



**WYAS**  
**Archaeological  
Services**

**Whitechapel Road**

**Cleckheaton**

**West Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

Report no. 2834

December 2015

**Client:** Martin Walsh Architectural



**Whitechapel Road  
Cleckheaton  
West Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

*Summary*

*An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken on land at Whitechapel Road, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire. This identified no evidence for archaeological or historical settlement activity in the proposed development site, and it is likely to have been used as agricultural land, as it has been in the recent past. Given the undeveloped nature of the site, however the possibility that early activity survives cannot be entirely ruled out.*



## Report Information

Client: Martin Walsh Architectural  
Address: Firth Buildings, 99-103 Leeds Road, Dewsbury, WF12 7BU  
Report Type: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment  
Location: Whitechapel Road, Cleckheaton  
County: West Yorkshire  
Grid Reference: SE 17623 26322  
Period(s) of activity: Roman – Post-medieval  
Report Number: 2834  
Project Number: 6252  
Site Code: WCR 15  
Date of report: December 2015  
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## 1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Martin Walsh Architectural to undertake a desk-based assessment on land off Whitechapel Road, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire.

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km zone around the site has been undertaken, together with an assessment of any potential impacts, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, paragraph 128).

### Site location and topography

The proposed development site covers a series of agricultural fields of approximately 20 hectares immediately to the north-west of Cleckheaton, centred at SE 17623 26322 (Figs 1 and 2). The site is located to the south of Whitehall Road, the west of the M62, and north of Whitechapel Road, with agricultural fields and a cemetery to the west.

The site is situated on sloping ground from approximately 145m AOD at the south of the site to 122m AOD at the north of the site. The site is divided into a number of irregular-sized fields, currently occupied by grass, trees and hedgerows (see Plates 1 to 6).

The study area comprises a 1km area of land centred on the proposed development site (Fig. 2).

### Geology and soils

The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. This is described as sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 312 to 313 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2015). It is overlain by soils from the Dale associations, which are described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy over clayey and fine silty soils on soft rock, often stoneless (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

## 2 Information Sources

The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2011).

Where events and monuments listed in the catalogue (Section 5) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue numbers are given in bold-type (**3**). Where listed buildings are mentioned in the text, these are given the suffix ‘B’ (e.g. **B3**).

### **Archaeological archives and databases**

Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the West Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR).

The holdings of the West Yorkshire County Record Office were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

### **Designated heritage assets**

English Heritage's National Heritage List for England Database were consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites within the study area.

### **Published and unpublished sources**

A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

### **Geological and soil surveys**

Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983).

### **Walkover survey**

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 8th December 2015 in order to identify any archaeological features visible on the ground and to determine the potential for any future archaeological investigations.

## **3 Assessment Criteria**

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km square around the site has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 128). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of *high significance*, in line with paragraph 132 of the NPPF.

The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

<b>Significance</b>	<b>Type of Heritage Asset</b>
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
<b>Medium</b>	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
<b>Low</b>	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
<b>None</b>	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed
<b>Unknown</b>	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment

The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in the catalogue in Section 5. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this impact is discussed in Section 4.

## **4 The Study Area**

### **Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features**

No archaeological sites or historic features have been identified within the proposed development site, but 23 archaeological events or monuments and eleven listed buildings have been recorded in the wider study area (Fig. 2). These features are discussed below and have been catalogued in Section 4.

### **Designated sites or areas**

The study area contains no designated Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields.

The study area contains eleven Listed Buildings, none of which are located within the proposed development site. The study area also covers part of the eastern limits of the



Scholes (Cleckheaton) conservation area and close to the north-east of the Hartshead Moor Top conservation area as defined by the Development & Technical Services (Executive) Sub-Committee, although no part of the proposed development site falls within either Conservation Area.

### **Previous archaeological investigations**

There have been no previous archaeological investigations carried out within the proposed development site, although archaeological interventions are recorded for the wider study area during a watching brief as part of the Spenn Valley Phase 2 Wastewater Pipeline (6). This scheme of work identified a war-time bunker or observation post (9) but no other significant archaeological remains.

### **Archaeological background and heritage assets**

#### *Early prehistoric period*

The earliest human activity within northern Britain probably followed the retreat of the ice sheets around 10,000 BC, as small nomadic groups moved north with the improving climate. The post-glacial landscape was largely treeless tundra, but by the early Mesolithic period, about 7600 BC, this gave way to woodland as the climate improved. Such environmental change increased the potential for human activity as the spread of woodland led to an expansion in animal and plant resources. The nomadic nature of Mesolithic groups means that they have left few remains and archaeological evidence for this period is largely represented by scatters of worked flint.

The Neolithic and early Bronze Age periods are marked by the introduction of farming, as nomadic hunter-gatherer subsistence gave way to agriculture and the domestication of animals. This appears to have had a dramatic effect on the landscape with a marked change in the character of forest vegetation and a major decline in woodland coverage from about 3000 BC (Smith 1970). The later Neolithic and early Bronze Age periods are also characterised by the introduction of large ritual and funerary monuments, such as barrows, although many seem to have fallen out of use by the later Bronze Age.

There is no known prehistoric activity within the proposed development area.

#### *Iron Age and Roman period*

There is greater evidence for settlement activity during the Iron Age and Roman periods throughout West Yorkshire in comparison to the earlier prehistoric periods as the landscape was increasingly sub-divided to create enclosures, trackways and field systems.

By the later Iron Age period, West Yorkshire lay within the territory controlled by the Brigantes, who were initially allied to the Romans under their Queen Cartimandua. In AD 68, Cartimandua was deposed and the Romans invaded the territory. By AD 72, the area was in the full control of the Romans and numerous forts linked together by a network of roads were established throughout the region. The line of the conjectured route of a Roman road, running

from York to Chester (712, Margary 1973) runs approximately 300m to the south-east of the proposed development site (**4, 5, 13, 14** and **22**), with two proposed routes of the road, approximately 50m apart. Adjacent to the road is the postulated site of a Roman fort (**7**), although excavations prior to 1922 as well as more recent work in 1964 and 2008-9 (**6**) found no evidence of Roman artefacts or features.

Two Roman coin hoards are recorded within the study area (**9, 21**), both found prior to the 19th century and their exact locations are unknown. It is possible that the hoard to the north (**9**) could be associated with the postulated fort (**7**) because of their close proximity to each other.

### *Medieval period*

Following the end of formal Roman rule in AD 410, the former province fragmented into a number of smaller kingdoms. By the late 5th century, much of West and South Yorkshire formed the Kingdom of Elmet, which was conquered by Northumbria in the early 7th century (Loveluck 2003). In the mid-9th century, the Northumbrian Kingdom was itself conquered by a Viking army and by AD 886, much of northern, central and eastern England was under Scandinavian control.

Cleckheaton is recorded in the Domesday Book in 1066 as being part of the hundred of Morley (Open Domesday 2015) and comprising three ploughlands under the lordships of Dunstan of Swillington and Ravenkel. The 1086 Domesday Book records the land as being under the lordship of Ilbert of Lacy.

Whitechapel church (**B6**) was originally built in the 12th century, but it was rebuilt in 1706 and more recently in 1821. A substantial Norman font still remains. A medieval cross slab grave cover was found in the church (**18**), which also probably dates to the 12th century.

Evidence of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow is located immediately to the west of the proposed development site (**12**).

### *Post-medieval and modern periods*

During the post-medieval period, Cleckheaton was heavily involved in the textile industry. In the late 19th century John Marius Wilson (Wilson 1870-2) states many of the township's inhabitants were weavers and John Bartholomew describes the staple industries as being textile fabrics and machine making (Bartholomew 1887).

Several post-medieval heritage assets surround the proposed development site. The earliest of which is 380-402 Whitechapel Road (**15**) which dates to the 15th and 16th centuries. Hunsworth Mill (**1**) was constructed in 1785. A ropewalk (**2**), to the north of the proposed development area was built in the late 1880s, but has been largely destroyed by the construction of the M62 motorway. The small maltings (**19**) to the east of the site, 2-12 Town Gate (**17**) and the Whitecliffe Mount School (**20**), to the south-east all date to the Victorian period.

Two historical place names were identified. 'Tanhouse' (**11**) probably relates to the adjacent Victorian tanhouse (**10**). The 'Barkhouse' (**3**) could also relate to this industrial activity. A further tannery, now demolished, is located to the south of the proposed development area (**23**).

The remains of a World War II observation post (**8**) were identified as part of the archaeological watching brief (**6**) on the Spen Valley Phase 2 wastewater pipeline.

In addition to Whitechapel Church (**B6**), ten other listed buildings are present within the study area. A farmhouse and barns, dating to the late 15th century and early 17th century (**B4** and **B5**), are located to the south-west of the proposed development site and a 17th-century farmhouse (**B2**) is located to the north-west.

An 18th-century house (**B9**) is located to the south-west of the proposed development area, as well as an 18th-century barn to the west (**B3**). The remaining buildings date to the 19th (**B1**, **B8**, **B10**, **B11**) or 20th centuries (**B7**).

### Map regression

The township map for Cleckheaton from 1802 (Fig. 3) shows the site as a series of enclosed fields with a road running north off what is now the B6120. The field to the west of this road is ascribed to the Cherbaras Estate, who owned several parcels of land in this area. The township map of 1837 (not shown) shows no change. The township map from 1853 (Fig. 4) shows the Mirfield to Low Moor railway line running along the north-east border of the site which was opened in 1847 (Lost Railways of Yorkshire 2015).

The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1896 (Fig. 5), shows no change. The OS map from 1908 (Fig. 6) shows the south-eastern field of the site amalgamated into a single large field. The same has happened to two fields at the north of the site and two fields in the centre of the site.

The OS map from 1931 (Fig. 7) shows the eastern-most fields have once again been subdivided into two smaller fields. This is still the arrangement on the 1955 OS map (Fig. 8). Modern mapping (Fig. 2) indicates that these field boundaries have been removed in the recent past as the majority of the site is now consolidated into two large fields.

## 5 Catalogue of Heritage Assets

Catalogue entries for heritage assets recorded on the WYHER and those identified as part of this assessment have been ordered geographically from north to south and given a numerical identifier. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and where appropriate the relevant HER and Listed Building reference numbers. The catalogue of event and monument records held by WYHER are provided first, followed by a catalogue of listed buildings.

### *Event and Monument Records*

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
1	Hunsworth Mill	SE 18450 26930	6858		Low	Large mill for carding machines built in 1785 for Mr. John Taylor (Merchant of Great Gomersal), to which he had attached 4 stocks to mill woollen cloth. On 25th April 1803 whole of mill and machinery destroyed by fire. New part of mill and machinery completed in 1804.
2	Former Ropewalk at Cleckheaton Golf Course (aka Grove Ropeworks)	SE 17940 26750	7150		Low	Former ropewalk. Constructed during the late 1880s/early 1890s (it is shown on OS map resurveyed 1888-1892, published 1905 - sheet 232NW). The shed has been partly cut through by the construction of the M62 and a part of the ropery lies under the roundabout. The ropeworks ceased production in 1970 at the time of the construction of the M62.
3	'Barkhouse Ing' Placename	SE 18300 26500	6231		Low	Place name 'Barkhouse Ing' may indicate the presence of storage of oak bark/extraction of tannin from oak bark for the tanning industry.
4	Roman Road 712	SE 18850 26470	3520		Low	Conjectural line of Roman Road 712 from SE 1875 2640 to SE 1912 2667.
5	Roman Road 712	SE 18830 26420	3521		Low	Conjectural line of Roman Road 712 from SE 1880 2638 to SE 1917 2668.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
6	Watching Brief. Spen Valley Phase 2 Wastewater Pipeline	SE 21942 22884	7705		Low	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates LTD on behalf of Yorkshire Water in advance of and during construction of a sewer pipeline running between North Bierly Wastewater Treatment Works and Mitchell Laithes, from SE 18324 18324 to SE 26094 19935. The route largely followed the disused railway along the south-western flank of the Spen Valley.</p> <p>Work was carried out between 1st December 2008 and the 24th August 2009. The work comprised the monitoring of six geotechnical test pits and subsequent top soil stripping of sections of pipeline in the vicinity of Junction 26 of the M62 (Area 1. SE 18179 26357), adjacent to the Spenborough Wastewater Treatment Works in Heckmondwite (Area 2. SE 22126 22469) and adjacent to Forge Lane, Dewsbury (Area 3. SE 23796 20146).</p> <p>The land adjacent to Snelsons Farm, Cleckheaton was of particular interest in being the supposed site of a small Roman fort. See PRN 2310 for further information. The strip easement of the new pipeline crossed the north-western corner of the supposed fort site. No archaeological features were observed and no pre-modern artefacts were recovered.</p> <p>Test pit 6 (SE 18221 26324) in Area 1 located subterranean structural remains which may have represented a redundant war-time bunker or observation post that had been purposefully razed, the interior backfilled with rubble and turfed over (PRN 7706). No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded during any other part of the monitoring.</p>
7	Roman Coins	SE 18220 26350	1838		Low	<p>Roman coins found during the 18th century, on top of the hill known as Snelsons, Cleckheaton.</p> <p>Exact find spot unknown; grid ref. centred on Snelsons Estate. Present location unknown.</p>

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
8	Postulated site of a Roman Fort	SE 18230 26340	2310		Low	<p>F. Villy maintained (on the basis of the postulated line of Roman Road 712 and of the topography of the site) that OS Field no. 2439 was the site of a Roman fort that could be identified with Cambodunum of the Antonine Itinerary.</p> <p>Excavations prior to 1922 and in 1964 revealed only natural features on the targeted area, although in the report on the earlier excavations, Villy maintained that several sandstone fissures were, in fact, defensive ditches, and compared them to those at Castleshaw.</p> <p>No Roman artefacts of any sort were recovered; none of the pottery from the 1964 excavations could be dated earlier than the late 19th century.</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on this site by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd on behalf of Yorkshire Water in advance of and during construction of a sewer pipeline running between North Bierly Wastewater Treatment Works and Mitchell Laithes in 2008-2009 (SE 18324 18324 to SE 26094 19935). The strip easement of the new pipeline crossed the north-western corner of the supposed fort site. No archaeological features were observed and no pre-modern artefact were recovered during the archaeological monitoring.</p> <p>See PRN 7705 for further information.</p>
9	World War II Observation Post (site of), Cleckheaton	SE 18221 26324	7706		Low	<p>Second World War bunker or observation post identified by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) during a watching brief for a sewer pipeline conducted during 2008 and 2009 (see PRN 7705).</p> <p>The subterranean structure's remains were identified at SE 18221 26324 and were interpreted as representing a redundant war-time bunker or observation post which had been subsequently purposefully razed, the interior backfilled and turfed over.</p>
10	Tanhouse, north-west of Cleckheaton	SE 18460 26310	6128		Low	<p>Tanhouse on the northwest of Cleckheaton visible on the First Edition OS map (1850).</p> <p>Site possibly lost under modern road widening.</p>
11	'Tan House Close' Placename	SE 18500 26300	6233		Low	<p>Place name 'Tan House Close' may indicate the presence of an early tannery on this site.</p>

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
12	Medieval/Post-Medieval Ridge and Furrow	SE 17000 26200	6219		Medium	Area of broad ridge and furrow with possible associated features. Noted only from road but appears to be a reasonably good example.
13	Roman Road 712	SE 18470 26220	3518		Low	Possible line of Roman Road 712 from SE 1775 2563 to SE 1875 2640. It runs along a visible terraceway. Adjacent to known area of Roman occupation (PRN 1835). Destroyed by modern development.
14	Roman Road 712	SE 18470 26220	3519		Low	Possible line of Roman Road 712 from SE 1775 2563 to SE 1875 2640. It runs along a visible terraceway. Adjacent to known area of Roman occupation (PRN 1835). Destroyed by modern development.
15	380-302 Whitechapel Road	SE 16880 26030	9282		Low	This is a row of 12 through terrace houses built by the Low Moor Company in 1866. They are built in two groups of 6, stepped up the hill in threes.
16	Moorlands Mill	SE 18771 26072	11604		Low	Not clear if simply a textile mill or an engineering works and textile mill. Historically the site identified as Moorlands Mill is located on both sides of the River Spen and this division may illustrate a functional division of the works.
17	2-12 Town Gate	SE 16780 25890	9275		Low	This is a group of farmhouses and associated buildings dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. It appears that this complex started off as a farmhouse with farm buildings, to which were accumulatively added cottages that were used for industrial purpose.
18	Medieval Cross Slab Grave Cover	SE 17920 25840	8068		Low	A single medieval cross slab grave cover was found in the White Chapel. The grave cover consists of a rectangular slab of coarse brown sandstone. The cross has expanded arms and a central disk carved in relief within a sunk circle. The incised cross shaft has a short cross bar just below the head, rising from a stepped base. This slab probably dates to the 12th century.
19	Small Maltings	SE 18440 25640	6212		Low	Two-storey malthouse with malkiln at north end. Malthouse has been converted to other industrial uses, and many internal fixtures/fittings have been stripped out, although floors remain intact. Malkiln survived intact until May 1995, when fittings stripped out. Salvage recording made of kiln furniture.

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
20	Whitcliffe Mount School, Turnsteads Avenue, Cleckheaton	SE 18071 25585	7755		Low	<p>Secondary and technical school, 1909-10, by William Henry Thorp of Leeds. Constructed of coursed sandstone 'bricks' with ashlar dressings including plinth, slate roof, tall chimneystacks.</p> <p>Features a 2-storey principal range with single-storey rear ranges. The building has a double courtyard plan formed by a principal range fronting onto West End with single-storey wings projecting to the rear at each end. Projecting from the centre rear is a 1960s double-height library that replaced the school's original hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1963. A further range lying parallel to the principal range encloses the courtyards (originally separate boys' and girls' playgrounds) at the rear. Later extensions are attached to the south-west end of the building and the north-west corner.</p>
21	Roman Coins, Heaton Fields	SE 17940 25550	1835		Low	<p>Several Roman coins including issues of Septimius Severus (A.D. 193-211) and Pertinax (A.D. 193) (found as hoard? HMW, 1988); also building foundations of an unspecified nature. Found prior to 1712 on high ground called Stunsteads in Heaton Fields. Number 1 field of Heaton Fields (enclosed in 1795) was called Townsteads or Tunsteads and was identified with Stunstead by Richmond (1925). This area is now covered by the playing fields of Whitcliffe Mount School; no further finds were made when these were levelled in 1947.</p> <p>Grid ref. centred on playing fields.</p> <p>Present location of finds unknown. Close to possible line of Roman Road 712 (PRNs 3543, 3518, 3519.) Leland also mentions a hoard of several hundred coins of AD 218- 268, found at Hedleshaw in Burstall, but the find spot cannot be located.</p>
22	Roman Road 712	SE 17460 25330	3543		Low	<p>Possible line of Roman Road 712 from SE 1745 2530 to SE 1775 2563. Partially coincident with a footpath.</p> <p>A photograph of the footpath taken in July 2001 shows the possible aggar of road.</p>
23	Moor Bottom Tannery (demolished)	SE 17800 25050	6002		Low	<p>Moor Bottom Tannery</p> <p>Assessment in 2006 indicates that the tannery site has now been built over by modern housing on the east side of Sycamore Drive.</p>



*Listed buildings*

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
1	The Old Vicarage	SE 17865 26969		1313687	Medium	Large detached house. Early-mid C. 19. Grade II
2	1-4 Cow Close Lane	SE 16028 26790		1133198	Medium	Probably a farmhouse of C. 17 origin but altered to tenements. Grade II
3	Barn adjacent to The Old Vicarage, Springfield Terrace	SE 16684 26040		1313303	Medium	Detached barn. Late C. 18 or early C. 19. Grade II
4	414 and 414A Whitechapel Road	SE 16806 26037		1300029	Medium	Barn, now two houses. Late C. 15 or early C. 16, altered in C. 18 and converted in 1989. Grade II
5	406, 408 and Barn Cottage, Whitechapel Road	SE 16821 26045		1313304	Medium	Row of three dwellings and converted barn. No. 406 dated 1631. Barn cottage dated 1638. Nos. 406 and 408 were probably formerly one dwelling. Grade II
6	Whitechapel Church	SE 17926 25850		1184647	Medium	Anglican church of 1821, resorted in 1887-8 by W.H. Howorth of Cleckheaton with further work in the 1930s and 2004-7. Grade II
7	Cleckheaton Library	SE 18433 25560		1268151	Medium	Public library. 1929-30, extended in 1973. Designed by J.G. Castle. Donated by Sir John and Lady Mowat. Opened on the 14th November 1930. Grade II
8	Chapel at Cleckheaton Cemetery	SE 18479 25500		1135413	Medium	Cemetery chapel in classical style. Dated 1853. Grade II

No	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
9	Oldfield Nock	SE 16867 25169		1184589	Medium	House. Presumably built in 1739 by Robert Crosland II, a cardmaker and prominent quaker. C. 19 additions. Grade II
10	Church of St Luke	SE 17946 25146		1134608	Medium	Gothic revival church. 1887. Grade II
11	Wellands Farm	SE 17785 25097		1184449	Medium	Farmhouse. Late C. 18 or early C. 19. Grade II

## **6 Impact Assessment**

### **Recorded heritage assets**

#### *Direct impacts*

The proposed development site will have no direct impact on any of the heritage assets identified as part of this desk-based assessment.

#### *Impact on setting*

A total of eleven Listed Buildings lie within the study area. The proposed development is unlikely to impact on the settings or the views to and from the heritage assets to the south and east of the proposed development site because of the M62. The remaining buildings are unlikely to be impacted upon due to intervening structures and the slope of the hill the site is situated on.

### **Potential sub-surface remains**

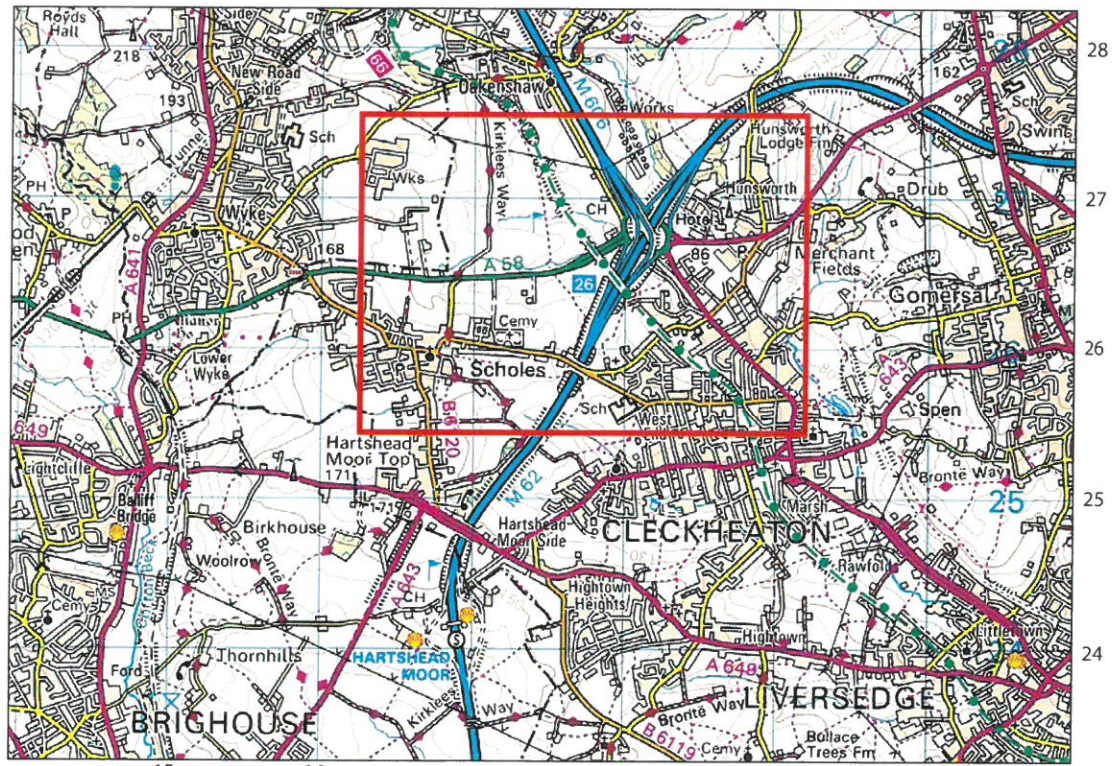
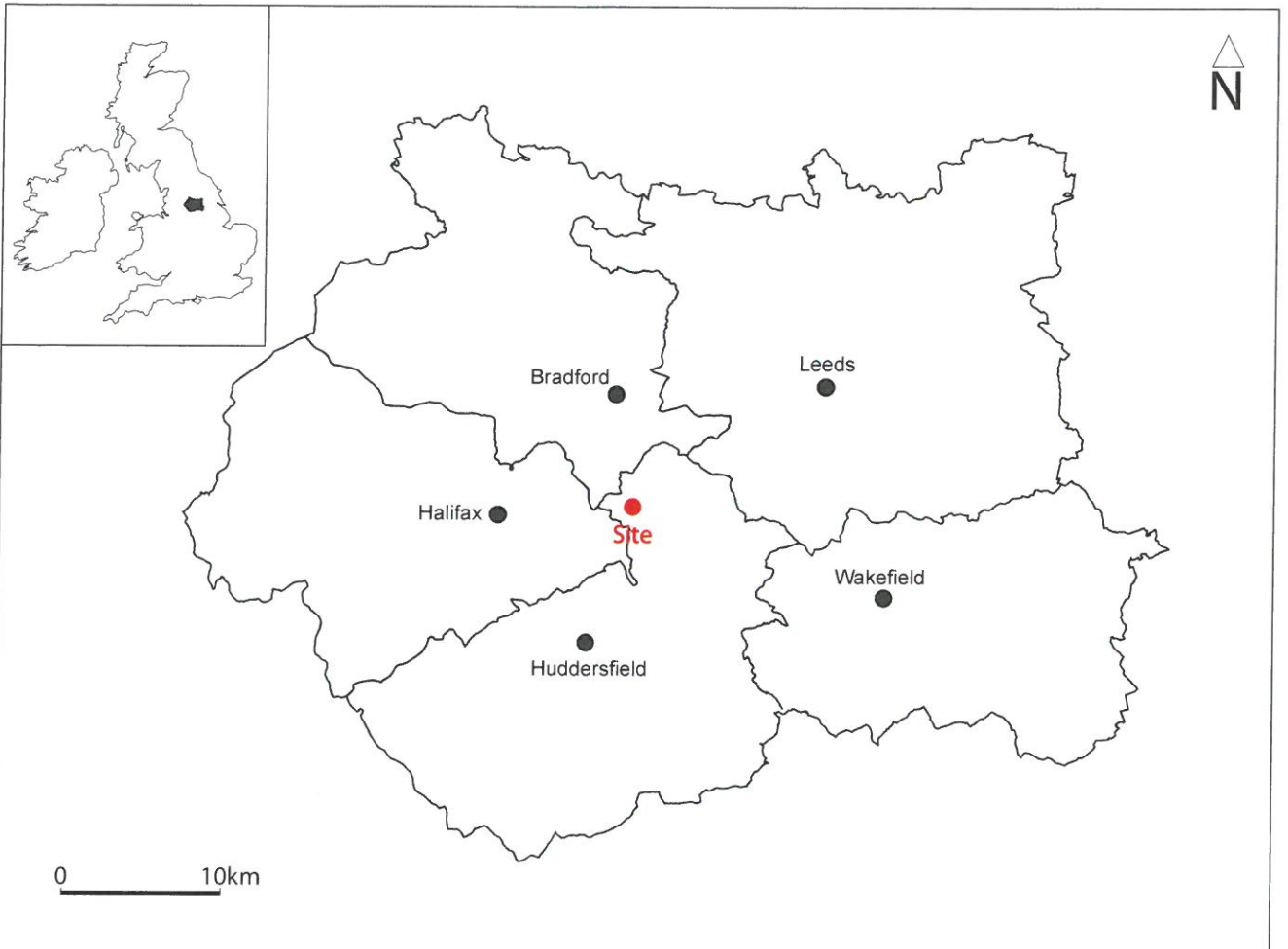
There have been no archaeological investigations in the study area and as such it is difficult to determine the potential for sub-surface remains to survive within the proposed development site. Given the agricultural focus of this area from the medieval period onwards, it is possible that the proposed development site may contain some evidence of this work, such as ridge and furrow and night soiling.

## **7 Conclusion**

The proposed development site occupies land that was used for agricultural purposes and remains undeveloped to the present day. This lack of development might facilitate the survival of earlier (e.g. prehistoric or Roman) activity, but no known archaeological sites lie within the proposed development site. There is limited evidence of Roman occupation to the east of the proposed development site which could extend further west.

The archaeological desk-based assessment has established that there is low potential for archaeological remains within the proposed development site based on the known medieval and post-medieval heritage assets of the wider study area, but in the absence of any known archaeological interventions, evidence for earlier activity cannot be excluded.

To further assess the potential for buried heritage assets, a geophysical survey of the arable fields within the proposed development site is recommended.




 Inset see Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Site location

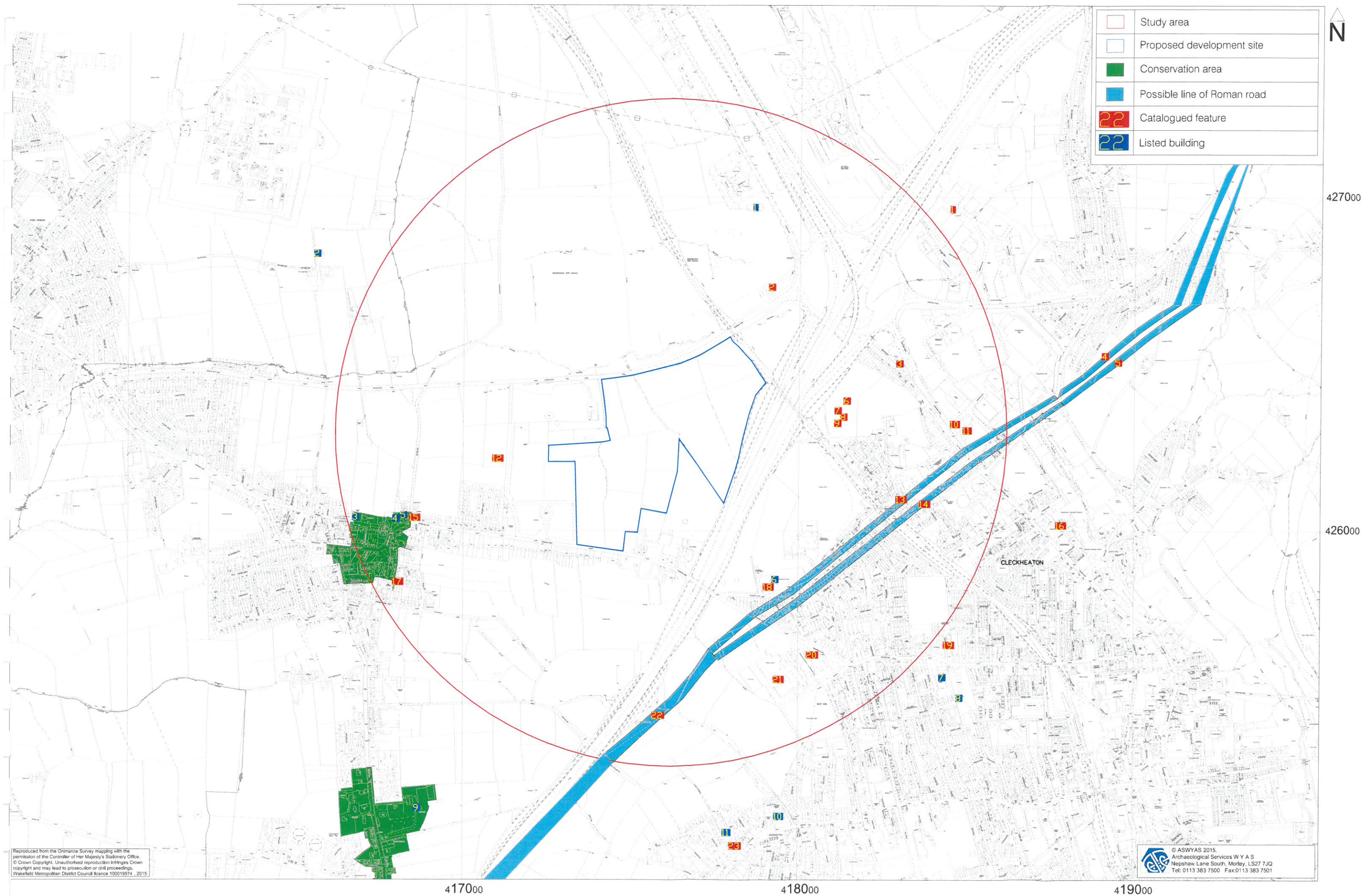
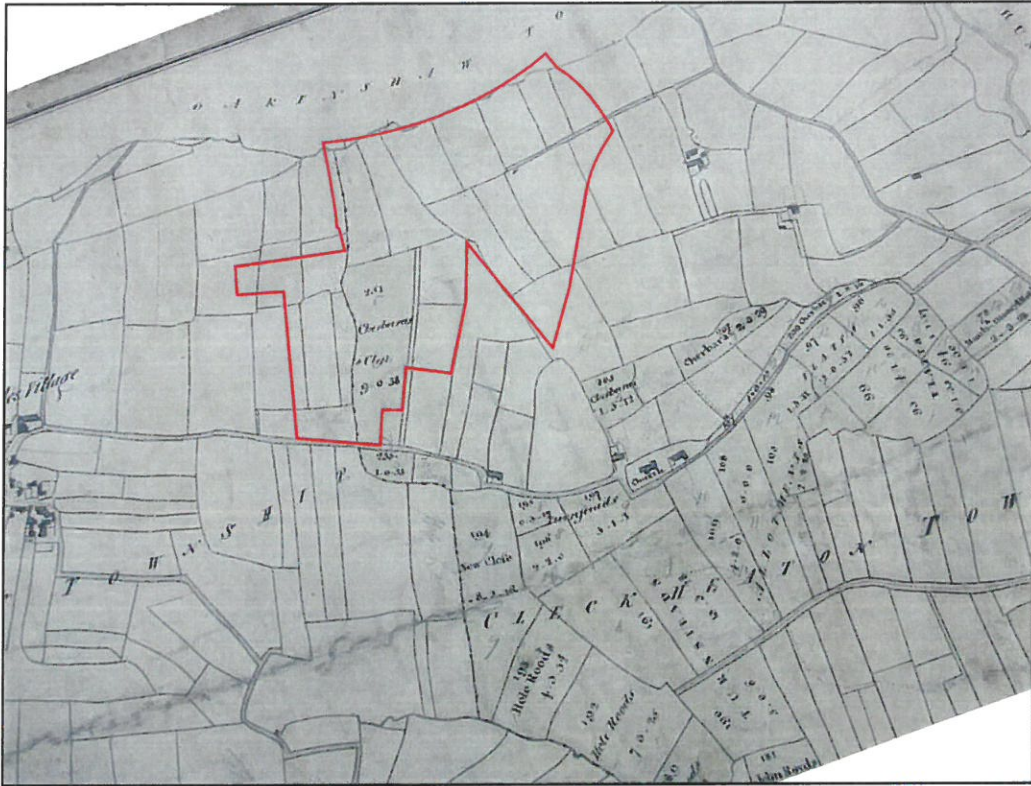


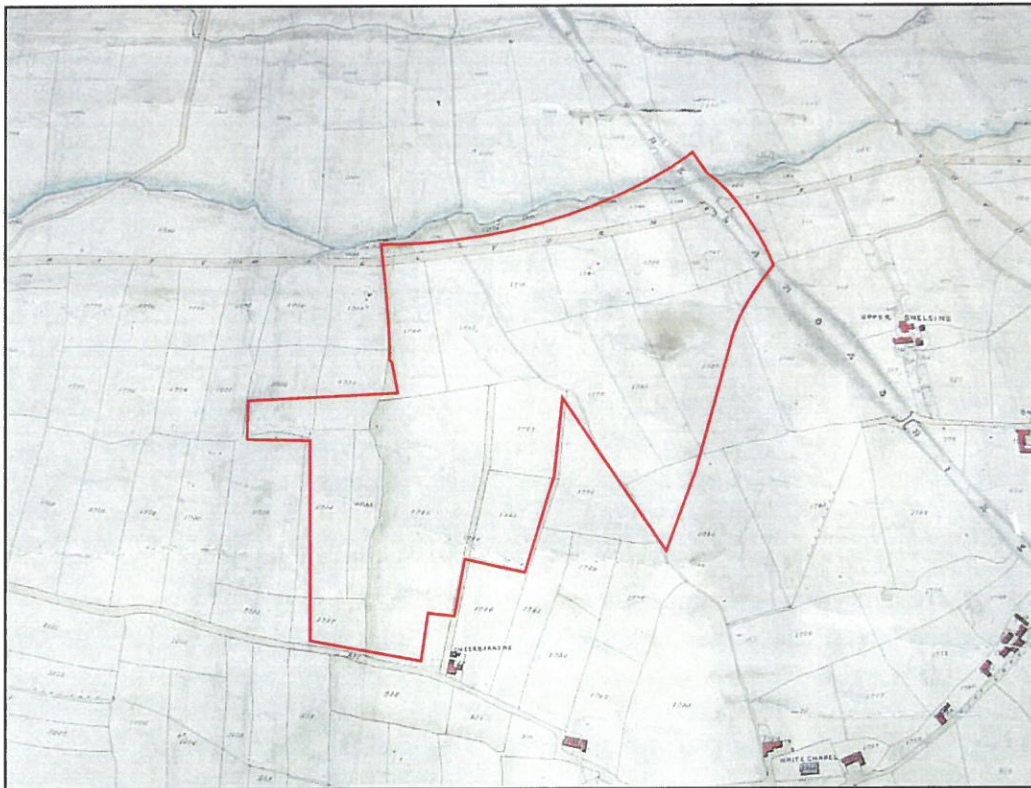
Fig. 2. Plan of the proposed development site showing the extent of the study area and catalogued features (1:10000 @ A3)

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*Fig. 3. Extract from the township map of 1802 showing the proposed development site (not to scale)*



*Fig. 4. Extract from the township map of 1853, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)*

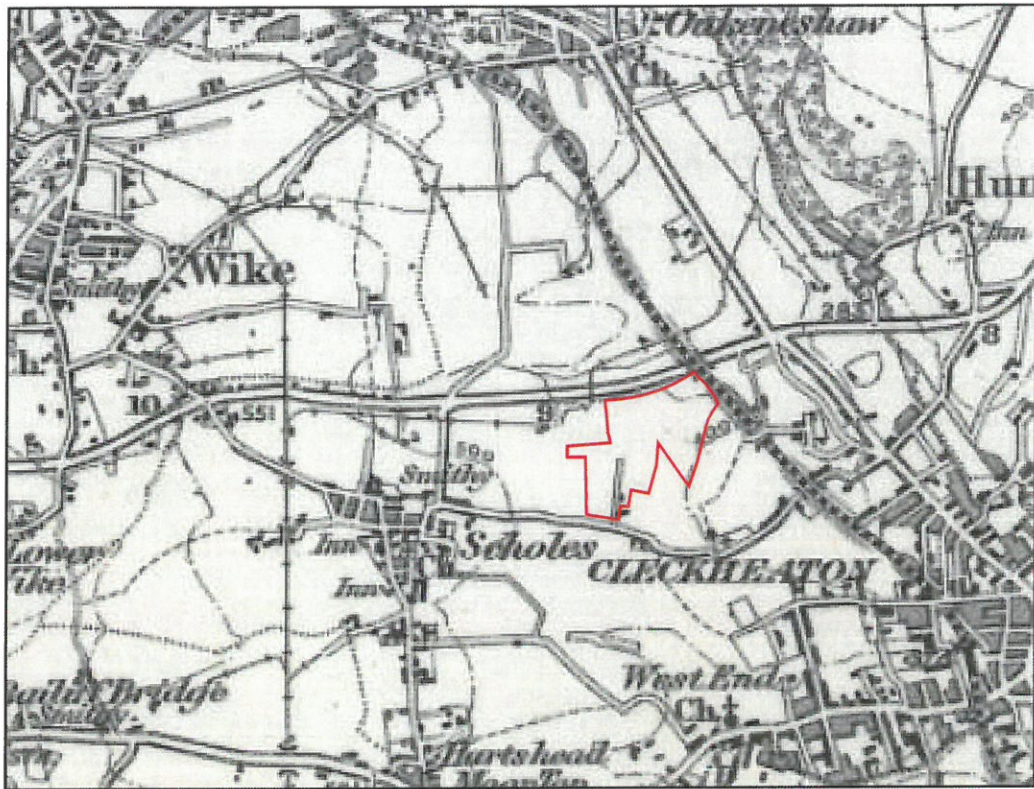


Fig. 5. Extract from the 6 inch OS survey of 1896, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

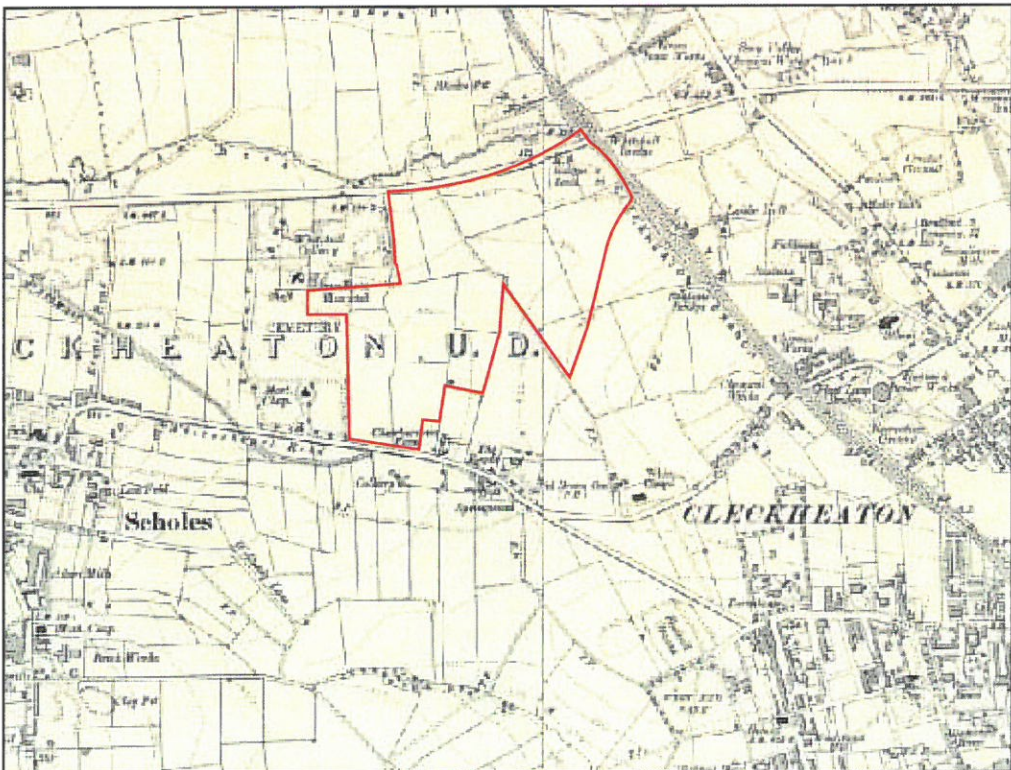


Fig. 6. Extract from the 6 inch OS map of 1908, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

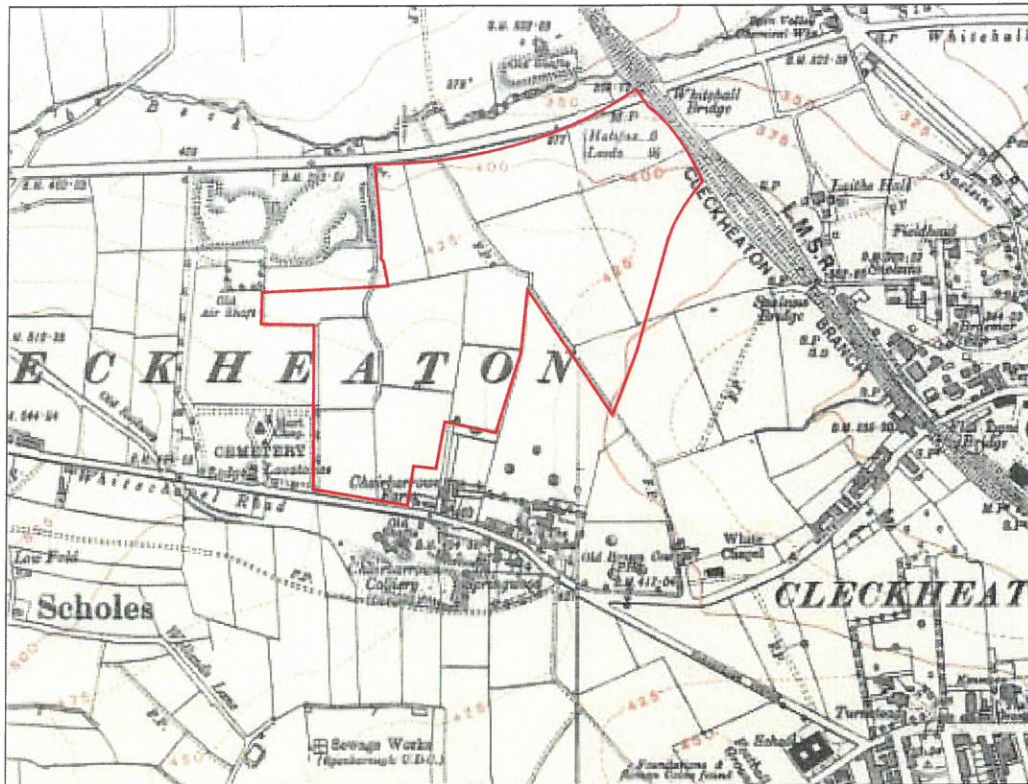


Fig. 7. Extract from the 6 inch OS survey of 1931, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

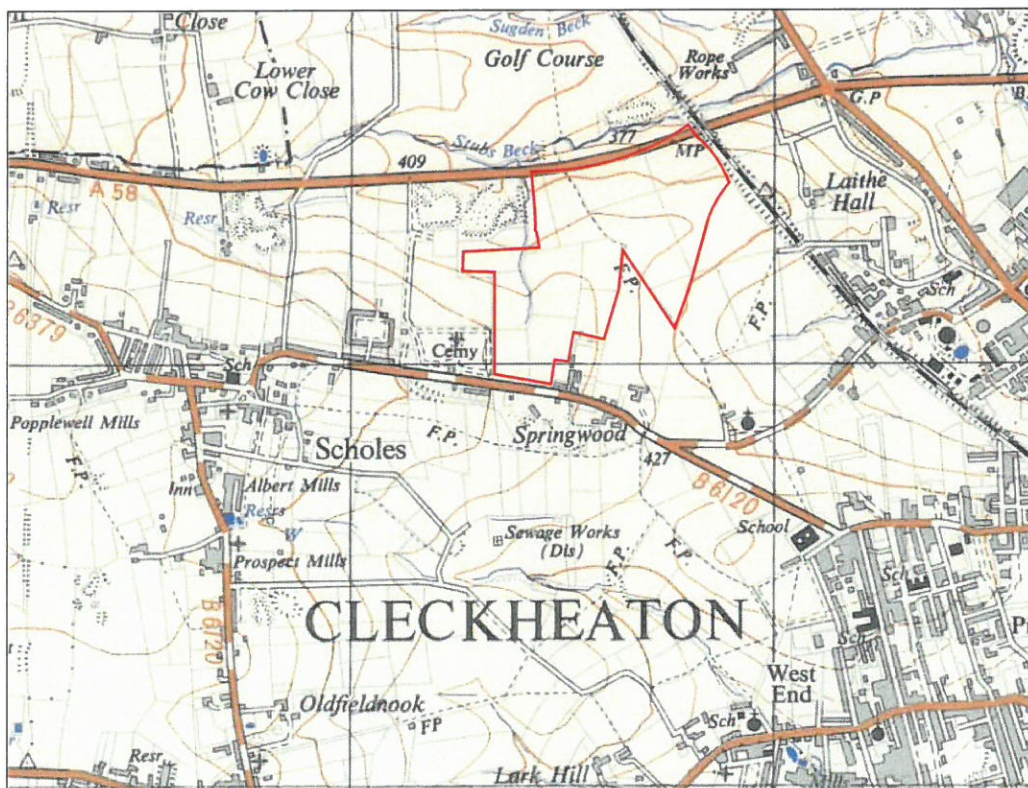


Fig. 8. Extract from the 6 inch OS survey of 1955, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)





*Plate 1. View of south-east corner of site, looking north*



*Plate 2. View of east of site, looking east*



*Plate 3. View of north-west of site, looking west*



*Plate 4. View of north-east of site, looking east*



*Plate 5. View of west of site, looking west*



*Plate 6. View of centre of site, looking west*

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