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**M62 (EAST) / M606 LINK ROADS**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT  
(ARCHAEOLOGY)**

**DECEMBER 1993**

**FOR**

**THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT  
YHCPD  
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**M62 (EAST) / M606 LINK ROADS**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT  
(ARCHAEOLOGY)**

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**APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: Catalogue of known archaeological sites

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 1993 Anthony Walker and Partners were instructed by Wallace Evans Limited to prepare an Archaeological Report for the study area associated with the proposals of the impact the proposed M62 (east)/M606 link roads, near Cleckheaton in West Yorkshire.
- 1.2 The study area was defined as an area of approximately 3.8 square kilometres, located between Cleckheaton and Oakenshaw (see figure 3).
- 1.3 This document has been prepared as the archaeological component of a Stage 2 report on the Cultural Heritage in accordance with guidelines described in the Department of Transport Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 "Environmental Assessment", which was published in 1993.
- 1.4 This report, which includes the collation of all published sources of information dealing with the archaeological heritage of the study area, identified a total of 37 sites of recorded archaeological interest. The locations of these sites are depicted on figure 3.

## **2 INFORMATION SOURCES**

- 2.1 In line with standard archaeological practice, the following sources of information were examined as part of the desk-top survey.

### **County and National Archaeological Databases**

- 2.2 The County Sites and Monuments Record (WYSMR), which is held by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in Wakefield, was consulted. Details collated from this source forms the basis of the catalogue of known archaeological sites which appears as Appendix 1.

### **Information on the Built Heritage**

- 2.3 The various Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, held by the relevant Local Authorities, were consulted. The relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2.

### **Records of Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 2.4 The initial reference for this report was the 1981 publication "West Yorkshire: an Archaeological Survey to AD 1500", produced by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service. This is, in effect, a synthesis of the archaeological resource of the county. No detailed systematic field survey, apart from routine data collection for the WYSMR, has been undertaken within or adjacent to the study area.

### **Printed and Manuscript Maps**

- 2.5 The West Yorkshire Archive Service (Leeds and Wakefield branches) and Leeds Central Library (Local History) were consulted for printed and manuscript maps of the study area. Various editions of the relevant Ordnance Survey maps, at both 6" and 25" scales, were examined, as were any other appropriate maps and documents. The information gathered from these sources is discussed below and the relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2.

### **Published and Unpublished Documentary Sources**

- 2.6 A number of published and unpublished documentary sources in both national and local collections were consulted for background information and specific data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the study area; these are detailed in the bibliography and Appendix 2.

### **Place and Field Name Evidence**

- 2.7 A number of published and documentary sources were consulted for data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the study area, including place and field name evidence; these are detailed in the bibliography.

### **Aerial Photographic Evidence**

- 2.8 Aerial photographic surveys undertaken in 1991 and 1993, in connection with the proposed development, were consulted. The WYSMR was also consulted for any relevant aerial photographs.
- 2.9 Data collected from these sources is discussed below while a complete list of aerial photographs consulted and which contained relevant information appears in Appendix 2.

### **Geological and Soil Surveys**

- 2.10 The relevant geological and soil survey data was examined to obtain background and specific information for the study area; this is discussed in section 4.

### **Preliminary Walkover Survey**

- 2.11 As part of the Stage 2 data gathering exercise, a preliminary walkover survey is usually carried out to determine current land use, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites and listed buildings, to identify any concentrations of material which might serve as an indication to sub-surface archaeological features, and to assess the significance of potential impact. Within the study area each identified site which was likely to be affected by the proposals was visited. The information resulting from this work is included in section 4 and Appendix 1.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY AREA**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 In order to place the archaeology of the study area into context, it is necessary to consider the wider archaeological background of the region and so reference may be made to sites and monuments lying outside the study area. This information has been compiled from a variety of sources which are listed in the bibliography.

#### **3.2 The Nature of the Evidence**

3.2.1 Evidence for the archaeological heritage is available from a variety of sources, including upstanding monuments and buried deposits, records of excavated sites and chance finds of artefacts, historic maps and antiquarian documentation, and place names.

3.2.2 In the eastern parts of West Yorkshire, a great deal of archaeological evidence has emerged through the identification and recording of cropmarks seen on aerial photographs. Cropmarks are caused by differential crop growth over buried archaeological features, and while they are likely to indicate an archaeological site, it should be noted that their formation is affected by many extraneous factors, including land use, drainage, geology and climatic conditions. The occurrence of cropmarks cannot, therefore, be taken as a true distribution of archaeological sites and monuments and in many parts of the county, including the study area, these types of sites are generally absent from the archaeological record.

#### **3.3 The Prehistoric Period (10,000 BC - 71 AD)**

3.3.1 The earliest occupation of Britain occurred during the Palaeolithic period (up to approximately 8,500 BC). Any evidence for a possible human presence in the north of England in the early and middle Palaeolithic periods has been destroyed by subsequent glaciations, but late Palaeolithic artefacts have been found in several upland areas in West Yorkshire while an open-air occupation site has been identified in the valley of the River Washburn, near Otley.

3.3.2 Climatic improvements during the following Mesolithic period (approximately 8,500 BC to 3,500 BC) permitted more extensive colonisation of the north. The increase in the human population occurred mainly after 6500 BC, when continuing climatic improvements and the spread of mixed forest dominated by hazel had established a more productive environment. Scatters of flint artefacts produced by Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities are widespread in the Pennine areas of West Yorkshire, but scientifically excavated occupation sites are very rare. The study area lies outside the main distributions of Mesolithic material,

although some artefacts of this date have been found to the north, near Bierley.

- 3.3.3 The first farmers reached Britain from northern Europe in the Neolithic period (approximately 3,500 BC to 2,000 BC). The rapid spread of agricultural and pastoral subsistence practices throughout Britain can be seen from the distribution of the characteristic Neolithic range of artefacts, with some of the earliest known sites being located in the north and west. At this time, the landscape was still dominated by forest, with settlement, cultivation and grazing taking place in small temporary clearings.
- 3.3.4 The construction of numerous ritual and funerary monuments during the Neolithic period indicates that an organised society existed, run on a communal basis. In West Yorkshire, Neolithic sites are rare; most of the evidence for the distribution of settlement comes from the recovery of distinctive artefacts, although some occupation sites with structural remains have been identified. The main known concentrations of Neolithic activity are in mid-Wharfedale and Airedale, and in the Pennine areas in the south-west of the county, where Neolithic material is often found on sites that were also in use during the earlier Mesolithic period. The large numbers of stone axes, such as those found in Wyke and east of Birkenshaw (to the west and east of the study area respectively), indicate that extensive forest clearance was taking place, both for settlements and their associated arable and pastoral systems. The distribution of axes suggests that most of the settlements are to be found on valley slopes between the 150m and 300m contours; the majority of the study area lies below 150m.
- 3.3.5 The period of transition from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age (approximately 2,000 BC to 700 BC) was characterised by an increase in social differentiation, with the apparent emergence of a warrior elite. Large ritual monuments were still constructed, although new types such as stone circles and henges now dominated. The communal funerary monuments of the Neolithic period were replaced by single grave burials, with individual burials exhibiting a wide variation in the quantity and wealth of grave goods and in the elaboration of the burial itself. The most characteristic type of burial was the single inhumation or cremation which was often covered by a circular earthen mound or round barrow. Although Bronze Age ritual sites, burials and artefacts are fairly widely distributed in West Yorkshire, settlement sites are very rare.
- 3.3.6 Buildings of the terminal Neolithic and Bronze Age periods were mostly circular in plan, in contrast to the earlier rectilinear structures, and probably occurred in unenclosed groups of varying form. Settlement probably continued to be located in much the same areas as before, with a substantial extension onto higher

ground. Some upland areas, such as Rombald's Moor near Ilkley, contain extensive relict Bronze Age landscapes, exhibiting every category of site except settlements. No Bronze Age material has been found close to the study area, although there is some evidence for the occupation of the Aire and Calder valleys throughout most of the period.

3.3.7 A climatic deterioration from around 1000 BC meant that agricultural regimes in many upland areas became unsustainable while on lower ground they became less productive. In consequence, the late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age periods (approximately 700 BC to AD 71) were characterised by a substantial reduction in population and increased competition for territory. Many late Bronze Age and early Iron Age settlements were defended by palisades, which tended to be replaced by ditches and/or ramparts in the early to mid Iron Age.

3.3.8 The Iron Age population lived mostly in small enclosed farmsteads, containing a group of round huts, surrounded by a landscape of small fields and trackways. In lowland areas, enclosures and boundaries were marked by ditches while in upland areas stone banks were used. In West Yorkshire, there are very few of the characteristic large fortified hillforts; the majority of the known Iron Age sites occur as cropmark enclosures and field systems in the east of the county. Evidence from the western half of the county is more sparse, but enclosures and field systems have been identified in some Millstone Grit areas such as Rombald's Moor. The discovery of a beehive quern of Iron Age date to the north of Oakenshaw indicates that the processing of grain was taking place in the vicinity of the study area and, although this suggests the presence of a settlement, to date no specific sites are known. A group of lynchets (earthworks formed by soil movement in ploughed fields on sloping ground) near East Bierley could, however, represent Iron Age fields.

### 3.4 The Romano-British Period (AD 71 - approximately AD 450)

3.4.1 At the end of the Iron Age, West Yorkshire was part of the territory of the Brigantes (meaning "upland people"), a large tribal confederation which occupied most of the north of England. By the mid 1st century AD, Brigantia had become a client state of Rome, allied to the Romans who had occupied the south-east of England in AD 43. After a series of revolts in the 60s, Brigantia was progressively annexed from AD 71 onwards. The Brigantes subsequently became a *civitas*, or municipality, of Roman Britain with its capital at Aldborough (*Isurium*).

3.4.2 The Roman occupiers created a military infrastructure of roads and forts to control their conquered territory. Towns were founded at strategic locations, and other small towns and civil settlements

grew up around the Roman military sites. There was, however, relatively little change in the nature of agriculture and rural settlement, which largely continued on its previous Iron Age form. The occupation did coincide, however, with a warmer and drier climatic cycle, which may have enabled more extensive settlement in the upland, western parts of West Yorkshire.

- 3.4.3 Cleckheaton, on the southern edge of the study area, lies on a major Roman road which linked Tadcaster to Manchester, although its exact line is unknown. Roman material, including coins of the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries, was found in Cleckheaton in the early 18th century but excavations on the supposed site of a Roman fort at Snelsins in the 1920's and 1964, unearthed no Roman finds or structures. Roman industrial activity in West Yorkshire is likely to have included iron mining and smelting, and the find of a group of 4th century coins under a heap of cinders in North Bierley suggests that this could have occurred close to the study area, although the cinders could have been of any date, despite their association with the coins.

### 3.5 The Anglo-Saxon Period (approximately AD 450 - AD 1066)

- 3.5.1 At the time of the Roman withdrawal in the early 5th century, the southern and eastern coasts of Britain were already being settled by invaders from northern Germany, primarily Angles and Saxons. In the remainder of Roman Britain, a number of small British (ie. Celtic) "successor states" gradually formed during the early Anglo-Saxon period. Unfortunately, archaeological evidence for this British period is extremely rare; most of our knowledge comes from literary sources and place-name evidence. The impression given by the limited documentary evidence is that this was a period of flux, with dynasties enjoying short-lived successes and kingdoms subject to frequent boundary changes, ruled by kings and a small aristocracy locked into a competitive cycle of raiding and defence.
- 3.5.2 West Yorkshire lay within the British kingdom of Elmet, which was finally annexed by the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria in AD 617. It was incorporated into Northumbria as a complete administrative unit and Anglian colonisation may have been controlled and limited. Towards the end of the Anglo-Saxon period, Northumbria was subject to a further wave of raids and colonisation from Denmark, culminating in 867 in its replacement by the Viking kingdom of York.
- 3.5.3 The pattern of place-name elements occurring in West Yorkshire provides a clue to the distribution of settlement and the identity of the resident population between the 4th and 9th centuries. Although no documentary sources survive for tracing the extent of the Anglian occupation, the extent of their occupation can be seen through suffixes such as *-ham* (meaning a village, homestead or

manor), *-ton* (farmstead) and *-wic* (a village or dairy farm) being characteristic. Scandinavian occupation can often be seen from place name elements such as *-by* (meaning a farmstead), *-thwaite* (a clearing), *-saeter* and *-booth* (a settlement on a summer pasture), many being prefixed with personnel names. Elements relating to the local topography also figure prominently, for example *beck* (stream), *dale* (valley), *fell* (hill or mountain) and *gill* (ravine).

3.5.4 There are various hints of the existence of a settled population in and around the study area during the Anglo-Saxon period. Cleckheaton, stemming from *Hetun* meaning "high farmstead", and North Bierley, stemming from *Birel* meaning "small dwelling", both have names derived from Old English, as does Hunsworth which comes from *Hundeswrth* meaning "Hund's enclosure". However, the evidence suggests that West Yorkshire was peripheral to the main areas of later Scandinavian settlement. Two of the pre-1066 landowners recorded in the Domesday Book had Scandinavian names (*Rafnketill* and *Steinulfr*), but this need not have any significance for the ethnic origin of the population.

3.5.5 By the end of the Anglo-Saxon period, the area, in common with many other regions, was well-settled. The complex pattern of manors, *vills* and parishes that characterise the medieval period was already in existence, held either as extensive ancient lordships or as newer smaller holdings. Communities were engaged in a similar pattern of land-use to that which had been present in the Roman period. Mixed farming was practised in all areas, with most cereal cultivation taking place on the lowlands and only limited and periodic cultivation on higher ground. The 1086 Domesday Book records the possibility of arable agriculture in Cleckheaton and North Bierley, and the presence of woodland pasture in North Bierley.

### **3.6 The Medieval Period (AD 1066 - 1540)**

3.6.1 By the time of the Norman conquest, the ancient kingdom of Northumbria had been absorbed into England for over a century. The Anglo-Scandinavian dominated southern half of Northumbria, which became Yorkshire, had already developed a clearly separate identity from the northern half, whose rulers were Anglo-Saxon in origin and which developed into the counties of Durham and Northumberland. The Anglo-Scandinavian aristocracy of Yorkshire frequently turned against the Anglo-Saxon kings or the earls appointed by them and had provided support for several Scandinavian invasions.

3.6.2 After rebellions in 1068 and 1069, William I realised that the area could act as a base for future uprisings, and forestalled these by embarking on his infamous "harrying of the north". The object of this campaign was to cause such devastation that the north would

be incapable of mounting any further opposition to Norman rule. The effects of this campaign were long-lasting. The 1086 Domesday survey records that some 45% of the *vills* or manors of Yorkshire were "waste" with the western parts of the county particularly badly affected. There is, however, some debate as to whether the term actually refers to land being laid waste by William or by natural factors such as soil exhaustion or harvest failure.

- 3.6.3 By the end of the 11th century, a basic hierarchy of administrative subdivisions was in place in Yorkshire which lasted, with modifications, until the establishment of the modern civil parish system in the 19th century. The county was divided into three Ridings, stemming from the Old Norse *thrithing* meaning "a third part". The West Riding was divided into ten wapentakes, each containing a number of parishes and townships. The former was primarily an ecclesiastical unit, while the township was an ill-defined term denoting a unit of civil administration, usually corresponding to a manor or *vill*. The study area lay in Morley wapentake, and included parts of Cleckheaton, Hunsworth and North Bierley townships. The latter lay in the parish of Bradford and the other two in Birstall. Some townships were further subdivided into hamlets; Cleckheaton contained the hamlets of Cleckheaton, Oakenshaw and Scholes, each of which was a separate village and, in the late medieval period, a separate manor. In 1086 Hunsworth may have been a hamlet of North Bierley but it was later separated, and in the middle ages included the hamlet of East Bierley.
- 3.6.4 The basis of medieval society, politics and the economy was land ownership. This operated through a complex pattern of feudal obligations in which regional and local lords were given land by their superiors in return for military dues, rents or other services. These lands were in turn given or let to smaller landowners and tenants, with the peasantry forming the lowest level of society. A full tenurial history is beyond the scope of this study, but an outline can be given.
- 3.6.5 The whole of the study area formed part of the estates granted to Ilbert de Laci (or Lacy) sometime between 1066 and 1086, and lay in his barony known as the Honour of Pontefract. The dominant landlords in the 12th and 13th centuries were the descendants of Eudo de Longvillers I, who held Cleckheaton from Henry de Lacy in 1166. Around 1300, the de Longvillers' holding passed by marriage to the Neville family, who then held it for over a century. In the early 15th century, Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Exeter, married a Neville heiress, and so acquired the manors of Cleckheaton, Oakenshaw and Scholes, amongst others, which he leased to three local landowners. After a complicated series of transactions, the three manors came to be owned by Robert Harrington and his associates by 1433, and by Richard Popeley by 1435. Other feudal

landlords in the township included the Swillington family in the 14th and 15th centuries and the Thornhill, Carlton and Mirfield families in the 14th century.

- 3.6.6 The manor of Hunsworth probably formed part of North Bierley in the early middle ages. It was held from the Lacys by the Tong family from the 12th until the early 15th century and in 1473 it was held by the countess of Shrewsbury. Hunsworth became part of an undertenancy in 1195, when Richard de Tong granted three manors to John, son of Asulfr, and his son, Richard de Thornhill, whose family held it until the early 15th century. It then passed to the Saviles who still held it in 1558.
- 3.6.7 North Bierley was probably held by the Stapleton family from the Lacys in the 12th and 13th centuries. In 1284-85 it passed to the Scargills, who still held it in 1499. The Swillingtons also held land in North Bierley in the 13th and 14th centuries, as did the Nevilles in the 14th and 15th centuries, possibly as an inheritance from Eudo de Longvillers I.
- 3.6.8 Medieval villages and hamlets in lowland areas were usually surrounded by a number of large open fields together with associated meadows, woods and pastures. These were all farmed on a communal basis by the village with individual landholdings taking the form of long, narrow strips distributed throughout the common fields, together with grazing and other rights over the pastures, meadows and woods.
- 3.6.9 Evidence of the medieval landscape can be seen in and around the study area. The early origins of many of the villages have already been noted and most appear in the documentary record from the 11th century onwards. Many of the 18th and 19th century mills are likely to have their origins in this period, for example, Oakenshaw mill.
- 3.6.10 Traces of the former open fields that surrounded the medieval villages can also be seen. The earthworks of ridge and furrow, which are characteristic of medieval and post-medieval arable cultivation, survive in places throughout the region with much larger areas visible on those aerial photographs which predate recent agricultural activity. In some cases, the early Ordnance Survey maps show patterns of field boundaries which fossilise the curving medieval strips into which the open fields were originally divided. Some of the roads and tracks respect these alignments and so are likely to be of a similar age.

### **3.7 The Post-Medieval Period (AD 1540 onwards)**

- 3.7.1 The post-medieval period is characterised by changes in social structure and the increasing sophistication and diversification of the

economy. In rural areas, these changes led to the rapid erosion of the feudal landholding system and the communal nature of agricultural operations. Many landowners began to consolidate and enclose their holdings, taking them out of the communal system to form individual privately-owned and operated farmsteads. This process continued on a piecemeal basis until the 1770s, when the enthusiasm for agricultural improvement led to a wave of enclosures on a parish or township basis, authorised by acts of Parliament. High grain prices in the early 19th century led to further enclosure, this time mainly of the more marginal land which was being brought into cultivation for the first time. By the mid 19th century, most land in England, other than rough grazing land, had been enclosed.

- 3.7.2 The mid-late 18th century also saw the beginning of the industrial revolution. The early industrial developments were dominated by the manufacture of cloth which relied on water as a power supply. As a result, many water-powered textile mills were scattered throughout the countryside, usually in relatively hilly areas. Following the widespread application of steam power in the early 19th century, and particularly after the rise of the railways, there was an expansion of heavy industry. This led to an increased demand for coal and iron and West Yorkshire, with its abundance of water power and coal and iron ore deposits, was ideally placed. This resulted in a huge expansion of the industrial towns of the region in the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 3.7.3 Coal and iron mining were particularly important in and around the study area. Mining began in Oakenshaw in the early to mid 19th century, and expanded rapidly throughout the study area, with both coal and ironstone being mined in the same pits. The mines were all short-lived, however, and only one may still have been in operation by the early 20th century.

## **4 THE STUDY AREA**

### **4.1 Physical Characteristics**

- 4.1.1 The study area lies on the northern edge of the valley of the River Calder, in the industrial/mining belt of West Yorkshire, approximately 3.5km south-east of Bradford. It is bisected from north-west to south-east by the valley of the Hunsworth Beck; the ground rises steeply to the east of the beck, and less steeply to the west. Ground level varies from around 90m AOD on the northern fringe of Cleckheaton to 155m AOD in the north-eastern part of the study area. Figure 2 shows the topographic details of the study area.
- 4.1.2 The solid geology underlying the study area consists of strata of the middle and lower Coal Measures of the Carboniferous age. These principally comprise sandstone, siltstone, shale and mudstone with associated coal seams, seatracks and ironstone bands. Bedrock is overlain by a variable thickness of clay (up to 8m). Soils in the north-east of the study area are well-drained coarse loamy soils of the Rivington 1 association. To the south and west there are poorly-drained clayey and silty soils of the Dale association, and to the north-west poorly-drained loamy and clayey soils of the Brickfield 3 association.
- 4.1.3 The dominant land use of the study area is pasture, with significant areas of broadleaf woodland, a golf-course, derelict industrial land, and several substantial built-up or developed areas.

### **4.2 Preliminary Walkover Survey**

- 4.2.1 As part of the Stage 2 data gathering exercise, a preliminary walkover survey of the study area is usually carried out. This work enables the current land use to be determined, the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites to be noted, and any concentrations of finds or other material which might serve as an indication to sub-surface archaeological features to be identified, as well as assessing the significance of the sites and the potential impact of the proposals. Each identified site which was likely to be affected by the proposals, as well as the general study area itself, was visited. The information collected from these visits is included below.

### **4.3 The Archaeology of the Study Area**

- 4.3.1 The desk-top survey has identified 37 sites of archaeological, architectural and/or historical interest lying within the study area. Full details of each site are contained in Appendix 1 while their locations are shown on figure 3.

- 4.3.2 To date, no specific sites dating to the prehistoric period (approximately 10,000 BC - AD 71) have been recorded within the study area. However, finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts in the vicinity indicate that the general area was occupied in these periods, albeit at a low level, and so the potential for the discovery of some prehistoric sites and features within the study area cannot be discounted.
- 4.3.3 Roman coins were found in the 18th century near Snelsins Farm in the south-west of the study area although the exact find spot is unknown. The field to the north of Snelsins (site 29) was considered to be the site of *Cambodunum* Roman fort but excavations prior to 1922 and in 1964 found no evidence of Roman occupation. However, the presence of the Roman road along the southern edge of the study area must be considered and so there is the possibility that some Romano-British features are awaiting discovery in the study area.
- 4.3.4 There are no known sites dating to the Anglo-Saxon period within the study area, although local place-names all have Anglo-Saxon or Old Norse roots and Cleckheaton and North Bierley are known to have existed as small settlements or farmsteads in Anglo-Saxon times.
- 4.3.5 Evidence from the medieval and post-medieval periods is more widespread. All the villages and towns within and around the study area are known to have been present during the medieval period. The medieval cores of Oakenshaw (site 02) and Hunsworth (site 35), which are much smaller than their present extent, lie within the study area. At Hunsworth, the post-medieval expansion was much smaller and occurred much later than that of Oakenshaw or Cleckheaton; there is therefore a greater potential for the survival of medieval deposits in Hunsworth. A group of fields immediately to the south-west of Hunsworth was named as "Stoney Lands" in 1848 (site 36) and this may indicate the presence of buried remains, which could be of medieval or earlier date.
- 4.3.6 No medieval buildings survive above ground in any part of the study area although an 18th century memorial cross in Oakenshaw (site 03) stands on the site of a medieval predecessor. No other medieval settlements are known within the study area, although one or two of the farms could have earlier origins than are apparent from the available records.
- 4.3.7 Within the study area, most of the open fields were probably enclosed by the 18th century; the whole area was enclosed by the late 1840s. Most of the surviving field boundaries and tracks will date from the various periods of enclosure. A small area of ridge and furrow earthworks of probable medieval date surviving in a pasture field north of Hunsworth Lodge Farm (site 32) is likely to

represent remnants of the former open field system while the fieldname "Butts" (site 11) is generally thought to refer to irregular shaped pieces of land in the common fields.

- 4.3.8 The majority of the known sites of archaeological or historical interest in the study area relate to the post-medieval period. Cleckheaton and, to a lesser extent, Oakenshaw both expanded to several times their original medieval size during the 19th century although Hunsworth remained largely within its earlier limits until the 20th century. This expansion was mainly due to industrial development, which began with water-powered textile mills in the late 18th and 19th centuries and by the mid 19th century included both deep and opencast coal and iron mining.
- 4.3.9 Within the study area, the built heritage dates from the post-medieval period. In Hunsworth there are two Grade II listed buildings, the Savile Arms public house which was built in the early 18th century (site 34), and Westroyd farmhouse which is 17th century (site 33). In Oakenshaw, St Andrew's church (site 09), standing immediately next to the M606, is a gothic revival structure built in 1899 while an 18th century memorial cross (site 03) stands on the site of a medieval market cross, close to Number 13 Wyke Lane (site 06); both are Grade II listed buildings.
- 4.3.10 Some of the outlying farms were probably built at the same time as the open fields were enclosed. These include Snelsins (site 30) and the site of Laithe Hall (site 26) near Cleckheaton, since destroyed by the construction of the M62 motorway. North-west of Laithe Hall, the 1849 tithe map records a group of four fields with the name "Pinfold" or "Far Pinfold" (site 21), indicating the former presence of a pound for stray animals. Ridge and furrow earthworks of a post-medieval character survive in Cleckheaton golf course (site 18).
- 4.3.11 Evidence for the 18th and 19th century rural industrial activity can also be seen in the study area. Hunsworth mills (site 27) appear as a complex of eleven buildings described as "mills and other buildings; house, homestead yards and roads" on the 1848 tithe map. The various Ordnance Survey maps shows that the site was largely unchanged in 1854 although it was named as a woollen mill. By 1907 the works had been greatly extended, with one very large building covering most of the site, and had become a dyeing and finishing mill; the buildings were demolished between 1991 and 1993. The mill utilised the local water supply and the tithe map shows a weir on the Hunsworth Beck approximately 500m north-west of the mills, with a mill leat (site 15) running from the weir to a complex of reservoirs and ponds (site 16) adjacent to the mills. A field lying just to the south was named as "Tenter Field" in 1848, indicating that it was probably used to dry the cloth presumably made in the mill on wooden frames (site 28). While the 1848 tithe

map is the earliest record of Hunsworth mill identified by this study, it may well have been founded in the mid to late 18th century.

- 4.3.12 Oakenshaw mill (site 08), on the south side of the Hunsworth Beck east of Oakenshaw, is shown as a corn mill on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map. The 1849 tithe map is unfortunately damaged at this point but there are several surrounding features indicating that the mill was present. By the beginning of this century, the corn mill had been replaced by a textile mill called Oak Mill (site 07), located on the opposite side of the beck. An "old mill pond" is shown on a map of 1922 to the west of the mill site, fed by a leat from the beck. The mill site is now partly covered by Cliff Hollins Lane, which was re-aligned to its present route when the M606 motorway was constructed.
- 4.3.13 Mining became an important industry in the study area during the 1850s. No mines are shown on the tithe maps of 1848 and 1849, although two engine houses shown in Butts Field may relate to the early stages of a mining development (site 11). By 1854, this field contained three coal and ironstone mines and a sandstone quarry. Another group of mines clustered around Sykes Lane in Oakenshaw (site 10), one mine stood adjacent to Bradford Road (Bail Pit, site 12), and the Royal Colliery (site 04) stood to the south-west of the railway line. None of these mines are shown on the Ordnance Survey 25" maps of 1908 and 1922. A number of other, much larger, pits are shown further to the south and east (sites 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 31 and 37), some connected by a system of tramways and inclines (sites 13 and 23), although all but one of the mines are shown as disused. Little now remains of any of these industrial sites except a few abandoned spoil heaps.

#### **4.4 Initial Assessment of Value**

- 4.4.1 Using a combination of all the data sources, an initial assessment of the grade or importance of each site within the study area can be made. This assessment has been based on a combination of the criteria used by English Heritage in their Scheduled Ancient Monuments designations and in their Monuments Protection Programme, namely Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential, and the three grades of listing (I, II\* and II) used to determine the importance of buildings and other structures. At this stage, only a simple three tier grading system of High, Medium and Low Importance can be applied; sites which have been completely destroyed are afforded no grade. This information is incorporated in the catalogue of sites given as Appendix 1.
- 4.4.2 In terms of importance, the following grades of sites have been recorded in the study area:

### High

- 02 Medieval and post-medieval village of Oakenshaw
- 35 Medieval and post-medieval village of Hunsworth

### Medium

- 03 Memorial cross, Oakenshaw village
- 06 No 13 Wyke Lane, Oakenshaw
- 09 Church of St Andrew, Oakenshaw
- 30 Snelsins Farm, Cleckheaton
- 33 Westroyd Farm House, Hunsworth
- 34 Savile Arms Public House, Hunsworth
- 36 Possible buildings (field name), east of Hunsworth

### Low

- 01 Mining spoil heap, south-east of New Brighton
- 04 Royal Colliery (site of), east of Oakenshaw Lane
- 05 Mining spoil heap (site of), east of Oakenshaw Lane
- 06 Oak Mill (Site of), south of Lower Woodlands
- 10 Naylor Colliery and Sugden Pit (site of), west of Sykes Lane
- 11 Bridge Pit, Mill Pit etc (sites of), south of Cliff Hollins Lane
- 12 Bail Pit (site of), east of A638 Bradford Road
- 13 Tramway, south-east of Oakenshaw
- 14 Mining spoil heaps (sites of), west of the Hunsworth Beck
- 15 Mill leat and weir, east of the Hunsworth Beck
- 16 Mill ponds, north-east of the Hunsworth Mills
- 17 Coal mine and spoil heaps (sites of), west of the Hunsworth Beck
- 18 Ridge and furrow earthworks, Cleckheaton golf course
- 19 Mining spoil heap, north of the Sugden Beck
- 20 Coal mine and spoil heaps, north side of Stubbs Beck
- 21 Pinfold (field name), north-west of Cleckheaton
- 22 Hill pits and tramway (sites of), north-east of Hunsworth Lane
- 23 Tramway (site of), north of Hunsworth
- 24 Wood Pit (site of), north of Hunsworth Great Wood
- 27 Hunsworth mills (site of), Hunsworth
- 28 Tenter Field (field name), north of Cleckheaton football ground
- 29 Roman coins and excavation, north of Snelsins Farm
- 31 Valley Pit (site of), north of Hunsworth Lodge Farm
- 32 Ridge and furrow earthworks, north-west of Hunsworth Lodge Farm

### No Grade

- 08 Oakenshaw mill and mill pond (sites of), south of Hunsworth Beck
- 25 Taylor's Lift (engine house) and mining spoil heaps, near Hunsworth Beck

- 26 Laithe Hall and Farm (site of), Cleckheaton
- 37 Cleckheaton Colliery (site of), north of Whitehall Road

## 5 ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSALS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 For archaeological sites and monuments, the main impacts arising from road construction can be summarised as:

- possible disturbance and/or destruction of archaeological deposits from works associated with the proposals, whether from actual construction or works associated with secondary operations such as landscape works, balancing ponds, site compounds and borrow pits;
- increased visual intrusion;
- increases in noise, vibration and disturbance;
- severance from other linked features such as field systems, agricultural complexes and landscapes;
- changes in the original landscape;
- loss of amenity.

### 5.2 Summary of Proposals

5.2.1 The proposals would involve the provision of dedicated link roads between the M62 (westbound) and the M606 (northbound), and between the M606 (southbound) and the M62 (eastbound) (see figure 4). At present, traffic wishing to transfer from the M606 to the M62 (eastbound) and from the M62 (westbound) to the M606 has to negotiate the roundabout at the Chain Bar Interchange.

5.2.2 The proposed M606 (southbound) - M62 (eastbound) link road would diverge from a re-aligned M606 off-slip road west of the North Bierley Sewage Works, and take a left-hand curve, running on an embankment, to merge with a re-aligned M62 on-slip road to the south of Hanging Wood.

5.2.3 The proposed M62 (westbound) - M606 (northbound) link road would diverge from the M62 300m before the existing westbound off-slip road. The route would initially bear left through the edge of Hunsworth Great Wood, then curve right through Hunsworth Little Wood, 150m north of Hunsworth Mill (site 27). The route would pass underneath the M62 and its on-slip road to the north-east of the interchange, then under the M606, and run in a north-westerly direction to merge with the M606 north of North Bierley Hospital. The new M62 (northbound) off-slip road would diverge from the link road north of Hunsworth Hill, passing between the mill and the

M62. The re-aligned M606 on-slip road would leave the roundabout at its present position, curve to the left, then the right, and merge with the link road north of the hospital.

### 5.3 Impact Grading Systems

5.3.1 In order to help to assess the impact of the proposals on the identified archaeological sites, a simple three tier impact grading system has been devised, based on the scale of impact of the proposals, namely:

Major impact: Major disturbance to the archaeological site (more than 75% of the area of known archaeological deposits).

Significant impact: Significant disturbance to the archaeological site (between 25% and 75% of the area of known archaeological deposits).

Small-scale impact: Minor disturbance to the archaeological site (less than 25% of the area of known archaeological deposits).

In drawing up this information, consideration has also been made of the scale, significance and current condition of the site, defined as the grade or importance of the site.

5.3.2 The impact of the proposals on the built environment would be mainly visual. This has been considered in the Landscape Report and so is not included here.

### 5.4 Impact of development

5.4.1 When making an initial assessment of the impact of the proposals on the identified archaeological sites, all construction and landscape works as specified on Drawing 1E223/67 (dated 10.08.93) have been taken into account.

5.4.2 Of the 37 sites or buildings of archaeological or historical interest that were identified by the desk-top survey, only three would be directly affected by the scheme; these are site 15 (a leat and weir), site 16 (mill ponds associated with the Hunsworth mills), and site 27 (the Hunsworth mills). Other sites lying close to the roads have either been completely destroyed by previous developments or are unaffected by the proposals (see figure 5).

5.4.3 Of sites 15 and 16, only a small section of the surviving earthworks of the leat, approximately 6.25% of the total, would be buried or destroyed by the creation of an enlarged embankment, while a significant area of the mill ponds would be buried or destroyed by

an enlarged embankment. However, one of the mill ponds has already been destroyed by the original construction of the M62 motorway, and the other pond was destroyed and replaced with a larger one in the late 19th or early 20th century. It is therefore considered that the historic value, context and setting of these features have already been significantly destroyed. As a result, the archaeological impact resulting from the proposals on these sites is categorised as minimal or small-scale.

5.4.4 A small area of the former Hunsworth mill complex (site 27) would be buried by an enlarged embankment. The mills have already been completely demolished and only one small mid 20th century building of minor interest remains standing, although the recent concrete foundations of other buildings are visible. The historic value, context and setting of the mill has already been significantly destroyed and although some modern below-ground features may remain, it is considered that they are of low grade importance. As a result, the archaeological impact resulting from the proposals on this site is categorised as minimal or small-scale.

5.4.5 The assessment of the archaeological impact of the proposals can be summarised as follows.

| Site no | Site name                                    | Grade | Impact      |
|---------|--|-------|-------------|
| 15      | Leat and weir, north-west of Hunsworth mills | Low   | Small-scale |
| 16      | Mill ponds north-west of Hunsworth mills     | Low   | Small-scale |
| 27      | Hunsworth mills (site of)                    | Low   | Small-scale |

## 6 MITIGATION MEASURES

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Archaeological remains survive both as upstanding earthworks or as buried features beneath the ploughsoil. All remains will be susceptible to damage and/or destruction as a result of ground disturbance associated with the construction of these proposals and their associated landscaping works. The removal of topsoil and subsoil is likely to destroy most archaeological deposits and even where embankments and other methods are used to raise the overall ground level, preparation works often result in the destruction of those most sensitive archaeological deposits which lie at shallow depths. In addition, while the burying of archaeological features beneath a development is often an accepted form of preservation *in situ*, care must be taken to ensure that any significant deposits are not subject to undue compaction and shrinkage. Some form of monitoring might be required to ensure that this does not happen.

6.1.2 For archaeological sites, possible mitigation measures have been described as:

- locate the route away from archaeological remains and their settings;
- design the scheme's vertical alignment and associated earthworks so that archaeological remains are not disturbed;
- undertake appropriate recording works and other investigations in advance of construction;
- undertake appropriate recording works and other investigations during construction.

In practice, a combination of these measures is often used.

6.1.3 Listed Buildings and other elements of the built environment are, by definition, upstanding structures. In addition to demolition, they are particularly susceptible to increased visual intrusion, noise, vibration and disturbance and severance from other linked and associated features.

6.1.4 Mitigation measures for the built environment have been covered in the Landscape Report and so are not included here.

### 6.2 Mitigation Measures

6.2.1 It is considered that the historic value, context and setting of the three identified archaeological sites affected by the proposals (sites

15, 16 and 27) have already been significantly destroyed or affected by previous developments. As a result, the archaeological impact resulting from the proposals has been categorised as minimal or small-scale.

6.2.2 The proposals are unlikely to cause any significant loss of archaeological or historic value to any of these sites and so no mitigation measures or further archaeological recording work is recommended, either in advance of or during construction.

6.2.3 There is a possibility that some unidentified archaeological sites and deposits, particularly of the prehistoric period, may be present within the study area. However, the evidence suggests that most of the area likely to be affected by the proposals has already been disturbed by previous developments and so the archaeological potential of the development area would be low.

7 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **APPENDIX 1: CATALOGUE OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC SITES**

The following catalogue contains detailed information on each of the archaeological sites or finds within the defined search area. The extent of this area is defined on figure 4.

Each archaeological, architectural or historic site within the search area is allocated a Site Number. This is the reference number of the site as recorded for this survey and which is used throughout the report. The sites are numbered from 01 to \*\*.

For each site, area or find, the following information is provided.

**SMR No:** the reference number of the site if recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record (WYSMR) held by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service in Wakefield.

**NAR No:** the reference number of the site if recorded on the National Archaeological Record (NAR) held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in Southampton. This record is based on information initially collected by the Ordnance Survey (OS).

**SAM No:** the county reference number if the site is scheduled as an Ancient Monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).

**LB No:** the reference number of the Listed Building as recorded in the various Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest which cover the search area.

**NGR No:** the National Grid Reference (NGR) for each site. This is qualified as to whether the NGR is accurate, centred, general or approximate, linear or uncertain. It should be noted that for linear features, such as railways and canals, the quoted grid reference only relates to the search area and may not be their full extent.

**Map:** the reference number of the 1:10,000 scale map on which each site is located.

**Site name and location:** the site name and the name of the place or geographical area where the site is located. In rural locations, this is often the name of the nearest adjacent farm or other geographical or topographical feature.

**Parish:** the present civil parish within which the site is located.

**Historic township:** the former township within which the site is located.

**Solid Geology:** the solid geology underlying each site as defined by the British Geological Survey. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

**B2** Coal Measures

**Drift Geology:** the drift geology underlying each site as defined by the British Geological Survey. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

**GSG** Glacial sands and gravels

**Soils:** the soil type descriptions associated with each site as defined by the Soil Survey of England and Wales. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

- Surface-water gley soils
- 712a Dale Association
- 713g Brickfield 3 Association
- 541f Rivington 1 Association
- 313c Brown Rankers (Crwbin Association)

**Land Use:** the classification used to describe the general form of current land use for each site, based on that used by the Land Utilisation Survey of Great Britain.

**Ground cover:** the present ground cover of the site.

**Height:** the height in metres above Ordnance Datum of each site. For sites covering a large area, a height range may be given. A map showing the general topographical details for the study area is given as figure 2.

**Classification:** a basic classification of the site based on the keyword list as used by the County SMR and the RCHME.

**Period:** the date of the site, based on the main phases of the prehistoric and historic calendar as used by English Heritage. This is as follows:

|                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Prehistoric    | c.30,000 BC - AD 43 |
| Mesolithic     | 10,000 - 3,500 BC   |
| Neolithic      | 3,500 - 2,000 BC    |
| Bronze Age     | 2,000 - 700 BC      |
| Iron Age       | 700 BC - AD 43      |
| Romano-British | AD 43 - 450         |
| Anglo-Saxon    | 450 - 1066          |
| Medieval       | 1066 - 1540         |
| Post-medieval  | 1540 onwards        |

More accurate medieval or post-medieval dates are given where appropriate (ie. 19th century).

**Form:** the basic form or appearance of the site, based on a keyword list as used by the County SMR and the RCHME. For the purpose of this study, the following were used:

- Cropmark
- Earthwork
- Find
- Other Structure
- Roofed Building
- Ruined Structure
- Site of
- Soilmark

**Grade of site:** an initial assessment of the grade or importance of each site using the information collected and based on a combination of the criteria used by English Heritage in their Scheduled Ancient Monuments designations and in their Monuments Protection Programme, namely Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential, and the three grades of listing (I, II\* and II) used to determine the importance of buildings and other structures. At this stage, and until further investigative work is carried out, only a simple three tier grading system can be applied, namely:

- High
- Medium
- Low

Where structures are also listed as being Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, these grades are also given. It should be noted that further investigation should result in a more detailed grading system and so some of these initial grades are likely to altered.

**Date inspected:** the date at which the site was visited, together with the person and/or organisation involved.

**Description:** a basic description of the site, including the historic background where appropriate and known. Each piece of information is referenced to a specific source which is detailed in the reference section below. All sources mentioned in the description were checked.

**References:** details of the references used to collate the information contained in the Description section above. For convenience, a number of abbreviations are used, as follows:

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| AP    | Aerial Photograph                                       |
| AWP   | Anthony Walker and Partners                             |
| NAR   | National Archaeological Record                          |
| OS    | Ordnance Survey   |
| RCHME | Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England |
| WEL   | Wallace Evans Limited                                   |
| WYAS  | West Yorkshire Archive Service                          |
| WYSMR | West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record               |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 01</b> |
|--------------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE17352793 centred  | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Mining spoil heap, south-east of New Brighton, Oakenshaw |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees  | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                    |                   |              |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology: GSG | Solid geology: 82 | Soils:       |
| Land use:          | Ground cover:     | Height: 108m |

**Description of site**

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Mine, spoil heap  | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Earthwork   | Grade of site: LOW                 |
| Date inspected:   |                                    |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>The OS 1922 25" map portrays an apparently disused spoil heap on the north side of Low Moor Beck [1]. The OS 1854 6" map shows no mining features at this location [2]. The OS 1984 1:10,000 map shows hachures indicating a spoil heap [3].</p> |                                    |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1922 25" map sheet 231(4)<br/> [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 231<br/> [3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE</p>   |                                    |

|             |
|-------------|
| SITE NO: 02 |
|-------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE173277 centred   | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Medieval and post-medieval village of Oakenshaw |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                         |                  |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Drift geology: GSG  | Solid geology: 82       | Soils:           |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Developed | Height: 116-138m |

**Description of site**

|  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Classification: Village  | Period: Medieval; Post-medieval |
| Form: Roofed building  | Grade of site: High             |
| Date inspected:  |                                 |
| <p>Description:<br/>The village of Oakenshaw first appears in the documentary record in 1246 as "Akescahe" which stems from the Old English <i>Acen</i> meaning "Oaken" and <i>Sceaga</i> meaning "Copse" [1]. The 1849 tithe map portrays the village of Oakenshaw as having a similar layout to that of the present day, although the built-up area was less than half as large [2].</p> |                                 |
| <p>References:<br/>[1] Smith, A H 1961 <u>The place names of the West Riding of Yorkshire, part 3: Morley wapentake</u>, 17<br/>[2] 1849 Cleckheaton tithe map (WYAS)</p>  |                                 |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 03</b> |
|--------------------|

**Concordance details**

|              |         |         |              |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| SMR No: 2403 | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: 1/183 |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE17352778 accurate                                | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Memorial cross, Oakenshaw village |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees                             | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                    |                         |              |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology: GSG | Solid geology: 82       | Soils:       |
| Land use: Road     | Ground cover: Developed | Height: 116m |

**Description of site**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Classification: Cross   | Period: Medieval; 18th century |
| Form: Other structure   | Grade of site: Medium (LB II)  |
| Date inspected:   |                                |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> A large ornamental cross on a base of four steps, erected in 1702 in memory of Mrs Sarah Richardson of Bierley Hall. Erected on the site of a previous (ergo medieval) cross [1]. The cross is a grade II listed building: "Market cross, probably late 18th century. Slender stone column, with four engaged colonettes, on four step circular podium. The column is surmounted by an elaborate finial, the square base of which has a sundial to each face. Important village centre site" [2].</p> |                                |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] WYSMR site 2402<br/> [2] 70th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 13.01.84, p86</p>   |                                |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 04</b> |
|--------------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE171274 centred  | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Royal Colliery (site of), east of Oakenshaw Lane |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees  | Historic township: Oakenshaw |

**Physical characteristics**

|                    |                   |              |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology: GSG | Solid geology: 82 | Soils: 712a  |
| Land use:          | Ground cover:     | Height: 135m |

**Description of site**

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Classification: Mine, coal  | Period: 19th century |
| Form: Site of   | Grade of site: LOW   |
| Date inspected:   |                      |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>The OS 1854 6" map portrays a mine named as "Royal Colliery" with an engine house located to the south-west of the railway line, south of Oakenshaw [1]. The 1849 tithe map shows no mining features at this location [2]. The OS 1922 25" map shows no mining features although there is a group of spoil heaps approximately 150m to the south (site 05) which might be associated with this site [3]. The OS 1984 1:10,000 map shows no mining features in this area [4].</p> |                      |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1854 6" map sheet 231<br/> [2] 1849 Cleckheaton tithe map (WYAS) fields 1033<br/> [3] OS 1922 25" map sheet 231(4)<br/> [4] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE</p>  |                      |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 05</b> |
|--------------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE171272 centred   | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Mining spoil heap (site of), east of Oakenshaw Lane |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                    |                   |              |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology: GSG | Solid geology: 82 | Soils: 712a  |
| Land use:          | Ground cover:     | Height: 135m |

**Description of site**

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Mine, spoil heap   | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Site of  | Grade of site: LOW                 |
| Date inspected:  |                                    |
| <b>Description:</b><br>The OS 1922 25" map shows a large apparently disused spoil heap in this area [1]. Nothing is shown on the OS 1854 6" or the OS 1984 1:10,000 maps although the former does depict a colliery approximately 150m to the north (site 04) [2] [3]. |                                    |
| <b>References:</b><br>[1] OS 1922 25" map sheet 231(4)<br>[2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 231<br>[3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE  |                                    |

|             |
|-------------|
| SITE NO: 06 |
|-------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |              |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: 1/182 |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|

**Location information**

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE17412777 accurate                         | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: No 13 Wyke Lane, Oakenshaw |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees                      | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                        |              |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology: GSG  | Solid geology: 82      | Soils:       |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Building | Height: 116m |

**Description of site**

|  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Classification: House  | Period: 19th century          |
| Form: Roofed Building  | Grade of site: Medium (LB II) |
| Date inspected:  |                               |
| <b>Description:</b><br>No 13 Wyke Lane is a grade II listed building: "Detached house. Early to mid 19th century. Hammer dressed stone. Stone slate roof. Recent brick stack. Two storeys. Near central door, with one 3-light window to left and right, both floors" [1]. |                               |
| <b>References:</b><br>[1] 70th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 13.01.84, p86  |                               |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 07</b> |
|--------------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE17702787 accurate   | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Oak mill (site of), south of Lower Woodlands |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees  | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                        |              |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82      | Soils: 713g  |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Building | Height: 100m |

**Description of site**

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Classification: Mill, water, woollen   | Period: Post-medieval |
| Form: Site of  | Grade of site: LOW    |
| Date inspected:  |                       |
| <b>Description:</b><br>The OS 1908 and 1922 25" maps portray a large building to the north of Hunsworth Beck and east of Cliff Hollins Lane, named as "Oak Mill (Worsted)" [1] [2]. Nothing is shown on the OS 1854 6" map [3]. "Mills" is printed on the OS 1984 1:10,000 map [4]. Aerial photographs taken in 1991 show the site to be covered by a group of 20th century flat-roofed industrial buildings and a scrap yard [5]. |                       |
| <b>References:</b><br>[1] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1)<br>[2] OS 1922 25" map sheet 231(4)<br>[3] OS 1854 6" map sheets 231 & 232<br>[4] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE<br>[5] AP S910920/B11 (20.09.91) WEL  |                       |

|             |
|-------------|
| SITE NO: 08 |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |              |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: 4/184 |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE17642785 accurate  | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Oakenshaw mill and mill pond (sites of), south of Hunsworth Beck, Oakenshaw |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                    |              |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology: GSG  | Solid geology: 82  | Soils: 713g  |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Road | Height: 100m |

**Description of site**

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Classification: Mill, water, corn; Mill pond   | Period: Post-medieval   |
| Form: Site of  | Grade of site: No grade |
| Date inspected:  |                         |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>The OS 1854 6" map portrays a corn mill called "Oakenshaw Mill" located to the south of the Hunsworth Beck. A mill pond is portrayed to the west of the mill [1]. The 1849 tithe map is damaged at this point, but an adjacent field to the east is named as "Mill Close", suggesting the presence of a mill [2]. The OS 1922 25" map portrays an unnamed building on this site, adjacent to an "Old Mill Pond" fed by a leat and drained via sluices into the Hunsworth Beck [3]. The building and pond have been removed to make way for a re-alignment of Cliff Hollins Lane, as part of the original construction of the M606 motorway [4].</p> |                         |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1854 6" map sheet 231<br/> [2] 1849 Cleckheaton tithe map (WYAS) field 1101<br/> [3] OS 1922 25" map sheet 231(4)<br/> [4] DOT M62 (east)/M606 link roads Drawing 1E 223/29 (1992)</p>  |                         |

|                    |
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| <b>SITE NO: 09</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |             |
|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: 1/87 |
|---------|---------|---------|-------------|

**Location information**

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE17502776 accurate                             | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Church of St Andrew, Oakenshaw |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees                          | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                        |              |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology: GSG  | Solid geology: 82      | Soils:       |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Building | Height: 116m |

**Description of site**

|   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Classification: Church  | Period: 19th century          |
| Form: Roofed building   | Grade of site: Medium (LB II) |
| Date inspected:   |                               |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>St Andrews church is a grade II listed building: "Gothic revival church. 1889 by Milnes and France of Bradford. Hammer dressed stone. Pitched slate roof with gable copings. North-west tower with spire. 5-bay buttressed nave, lean-to buttressed aisle to south with porch and later vestry. 2-bay chancel. Nave has triple pointed lights in broad arched recess to clerestory, and single pointed lights at ground floor level. Aisle has paired pointed lights. Paired lancets at high level to chancel. East window in triple group of lancets with hood moulds and colonnettes in reveals. West window is made up of 3 pairs of lancets with circle in head all in broad arched surround with oval in apex. Tall, 2-tier, square tower with angle buttresses. Large blind 3-light arched windows to 2nd tier. Tall octagonal pinnacles with clock face between. Octagonal bell chamber and stone spire. Interior: blind arcade on squat columns to each side, the aisle now being used for ancillary accommodation. Well carved oak altar and reredos. Sedilia and piscina in south chancel wall" [1].</p> |                               |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] 70th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 13.01.84</p>  |                               |

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| <b>SITE NO: 10</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE174276 centred   | Map: SE 12NE                   |
| Site name & location: Naylor Colliery and Sugden Pit, west of Sykes Lane, Oakenshaw |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                    |                   |              |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology: GSG | Solid geology: 82 | Soils: 713g  |
| Land use:          | Ground cover:     | Height: 125m |

**Description of site**

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Classification: Mine, coal; Mine, iron;<br>Engine house   | Period: 19th century |
| Form: Site of   | Grade of site: LOW   |
| Date inspected:   |                      |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>The OS 1854 6" map shows a group of mines lying to the south of Oakenshaw. The named features include "Naylor Colliery", "Sugden Pit (iron and coal)", "Engine", "Gin" and "Coal pit" [1]. No mining features are shown on the 1849 tithe map [2]. The OS 1922 25" map portrays the area as fields with one "Old Coal Shaft" and one "Old Air Shaft" [3]. The OS 1984 1:10,000 map shows no mining features; half the area has been developed for housing [4].</p> |                      |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1854 6" map sheet 231</p> <p>[2] 1849 Cleckheaton tithe map (WYAS) fields 1117</p> <p>[3] OS 1922 25" map sheet 231(4)</p> <p>[4] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE</p>  |                      |

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| <b>SITE NO: 11</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE175277 centred   | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Bridge Pit, Mill Pit etc (sites of), south of Cliff Hollins Lane, Oakenshaw |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                              |              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology: GSG  | Solid geology: 82            | Soils: 713g  |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Building, Road | Height: 105m |

**Description of site**

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Classification: Mine, coal; Quarry; Engine house   | Period: Post-medieval |
| Form: Site of  | Grade of site: Low    |
| Date inspected:  |                       |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>The 1849 tithe map portrays two buildings standing in a block of fields named as "Butts". The buildings are named as "Engine Houses" in the occupation of Marshal Clayton and Co [1]. "Butts" field is portrayed on the OS 1854 6" map as containing three coal and ironstone mines, including "Bridge Pit" and "Mill Pit", and a sandstone quarry, and two buildings labelled "Pumping Engine" [2]. The OS 1908 and 1922 25" maps portray waste tips in this area but no mines are shown. Part of the former Butts Field had become built-up [3] [4]. The western part of Butts Field is now covered by the M606 motorway [5].</p> |                       |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1849 Cleckheaton tithe map (WYAS) fields 1102-1104<br/> [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 231<br/> [3] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1)<br/> [4] OS 1922 25" map sheet 231(4)<br/> [5] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE</p>  |                       |

|                    |
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| <b>SITE NO: 12</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE176275 centred   | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Bail Pit (site of), east of A638 Bradford Road, Oakenshaw |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                |                |              |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Drift geology: | Solid geology: | Soils:       |
| Land use:      | Ground cover:  | Height: 120m |

**Description of site**

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Classification: Mine, coal; Mine, iron  | Period: 19th century |
| Form: Site of   | Grade of site: LOW   |
| Date inspected:   |                      |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>The OS 1854 6" map shows a mine called "Bail Pit (iron and coal)" on the east side of Bradford Road [1]. No mining features are shown on the 1849 tithe map or the OS 1922 25" map at this location [2] [3].</p> |                      |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1854 6" map sheet 231<br/>         [2] 1849 Cleckheaton tithe map (WYAS) fields 1135<br/>         [3] OS 1922 25" map sheet 231(4)</p>   |                      |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 13</b> |
|--------------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE17702775-SE28242691 linear                      | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Tramway, south-east of Oakenshaw |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees                            | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                              |                                     |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Drift geology: GSG           | Solid geology: 82                   | Soils: 712a; 713g |
| Land use: Developed, Pasture | Ground cover: Road, Building, Grass | Height: 90-110m   |

**Description of site**

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Tramway  | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Earthwork; Site of   | Grade of site: Low                 |
| Date inspected:  |                                    |
| <p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The OS 1907 25" map portrays an industrial tramway running from a point to the south-east of Oakenshaw in a south-easterly direction, to the west of and approximately parallel to the Hunsworth Beck. Its southern terminus was at Taylor's Lift (site 25). A branch ran to the south-west, terminating at an old mine (site 20) [1]. Nothing is shown of the main northwest-southeast line on the OS 1984 1:10,000 map, but part of the south-western branch is shown as earthworks and a track. Sections of the tramway have been destroyed by the M606 motorway and the North Bierley Water Pollution Control Works [2] [3].</p> |                                    |
| <p><b>References:</b></p> <p>[1] OS 1907 25" map sheets 232(1) &amp; 232(5)<br/>         [2] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE<br/>         [3] Photarc Surveys Ltd M62/M606 Link Road 1:2500 plan</p>   |                                    |

|                    |
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| <b>SITE NO: 14</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE179274 centred  | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Mining spoil heaps (site of), west of the Hunsworth Beck |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees  | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                |                   |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Drift geology: | Solid geology: 82 | Soils: 712a; 713g |
| Land use:      | Ground cover:     | Height: 110m      |

**Description of site**

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Mine, spoil heap   | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Site of  | Grade of site: LOW                 |
| Date inspected:  |                                    |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/>The OS 1908 25" map shows a pair of spoil heaps on either side of an industrial tramway (site 13) [1]. No mining features are visible on the OS 1854 6" or OS 1984 1:10,000 maps. On the latter, most of the site has been re-developed as part of the North Bierley Water Pollution Control Works [2] [3].</p> |                                    |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/>[1] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1)<br/>[2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br/>[3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE</p>  |                                    |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 15</b> |
|--------------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE48102742-SE18502700 linear                                    | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Mill leat and weir, east of the Hunsworth Beck |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees  | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                 |                     |                |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Drift geology:  | Solid geology: 82   | Soils: 712a    |
| Land use: Scrub | Ground cover: Scrub | Height: 90-95m |

**Description of site**

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Classification: Leat; Weir  | Period: Post-medieval |
| Form: Earthwork   | Grade of site: LOW    |
| Date inspected: D Johnston AWP 17.11.93   |                       |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> The 1848 tithe map portrays a leat called "Mill Gait" leading from a weir on the Hunsworth Beck to Hunsworth mills (site 27) and its adjacent reservoirs (site 16). The leat forms part of the south-west boundary of Hanging Wood. An adjacent field to the south contains an embankment, presumably retaining the leat [1]. All these features are shown unchanged on the OS 1854 6" map, where the leat is called "Mill Race" [2]. On the OS 1908 25" map, the leat is named as "Mill Stream" [3]. Aerial photographs taken in 1991 and 1993 show that an embankment carrying the M62 motorway now lies over the southern end of the leat. The remainder of the leat is clearly visible as an earthwork, with an embankment on its south-west (downhill) side [4] [5]. The leat survives as an overgrown earthwork. The channel is approximately 5m wide by 0.5m deep, and is retained by a bank 3m high and 10m broad on the west side [6].</p> |                       |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] 1848 Hunsworth tithe map (WYAS) fields 572 &amp; 579<br/> [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br/> [3] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1)<br/> [4] AP S910920/B24/24 (20.09.91) WEL<br/> [5] AP AF/93/21, 4779 (04.03.93) WEL<br/> [6] D Johnston AWP site visit</p>  |                       |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 16</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE18452700 centred   | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Mill ponds, north-east of the Hunsworth mills |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                               |             |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82             | Soils:      |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Road, Reservoir | Height: 95m |

**Description of site**

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Classification: Mill pond   | Period: Post-medieval |
| Form: Earthwork; Site of  | Grade of site: LOW    |
| Date inspected: D Johnston AWP 17.11.93   |                       |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> The 1848 tithe map portrays a pair of reservoirs adjacent to the Hunsworth mills (site 27), at the south end of a long leat (site 15) [1]. The position and extent of the reservoirs were unchanged in 1854 [2]. By 1908, the southern reservoir had been significantly enlarged and both were named as "Mill Ponds" on the OS 25" map [3]. Aerial photographs taken in 1991 show that the northern pond has been covered by the M62 motorway [4]. The surviving reservoir is partly of paved concrete construction and still holds water. Any features of historic interest are unlikely to survive [5].</p> |                       |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] 1848 Hunsworth tithe map (WYAS) fields 577 &amp; 578<br/> [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br/> [3] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1)<br/> [4] AP S910920/B24/24 (20.09.91) WEL<br/> [5] D Johnston AWP site visit</p>  |                       |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 17</b> |
|--------------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE181271 centred  | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Coal mine and spoil heaps (sites of), west of the Hunsworth Beck |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees  | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                        |                   |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82      | Soils: 712a; 713g |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Building | Height: 90m       |

**Description of site**

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Mine, coal; Mine, spoil heap   | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Site of  | Grade of site: LOW                 |
| Date inspected:  |                                    |
| <b>Description:</b><br>The OS 1908 25" map shows a group of spoil heaps named as "Old Coal Pit" flanking part of an old industrial tramway (site 13) [1]. No mining features are depicted on the OS 1854 6" map or the OS 1984 1:10,000 map, which shows that the site is partly covered by the North Bierley Water Pollution Control Works [2] [3]. |                                    |
| <b>References:</b><br>[1] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1)<br>[2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br>[3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE  |                                    |

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| <b>SITE NO: 18</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE177260 centred  | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Ridge and furrow earthworks, Cleckheaton Golf Course |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees  | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                     |                  |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82   | Soils: 712a      |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Grass | Height: 100-116m |

**Description of site**

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Classification: Ridge and furrow   | Period: Post-medieval |
| Form: Earthwork  | Grade of site: Low    |
| Date inspected:  |                       |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Aerial photographs taken in 1991 and 1993 show the earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation in Cleckheaton golf course, immediately to the south and west of the disused North Bierley hospital [1] [2]. The ridges are very straight, which suggests a 19th century, rather than a medieval, date for their formation [3].</p> |                       |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/>[1] AP 93/21, 4796 (04.03.93) WEL<br/>[2] AP S910920/B3/5 (20.09.91) WEL<br/>[3] Pers comm D Johnston AWP</p>  |                       |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 19</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE279168 centred   | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Mining spoil heap, north of the Sugden Beck |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees                                       | Historic township: Oakenshaw |

**Physical characteristics**

|                      |                     |              |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology:       | Solid geology: 82   | Soils: 712a  |
| Land use: Developer1 | Ground cover: Grass | Height: 100m |

**Description of site**

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Mine, spoil heap   | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Earthwork  | Grade of site: Low                 |
| Date inspected:  |                                    |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> The OS 1908 25" map shows a disused spoil heap on the north side of the Sugden Beck adjacent to a branch of an industrial tramway (site 13) [1]. Nothing is shown at this location on the OS 1854 6" map [2]. A spoil heap is shown on the OS 1984 1:10,000 map [3]. The spoil heap is visible as a grass-covered earthwork on an aerial photograph taken in 1991 [4].</p> |                                    |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1) &amp; 232(5)<br/> [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br/> [3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE<br/> [4] AP S910920/B3/5 (20.09.91) WEL</p>  |                                    |

|                    |
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| <b>SITE NO: 20</b> |
|--------------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE176166 centred   | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Coal mine and spoil heaps, north side of Stubs Beck |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                |                   |              |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology: | Solid geology: 82 | Soils: 712a  |
| Land use:      | Ground cover:     | Height: 115m |

**Description of site**

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Mine, coal; Mine, spoil heap  | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Earthwork   | Grade of site: LOW                 |
| Date inspected:   |                                    |
| <b>Description:</b><br>A large spoil heap, smaller spoil heaps and a group of "Old Shafts" are shown on the OS 1922 25" map; the large spoil heap marks the end of an industrial tramway (site 13) [1]. No mining features are shown at this location on the OS 1854 6" map [2]. A large spoil heap is shown on the OS 1984 1:10,000 map [3]. |                                    |
| <b>References:</b><br>[1] OS 1922 25" map sheet 231(8)<br>[2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 231<br>[3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE   |                                    |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 21</b> |
|--------------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE178266 centred   | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Pinfold (field name), north-west of Cleckheaton |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                                     |   |              |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Drift geology:                      | Solid geology: 82                         | Soils: 712a  |
| Land use: Developed, Pasture, Scrub | Ground cover: Road, Railway, Grass, Scrub | Height: 114m |

**Description of site**

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Classification: Pinfold  | Period: Post-medieval |
| Form: Field name   | Grade of site: Low    |
| Date Inspected:  |                       |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>The 1849 tithe map portrays a group of fields named as "Pinfold" or "Far Pinfold", surrounding the point where the Whitehall Road (Halifax to Leeds) was crossed by the Spen Valley Railway [1]. "Pinfold" stems from the Old English <i>pynd-fald</i> meaning "land by a pound for stray animals" [2]. It appears that this area was originally two fields, but they were split into six by the construction of the turnpike road and the railway [3].</p> |                       |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1849 Cleckheaton tithe map (WYAS) fields 447-448 &amp; 490-493</p> <p>[2] Field, J 1972 <u>English Field-names: A Dictionary</u>, 167</p> <p>[3] Pers comm D Johnston AWP</p>  |                       |

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| <b>SITE NO: 22</b> |
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**Concordance details**

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| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE188278 centred  | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Hill Pits and tramway (sites of), north-east of Hunsworth Lane |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees  | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                |                   |                  |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Drift geology: | Solid geology: 82 | Soils: 541f      |
| Land use:      | Ground cover:     | Height: 150-155m |

**Description of site**

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Mine, coal; Mine, iron;<br>Mine, spoil heap; Tramway  | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Site of; Earthwork  | Grade of site: LOW                 |
| Date inspected:   |                                    |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>A large area of mining spoil heaps and a dismantled branch of an industrial tramway, all named as "Hill Pits (Coal and Ironstone) (Disused)" is shown on the OS 1908 25" map, adjacent to an industrial tramway (site 23) [1]. No mining features are shown on the OS 1854 6" map, or on the OS 1984 1:10,000 map although some vague earthworks depicted on the latter may be derived from the mine [2] [3]</p> |                                    |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1)<br/> [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br/> [3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE</p>   |                                    |

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| <b>SITE NO: 23</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
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| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE18702800-SE18702688 linear                           | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Tramway (site of), north of Hunsworth |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees                                 | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                    |                     |                   |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Drift geology: GSG | Solid geology: 82   | Soils: 541f; 712a |
| Land use: Pasture  | Ground cover: Grass | Height: 100-155m  |

**Description of site**

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Tramway  | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Earthwork; Site of   | Grade of site: LOW                 |
| Date inspected:  |                                    |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> The OS 1908 25" map depicts an industrial tramway serving several mines in the area to the north of Hunsworth, with engine houses placed at intervals. Dismantled branches are shown serving Wood Pit (site 24) (SE18732780-SE18542751) and Hill Pits (site 22) (SE18712800-SE18762793) while an extant branch serves Valley Pit (site 31) (SE18732780-SE19152757). The southern terminus is at Cleckheaton Colliery (site 37) [1]. Nothing is shown on the OS 1854 6" map [2]. Part of the Wood Pit branch is shown as an earthwork embankment on the OS 1984 1:10,000 map and this is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1991, as are parts of the southern section to Cleckheaton Colliery [3] [4].</p> |                                    |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1) &amp; 232(5)<br/> [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br/> [3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE<br/> [4] AP S190920/A23/4, B19/14, B22/16, B18/13 &amp; A18/1 (20.09.91) WEL</p>   |                                    |

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| <b>SITE NO: 24</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE185274 centred   | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Wood Pit (site of), north of Hunsworth Great Wood |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                    |                   |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82  | Soils: 541f; 712a |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Road | Height: 135-145m  |

**Description of site**

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Mine, coal; Mine, iron; Mine, spoil heap   | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Site of  | Grade of site: Low                 |
| Date inspected:  |                                    |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> A large area of spoil heaps adjacent to a building marked as "Old Shaft", an air shaft and a chimney are shown on the OS 1908 25" map. The complex is named as "Wood Pit (Coal and Ironstone) (disused)". The waste heaps encroach on Hunsworth Great Wood, and the site is approached from the north-east by a dismantled tramway (site 23) [1]. Nothing is shown on the OS 1854 6" map [2]. Nothing is shown on the OS 1984 1:10,000 map; much of the site is covered by the M62 motorway [3].</p> |                                    |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1)<br/> [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br/> [3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE</p>   |                                    |

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| <b>SITE NO: 25</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE182269 centred   | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Taylor's Lift (engine house) and mining spoil heaps (sites of), near Hunsworth Beck |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                    |             |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82  | Soils:      |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Road | Height: 90m |

**Description of site**

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Engine house; Mine, spoil heap   | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Site of  | Grade of site: No grade            |
| Date inspected:  |                                    |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>A group of buildings named as "Taylors Lift (Pumping Engine)" and surrounded by spoil heaps at the end of an industrial tramway (site 13) is shown on the OS 1908 25" map [1]. No relevant features are shown on the OS 1854 6" map [2]. The site is now totally covered by the M62 motorway [3].</p> |                                    |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1) &amp; 232(5)<br/> [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br/> [3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE</p>   |                                    |

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| SITE NO: 26 |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE180264 centred   | Map: SE 12NE                   |
| Site name & location: Laithe Hall and farm (site of), north of Snelsins Bridge, Cleckheaton |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                    |              |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82  | Soils: 712a  |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Road | Height: 115m |

**Description of site**

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Classification: House, Farm  | Period: Post-medieval   |
| Form: Site of  | Grade of site: No grade |
| Date inspected:  |                         |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>The 1849 tithe map portrays a settlement called "Laith" consisting of three houses and associated agricultural buildings, gardens and greens in the occupation of John Hopkinson, Henry Halstead and John Halstead [1]. The name "Laith", recorded since at least 1817, is derived from an Old Norse word for a barn [2]. The settlement is shown as "Laithe Hall" on the OS 1854 6" map [3]. The OS 1907 25" map names the site "Laithe Hall" and portrays it with an altered layout consisting of four buildings [4]. The site of Laithe Hall and associated buildings have been destroyed by a cutting associated with the M62 motorway [5].</p> |                         |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1849 Cleckheaton tithe map (WYAS) fields 452, 453 &amp; 455-460</p> <p>[2] Smith A H, 1961 <u>The Place Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Part III: Morley wapentake</u>, 18</p> <p>[3] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232</p> <p>[4] OS 1907 25" map sheet 232(5)</p> <p>[5] Photarc Surveys Ltd M62/M606 Link Road 1:2500 plan</p>  |                         |

|                    |
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| <b>SITE NO: 27</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE18442695 centred                                    | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Hunsworth mills (site of), Hunsworth |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees                                | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                        |                            |             |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Drift geology:         | Solid geology: 82          | Soils:      |
| Land use: Waste ground | Ground cover: Waste ground | Height: 93m |

**Description of site**

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Classification: Mill, water, woollen   | Period: Post-medieval |
| Form: Site of  | Grade of site: Low    |
| Date inspected: D Johnston AWP 17.11.93  |                       |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> The 1848 tithe map portrays a complex of at least eleven buildings spread over an area of approximately 280m by 140m between Hunsworth Beck and the mill ponds (site 16). The complex is described as "Mills and other buildings; house, homestead, yards and roads". Six of the buildings front onto the Hunsworth Beck and one onto the leat [1]. The complex is shown essentially unchanged on the OS 1854 6" map and is named "Hunsworth Mill (Woollen)" [2]. The mill is portrayed as greatly extended on the OS 1907 25" map, although possibly with some original buildings and all contained within the same site. It is named as "Hunsworth Mills (Dying and Finishing)" [3]. Aerial photographs taken in 1991 and 1993 indicate that the mills were demolished between these dates. The earlier photograph show most of the site to be occupied by a large, multi-roofed industrial shed, with smaller sheds, a large metal hopper, a cylindrical tank and what appears to be a wooded drying shed with a metal furnace chimney, all standing to the south or south-east. One small stone 2 storey building in the centre of the complex may be the earliest feature on the site [4] [5]. The buildings have now been completely levelled except for one very small mid 20th century brick and concrete building, probably a former pump house. A sign at the entrance reads "Hunsworth Dying Co Ltd" [6].</p> |                       |

References:

- [1] 1848 Hunsworth tithe map (WYAS) fields 575, 380 & 583
- [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232
- [3] OS 1907 25" map sheets 232(1) & 232(5)
- [4] AP 5910920/A19/2 (20.09.91) WEL
- [5] AP AF/93/21, 4779 (04.03.93) WEL
- [6] D Johnston AWP site visit

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| SITE NO: 28 |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE184267 centred   | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Tenter field (field name), north of Cleckheaton football ground |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                                   |                           |             |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Drift geology:                    | Solid geology: 82         | Soils:      |
| Land use: Developed; Waste ground | Ground cover: Road; Scrub | Height: 90m |

**Description of site**

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Classification: Industrial structures  | Period: Post-medieval |
| Form: Field name   | Grade of site: LOW    |
| Date inspected: D Johnston AWP 17.11.93  |                       |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> The 1849 tithe map names a field at this site as "Tenter Field" [1]. The term stems from the Middle English <i>teyntour</i> meaning "land containing cloth-stretching frames" [2]. Tenter Field lies adjacent to Hunsworth textile mills (site 27) and it is probable that this area was used for drying or stretching cloth made in the mills. Part of the site is now covered by the Chain Box Interchange roundabout and the A58 Whitehall Road while the remainder is presently waste ground containing some scrub vegetation [3].</p> |                       |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] 1849 Cleckheaton tithe map (WYAS) field 439<br/> [2] Field J, 1972 <u>English Field-names: A Dictionary</u>, 227<br/> [3] D Johnston AWP site visit</p>   |                       |

|             |
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| SITE NO: 29 |
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**Concordance details**

|                       |         |         |        |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: 1838,<br>2310 | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE182263 uncertain   | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Roman coins and excavation, north of Snelsins Farm, Cleckheaton |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                   |                     |               |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Drift geology:    | Solid geology: 82   | Soils: 712a   |
| Land use: Pasture | Ground cover: Grass | Height: 115 m |

**Description of site**

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Classification: Coins  | Period: Roman      |
| Form: Finds  | Grade of site: LOW |
| Date inspected:  |                    |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>Roman coins were found in the 18th century on top of the hill known as "Snelsins" in Cleckheaton. The exact find spot is unknown, as is the present location of the coins [1]. The field to the north of Snelsins was postulated as being the site of the Roman fort of <i>Cambodunum</i>, but excavations prior to 1922 and in 1964 revealed no evidence of Roman remains [2].</p> |                    |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] WYSMR site 1838<br/>[2] WYSMR site 2310</p>  |                    |

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| <b>SITE NO: 30</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| NGR: SE182262 centred                            | Map: SE12NE                    |
| Site name & location: Snelsins Farm, Cleckheaton |                                |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees                      | Historic township: Cleckheaton |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                        |              |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82      | Soils: 712a  |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Building | Height: 110m |

**Description of site**

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Classification: Farm   | Period: Post-medieval |
| Form: Roofed building  | Grade of site: Medium |
| Date inspected:  |                       |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> The 1849 tithe map portrays a large house named "Snelsens" and associated agricultural buildings, enclosures and gardens, approached by a lane called "Snelsens Lane", and adjacent to a field called "Great Snelsens" and another called "Snelsens Skirts" [1]. The OS 1854 6" and 1907 25" maps portray the buildings on a largely unchanged layout with the name given as "Snelsins". The name "Snelsins Lane" is applied to a winding lane which appears to be a predecessor of the adjacent turnpike road from Cleckheaton to Bradford [2] [3]. Other than the addition and/or removal of small extensions, the present buildings appear to be on substantially the same plan as that depicted in 1894 [4]. The name "Snelsins" has been traced back to 1843, and may derive from the surname "Snellson" [5]. The hill on which Snelsins stands may have been known by that name in the 18th century [6].</p> |                       |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] 1849 Cleckheaton tithe map (WYAS) fields 423, 462-467<br/> [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br/> [3] OS 1907 25" map sheet 232(5)<br/> [4] Photoarc Surveys Ltd M62/M606 Link Road 1:2500 plan<br/> [5] Smith A H, 1961 <u>The Place Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire Part III: Morley wapentake</u>, 18<br/> [6] WYSMR site 1838</p>  |                       |

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| <b>SITE NO: 31</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE192275 centred   | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Valley Pit (site of), north of Hunsworth Lodge Farm |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                        |                            |                   |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Drift geology:         | Solid geology: 82          | Soils: 541f; 712a |
| Land use: Waste ground | Ground cover: Waste ground | Height: 110-125m  |

**Description of site**

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Mine, coal; Mine, iron;<br>Mine, spoil heap  | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Site of; Earthwork   | Grade of site: LOW                 |
| Date inspected:  |                                    |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>The OS 1908 25" map shows a large area of spoil heaps, a shaft and a group of buildings labelled as "Valley Pit (Coal and Ironstone)". The complex is approached from the north-west by a branch tramway (site 23) [1]. Nothing is shown on the OS 1854 6" map [2]. A large spoil heap is shown on the OS 1984 1:10,000 map, together with a disused shaft [3].</p> |                                    |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1)<br/>         [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br/>         [3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE</p>  |                                    |

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| <b>SITE NO: 32</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE193274 centred   | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Ridge and furrow earthworks, north-west of Hunsworth Lodge Farm |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                   |                     |                  |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Drift geology:    | Solid geology: 82   | Soils: 712a      |
| Land use: Pasture | Ground cover: Grass | Height: 100-115m |

**Description of site**

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Classification: Ridge and furrow   | Period: Medieval   |
| Form: Earthwork  | Grade of site: Low |
| Date inspected:  |                    |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> Earthworks of ridge and furrow are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1991 and 1993 in a rough pasture field to the east of the Lodge Beck and north of Hunsworth Lodge Farm [1] [2]. Their slightly curved alignment suggests that they are of medieval, rather than post-medieval, date [3].</p> |                    |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] AP S910920/B21/15 (20.09.91) WEL<br/> [2] AP AF/93/21, 4754 (04.03.93) WEL<br/> [3] Pers comm D Johnston AWP</p>  |                    |

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| <b>SITE NO: 33</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |              |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: 1/122 |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|

**Location information**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE18852715 accurate                            | Map: SE12SE                  |
| Site name & location: Westroyd farmhouse, Hunsworth |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees                         | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                        |              |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82      | Soils:       |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Building | Height: 128m |

**Description of site**

|  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Classification: Farmhouse  | Period: 17th century          |
| Form: Roofed building  | Grade of site: Medium (LB II) |
| Date inspected:  |                               |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>Westroyd farmhouse is a grade II listed building, first listed on 12.01.67: "Fine detached house. 17th century. Deeply coursed stone with plinth. Stone slate roof with chamfered gable copings to right. Two storeys. Gabled cross wing to left and 5-light double chamfered window with throated hood mould to each floor. Large stone buttress to centre. 12-light double chamfered mullioned and transomed window with throated hood mould with 5-light window over. Entrance to right with chamfered reveals and triangular lintel. Above is datestone, possibly reset, R.W. 1663. Outshut to rear. Interior not inspected" [1].</p> |                               |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] 70th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 13.01.84, p61</p>  |                               |

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| <b>SITE NO: 34</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |              |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: 1/121 |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|

**Location information**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE18862707 accurate                                  | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Savile Arms Public House, Hunsworth |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees                               | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                        |              |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82      | Soils:       |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Building | Height: 127m |

**Description of site**

|   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Classification: Public House  | Period: 18th century          |
| Form: Roofed building   | Grade of site: Medium (LB II) |
| Date inspected: D Johnston AWP 17.11.93   |                               |
| <p>Description:</p> <p>The Savile Arms Public House is a grade II listed building: "Public house. Early 18th century. Deeply coursed tooled stone. Quoins. Stone slate roof. Two storeys. Near central door has been heightened and has chamfered reveals, and hood mould. To right is 6-light window with king mullion and hood mould, to left 5-light window, both double chamfered. To 1st floor is 4-light and 5-light window in square cut recessed surrounds, but chamfered mullions. New or rebuilt central window. Outshut to rear" [1]. The name derives from one of the major medieval landowning families in the area [2].</p> |                               |
| <p>References:</p> <p>[1] 70th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest published 13.01.84, p61</p> <p>[2] Faull, M L &amp; Moorhouse, S (eds) 1981 <u>West Yorkshire: an Archaeological Survey to AD 1500</u>, 413</p>  |                               |

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| <b>SITE NO: 35</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE188271 centred   | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Medieval and post-medieval village of Hunsworth |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                         |                  |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82       | Soils: 712a      |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Developed | Height: 125-130m |

**Description of site**

|  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Classification: Village  | Period: Medieval, Post-medieval |
| Form: Roofed building  | Grade of site: High             |
| Date inspected: D Johnston AWP 17.11.93  |                                 |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> The village of Hunsworth first appears in the documentary record in 1195 as "Hunddesworth", derived from Old English elements meaning "Hund's enclosure" [1]. The built up area of Hunsworth remained small until the 20th century, and was largely unchanged from 1848 to 1908, taking up an area of little more than 1.5 hectares around the junction of Hunsworth Lane and Mill Lane [2] [3]. The survival of archaeological deposits within the core of the medieval village is therefore likely to be high [4].</p> |                                 |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] Smith A H 1961 <u>The Place-Names of The West Riding of Yorkshire, Part III, Morley wapentake</u>, 25-26<br/> [2] 1848 Hunsworth tithe map (WYAS)<br/> [3] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(1)<br/> [4] Pers comm D Johnston AWP</p>   |                                 |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 36</b> |
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**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE18826942 centred  | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Possible buildings (field name), east of Hunsworth |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirkstall   | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                              |                                |              |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology:               | Solid geology: 82              | Soils: 712a  |
| Land use: Developed, Pasture | Ground cover: Developed, Grass | Height: 120m |

**Description of site**

|   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Classification: Building  | Period: Medieval, Post-medieval |
| Form: Field name  | Grade of site: Medium           |
| Date inspected:   |                                 |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> The 1848 tithe map portrays a pair of fields adjacent to the village of Hunsworth named as "Stoney Lands" [1]. The name stems from the Old English <i>stān</i> and Old Norse <i>steinn</i> meaning "land with stoney soil, or from which stone was excavated, or adjoining stone buildings" [2]. The name is often taken to suggest the presence of buried archaeological features. The position of the fields, adjacent to a medieval village (site 35), both strengthens this hypothesis and suggests a date for any features which may be present [3].</p> |                                 |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] 1848 Hunsworth tithe map (WYAS) fields 612 &amp; 618<br/> [2] Field, J 1972 <u>English Field-names: A Dictionary</u>, 221<br/> [3] Pers comm D Johnston AWP</p>  |                                 |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>SITE NO: 37</b> |
|--------------------|

**Concordance details**

|         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| SMR No: | NAR No: | SAM No: | LB No: |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|

**Location information**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| NGR: SE187267 centred   | Map: SE12NE                  |
| Site name & location: Cleckheaton Colliery (site of), north of Whitehall Road |                              |
| Parish: Borough of Kirklees   | Historic township: Hunsworth |

**Physical characteristics**

|                     |                         |              |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Drift geology:      | Solid geology: 82       | Soils:       |
| Land use: Developed | Ground cover: Developed | Height: 100m |

**Description of site**

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Classification: Mine, coal   | Period: 19th century; 20th century |
| Form: Site of  | Grade of site: No grade            |
| Date inspected:  |                                    |
| <p><b>Description:</b><br/> The OS 1908 25" map shows a group of buildings, several shafts and a waste tip, all labelled as "Cleckheaton Colliery (disused)" at the southern end of an industrial tramway (site 23) [1]. No mining features are shown on the OS 1854 6" map [2]. The OS 1984 1:10,000 map shows that this site has since been developed [3].</p> |                                    |
| <p><b>References:</b><br/> [1] OS 1908 25" map sheet 232(5)<br/> [2] OS 1854 6" map sheet 232<br/> [3] OS 1984 1:10,000 map sheet SE12NE</p>   |                                    |

**APPENDIX 2: LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED****1 Map and plans**

Note: only those maps and plans relevant to this study are listed, it is not intended to be an exhaustive list of maps and plans of each parish or township.

**a) Estate, tithe and other maps**

|      |   |                   |
|------|---|-------------------|
| 1848 | Plan of Hunsworth in the County of York   | WYAS(W) D5/3/41   |
| 1849 | Plan of the Township of Cleckheaton in the Parish of Birstall and County of York                        | WYAS(W) D5/3/42   |
| 1850 | Map of the Township of North Bierley in the Parish of Bradford in the West Riding of the County of York | WYAS(L) Farrer 53 |

**b) Ordnance Survey maps**

The following Ordnance Survey maps were available for study:

**OS 6" map sheets**

|     |              |
|-----|--------------|
| 231 | 1854 edition |
| 232 | 1854 edition |

**OS 25" map sheets**

|        |              |
|--------|--------------|
| 231(4) | 1922 edition |
| 231(8) | 1922 edition |
| 232(1) | 1908 edition |
| 232(5) | 1907 edition |

**OS 1:10000 map sheets**

|        |              |
|--------|--------------|
| SE12NE | 1984 edition |
|--------|--------------|

**2 Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest**

70th list, published 21.02.89

**3 Aerial photographs**

Note: Two aerial surveys were commissioned in preparation for this project. A full set of prints from each survey is held by the consulting engineers, and these were examined as part of this study.

**a) Vertical**

| Date     | Sortie Number | Scale | Quality | Held |
|----------|---------------|-------|---------|------|
| 04.03.93 | AF/93/21      |       | AA      | WEL  |

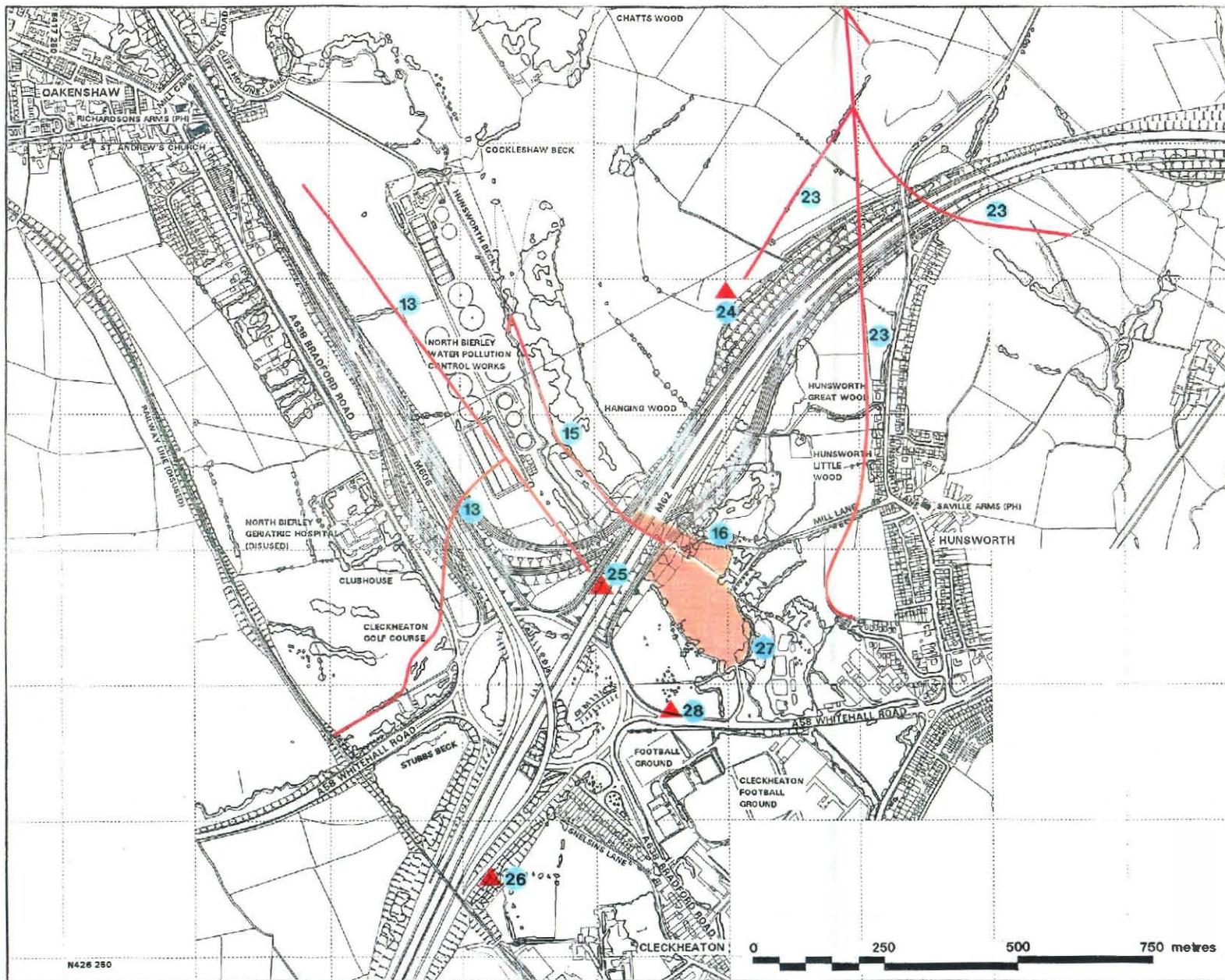
**b) Obliques**

|          |           |  |    |     |
|----------|-----------|--|----|-----|
| 20.09.91 | S910920/A |  | AA | WEL |
| 20.09.91 | S910920/B |  | AA | WEL |

Quality is shown as a 2-letter key: the first letter refers to the quality of the photograph (A = excellent, B = moderate) while the second letter refers to the conditions under which the photograph was taken (A = excellent, B = slight cloud/haze, C = moderate cloud/haze).

**Abbreviations**

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| OS      | Ordnance Survey                            |
| WEL     | Wallace Evans Limited                      |
| WYAS(L) | West Yorkshire Archives Service, Leeds     |
| WYAS(W) | West Yorkshire Archives Service, Wakefield |



- LEGEND
-  LINEAR SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
  -  UNDEFINED AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
  -  AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
  -  SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
  -  SITE REFERENCE NUMBER



ANTHONY  
WALKER  
AND PARTNERS



PROJECT

M62(E)/M606 LINK ROADS

DRAWING TITLE

CULTURAL HERITAGE :  
SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT

3