional	Significance assigned due to situation within a Scheduled Monument Archaeological interest Historic interest Condition not known, but no longer upstanding.	Constructed as a folly on a visually prominent site. Intended to be seen and to provide a view point across the landscape, and so setting is integral to intended design and use, despite current dilapidation and overgrown state

CHA No	Name	Significance	Justification	Contribution of setting to significance
174	Building at foot of Nun Bank	Some	Shown on 19th century maps but not identified. No longer extant Possible architectural and archaeological interest. Historic interest.	No longer extant, and so contribution of setting to significance is negligible.

5.3 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF KIRKLEES PARK

The importance of Kirklees Park is twofold; the deer park and designed landscape represent a heritage asset in its own right, with specific historic, archaeological and architectural elements that contribute to its significance (**CHA 115**). In addition, the parkland provides a historic context and landscape setting for 19 Listed Buildings and a Scheduled Monuments (**CHA 1, 3-10, 14-23**), as well as several non-designated assets, thus contributing to the heritage significance of those assets.

A park associated with Kirklees Hall and its precursor Low Hall is shown on maps from at least the early 18th century (see Plate 6) and from the late 18th century was deliberately laid out to create a deer park and pleasure grounds surrounding the hall. By the early 19th century, and probably earlier, the current park wall had been established, with paling around the area of Castle Hill and Robin Hood's Grave. Although consolidated at this time, the design of the park incorporates many earlier elements of the landscape, including Castle Hill, the buildings of the Cistercian Priory and its successor, and Robin Hood's Grave. In its general layout, the 18th-century park remains intact; the site is bounded by a park wall, and is largely open ground. In addition to the Listed Buildings of Home Farm and Kirklees Hall, further associated structures survive within the Park, including the Cottage, and a deer house. Apart from the recently-constructed Priory Gardens and agricultural buildings at Home Farm, there has been little intrusive development within the Park, and so the park remains open.

The Park has **historic** value through association with the Cistercian foundation, the Armitage family, and the documented individuals involved in the design of the site, including Francis Richardson and Richard Woods. Although not strictly historical, the association with Robin Hood links the site to wider traditions and legends which have interest on a national and international scale.

The development of the hall and park forms part of the later, post-dissolution history of the Cistercian foundation, as well as containing within it physical remains of the priory. The historical interest of the heritage asset is enhanced by the survival of documentary material relating to the priory and to the subsequent ownership and development of the Kirklees Estate under the auspices of the Armitage family. The presence of a large archive of material adds to its understanding and significance; the fact that some elements are not within public archives may threaten the coherence of this resource.

Association with Richards Woods contributes to the significance of the place, as it places Kirklees Park within the wider context of 18th-century landscape design. Woods was a contemporary of Capability Brown, and although not as well-known, his work on pleasure gardens has been drawn to greater attention in a recent publication (Cowell 2009). Woods is credited with work at other notable sites in southern England and Yorkshire, including Audley End, Harewood House, Lulworth Castle and Wardour Castle. More locally, he worked on Cannon Hall, where the features of the gardens, specifically a chain of ponds, have similarity with those at Kirklees (Cowell 2009, 213).

The park has considerable **archaeological** interest, with below-ground potential relating to the priory and its precursor medieval settlement, and the Scheduled enclosure at Castle Hill. Nun Brook may contain archaeological remains relating to the management of the watercourse in the medieval period, as well as evidence for 18th-century landscaping.

The **architectural** and **artistic** interest of this heritage asset is exceptional, reflected in the high number of Listed Buildings within the boundary of the park, as well as historic structures that have not been designated, including the park wall, Cottage and deer house. The Park has aesthetic value, as an attractive, open area of parkland. The buildings of Home Farm and Kirklees Hall are attractive features which add to this interest, although the condition of some structures is at risk.

Having been held in private hands for over 500 years, the communal value of the site is difficult to assess. However, local associations with Robin Hood have drawn individuals to the area. Several public footpaths run close to the site, including the Spen Valley Heritage Trail and Kirklees Way (both within the proposed allocation), and the parkland and Estate provide an aesthetically pleasing setting for walking.

The **setting** of Kirklees Park itself contributes to its significance, reflecting the rural, agricultural context in which the park was established. The landscape of the Kirklees Estate has a distinct, tranquil character that enhances the experience of heritage assets within this area, despite proximity to built up areas (see Section 5.4). However, the wider setting is not essential to the significance of the park. Some long-distance views across the park seem to have been intended, such as those from and to the watchtower within Castle Hill (Plate 25), but within the park views from and to heritage assets are screened to some extent by planting, including the belts of trees (possible avenues) crossing the parkland, and the vegetation along Nun Brook. The screening offered by vegetation may be more limited in winter months.



Plate 25 View across parkland towards the proposed site

The significance of the park has been eroded slightly by incongruous planting along Nun Brook, and ploughing of areas of parkland, around the trees, which detracts from the naturalistic open grassland that would have been part of its intended design. However, both aspects are reversible, and do not represent permanent harm to the integrity and significance of the park.

In line with NPPF (Paragraph 139) Kirklees Park could be considered of equivalent significance to sites on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens as it meets the following criteria for inclusion:

- Sites laid out between 1750 and 1840 where enough of the layout survives to reflect the original design;
- Sites which are the work of a designer (amateur or professional) of national importance;
- Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets.

Considered together with the exceptional and considerable significance of the Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments within the Park, Kirklees Park is considered to be of **exceptional** significance.

5.3.1 Sensitivity of Kirklees Park to change within the landscape (Figure 7)

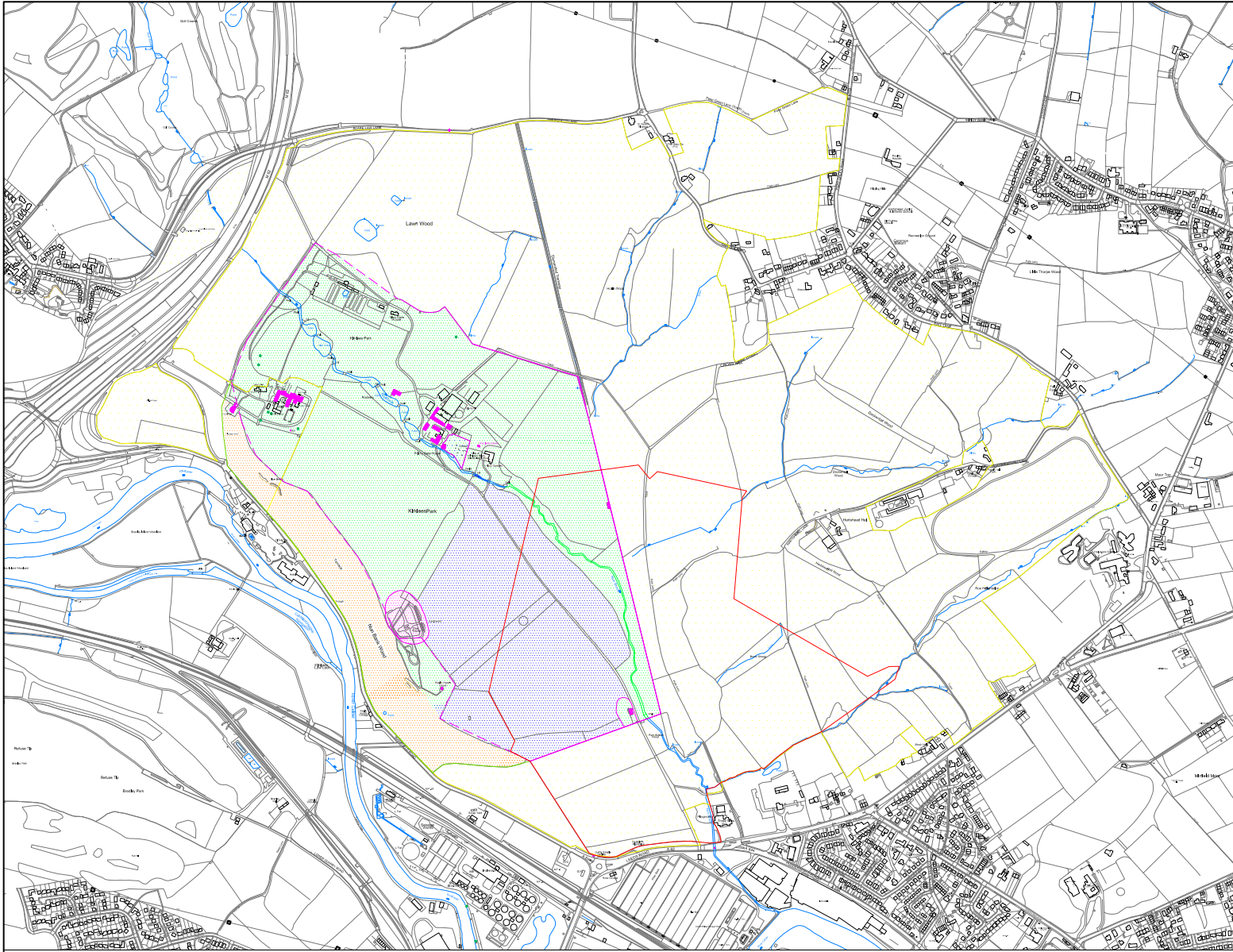
The survival of Kirklees Park is largely due to the retention of the estate in private ownership, which has limited development within the bounds of the park and in its immediate surroundings. The site is not afforded statutory protection, and so the fragmentation of the estate means that the integrity and legibility of the park, and its rural setting, could potentially be harmed through inappropriate development.

The removal of any elements of the park would degrade its significance as a heritage asset. Clearly this would be the case regarding designated heritage assets but this would also apply to non-designated assets, most notably the boundary wall which encloses the deer park, which maintains legibility of the 18th-century layout.

The significance of Kirklees Park has been affected to some degree by incongruous planting along Nun Brook and ploughing of some areas of the park. However, these aspects are reversible, and the restoration of the park could be achieved through more sympathetic planting and reversion to grassland. This would not be the case if the open ground with the park was subject to landscaping and development.

The northwestern part of Kirklees Park could arguably be considered the most sensitive to change, as it provides the immediate setting for the important group Listed Buildings at Home Farm and Kirklees Hall, and contributes to the exceptional and considerable significance of these assets. The parkland provides a tranquil and open area, from which the buildings can be experienced; historic routeways and views through the park form part of its design.

Views from and to Kirklees Hall are limited to some extent by the tree belts across the parkland, and so in area beyond this vegetation, in the southeastern part of the park, change would have less impact



- Heritage assets, including those forming elements of Kirklees Park. High sensitivity
- Open parkland providing immediate setting for designated assets. Areas with archaeological potential. High sensitivity
- Open parkland, degraded by ploughing. Provides wider setting for heritage assets, and part of views within park, but currently screened by vegetation. Considerable sensitivity.
- Areas forming part of the historic parkland, but outwith the main area of visual impact. Moderate-slight sensitivity.
- Wider Kirklees Estate

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Zones of sensitivity within Kirklees Park

Scale 1:15000



Figure 7

on heritage assets, although this would still be harmful to the significance of the park as a whole. It should be noted that the CHA was prepared while the trees were in leaf, and the views during winter months may be more open.

Beyond the deer park boundary, changes to the landscape would have less impact on the significance of the park. The topography of the park, and specifically the spur to the south, means that changes to the Nun Bank scarp and the area to the south would have no visual impact on the park.

Figure 7 shows zones of sensitivity, depicting areas where change would have different levels of impact on the heritage significance of Kirklees Park and its associated designated assets. These represent indicative zones only, and the impact of the proposed development on each asset must still be considered on an individual basis.

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE SETTING

Although the Kirklees Estate is bounded by densely populated and highly industrial areas, the area retains a rural character that can be attributed to the retention of the vast proportion of the estate in private hands for 500 years, and the fact that the park was developed as a residence with associated parkland throughout the 18th to 20th centuries. The topography of the Estate has allowed this character to be largely retained despite surrounding development; once within the valley of Nun Brook, the spur to the south screens the industrial landscape of the Calder, the railway to the south and the M62 to the west, although a busy road still runs to the south. Goodchild (1983) describes the valley of Nun Brook as ‘a self-contained landscape of rural character with the West Yorkshire conurbation’ (Goodchild 1983).

As well as providing a landscape context for Kirklees Park and the designated heritage assets with it, the Kirklees Estate provide the setting for several of the Listed Buildings and settlements in the wider area. In particular, the agricultural land and woodland forms an attractive setting for Grade II Listed Buildings along Leeds Road, including Mock Hall and associated barn (**CHA 32, 33**)(Plate 26), Yew Tree and associated barn (**CHA 30, 31**), also the non-designated Nunbrook House (**CHA 163**). Although the buildings are now situated on a busy road, with modern housing opposite, the buildings are appreciated against the rising ground



Plate 26 Mock Hall, looking northwest

of fields behind, which enhances their visual appearance and reflects their original context. More distant, the settlement of Hartshead lies within bounds of the wider estate; the Grade II Listed Nos. 119, 120 and 121 have their immediate setting within the settlement of Hartshead, but the estate

provides a wider, rural setting. The topography of Nun Bank means that heritage assets to the southwest are not intervisible with the estate.

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

Table 2 records the potential impact of the proposed works on the significance of heritage assets within and immediately around the proposed development site. Development proposals for the site are at preliminary stage, and so impact can only be assessed in broad terms.

Table 2 Assessment of potential impact

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance
1	Castle Hill camp	Exceptional	No direct impact. Views across the parkland from the camp would be impacted.	Slight-Moderate
3	Kirklees Priory	Exceptional	No direct impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within rural landscape, but this would not detract greatly from overall significance.	Slight
4	Home Farm, 15th C barn	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight
5	Home Farm, Malthouse	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight
6	Kirklees Hall	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. Intervisibility is limited by tree cover, but the historic setting of the hall with the associated, intact parkland would be impacted.	Moderate
7	Home Farm, slaughterhouse	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance
8	Home Farm, cow house	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight
9	Home Farm, Priory gatehouse	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight
10	Home Farm Building No 7, barn	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight
11	Church of St Peter	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, but would be distant	Slight/ No change
14	Home Farm Building No 4, barn	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight
15	Five bay barn NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight
16	Home Farm Building No 5, former dovecote	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight
17	Home Farm Building No 8, Cart shed	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight
18	Walls enclosing former orchard of Kirklees Priory	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance
19	Nuns Grave	Considerable	No direct physical impact. Unlikely to be intervisible with the proposed site	No change
20	Lodge to Kirklees Hall	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the Lodge, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight
21	Gates and gate piers to Kirklees Hall	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the Lodge, therefore affecting the setting within designed landscape	Slight
22	Sundial on terrace by Kirklees Hall	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the Lodge, therefore affecting the setting within which the sundial was intended to be experienced.	Slight
23	Robin Hood's Grave	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The site is overgrown, but may originally have been intended to be seen, and to provide a viewpoint; this view would be impacted by the proposed development. Visual link with Kirklees Priory would be affected.	Slight - moderate
27	Dumb Steeple	Considerable	The proposed development would require the removal and reinstatement of the monument, which is not in its original position. If replaced in the immediate area, significance would not be impacted to a great degree	Substantial (without replacement), slight (if moved within immediate locale)
28	Boundary stone	Considerable	No direct physical impact. Although wider setting would be affected, this would not impact significance as a boundary marker if the stone remains unmoved.	No change
29	Boundary stone	Considerable	No direct physical impact. Unlikely to be visible from the site	No change
30	Yew Tree	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The setting to the north would be impacted by the proposed development.	Moderate
31	Barn by Yew Tree	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The setting to the north would be impacted by the proposed development.	Moderate

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance
32	Mock Hall	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The setting to the north would be impacted by the proposed development.	Moderate
33	Barn by Mock Hall	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The setting to the north would be impacted by the proposed development.	Moderate
34	Roe Head, Far Common Lane	Considerable	No direct physical impact. Not intervisible with the proposed development site.	No change
36	Parkinhole	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting	Slight
46	Sundial, St Peter's Church	Considerable	No direct impact. Unlikely to be intervisible, but if so, would be mitigated by distance	No change/ Slight
47	Mounting block	Considerable	No direct impact. Unlikely to be intervisible, but if so, would be mitigated by distance	No change/ Slight
48	Old School, St Peter's Churchyard	Considerable	No direct impact. Unlikely to be intervisible, but if so, would be mitigated by distance	No change/ Slight
49	Stocks	Considerable	No direct impact. Unlikely to be intervisible, but if so, would be mitigated by distance	No change/ Slight
52	119 Hartshead Road	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting	Slight
53	120 Hartshead Road	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting	Slight
54	121 Hartshead Road	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting	Slight
104	Site of DMV	Moderate	No direct physical impact. Relationship with priory would not be affected. Broader impact on rural setting unlikely to detract from significance.	No change
115	Kirklees Park	Exceptional	Elements of the eastern part of the park would be removed by the proposed development; the setting of the park and designated assets within it would be affected.	Substantial

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance
116	Boundary stone	Some	No direct physical impact. Potential impact to the legibility of the stone marking a former boundary, although current condition is not known.	Slight
117	Boundary stone	Some	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the stone (although current condition not confirmed by site visit), but this will not detract from significance	No change
123	Nun Brook fishponds	Moderate	The main area of the fishponds is adjacent to Home Farm, but weir features may extend all the way down Nun Brook, and if this is the case, they could be harmed by the proposed development.	Moderate
163	Nunbrook House	Moderate	No direct physical impact. The setting to the north will be impacted by the proposed development.	Slight
164	Old Road	Some	The creation of development plateaux would remove part of the road and decrease its legibility	Moderate
165	Walled kitchen garden	Moderate/ Considerable	No direct physical impact. The setting of the feature within the parkland may be affected by visual impact of the proposed development, but immediate setting would be unaffected.	Slight
166	Deer Park Wall	Considerable	The proposed development would remove part of the boundary wall, and decrease legibility of the park as a whole	Substantial
167	Deer house	Moderate	The proposed development would potentially remove this building its entirety	Substantial
168	The Cottage	Considerable	The proposed development would potentially remove this building its entirety	Substantial
169	Iron bridge (site of)	Considerable	No impact, as the bridge is no longer extant and the immediate site would not be directly affected.	No change
170	Quarries	Some	Currently within wooded area, so visual impact would be minimal. This would not detract from significance.	No change

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance
171	Three Nuns Pit	Some	The proposed development would potentially remove all below-ground remains relating to the pit.	Substantial
172	Tramway	Moderate	The proposed development would potentially remove a proportion of the tramway.	Moderate
173	Replica Roman watchtower	Exceptional	Situated within Scheduled Monument. Intended as a folly and a viewpoint; although now in poor condition, the potential for restoring these views would be substantially impacted by the proposed development.	Moderate
174	Building at foot of Nun Bank	Some	The proposed development would potentially remove all below-ground remains relating to the building.	Substantial

6.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT ON HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE PROPOSED SITE

Heritage assets within the boundary of the proposed allocation would be substantially impacted by the proposed development, through direct impact that would either remove, or substantially alter their physical fabric.

The most significant asset within this boundary is the Grade II Listed Dumb Steeple (**CHA 27**), which would have to be moved from its current location to accommodate changes to road layout. The monument is historically identified with a Luddite uprising, therefore marking a significant event in local history within the landscape. However, the stone has already been moved from its original position and so its current location is not integral to its significance. If the stone is removed altogether, its significance would be substantially harmed, but if the stone is repositioned within the proposed development, in roughly the same area, then impact on significance could be considered slight. An associated plaque would need to be re-sited or replaced.

The proposed development would involve the removal of elements associated with Kirklees Park, including a length of the eastern boundary wall (**CHA 166**), the Cottage (**CHA 168**), and the deer house (**CHA 167**). This represents substantial harm to the individual heritage assets, but would also impact significance of the park as a whole. The boundary wall and cottage are demonstrably part of the 18th-century design of the park, and the wall in particular is integral to the overall legibility and integrity of the park. The removal of the eastern part would substantially harm the park as a whole. The removal of the cottage and deer house would also be detrimental to the overall preservation of the parkland.

Development of the open land within the park boundary would also substantially harm the significance of Kirklees Park as an intact park (**CHA 116**). Although the parkland within the proposed allocation has been degraded by ploughing, this is reversible. An operation of cut and fill, and subsequent development would mean the irrevocable loss of the open aspect of the park. Likewise, the planted avenue which provides an access through the park to Home Farm and the Hall could be harmed, although the indicative masterplan suggests this would be retained.

Any remains of medieval or 18th-century weirs along Nun Brook (**CHA 123**) would potentially be impacted by groundworks and landscaping associated with the development. The proposed development plan does involve the retention of the brook and some associated woodland, which indicates that while the effect could potentially be moderate, the likely impact would be lower.

Below-ground remains relating to Three Nuns Pit (**CHA 171**) and associated tramway (**CHA 172**), and to the building to the west of the foot of Nun Brook (**CHA 173**) have archaeological interest that would be removed by the development. The significance of these assets lies in the evidence that they provide on previous land use, and without mitigation, this could be lost.

The proposed development would also have a direct physical impact on the eastern part of the old road along Nun Bank (**CHA 116**). Although of interest in terms of understanding the historic landscape, this feature would not be removed in its entirety, and so the overall impact on its significance would be moderate.

6.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT ON HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE SURROUNDING AREA

The greatest magnitude of impact within the surrounding area would be to heritage assets within Kirklees Park. Kirklees Hall (**CHA 6**) was subject to a major programme of alteration at the same time as the development of the park in the 18th century, and so the extant parkland provides both historic context and an attractive setting for the Hall and its associated structures. Although views towards the site are screened by tree belts, the proposed development might still be visible, and would intrude on views from the Hall and ha-ha across the rural landscape. This impact might only be slight, but harm to the integrity of the park means that the overall impact on the historic setting of Kirklees Hall would be moderate.

Parkland and agricultural estate has provided the landscape setting for the buildings at Home Farm (**CHA 4, 5, 7, 8-10, 14-18**) since the post-Dissolution period, and the wider estate contributes to the tranquil, rural setting of these buildings. Construction of a large-scale development within view of these buildings, with a concomitant increase in traffic and noise, would affect the setting in which this group of buildings can be experienced, and would affect overall significance to a slight or moderate degree, depending on screening. Impact on the walled garden (**CHA 165**) would be slight as the garden is intended to be experienced from within the walls, and the significance of the sites of the DMV (**CHA 104**) and the iron bridge (**CHA 169**) would not be harmed.

The proposed allocation would have a moderate impact the setting of Castle Hill (**CHA 1**). Although not its original context, the enclosure was incorporated into the designed landscape, as a feature of interest affording views across the parkland, and enhanced by the construction of the replica Roman watchtower (**CHA 173**). The proposed development would intrude on views from this site, and would affect the significance of the features as elements of the designed landscape. Although now overgrown, potential views from Robin Hood's Grave would also be impacted to a moderate degree.

The proposed development would affect the aesthetic value of buildings along Leeds Road, specifically Nunbrook House (**CHA 163**), and the Grade II Listed buildings of Yew Tree, the barn by Yew Tree, Mock Hall and the barn by Mock Hall (**CHA 30-33**). Intrusive development within such close proximity has the potential to moderately harm the significance of these buildings.

The Grade II Listed Buildings at Roe Head (**CHA 34**) and Parkinhole are not likely to be intervisible with the proposed allocation. Roe Head appears from the site visit to be screened by topography. If views from Parkinhole (**CHA 35**) are affected, this would be to a limited degree beyond extant buildings, and would detract from the overall significance of the heritage asset to only a slight degree, if at all.

St Peter's Church, Hartshead (**CHA 11**), lies at the northern edge of the indicative ZTV, but is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed allocation. If the site is intervisible with the church, this will be mitigated by distance and is likely to be only slight. Associated features (stocks, school, mounting block, sundial, **CHA 46-49**) are unlikely to be impacted. Similarly, if the proposed development is visible from the three listed buildings on Hartshead Road (**CHA 52-54**), this will have only slight impact on their significance, if any. Nos 119 and 121 are situated on the north side of the road, and so are unlikely to be affected; No 120 lies to the south, and so may be intervisible with the proposed allocation, but only to a slight degree.

The topographic location of the boundary stones identified within the ZTV contributes to their significance in as much as they mark meaningful points in the landscape (**CHA 29, 116, 117**). As long as the stones are not moved, the impact of the proposed development on their significance would be slight. Those to the north (**CHA 29, 117**) may be screened from the proposed development site by Lawn Wood and other vegetation; that to the south (**CHA 116**) lies at the boundary of the proposed allocation and so might be affected more directly. The stone was not identified during the site visit, so its condition remains unknown. If the stone is moved, its significance as a boundary marker would be harmed.

The setting of the quarries by Castle Hill (**CHA 170**) is not essential to their significance as indicators of past land use, and so the proposed works would not harm their significance.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION

Table 3 suggest ways in which any harm to the significance of heritage assets could be avoided or mitigated. Only those heritage assets for which any degree of harm has been identified are included.

Table 3 Suggested ways to avoid or mitigate harm to the significance of heritage assets

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance	Suggested mitigation
1	Castle Hill camp	Exceptional	No direct impact. Views across the parkland from the camp would be impacted.	Slight-Moderate	Screening
3	Kirklees Priory	Exceptional	No direct impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within rural landscape.	Slight	Screening
4	Home Farm, 15th C barn	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening
5	Home Farm, Malthouse	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening
6	Kirklees Hall	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. Intervisibility is limited by tree cover, but the historic setting of the hall with the associated, intact parkland would be impacted.	Moderate	Screening
7	Home Farm, slaughterhouse	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance	Suggested mitigation
8	Home Farm, cow house	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening
9	Home Farm, Priory gatehouse	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening
10	Home Farm Building No 7, barn	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening
11	Church of St Peter	Exceptional	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, but would be distant	Slight/No change	Screening
14	Home Farm Building No 4, barn	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening
15	Five bay barn NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening
16	Home Farm Building No 5, former dovecote	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance	Suggested mitigation
17	Home Farm Building No 8, Cart shed	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening
18	Walls enclosing former orchard of Kirklees Priory	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening
20	Lodge to Kirklees Hall	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the Lodge, therefore affecting the setting within open parkland and rural landscape.	Slight	Screening
21	Gates and gate piers to Kirklees Hall	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the Lodge, therefore affecting the setting within designed landscape	Slight	Screening
22	Sundial on terrace by Kirklees Hall	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the Lodge, therefore affecting the setting within which the sundial was intended to be experienced.	Slight	Screening
23	Robin Hood's Grave	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The site is overgrown, but may originally have been intended to be seen, and to provide a viewpoint; this view would be impacted by the proposed development. Visual link with Kirklees Priory would be affected.	Slight - moderate	Screening

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance	Suggested mitigation
27	Dumb Steeple	Considerable	The proposed development would require the removal and reinstatement of the monument, which is not in its original position. If replaced in the immediate area, significance would not be impacted to a great degree	Substantial (without replacement), slight (if moved within immediate locale)	Careful repositioning and suitable plaque/ interpretation
30	Yew Tree	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The setting to the north will be impacted by the proposed development.	Moderate	Screening
31	Barn by Yew Tree	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The setting to the north will be impacted by the proposed development.	Moderate	Screening
32	Mock Hall	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The setting to the north will be impacted by the proposed development.	Moderate	Screening
33	Barn by Mock Hall	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The setting to the north will be impacted by the proposed development.	Moderate	Screening
36	Parkinhole	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting	Slight	Screening
47	Mounting block	Considerable	No direct impact. Unlikely to be intervisible, but if so, would be mitigated by distance	No change/ Slight	Screening
48	Old School, St Peter's Churchyard	Considerable	No direct impact. Unlikely to be intervisible, but if so, would be mitigated by distance	No change/ Slight	Screening
49	Stocks	Considerable	No direct impact. Unlikely to be intervisible, but if so, would be mitigated by distance	No change/ Slight	Screening

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance	Suggested mitigation
52	119 Hartshead Road	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting	Slight	Screening
53	120 Hartshead Road	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting	Slight	Screening
54	121 Hartshead Road	Considerable	No direct physical impact. The development may be visible from the site, therefore affecting the setting	Slight	Screening
115	Kirklees Park	Exceptional	Elements of the eastern part of the park would be removed by the proposed development; the setting of the park and designated assets within it would be affected.	Substantial	Design; screening; preservation by record; enhanced interpretation to public
116	Boundary stone	Some	No direct physical impact. Potential impact to the legibility of the stone marking a former boundary, although current condition is not known.	Slight	Design, to avoid negative impact
123	Nun Brook fishponds	Moderate	If weirs and associated features of medieval and later date survive in the area of the proposed allocation, they could be harmed	Moderate	Design; the current plans indicate intent to leave Nun Brook as a landscape feature, which would preserve these features.
163	Nunbrook House	Moderate	No direct physical impact. The setting to the north will be impacted by the proposed development.	Slight	Screening
164	Old Road	Some	The creation of development plateaux would remove part of the road and decrease its legibility	Moderate	Preservation by record

CHA No	Name	Significance	Potential impact of the development on elements which contribute to its significance	Degree of harm to significance	Suggested mitigation
165	Walled kitchen garden	Moderate/ Considerable	No direct physical impact. The setting of the feature within the parkland may be affected by visual impact of the proposed development, but immediate setting would be unaffected.	Slight	Screening
166	Deer Park Wall	Considerable	The proposed development would remove part of the boundary wall, and decrease legibility of the park as a whole	Substantial	Design to avoid removal; preservation by record; enhanced interpretation
167	Deer house	Moderate/ Considerable	The proposed development would potentially remove this building its entirety	Substantial	Design to avoid removal; preservation by record; enhanced interpretation
168	The Cottage	Considerable	The proposed development would potentially remove this building its entirety	Substantial	Design to avoid removal; preservation by record; enhanced interpretation
171	Three Nuns Pit	Some	The proposed development would potentially remove all below-ground remains relating to the pit	Substantial	Preservation by record
172	Tramway	Moderate	The proposed development would potentially a proportion of the tramway within the landscape	Moderate	Preservation by record
173	Replica Roman watchtower	Exceptional	Situated within Scheduled Monument. Intended as a folly and a viewpoint; although now in poor condition, the potential for restoring these views would be substantially impacted by the proposed development	Moderate	Screening. Enhanced understanding through investigation and interpretation
174	Building at foot of Nun Bank	Some	The proposed development would potentially remove all below-ground remains relating to the building	Substantial	Preservation by record

In order to minimise harm to the significance of heritage assets, a number of options are proposed, including redesign, screening and preservation by record.

7.1 DESIGN

The potential impact of the proposed development as it stands on Kirklees Park would be twofold; it would degrade the integrity of the intact park, and would entirely remove specific elements, including lengths of Deer Park wall, The Cottage, and the Deer house.

NPPF (Paragraph 133) states that

'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance or a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- 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'

If the public benefit of the proposed allocation is found to outweigh harm to this heritage asset, then the magnitude of impact can be reduced by careful design. In order to preserve the integrity of the park, the layout of the Park boundary should be respected in any future design for the site, and the built assets associated with the site retained, including the Cottage, Deer house and wall. A record of their current condition and setting should be made.

To limit impact on the parkland, ideally no construction would take place within the park boundary. If building is to take place within this area, then the work should be mitigated by sensitive design and screening, and should respect the former grain of the park. To enhance significance, some level of interpretation of the park and its development could be presented, to allow public appreciation of the heritage asset.

Impact on the Park could be further reduced if development is restricted to the land outwith the Park, with a suitable buffer zone. This would have some impact on the views from the Listed Buildings within the park, but could be screened by vegetation and mitigated by sensitive design.

Impact on the Grade II Listed Dumb Steeple could be largely negated if the monument is incorporated into the design for the development, and situated close to its original position. The feature could benefit from a more prominent location, and some level of interpretation to the public.

7.2 SCREENING

Impact on the designated heritage assets within Kirklees Park and along Leeds Road could be reduced by careful screening, as already indicated in the masterplan proposed by KPP. Although the views of these buildings would still be altered, retaining an attractive backdrop would mean that the impact on significance would not be harmed substantially.

7.3 PRESERVATION BY RECORD

NPPF states that

‘Local planning authorities...should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.’

Any heritage assets that will be directly impact by the proposed development should be subject to a programme of recording, to preserve by record any information that would be removed by the proposed works. This would particularly be the case for any features to be totally removed, if this is deemed unavoidable.

7.3.1 Below-ground remains

Although the primary constraint to development will be the impact on the significance of Kirklees Park and associated designated assets, the development also has the potential to impact below-ground remains. A programme of archaeological evaluation would allow the magnitude of this impact to be ascertained, by establishing the nature, extent and survival of below-ground archaeological remains. A programme of archaeological reconnaissance and evaluation could include fieldwalking, targeted geophysical survey, and trial trenching.

7.4 ENHANCEMENT

The proposed development would provide the opportunity to enhance the interpretation of Kirklees Park to the public, including demonstration of its layout and development. If the remains are incorporated into the design of the employment site in an appropriate and sensitive manner, this could be achieved through preservation of key elements, and information to the public.

Positioning of the Dumb Steeple in a more prominent location could enhance its visibility and appreciation within the landscape.

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APPENDIX A GAZETTEER**Key**

NHLE	National Heritage List for England
SM	Scheduled Monument
LB	Listed Building
GI/GII*/GII	Grade I, II*, II
SE12SE 0	NMR Number
NMR 00000	Unique identifier in English Heritage Archives/NMR records
WYPRN	West Yorkshire HER Primary Record Number

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS						
1	SE1735621682	NHLE 100586 WY253 NMR 49293 SE12SE3 WYPRN 12	SM	Camp at Kirklees Park/Castle Hill	Enclosure, excavated in 1906 but no records surviving. Bivallate enclosure, mutilated on one side. Possibly Iron Age, previously identified as Roman, but also some suggestion it could be associated with monastic enclosure. Contains ruined 19th-century folly tower	Iron Age? medieval?
2	SE1761423792	NHLE 1012873 NHLE 1313305 NMR 49290 SE12SE 2 WYHER PRN53	SM GII* LB	Walton High Cross, Wind Bank Lane	Anglo-Scandinavian standing cross, still in situ, 100yards N of Walton Cross Farm	Anglian 9thC/ 11th C
3	SE 1749 2210	NMR 49301 SE12SE 5 WYHER PRN2881 WYHER PRN7537	Scheduling pending	Kirklees Priory	Cistercian nunnery founded in 1138, dissolve 1539. 18th C gatehouse is all that survives. Excavated in 1863 and 1905-6. Possible surface found during WYAS evaluation in 1996	Medieval
4	SE1742722122	NHLE 1133848 WYHER PRN11518	GI LB 2011 HAR	Home Farm Building No. 1, Kirklees Park	Double aisled barn, 15th-century timber framed, presently of 6 bays	15th C
5	SE1732722246	NHLE 1133809 WYHER PRN49349	GI LB	Home Farm Building No 9	Malthouse. L-shaped, three storey	17th C

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
6	SE1703422237	NHLE 1184034 NMR 49316 SE12SE 10 WYHER PRN9334	GI LB	Kirklees Mansion and attached stables	Large stone-built mansion. 16th C. Altered 1770 by John Carr	16th C and later
7	SE1743122202	NHLE 1314059 WYHER PRN6892	GII* LB	Home Farm Building No 2	Two cell house, possibly slaughter house.	early 17th C
8	SE1746222159	NHLE 1133805 WYHER PRN11519	GII* LB	Single aisled cow house, Kirklees Park	Single aisled cow house with loft over. Originally timber-framed, at present of two bays.	e17th C
9	SE1745222190	NHLE 1133808 WYHER PRN9348	GII* LB 2011 HAR	Home Farm Building No. 7, Kirklees Park.	L-shaped barn, two ranges. Originally timber-framed then encased in stone 17th C	16th C
10	SE1745022110	NHLE 1314039 WYHER PRN3687	GII* LB (2011 HAR)	Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	Timber-framed cell, partly encased in stone with cell added 16th-17th C. Only remaining part of Kirklees Priory.	16th C
11	SE1790023310	NHLE 1134588 NMR 49304 WYHER PRN1144	GII* LB	Church of St Peter, Hartshead	Three bay aisled nave with west tower. Norman tower, door and chancel arch, remainder 1881	Norman, 1881
12	SE1595722979	NHLE 1314067 NMR 49318 SE12SE 12 WYHER PRN2578	GII* LB	Highley Hall and Barn, Towngate	Unusual farmhouse, with attached, five bay barn. Originally timber framed. Prominent feature on Towngate.	1632
13	SE1985222984	NHLE 1135409 NMR 49317 NMR 511985 SE12SE 11 SE12SE 23 WYHER PRN10908	GII* LB	Old Hall Farmhouse	Large, 17th-century farmhouse. Built for Clothier Richard Green, previously called Lowfold Farm.	17th C
14	SE1740322159	NHLE 1314058 WYHER PRN11516	GII LB	Home Farm Building No 4	4-bay barn to north-west of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse, with central threshing door.	17th C
15	SE1743622152	NHLE 1133806 WYHER PRN11522	GII LB	Five-bay barn NW of Kirklees Priory Gatehouse	5-bay barn	18th C

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
16	SE1741822185	NHLE 1133807 WYHER PRN11521	GII LB	Home Farm Building No. 5, Kirklees Park.	Small single-cell building, two storey. Formerly three-storey dovecote	late 17th C
17	SE1742422193	NHLE 1314060 WYHER PRN11520	GII LB	Home Farm Building No 8	Cart shed. Open on yard side. Links two further agricultural buildings.	18th/19th C
18	SE1750022080	NHLE 1300282 WYHER PRN11517	GII LB	Walls which enclose former Orchard for Kirklees Priory 80 m. East of Priory Gatehouse	Long drystone walls. 16th C with some later repairs. Likely to be those walls referred to in a post-Reformation survey.	16th C
19	SE1753622112	NHLE 1133847 WYHER PRN9350	GII LB	The Nuns Grave	Two tombs. One a medieval slab, the other a worn slab with 18th-century sitde with the incriptions 'To Elizabeth: de stainton: late: Prioress: of this: Hous: Sweet: Jesus: of Nazareth: Grant: Mercy'	medieval/ 18th C
20	SE1692322203	NHLE 1314038	GII LB	Lodge to Kirklees Hall	Lodge. Single storey with attic	17th C
21	SE1692822217	NHLE 1184024	GII LB	Gates and gate piers to Kirklees Hall	Gates and gate piers by Maurice Tobin	Mid 18th C
22	SE1706722151	NHLE 1133846	GII LB	Sundial on terrace by Kirklees Hall	Sundial with inscription	17th C
23	SE1744421505	NHLE 1184066 NMR 49298 SE12SE 4 WYHER PRN2885	GII LB	Robin Hood's Grave	18th C memorial and grave stone. Alleged grave of the Earl of Huntington	18th C
24	SE1695421914	NHLE 1184463 NMR 945228 SE12SE 53 WYHER PRN2882	GII LB	Kirklees Mill	Possibly the site of a documented medieval mill. Initially Corn Mill, later a textile mill. The archway to the mill race is dated 1864	18th C
25	SE1695221962	NHLE 1184470	GII LB	Kirklees Mill House and Cottage	Early 19th C house and cottage	19th C
26	SE1697421924	1314091	GII LB	House to NE of Kirklees Mill	Millers house and warehouse	17th C

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
27	SE1782221086	NHLE 1184400 NMR 49313 SE12SE9 WYHER PRN8104	GII LB	The Dumb Steeple	Obelisk, probably late 18th C. Luddites' meeting place in 1812. On site of medieval sanctuary.	18th C. Moved for road alterations
28	SE1812421106	1313716	GII LB	Boundary stone opposite Three Nuns Public House, Leeds Road	Boundary stone . HALIFAX R D MIRFIELD U D	18th/19th C
29	SE1746222902	NHLE 1184268 WYHER PRN4954	GII LB	Boundary stone	Boundary stone 450 yards W of Junction with Church Lane	early 19th C
30	SE1836921224	NHLE 1134686 WYHER PRN11088	GII LB	Yew Tree, 13 Leeds Road, Mirfield	Detached house with late 15th/16th C timber framing with modern exterior. Two storeys with stone mullioned windows. Excavations inside the building in 1973 encountered features with 13th-14th C pottery	15th/16th with modern
31	SE1837921230	NHLE 1300336 WYHER PRN11089	GII LB	Barn adjoining No 13, Yew Tree	Barn adjoining Yew Tree. Coursed rubble with stone slate roof.	17th C
32	SE1864221349	NHLE 1134687 NMR 511400 SE12SE 58	GII LB	Mock Hall	Detached house, 17th century	17th C
33	SE1866921358	NHLE 1300343 NMR 511401 NMR 897750 SE12SE 59 SE12SE 16	GII LB	Barn 50 yards to east of Mock Hall	Barn, timber framed	16th C
34	SE1912521822	NHLE 1253258 WYHER PRN11035	GII LB	Roe Head, Far Common Road	House of mid- to late-18th-century date, 18th/19th and 20th-century additions. Between 1830 and 1837, rented to Roe Head School which was attended by the Bronte sisters: Charlotte, 1831-2, who returned to teach here, Emily, briefly in 1835 and after school moved to Dewsbury Moor, Anne.	18th C and later

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
35	SE1915421762	1261859	GII LB	Base of Lamp	Base of lamp. Cast iron on stone base	19th C
				approx. 1 metre to south of west corner of south wing of Roe Head		
36	SE1880422088	1313712	GII LB	Parkinhole	Detached two-storey cottage	Late 18th C
37	SE1954222955	NHLE 1134587 NMR 511989 SE12SE 24 WYHER PRN10909	GII LB	Pogg Myers Farmhouse	Farmhouse, with datestone of 1638. Two-storey, stone-built house.	1638
38	SE1916323314	NHLE 1184256 NMR 511994 SE12SE 27	GII LB	Bullace Trees Farmhouse	17th C farmhouse. L-shaped, 5 bay facade	17th C
39	SE1919723312	NHLE 1134629	GII LB	Barn adjacent to Bullace Trees Farmhouse	Barn, part timber framed	17th -18th C
40	SE1956623864	NHLE 1134598 NMR 511998 SE12SE 31 WYHER PRN10907	GII LB	Middle Hall Farmhouse	Three-gabled farmhouse, 17th-century but with evidence for an earlier timber-framed structure.	17th-18th C
41	SE1949023850	NHLE 1300209 NMR 511993 SE12SE 26 WYHER PRN10892	GII LB	Atack Farm 265 Halifax Road	Detached farmhouse, 17th-century. Two-storeys with a two-cell plan.	17th C
42	SE1985623824	NHLE 1134600 NMR 511991 SE12SE 25 WYHER PRN10893	GII LB	Haigh Hall	Mid- to late 17th century stone house, reputedly built by Thomas Greene (eminent Quaker), and originally called 'New Hall'. Possibly earlier than this individual, so association may not be accurate. Associated with the Quaker movement, meetings supposedly held in adjacent barn in 17th C. Extended 18th-19th C.	17th-18th C

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
43	SE1923423918	NHLE 1134599	GII LB	285 Halifax Road	Detached House	17th C
44	SE1978423856	NHLE 1134597	GII LB	Stocks adjacent to No 205 Halifax Road	Stone stocks uprights, rails now missing	18th or 19th C
45	SE1798423675	1391722	GII LB	Thornbush Farm	Also known as Lousy Farm. 18th C farmstead, listed due to association with Patrick Bronte, father of the Bronte sisters	18th C
46	SE1790923301	NHLE 1134589	GII LB	Sundial, S of chancel of church of St Peter	17th-century sundial	17th C
47	SE1793423280	NHLE 1134590	GII LB	Mounting block opposite gates of churchyard of St Peter's Church	Stone mounting block	18th or 19th C
48	SE1792523337	NHLE 1313708 WYHER PRN9003	GII LB	The Old School in St Peter's Churchyard	Old school room, probably a bier house originally	c.1828
49	SE1793423281	NHLE 1313709 NMR 49310 SE12SE 8	GII LB	Stocks opposite St Peter's Church	Stone uprights, stone lower rail and timber upper	18th or 19th C
50	SE1903922807	NHLE 1134591	GII LB	120, 122 Church Road, Hartshead	Handed pair of cottages, part of a group	Late 18th C
51	SE1905022803	NHLE 1134592	GII LB	Barn adjoining 120 Church Road, Hartshead	Stone-built barn adjoining No 120, part of group	early 19th C
52	SE1828422560	NHLE 1184295 WYHER PRN9001	GII LB	119 Hartshead Lane, Hartshead	Large house, formerly a handed pair of cottages. Date stone 1745	18th C
53	SE1829222527	NHLE 1184297	GII LB	120 Hartshead Lane, Hartshead	Detached, two-storey cottage	19th C

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
54	SE1828922562	NHLE 1134601 WYHER PRN9002	GII LB	'Weavers Cottage' 121 Hartshead Lane, Hartshead	Cottage, adjoining (and probably predating) larger house. Coursed rubble	19th C, possible earlier origins (stone 1666)
55	SE1580723127	1184373	GII LB	Barn to NE of No 23 Towngate, Clifton	Five bay barn of single-aisled plan	17th C
56	SE1579123084	1184388	GII LB	30 Towngate, Clifton	Early 19th-century house	19th C
57	SE1635822613	NHLE 1133826	GII LB	Black Horse Hotel, 196-200 Towngate, Clifton	Row of 16th C cottages, now part of a hotel	16th C/18th C
58	SE1523721378	1183932	GII LB	1, 3, 5 and attached Mistal, Firth Road	Row of three cottages	early 19th C
59	SE1523121346	NHLE 1133838	GII LB	Firth House, 7 Firth Lane	Two cottages, now one	18th C
60	SE1523321951	NHLE 1184509	GII LB	2 and 4 Woodhouse Lane	Pair of 18th-century cottages	18th C
61	SE1518921867	NHLE 1184488 WYHER PRN9663	GII LB	5, 7, 9 Woodhouse Lane	Row of cottages, two storeys. L-shaped block	18th/19th C
62	SE1520221834	NHLE 1133799 WYHER PRN9664	GII LB	13 and 15 Woodhouse Lane	Formerly one house - 'Netherwood House', now two.	17th C
63	SE1902622803	1313711	GII LB	124 and 124A Church Road, Roberttown	Pair of cottages, part of group.	19th C
64	SE1534320805	NHLE 1290881	GII LB	Barn at Sheperd's Thorn Farm	18th century barn, possibly older. 19th-century masonry	18th C
65	SE1680820746	NHLE 1313809	GII LB	Bradley Grange, 164 Bradley Road	18th-century grange	18th C
66	SE1679720723	NHLE 1134366	GII LB	Barn at 164 Bradley Road	18th-century barn	18th C

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
67	SE1690420694	NHLE 1134365	GII LB	142 Bradley Road	Two-storey, 18th-century house	18th C
68	SE1723920161	NHLE 1273979 NMR 528349 SE12SE 55	GII LB	Church of St Thomas	Built in 1863-5, designed by W H Grossland with aisle (1879) and porch (1891). Redundant since 1975.	19th C
69	SE1722220145	NHLE 1238947	GII LB	Gate piers of St Thomas' church	Gatepiers, presumably 1863. Cast iron gates	19th C
70	SE1713020392	NHLE 1229568	GII LB	33-37 Oak Road	Two-storey house. 1751	18th C
71	SE1720220518	NHLE 1290833	GII LB	5-9 Brooks Yard	Mid-19th century house	19th C
72	SE1704721212	NHLE 1313500 WYHER PRN10331	GII LB	Bradley Hall, Lower Quarry Road	Longhouse type. Probably 17th C, rebuilt in 19th C	17th/19th C
73	SE19003 20729	NHLE 1313678 WYHER PRN10309	GII LB	Church of College of Resurrection	Church in Mirfield. Large Romanesque style church, began in 1911 by Sir Walter Tapper, extended 1937, other elements 1970	20th C
74	SE1996922264	NHLE 1134602	GII LB	Boundary stone	Boundary stone. Inscribed WRCC LIVERSEDGE MIRFIELD	19th C
75	SE1772220214	NHLE 1313854 NMR 945148 SE12SE 56	GII LB	Colne Bridge Mills	Cotton mill, built early 19th C, altered 19th-20th C. L-plan block, NE part four-storeys	19th C
76	SE1771520147	NHLE 1134290	GII LB	Colne Bridge	Early to mid-18th C bridge	18th C
77	SE1764420632	NHLE 1314070	GII LB	Lilac Cottage	Late 18th-century house	18th C
78	SE 1763120216	NHLE 1221180	GII LB	Bridge taking Colne Road	Bridge, one voussoir dated 1775	18th C
79	SE 1783020568	NHLE 1133863	GII LB	Lock and footbridge	Late 18th-century lock and gantry to footbridge	18th C
80	SE1595321797	NHLE 1133862 NHLE 1290665	GII LB	Anchor Pit Lock, Calderdale Canal	Lock, entry to canal from River Calder. Stone retaining walls	Late 18th C
81	SE1570723204	NHLE 1133686	GII LB	Milestone, Clifton	Milestone opposite junction with Towngate	
82	SE1683221793	NHLE 1134344	GII LB	Kirklees Cut, Kirklees Top Lock	Lock, 18th C. Stone walls, stone and wooden bollards	18th C

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
83	SE1694421764	NHLE 1134345	GII LB	Kirklees Cut, Brearley Bridge	Brearley Bridge, metal, single span	1895
84	SE1761020569	NHLE 1134346	GII LB	Cooper Bridge Lock, Sir John Ramsden's Canal	Stone and brick lock walls, iron moorings	1774-80, altered 1899
85	SE1717321564	1313800	GII LB	Kirklees Low Lock	Stone retaining walls, iron mooring rings, wood and iron bollards	18th C
86	SE1701221711	1221145	GII LB	Milestone, Kirklees Cut	Inscribed '100 yards'. 100 yards upstream of Lower Kirklees Lock	18th C
87	SE1767920236	NHLE 1134291	GII LB	Warehouse	Warehouse on S side of canal, Colne Bridge Road	18th C
88	SE1760020687	NHLE 1183755 WYHER PRN5117	GII LB	Wharf Works, Canal warehouse	Wharf Works, Cooper Bridge. Two storey canal warehouse with attached single-storey octagonal canal house	18th-19th C
89	SE1782120553	NHLE 1183774	GII LB	Cooper Bridge Lock-keeper's House	L-shaped plan, late 18th-19th C	18th-19th C
90	SE1759720570	NHLE 1221170	GII LB	Lock-keeper's House	Cottage, early to mid 19th C	19th C
91	SE1754220770	NHLE 1314046	GII LB	Cooper Bridge floodgate	Calder and Hebble Navigation, floodgate from River Calder	18th C
92	SE 1769520296	NHLE 1313801	GII LB	No 2 Lock, Sir John Ramsden's Canal	Lock, built 1744-1749	18th C
93	SE1721521353	NHLE 1220150 NHLE 1264679	GII LB	Bridge carrying north track of railway over River Calder, downstream from Kirklees Cut, Bradley	Two segmental skew arches	1836-40
NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS						

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
94	SE 165 200	NMR 897691 SE12SE 13 WYHER PRN2992 WYHER PRN4186	-	Bronze Age spearhead	Cooper Bridge, Brighthouse. Late-MBA spearhead, found 9m down in gravels during extraction, 30m from the River Calder	Bronze Age
95	SE 199 204	WYHER PRN6440	-	The Knowle - henge?	Earthwork, described by William Turner in 1819 as a circular earthwork surrounded by ditch and entrances on two sides, known as the Kirksteads or the Fairy Ring. Compared to Arthurs Table in Penrith - possible henge. Site now built over, but no further evidence	Prehistoric?
96	SE 1553 2345	WYHER PRN4082	-	Enclosure	Cropmark - 3 sides of a rectangular or D-shaped enclosure	Prehistoric or Roman?
97	SE10674 18967 SE1531 2283 SE 157 232	NMR 1326352 LINEAR 630 WYHER PRN3503 WYHER PRN3515	-	Roman Road from Manchester to Thorner	Route of Roman road (RR712)	Roman
98	SE 1654 2354	NMR 49289 SE12SE1 WYHER PRN1834	-	Hoard of Roman coins	Hoard of coins of Gallienus, Postumus, Quintillus found in 1705 at Clifton, precise location not known	Roman
99	SE 1803 2164	NMR 897746 SE12SE 15 WYHER PRN2123	-	Roman Samian	Roman Samian ware - two sherds found in 1796 during drain cutting. Thought to be a Roman villa in the area, but no further evidence.	Roman (2nd C)
100	SE 198 217	WYHER PRN6849	-	Stone head	Stone head found in a wall near Five (or Three) Thorns Well, described as Janiform with human head backed by the head of a ram. Presumed prehistoric or Roman	Prehistoric/ Roman
101	SE 1618 2288	WYHER PRN5230	-	Possible settlement	Two adjacent fields north side of Towngate. Suggested location of medieval and later settlement	Medieval
102	SE 1619 2287	WYHER PRN7467	-	Medieval feature	Evaluation by WYAS north of Towngate encountered a pit containing medieval ceramic	Medieval

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
103	SE 1526 2138	WYHER PRN2675	-	Firth House Medieval settlement	Possible site of documented medieval settlement	Medieval
104	SE 1738 2229	NMR 897725 SE12SE 14 WYHER PRN2883	-	Site of DMV	Site of deserted medieval village, NW of priory site and occupied in 12th C. Earthworks survive. Presumed to have been abandoned with the priory was established.	Medieval
105	SE 162 233	WYHER PRN4917	-	Medieval field system	Medieval field system fossilised during 18th- century enclosure, ridge and furrow, reverse-S-shaped strip fields recognisable	Medieval
106	SE 165 227	WYHER PRN6837	-	Possible moat, Well Lane	Moat or similar feature surviving as earthwork. Close to medieval settlement of Clifton	-
107	SE 1680 2073	WYHER PRN2730	-	Grange Farm	Bradley Grange. Grange estate of Fountains, which occupied all of Bradley hamley and half of adjacent Kirkheaton. Precinct probably centres on Grange Farm, which has 17th- century buildings	Medieval and later
108	SE 155 211	NMR 49307 SE12SE 7 WYHER PRN3381	-	Medieval bloomery	Medieval bloomery found by J Walton in Bradley Wood, mentioned in the Chartulary of Fountains Abbey and site of forge	Medieval
109	SE 160 204	WYHER PRN9159	-	Bell pits	Archaeological survey of Screamer Wood, encountered four features including a bell pit	Medieval?
110	SE 163 202	WYHER PRN9158	-	Bloomery and quarrying sites, Dyson Wood	Archaeological survey of Dyson Wood, identified 18 sites including five bloomery sites and quarrying evidence	Medieval and laterS
111	SE 157 212	WYHER PRN6476	-	Bell pits	Lines of closely spaced bell pits on Black Bed ironstone. Extant in 1995. Presumably related to the exploitation of Bradley Wood for ironworking by monks of Bradley Grange	Medieval

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
112	SE 181 200	WYHER PRN4797	-	Pits	Mineral extraction pits on aerial photos - uniform layour, Not evidence on OS maps	Medieval?
113	SE 1760 2062	WYHER PRN2730	-	Bridge	Site of medieval bridge, Cooper Bridge	Medieval
114	SE 1655 2240	WYHER PRN6841	-	Pinfold	Pinfold in Clifton Wood, stone flagged	Medieval and later?
115	SE 175 220	-	-	Kirklees Park	18th-century park	18th C
116	SE 1761 2136	WYHER PRN4950	-	Boundary stone	Boundary stone marked on township boundary, shown on modern OS	Medieval and later
117	SE 1738 2245	WYHER PRN4953	-	Boundary stone	Boundary stone marked on township boundary, shown on modern OS	Medieval and later
118	SE 1977 2309	WYHER PRN4966	-	Fairy Well	Fairy well, marked on OS map. Possible holy well	Medieval?
119	SE 1730 2102	WYHER PRN1658	-	Hellewell Syke	Placename of 'Hellewelle Syke' noted on Huddersfield Tithe Map, possibly reference to a holy well	Medieval?
120	SE 1689 2040	WYHER PRN1657	-	Holy well	Holy well/lady well, show on OS	Medieval?
121	SE 5159 2076	WYHER PRN746	-	Field name- Chapel Close	Field name - Chapel Close - no known association with a chapel	Medieval?
122	SE 194 227	WYHER PRN4966	-	Liversedge	Chapelry of the parish of Birstal. Unsure whether this equates with the chapel of All Saints in Roberttown and Christchurch in Littletown	Medieval?
123	SE 172 223	WYHER PRN2884	-	Nunbrook Fishponds	Series of weirs and fishponds along Nun Brook, constructed 1757-1788, may preserve features of earlier water control features, possibly medieval fishponds associated with the priory	Medieval/ 18th C
124	SE 172 222	WYHER PRN9573	-	Findspot: Coin	Medieval hammered silver coided short cross cut halfpenny, dated 1180-1247.	Medieval
125	SE 172 222	WYHER PRN9571	-	Findspot: Coin	Hammered silver medieval half-groat of Edward IV, found during metal deteching. 1461-1471.	Medieval

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
126	SE 1900 2390	NMR 511997 WYHER PRN10893	-	Croft House	Late 17th-century stone-built house. Two-storey, two cell plan	17th C
127	SE 1982 2393	WYHER PRN7853	-	Lower Hall, Liversedge	17th-century manor house, built by William Greene. One of the larger manor houses in the area during this period. No longer extant, now a 1960s housing estate	17th C
128	SE1984523816	NMR 897761 SE12SE 19	-	Haigh Hall barn	Barn at Haigh Hall	
129	SE 163 225	NMR 526682 SE12SE 52 WYHER PRN9332	-	Clifton Woodhead	Stone house of the 17th century. Two storey main range and 2½ storey wing to east..	17th C
130	SE18186 23541	NMR 1506306 SE12SE 81	-	Sepulchre Hill	Friends Burial Ground at Sepulchre Hill, extant from 1665. Irregular enclosure, bounded by a wall	17th C
131	SE 169 222	WYHER PRN7513	-	Gold posy ring	Gold posy ring found on the Kirklees Park by a walker	16th C
132	SE0643 2371	NMR 1340989 Linear 745	-	Calder and Hebble Navigation	Navigation from Wakefield to Sowerby Bridge, started under John Smeaton in 1759 and opened 1765	18th C
133	SE 1760 2058	NMR 1340972 Linear 744	-	Huddersfield Broad Canal	Huddersfield Broad canal runs between the Huddersfield Narrow Canal and the Calder and Hebble Navigation at Cooper Bridge. Opened 1776 and provided a lifeline for the rapidly developing textile industry	18th C
134	SE 198 236	WYHER PRN6248	-	Tannery	Tanhouse Close and Tanhouse Mill on the Liversedge Tithe Award, suggest location of tannery	-
135	SE 1931 2199	NMR 945188 SE12SE 60	-	Roe Head Mill	Textile Mill	19th C
136	SE 1973 2256	NMR 945187 SE12SE 49	-	Balm Mills	Textile mill, 19th-century date	19th C
137	SE 1866 2367	NMR 945209 SE12SE 50	-	Hare Park Mills	Mid-19th century textile mills	19th C
138	SE 1499 2275	NMR 945117 SE12SW 60	-	Grove Mills	Textile mill built 1864	19th C

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
139	SE 1498 2295	NMR 945203 SE12SW 63	-	Little John Mill	Little John Mill, mid-late 19th century textile mill	19th C
140	SE 1962 2013	NMR 945192 SE12SE 64	-	Clive Mills	Textile mill, built in the mid-late 19th century, altered in the 20th C	19th-20th C
141	SE 1925 2023	NMR 945193 SE12SE 65	-	Wellington Mill	Late 19th- early 20th century textile mill	19th-20th C
142	SE 1745 2085	NMR 945146 SE12SE 33	-	Holme Mills	Late 19th- early 20th century textile mill	19th-20th C
143	SE 1750 2069	NMR 945147 SE12SE 34	-	Holme Mills, House	19th-century mill-owners house, Lower Quarry Road	19th C
144	SE 1985 2354	NMR 945186 SE12SE 48	-	Woodfield Mill	Formerly Tanhouse Mill, now carpet factory. Built 20th C	20th C
145	SE 1915 2035	NMR 945189 SE12SE 61	-	Perseverance Mills	Textile mill, built mid-late 19th C	19th C
146	SE 1925 2026	NMR 945190 SE12SE 62	-	Sands Mill	Textile mill, built 19th C	19th C
147	SE 1952 2014	NMR 945191 SE12SE 63	-	Bankfield Mills	Formerly Bank Mills, textile mill built in second quarter of 19th C. 20th C alterations	19th C
148	SE 15 20	NMR 539572 SE12SE 125	-	Steam plant at Dobroyd Mill	Steam plant at Dobroyd Mill, Constructed 1919-1924	20th C
149	-	NMR 1371550 Linear 1283	-	Manchester and Leeds Railway	Opened 1841	19th C
150	-	NMR 1371947 Linear 1314	-	Huddersfield and Manchester Railway	Constructed 1849-50	19th C
151	-	NMR 1373830 Linear 1401	-	Bailiff Bridge Branch Railway	Built 1881, closed 1952	19th C
152	-	NMR 1374532 Linear 1423	-	Mirfield Junction and Huddersfield Railway	Mirfield Junction and Huddersfield Goods Railway, opened 1910, largely closed 1937, totally closed 1968	20th C
153	SE 17 20	NMR 1374132 Linear 1411	-	Heaton Lodge and Wortley Branch Railway	L&NWR railway from Huddersfield to Leeds, authorised in 1895, opened 1899, closed 1996	19th C

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
154	SE 177 209	NMR 501444 SE12SE 57	-	Cooper Bridge Station	Site of railway station on Machester and Leeds railway, opened 1841. Closed to passengers in 1950 and entirely in 1963	19th C
155	SE 151 228	NMR 501442 SE12SE 66	-	Clifton Road Station	Site of railway station on Bailiff Bridge Railway. Opened 1881, closed 1931	19th C
156	SE 197 201	NMR 501425 SE12SE 67	-	Railway Station	Railway station on Cleckheaton and Wortley railway. Opened 1899, closed to passengers in 1953 and entirely in 1964	19th C
157	SE 172 199	NMR 501431 SE11NE 88	-	Site of station	Site of station on Huddersfield and Manchester Railway. Opened 1849, closed 1950	19th C
158	SE19642 23827	NMR 1511116 SE12SE 83	-	The Shears Inn	Public house, built 1773 and extended in the 20th C. Connections with Luddites. Assessed for Listing but not Listed	18th C
159	SE1999523834	WYHER PRN10900	-	Former National School	School built in 1818, with later additions. School erected and funded by Rev Hammond Roberson, noted Anglican and Tory, who attempted to counter strong local preference for non-Conformist worship and education in the area	1818
160	SE 1510 2356	NMR 1075590 SE12SE 39	-	Brighthouse Joint Hospitals Board Infections Diseases Hospital	Isolation hospital built 1896-8. Designed by Shap and Waller	19th C
161	SE1656222567	WYHER PRN9333	-	Barn at Deep Lane Farm	Barn of 19th C or earlier date, shown on the OS1855	19th C or earlier
162	SE1516821850	WYHER PRN9666	-	Woodhouse Farm Barn	Barn of early 19th-century date, built of long, thin-coursed stone ashlar	19th C

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
163	SE1828621206	WYHER PRN11084	-	Nunbrook House, No 7 Leeds Road	Early 19th-century house, unusual shape with an east gable and hipped roof to W. Shape of roof used to suggest that it may encase an earlier, timber-framed building. Also known as Nunbrook Farm.	19th C
164	SE 174 213	-	-	Old Road, Nun Bank	Old road, shown on 18th century plans, along Nun Bank, 'planted' by 1828	18th C and earlier
165	SE 1723 2247	-	-	Walled kitchen garden	Kitchen garden at Kirklees Park, designed by Richard Woods, c.1760	18th C
166	SE 17 22	-	-	Deer Park Wall	Wall surrounding Kirklees Park, constructed in the 1760s	18th C
167	SE 1786 2195	-	-	Deer house	Identified on the eastern side of the Park, within the deer park wall	19th C?
168	SE 1792 2144	-	-	The Cottage	Cottage constructed at the foot of Kirklees Park in the 18th century	18th C
169	SE 1714 2236	WYHER PRN4676	-	Iron Bridge, Kirklees Park	Iron bridge built 1769 in Kirklees Park, across pond. Believed to have been removed in 1840s	18th C
170	SE 1748 2146	-	-	Quarries	Quarries shown on early 19th-century maps, by Castle Hill	19th C or earlier
171	SE 1806 2136	-	-	Nun Brook Colliery	Colliery shown on Ordnance Survey maps after 1908	20th C
172	SE 177 223	-	-	Tramway	Tramway serving Nun Brook Colliery, evidenced on OS maps and route still visible in landscape	19th C
173	SE 1735 2165	WYHER PRN8761	-	Replica Roman watchtower	Early 20th-century replica of a Roman watch tower constructed on Castle Hill in 1905 by Sir George Armytage.	1905
174	SE 181 211	-	-	Building at foot of Nun Brook?	Identity not known, but shown on OS maps	19th/20th C

World War I and II

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
175	SE 194 220	NMR 1473847 SE12SE 79 WYHER PRN6360	-	Moor Top Heavy Anti-Aircraft battery	General location of site of WWI heavy anti-aircraft battery at Moor Top, armed with an 18-pounder gun in 1917	20th C
176	SE 167 236	NMR 1468888 SE12SE 76 WYHER PRN5716	-	Bombing decoy	WWII bombing decoy at Clifton, built in 1941. 'Permanent starfish' one of 12 built to deflect from Leeds	20th C
177	SE 195 215	NMR 1472547 SE12SE 77 WYHER PRN6426	-	Heavy anti-aircraft battery Leeds H14	WWII anti-aircraft battery, unmanned by 1942 but manned by the 96th Royal Artillery Regiment 1940-1	20th C
178	SE 1538 2010	NMR 1413799 SE12SE 69 WYHER PRN3569	-	Anti-aircraft emplacement	Site of WWII anti-aircraft emplacement at Huddersfield. Possible part of Huddersfield 'T' heavy anti-aircraft battery. Nizzen hut camp at SE1545 2032 - SE1553 2032	20th C
179	SE 1558 2022	NMR 1413800 SE12SE 70	-	Searchlight emplacement	WWII searchlight emplacement, probably constructed as part of Huddersfield 'T' heavy anti-aircraft battery. Also include multiple rocket launcher site with bofor guns. Described as destroyed in 1996	20th C
180	SE 152 206	NMR 1472554 SE12SE 78 WYHER PRN6401	-	Anti-aircraft battery	Site of WWII anti-aircraft battery at Bradley Park Golf Course. Armed with mobile artillery in 1940	20th C
181	SE 17 20	NMR 1076644 SE12SW 29	-	His Majesty's Factory, Bradley	WWI picric acid factory, managed by L B Holliday for the Ministry of Munitions. Picric acid was used as a high explosive shell filling known as Lyddite	20th C
182	SE 1588 2323	NMR 1426415 SE12SE 68	-	Home Guard post (Site of), Clifton cricket ground	Wooden pavilion used as a Home Guard post during World War II. Converted for military use 1940, demolished before 1998	20th C
183	SE 1605 2188	NMR 1412904 SE12SE 71	-	Explosives factory (site of)	Site of explosives factory at Brighouse, now occupied by the Auction mart	20th C

CHA No	NGR	NHLE	Status	Name	Description	Date
184	SE 1503 2243	NMR 1416073 SE12SE 72	-	Royal Armoury Ordnance Corps depot at Brighouse (Site of)	Royal Armoury Ordnance Corps depot at Brighouse (Site of)	20th C
185	SE 1515 2273	NMR 1412884 SE12SE 73 WYHER PRN7193	-	Drill Hall and Motor Transport building	Drill Hall and Motor Transport building of the Territorial Battallion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Brighouse	20th C
186	SE 1705 2223	NMR 1412902 SE12SE 74	-	Site of WWII training centre	WWII training centre at Kirklees Hall	20th C
187	SE 1508 2234	NMR 1412891 SE12SE 75 WYHER PRN6548	-	WWII auxiliary fire station	Auxiliary fire station operated by auxiliary fire service in Birds Royd area of Brighouse	20th C

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