

Wakefield Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Final Report

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Part 4. Settlement Analysis
Volume 2



West Yorkshire Joint Services

West Yorkshire
Archaeology Advisory Service



Historic England

Part 4.2 Settlement gazetteer

Around 35 settlement study areas were produced for each of the five districts of West Yorkshire. They generally represent the district's largest settlements depicted on modern mapping. A few settlement areas may have been chosen because of their historic or archaeological interest, such as settlements with a well preserved ancient historic character. This includes confirmed medieval village cores and settlements with a dispersed rural distribution.

Most of the settlement descriptions are covered by the Settlement Gazetteer section (below) which provides a brief overview of the development of the settlement's historic character using HLC derived information and other resources found close to hand, such as digital historic mapping and literature held within WYAAS archives. Each settlement gazetteer description does not represent the sum total knowledge of the settlement, rather a rapid assessment which demonstrates the usefulness of HLC data. Thematic maps were produced using the zone construction criteria described above which illustrate various historic phases surviving in the current landscape. In some cases, new and original maps were created describing specific features such as industrial sites, extraction sites or rural settlement distribution.

The district's largest settlement are covered in the Complex Core Analysis section (below). These settlement descriptions are more comprehensive. There is an illustrated description of the historic development of the settlement, from the foundations of its historic core to recent development, and also site specific descriptions drawn from a number of authoritative sources. The Complex Core Analysis descriptions provides some available historic mapping and thematic maps created directly using HLC broad and narrow types within specified date ranges.

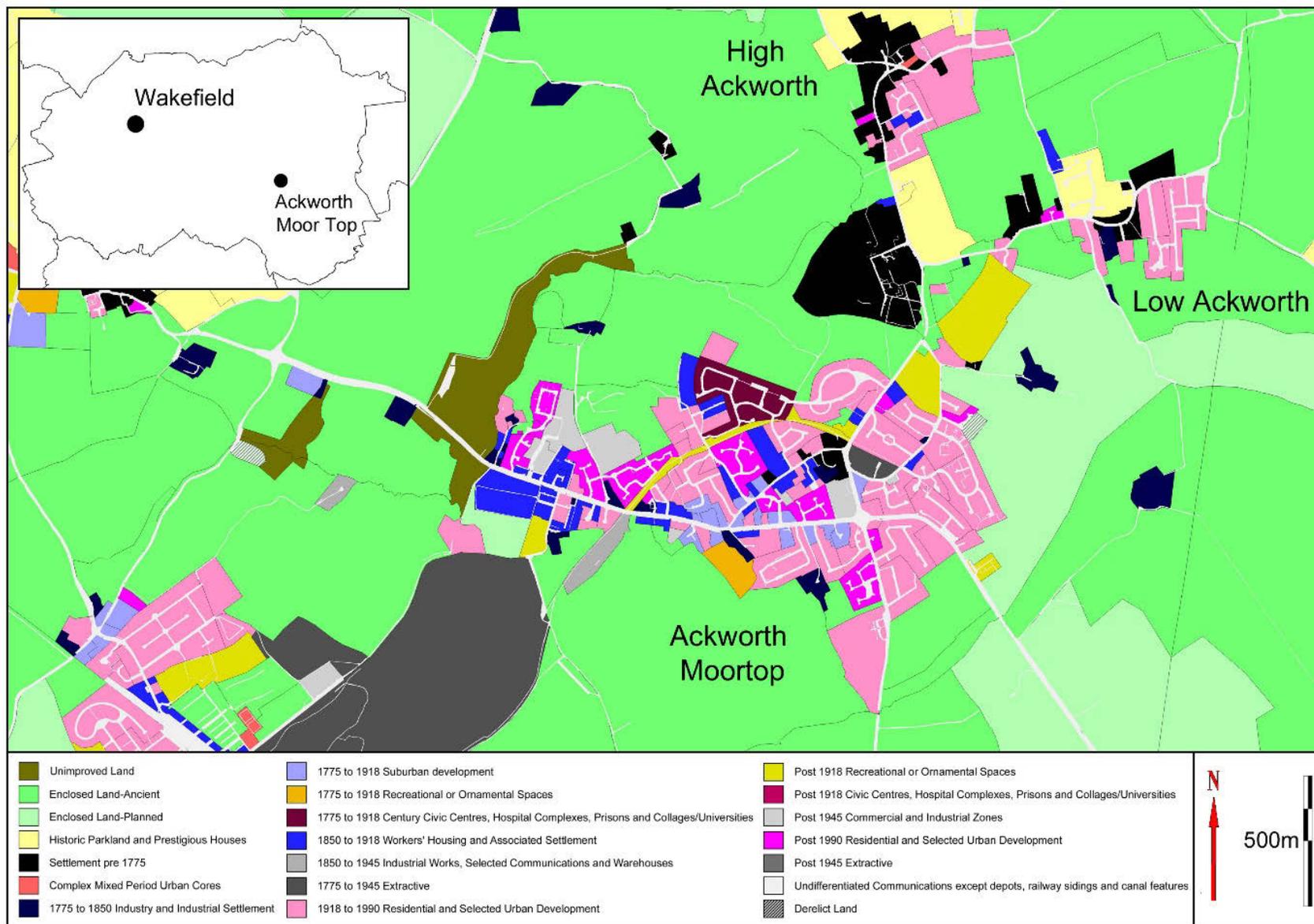
A list of the settlements description chosen for this district and their inclusion in the Complex Core Analysis section or Settlement Gazetteer section is presented below.

Settlement	Report type	Section	Page
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Upton	Settlement gazetteer description	4.2.29	742
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West Hardwick	Settlement gazetteer description	4.2.33	778
Wrenthorpe	Settlement gazetteer description	4.2.34	786

Table 108. Settlement Gazetteer Descriptions and Complex Core Analysis

4.2.1 Ackworth

Figure 169. Zone study area map of the Ackworth locality



Overview

The three principal settlements within the Township of Ackworth are High Ackworth, Low Ackworth and Ackworth Moor Top. High Ackworth to the north is separated from Ackworth Moor Top by around 1.75km (see Figure 169 above). Low Ackworth is located 800m to the southeast of High Ackworth. Today Ackworth Moor Top is the largest of the three settlements but this was not always the case. On mid-19th century mapping High Ackworth was the largest and most complex settlement, followed by Low Ackworth. Ackworth Moor Top consisted of a hamlet of houses and an inn on Wakefield Road and Bell Lane. It is likely that all three settlements had early origins with High Ackworth being the most ancient. The change in status between the three settlements began in the later Industrial Period and Interwar period with the development of nearby collieries and local quarries leading to the construction of workers' housing and later housing estates in the Ackworth Moor Top locality. This development continued into the latter half of the 20th century transforming Ackworth Moor Top into a commuter town and the largest of the three settlements. All three settlements occupy hillside positions in a gentle rolling landscape. High Ackworth and Low Ackworth sit to the north of the Went Beck which becomes the River Went around 3km to the east. Ackworth Moor Top sits to the south of the beck. The valley system forms a horseshoe-shaped embayment to the east below the low Hessle Hill Top. High Ackworth is located 11km to the southeast of the Wakefield City core (40m AOD. OS ref 444033, 417940). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Historic core

Ackworth was a developed settlement at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 with a church, a priest and a mill (<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/westridding1.html#ackworth>. Website accessed 2016). Although mid-19th century mapping depicts probable enclosed medieval strip fields adjacent to all three settlements, it is likely that High Ackworth represents the principal settlement for this is the location of St Cuthbert's Church. The current church contains a 15th century tower and several late medieval cross shafts. The Church of St Cuthbert stands in the centre of High Ackworth. It is believed that there was a church here from around 750 and is probably the church mentioned in the Domesday Survey. The dedication to an early English Saint also supports this hypothesis. Ackworth is noted in the porch of a church in Durham as being one of the places where the body of Saint Cuthbert was taken by monks from Lindisfarne as they journeyed around the country from 875 to 882 (HLC_PK 43875). The original church is believed to have been replaced in the 14th century with a stone church and tower (HLC_PK 43874). The village developed as a rural settlement after Domesday. In the late 13th century the estate had two hundred and

forty bondsmen and a mill. The Chapel of Our Lady was founded in 1333. Records show that in the mid-14th century agriculture was the only industry (see HLC_PK 43875). On The green to the south of the church is stump of a late medieval cross (Images of England UID 342627). The location of the medieval mill is not clear. Ackworth Corn Mill is named on 19th century mapping 1.7km to the south of High Ackworth. This mill predates 1775 (HLC_PK 43709). A location nearer to the village is also possible as Went Beck borders the croft plots to the west of High Ackworth.

High Ackworth is a village green settlement formed at the junction of Purston Lane, Pontefract Road to the west and Long Lane running to the east (HLC_PK 43875). The church and manor are positioned to the north of the green. The north-south route of Purston Lane leading to Pontefract Road may have become developed as a post Norman high street as croft plots respect this route. Further west of the high street are extensive open fields. They also occur to the east of High Ackworth

Ackworth contains several Listed buildings. The most notable is Ackworth Old Hall which is situated in a formerly detached position to the west of the village. The hall is a three storey stone built gentry house of 17th century date (HLC_PK 43727). The current Manor House is an early 19th century double fronted house on the northern side of the village green (Images of England UID 342628). The village also contain two farms of 17th century origins and three 18th century "Squire" houses (Images of England UID 342611, 342609, 342616, 342615 and 342613). The latter suggest that High Ackworth developed as a suburb probably to Pontefract in the latter half of the 18th century. To the immediate north of the village is Ackworth Park. The park is first depicted on Warburton's 1720 map but is documented as early as 1307. The hall associated with the park is known to have been bought by Sykes in 1763 and remodelled in the late 1760s. It was demolished in the 1950s (HLC_PK 160).

Low Ackworth is situated 750m to the south of High Ackworth and is depicted as a linear development running along the winding route of what is now known as Station Road in c.1850. Settlement also clustered at the western end of Station Road around the junction of Barnsley Road/Pontefract Road. The age of this settlement is unclear, although long narrow strips respect Station Road at the south eastern end of the village which suggest croft plots and also a linear high street development. The Listed buildings along High Street are all high status houses of early 18th century date which also suggest that the Ackworth locality developed as a Georgian and Regency suburb (Images of England UID 342602, 342634, 342631 and 342632). To the west of Barnsley Road is Ackworth School which is Grade I Listed (Images of England UID 342619). It was founded as a foundling hospital between

1758 and 1773 and has been a Quaker residential school since 1778. The school covers a 17 hectare site and contains high status Georgian buildings (HLC_PK 22270).

Ackworth Moor Top in c.1850 consisted of a linear development of cottage with two inns along the Weeland Trust Turnpike (probably dating between the mid-18th to mid-19th century). The turnpike is now named Wakefield Road. Settlement also extended along the northward route of Bell Lane which terminated on Wakefield Road. Wakefield Road contains one Listed building which is a five-bay house dating to the late 18th century (Images of England UID 342635). Early settlement probably concentrated on Bell Lane. This area contains a Grade II Listed 17th century farm house and a public house which is dated 1683 (a possible conversion from a house (Images of England UID 342604 and 342605). The village open field system extended as far as Bell Lane.

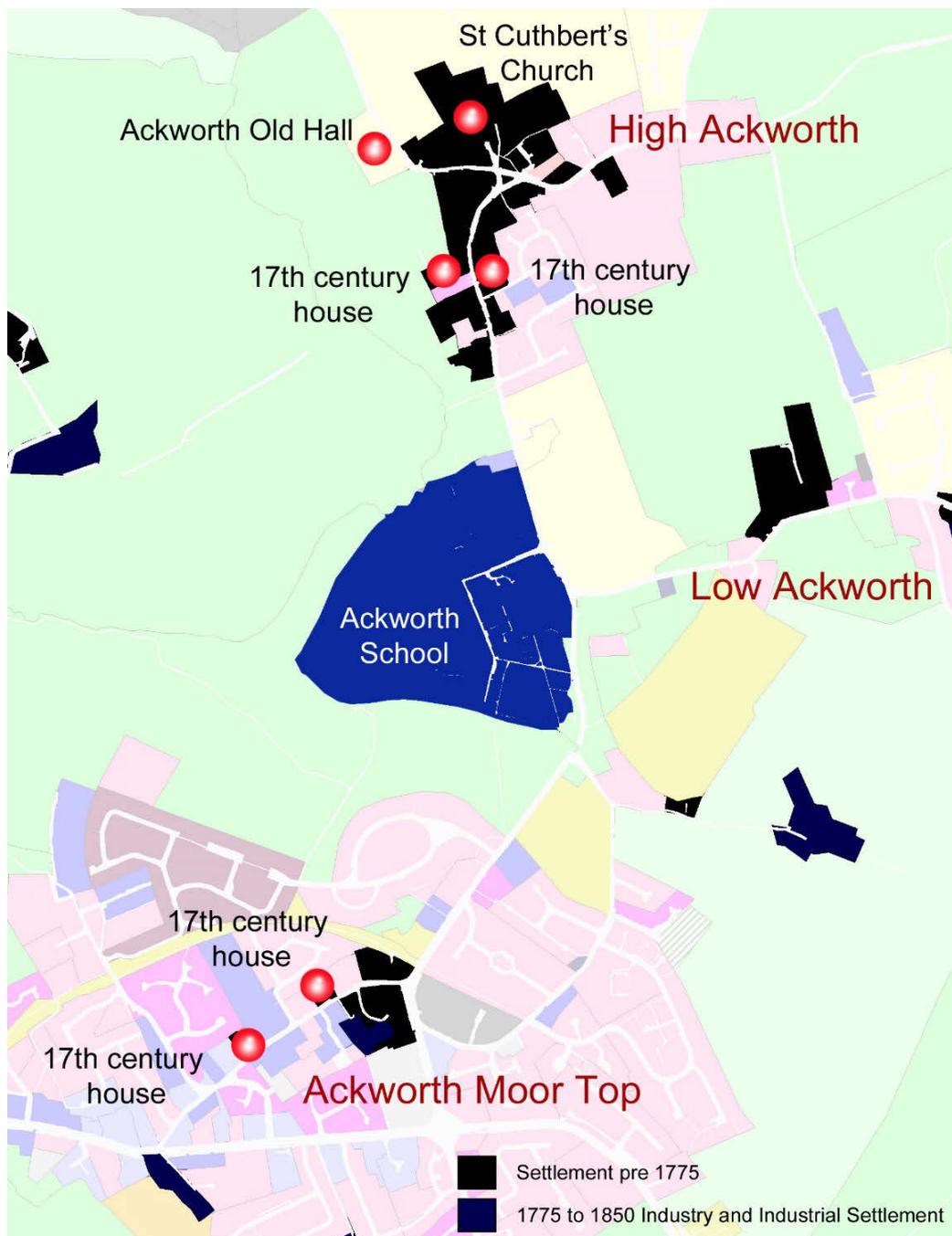


Figure 170. Zone map of the Ackworth localities' historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

Ackworth developed as a suburb during the early Industrial Period and this is evident by the high number of detached houses in both High Ackworth and Low Ackworth. The nearest town is Pontefract 5km to the northeast (Wakefield is 11km to the northwest). Low Ackworth was a Quaker settlement of some wealth with a high status school, meeting room and dedicated burial ground (as described in mid-19th century mapping). The Quakers also established the Flounders Institute at High Ackworth. Quakers were barred from University education, so it became necessary for the Quakers to establish their own educational establishments. Benjamin Flounder established the Institute by his will in 1845 (HLC_PK 22713). This became the North Midlands Inebriate Reformatory by c.1909 and is now redeveloped as a post-war housing estate.

Industry was local and supported a rural economy in the mid-19th century. High Ackworth had a windmill (documented in the 15th century) and Ackworth Corn Mill was present on the Went Beck near Ackworth Moor Top. Although described as a steam mill in c.1850. Another local industry was small scale quarrying. Ackworth Moor Top also had a workhouse (HLC_PK 43515).

The settlement pattern of High Ackworth and Low Ackworth was largely established by the mid-19th century. It was Ackworth Moor Top which saw the most development after this time. The village gained a few terraced rows and also villas (e.g. HLC_PK 43485 and 43497). Bell Lane saw the construction of terraced houses and Wakefield Road became more suburban in character. It was on Wakefield Road that All Saints' Church was built in the mid to late 19th century (HLC_PK 43476).

Perhaps the reason for the lower status development in Ackworth Moor Top were the several medium scale quarries which had appeared around the village by the end of the 19th century. They were mostly present to the north of Wakefield Road to the east and west of the village. One of the largest was to the west of Ackworth Moor Top at Bracken Hill (e.g. HLC_PK 43382). The area now contains modern housing. Bracken Hill also developed a small zone of terraced houses in the later Industrial Period.

A second industry was coal mining. The largest and earliest colliery in the Ackworth locality was Nostell Colliery located 3.3km to the west of Ackworth Moor Top. Nostell Colliery was established before 1854 (as depicted on mid-19th century OS mapping) and operated through to 1987. Area now derelict and overgrown, with most colliery buildings (including workers cottages) were demolished between 1986 and 1999 (HLC_PK 17969). The other

large colliery in this locality was the Hemsworth Colliery situated at Fitzwilliam 1.2km to the south west of Bracken Hill. (HLC_PK 18401). Coal extraction began in 1877. By 1903 the pit had grown and employed 1,651 workers. The pit head closed in 1967 after the merger with South Kirkby Colliery. Kinsley Drift mine was opened on part of the site and produced coal until its closure in the late 1980s. The area is now a country park. The village of Fitzwilliam originated as a direct result of the colliery. Ackworth colliery opened 700m to the northwest of Ackworth village between 1908 and 1919. The colliery continued in use into the late 20th century and is now a housing estate (HLC_PK 437290). The impact on the village is not particularly noticeable, at least in the early 20th century.

The construction of later Industrial Period settlement continued into the early 20th century in Ackworth Moor Top with further terraces and a village school (e.g. HLC_PK 36868 and 36864).

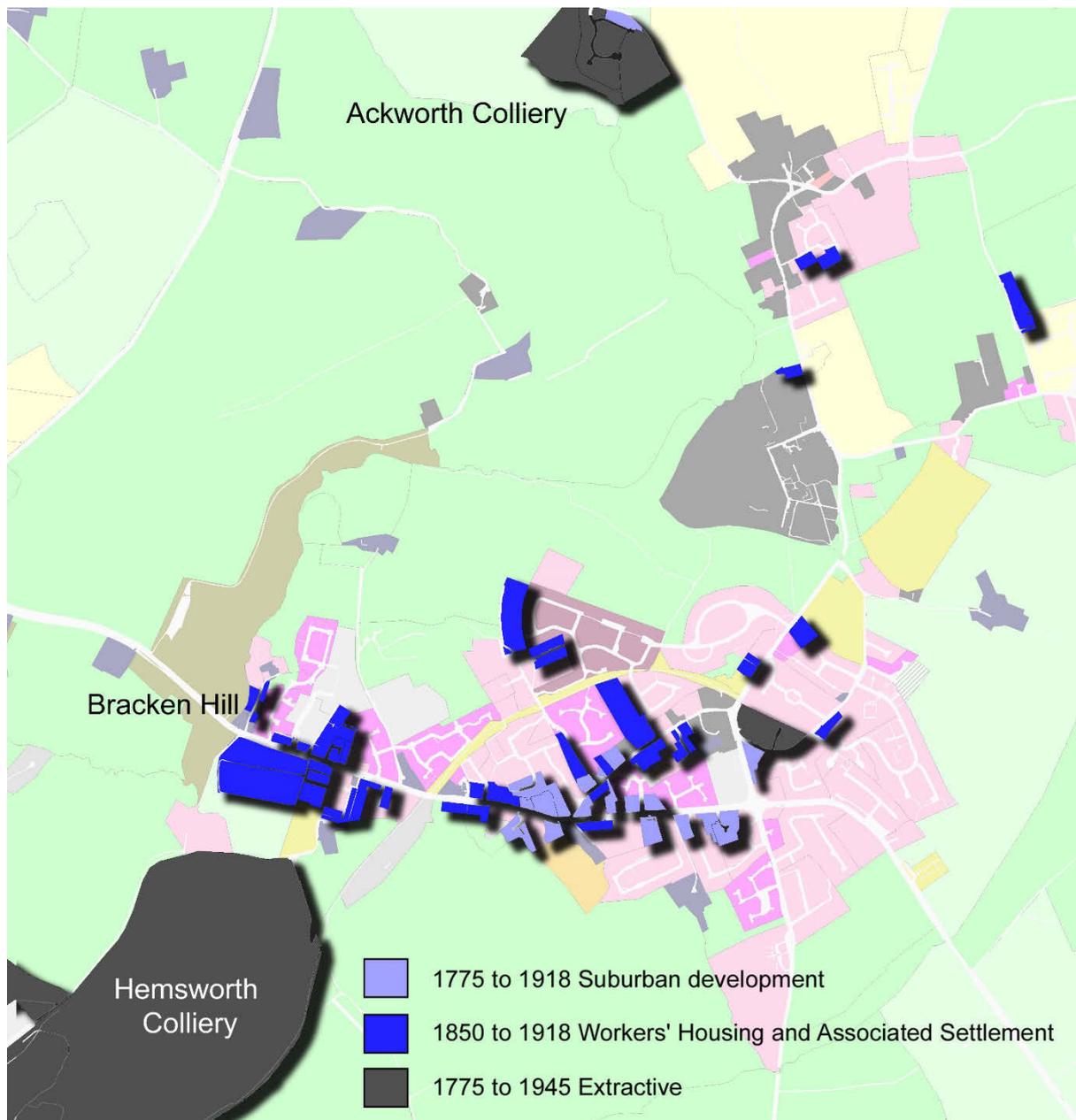


Figure 171. Zone map of the Ackworth localities' later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

All three settlements gained housing development in the 20th century. High Ackworth developed a small zone of private housing to the east of the village core in the post-war period to late 20th century and Low Ackworth saw the construction of a few cul-de-sacs of Interwar and post-war suburban houses to the south of Station Road (e.g. HLC_PK 43878, 43517, 188 and 186).

Ackworth Low Moor gained the most development. Early 20th century and post-war estates may have been constructed for colliery workers. Interwar development occurs along

Wakefield Road and as small cul-de-sac or single street developments to the northeast and southeast of the village core (e.g. HLC_PK 22718, 22729 and 43475). A mix of social and private housing is represented. Most development from this time occurred on former agricultural land.

The Bracken Hill Light Railway cut through the village from 1914. It ran from Brackenhill Junction 1.3 km to the west of Ackworth Low Moor to Hemsworth Colliery and was predominately a goods service. The railway closed in 1962 and is now partly developed as an industrial estate and as a green-way (HLC_PK 22734 and 22761).

Post-war estates either further expanded the boundaries of Ackworth Moor Top or occurred in the gaps between the Interwar estates. Although housing was constructed throughout Ackworth Moor Top, the eastern end of the village saw the most development. Social housing of 1960s and 70s date has a strong representation which is likely to have been provision for colliery workers in the 20th century (e.g. HLC_PK 22720, 22724 and 22715).

Post 1990 housing is small to medium scale and often occurs as redevelopment of earlier sites. For example, the Tarn Hows Walk estate was built on allotment gardens sometime after 1999 and Rosslyn Avenue was constructed in a former quarry site (HLC_PK 22714 and 36866).

High Ackworth retains much of its late 18th to early 19th century villa suburb historic character with a few short terraced rows and surviving vernacular cottages from. There are a few later Industrial Period and 20th century dwellings and an early 20th century pub but these are piecemeal in development and have a low impact on the historic character. The pattern did not alter much between the mid-19th and late 19th century. The church was largely rebuilt at this time and the village also gained a small school.

A similar situation is present in Low Ackworth. The Georgian architecture of the school and a row of high status terraces are a dominating presence on Barnsley Road. Station Road contains a mix of cottages, detached 18th and 19th century villas, a few later terraced rows and a roughly equal number of piecemeal 20th century residential development. The later Industrial Period and 20th century becomes more intrusive at the eastern end of Station Road.

Bell Lane in Ackworth Moor Top has the character of a later Industrial Period high street with terraced rows, village hall and a school. Vernacular cottages have a small but contributing presence. There are a few 20th century houses consisting mainly of individual houses and the occasional estate entrance.

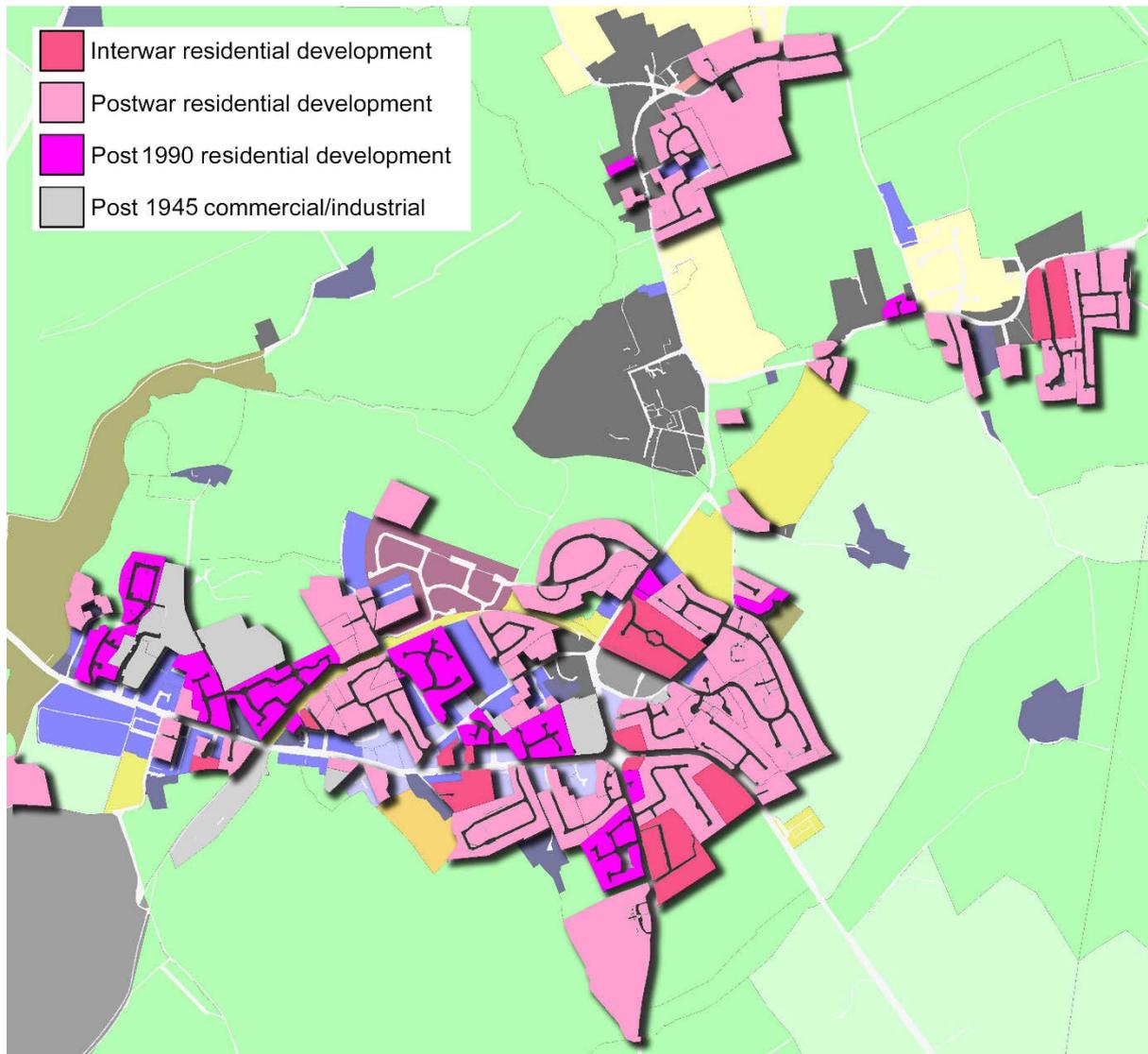


Figure 172. Zone map of the Ackworth localities' 20th century to recent urban and industrial development

Rural hinterland

The former open fields associated with medieval Ackworth have undergone around 50% agglomeration as a result of 19th and 20th century enlargement, although the strip form is still clear in various places, particularly to the east and west of High Ackworth. The croft plots to the immediate west of the High Ackworth village core demonstrate the best survival. Ackworth Park is situated to the immediate north of High Ackworth and still survives.

4.2.2 Altofts

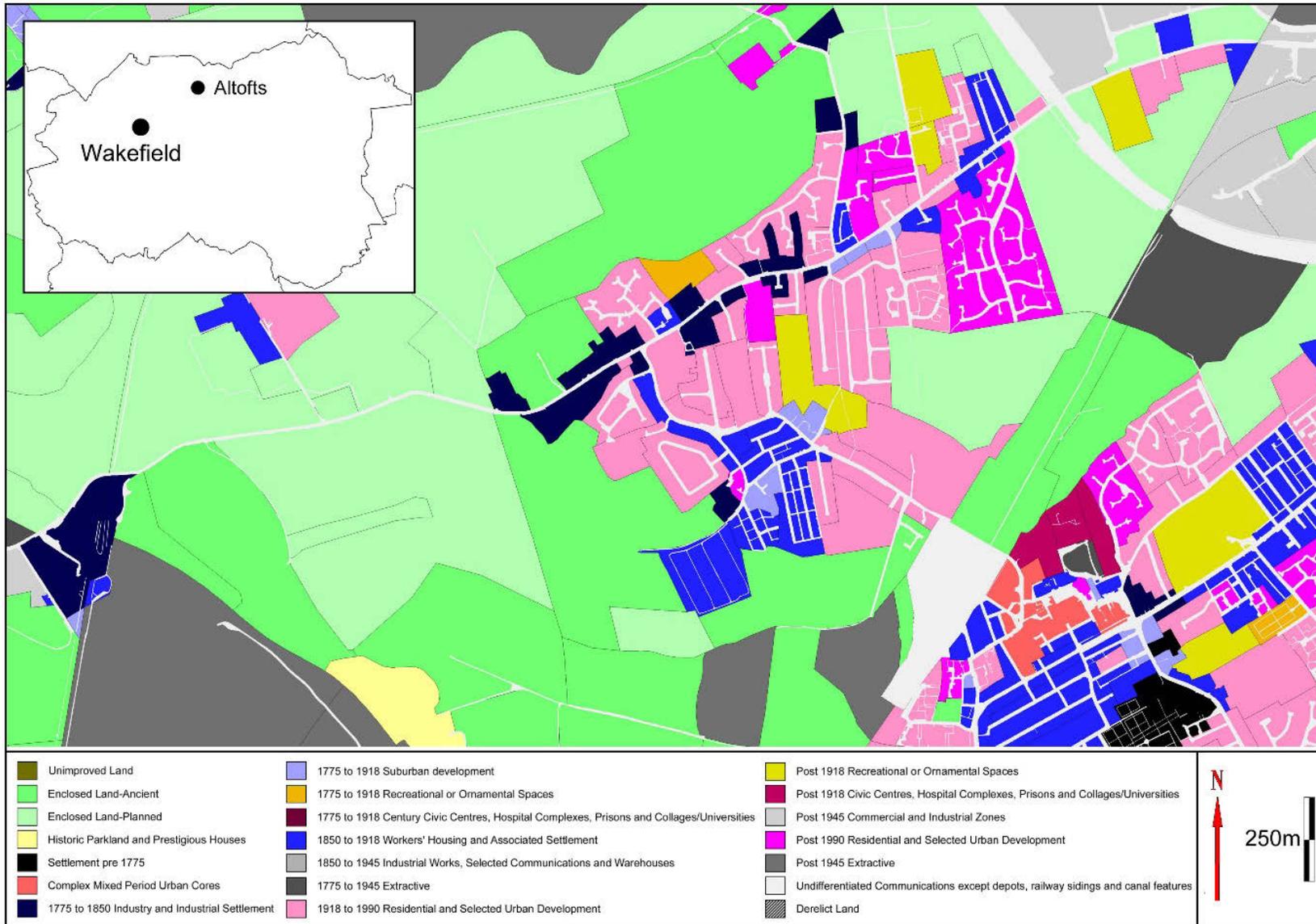


Figure 173.
Zone study
area map of
the Altofts
locality

Overview

Altofts probably originated as a village of medieval origins. The village became transformed in the later Industrial Period as a result of local large scale coal mining. Altofts is now a detached residential suburb of Castleford and Normanton with 20th century housing estate development. It is connected to Castleford to the west by a large scale distribution centre and business parks of late 20th to early 21st century date. Altofts occupies a low hill overlooking the River Calder 800m to the north. The valley is broad and the surrounding hills are low and rolling at this point. The Calder flows in an easterly direction to join the River Aire 4.7km near Castleford. The land rises to the south to the low hills around Sharlston. Altofts is located 4.8km to the northeast of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Altofts (40m AOD. OS ref 437311, 423626). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Coal Measure Group of rocks.

Historic core

The historic core of Altofts, as depicted on mid-19th century mapping, was a linear development running along the 1km northeast-south west route of Church Road (e.g. HLC_PK 20878). Settlement was low density with two concentrations: to the west at the junction of High Green Road and to the centre in the locality of the Horse and Jockey Public House.

The settlement has the appearance of a post Conquest linear development although this might not necessarily be the case. "Altoftes" was not named in the Domesday Survey of 1086 but was recorded shortly after in 1090 and at various other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.119). There are hints on 19th century mapping of an enclosed open field system extending both to the north and south of the village but this is conjectural. "Manor House" is named to the western end of the village in c.1850 but was this lost by the end of the 19th century (HLC_PK 20883). Altofts Hall was positioned 770m to the south of the village. 19th century mapping indicates that this was a site of antiquity and also describes a moat. The hall is first mentioned in 1256. It was demolished in 1963, but medieval or post medieval earthworks and fishponds remain visible. A farm is now present on the site (HLC_PK 20884).

Situated 650m to the south of the village was the hamlet of Calverley Green which in c.1850 consisted of a few farms and cottages around the junction of Patience Lane and Drury Lane (HLC_PK 20906). Nothing survives in this area with any early or vernacular appearance.

A rapid visual inspection of Church Road provides few clues. The houses are mainly 20th century (a mix of early and late with some social housing) and the occasional later Industrial

Period row of terraces and the occasional church or chapel with a scattered occurrence (e.g. the mid to late 19th century St Mary Magdalene's Church. HLC_PK 20842). The Horse and Jockey Public House and the adjacent cottage may be the earliest developed and these appear early Industrial Period. No listed buildings were identified.

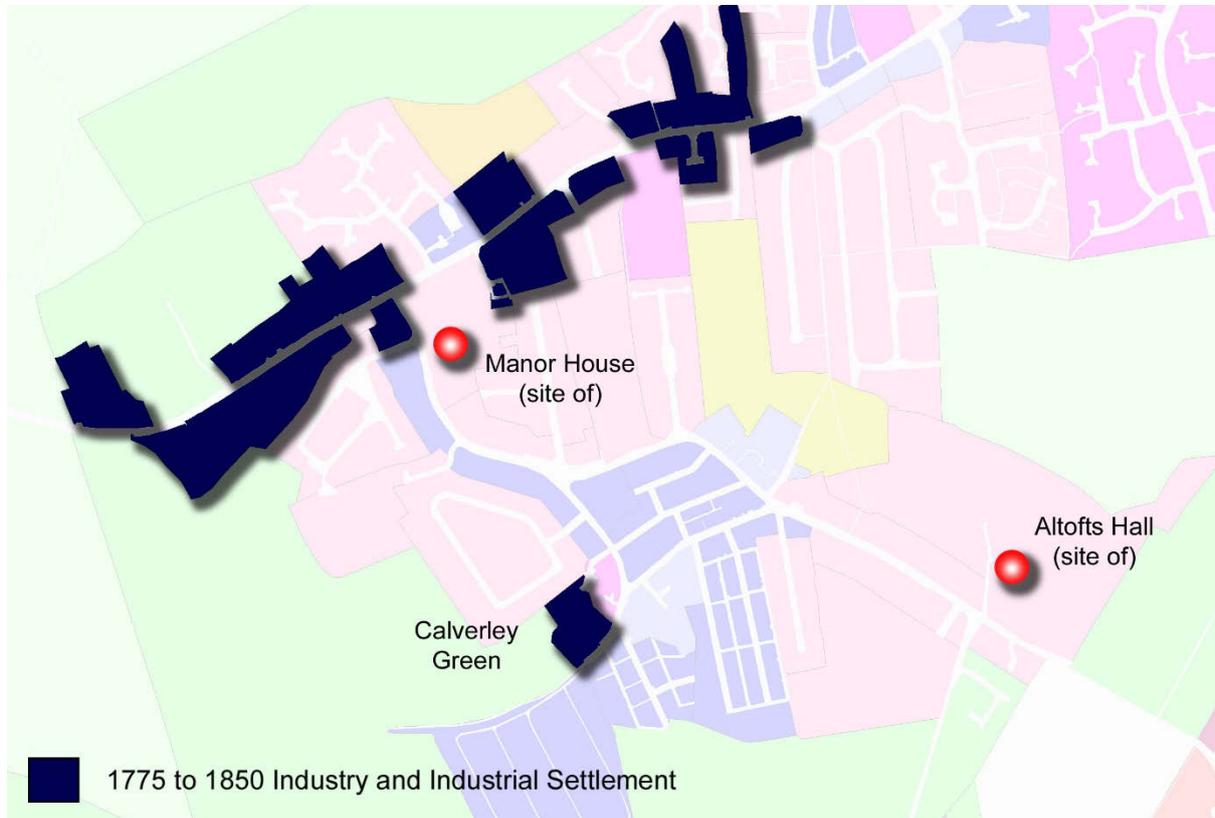


Figure 174. Zone map of Altofts' historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

Altofts expanded in the 19th century as a result of the sinking of the West Riding and Silkstone Colliery 1km to the west of the village and the much smaller Fox Colliery 700m to the north. The West Riding Colliery was in operation between 1854 and 1966 (HLC_PK 19856). This was a large scale colliery with dedicated railway sidings which connect the colliery to two national railway lines (the London & North Eastern Railway and the London, Midland & Sottish Railway) and a mineral railway to coal wharfs on the Aire and Calder Navigation Canal. 1.3km further east were the equally extensive Whitwood Collieries (now Digger Land. HLC_PK 19905). The Fox Colliery was a much smaller mine which also had dedicated wharfs on the Navigation Canal. The West Riding Colliery site became a distribution centre in the late 20th century and the Fox Colliery site has become re-established as fields (HLC_PK 23610).

Large scale extraction continued to occur in the Altofts locality into the late 20th century with large scale open cast coal extraction and spoil tipping. This tipping occurred in the Aire

valley 900m to the north at Boat Bottom and coal extraction 1.5km in the Calder Valley around Kirkthorpe to the east of Wakefield (HLC_PK 20066 and 21301). Altofts Railway Station was located 800m to the south of the village on the Wakefield and Leeds Branch of the Midland Railway and opened in 1840. The goods yard was built by the late 19th century. The railway remains open, but the goods yard was gradually cleared during the 1970s and 1980s (HLC_PK 20194).

Altofts' settlement developed in a modest way due to the proximity of the collieries with additional terraced houses which occurred particularly at the eastern end of Church Road but also with larger grid iron developments at Calverley Green and adjacent to the West Riding Colliery at Lower Altofts (e.g. HLC_PK 20885, 20907 and 19831). Church Road gained a few new institutes such as St Mary's Church, a cemetery and a meeting room. The Industrial Period development of Altofts and Calverley Green continued into the early 20th century.



Figure 175.
Zone map of
Altofts' later
Industrial
Period
development
(not to scale)

20th century and beyond

Altofts now contains a surrounding zone of 20th century housing development and this is small to medium scale. Interwar development occurs predominantly to the south of the village in the Calverley Green area as ribbon development along High Green Road and its continuation onto Station Road or as individual cul-de-sacs leading from these streets (e.g. HLC_PK 20872, 20847 and 20902). Estates are composed of detached or semi-detached houses built on previously undeveloped land. This area also contains a contemporary allotment garden (HLC_PK 20848). Post-war development is present to the north and south of the village high street in small to medium scale estates (e.g. HLC_PK 20840, 20866 and 20876). The estates are generally composed of semidetached or detached houses built on previously undeveloped land with examples dating from throughout the latter half of the 20th century. One of the largest estates is Wharfedale Drive at the south eastern end of the village. This was built as a private estate in the 1990s (HLC_PK 20834). In terms of housing development, Altofts remains detached from the Castleford conurbation and Normanton.

The Altofts Brickworks and associated clay pit was established in around 1950 1km to the south of the village (HLC_PK 20793). This is one of the few local extraction sites still in operation. There is now a large zone of industry and commerce to the west of Altofts in the Whitwood and Lower Altofts locality. This is centred round the Wakefield Europort on the navigation canal which opened in 1996. The distribution centre has motorway, rail and canal access (HLC_PK 19831). The site was built largely on a former enclosed common, but one gridiron development of terraces was replaced. The zone continues eastward onto the Whitwood Common area with further sheds and a sewage works (the sewage works were established in the mid to late 19th century (HLC_PK 19847). Features include the late 1980s Whitwood Freight Centre, the Whitwood Enterprise Park established in the 1990s and the Pioneer Business Park dating to around 2000 (HLC_PK 10865, 19849, 19871 and 1976).

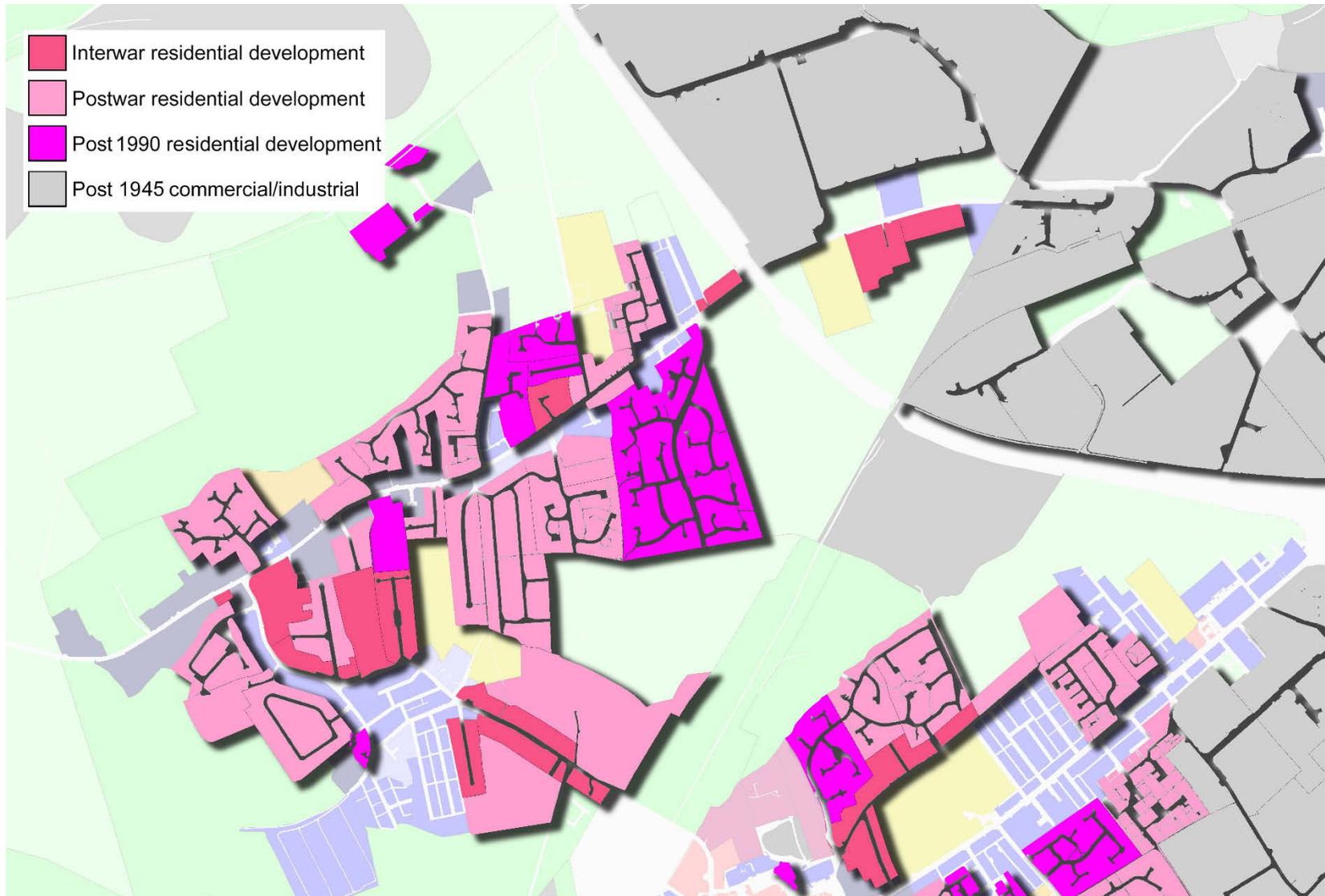


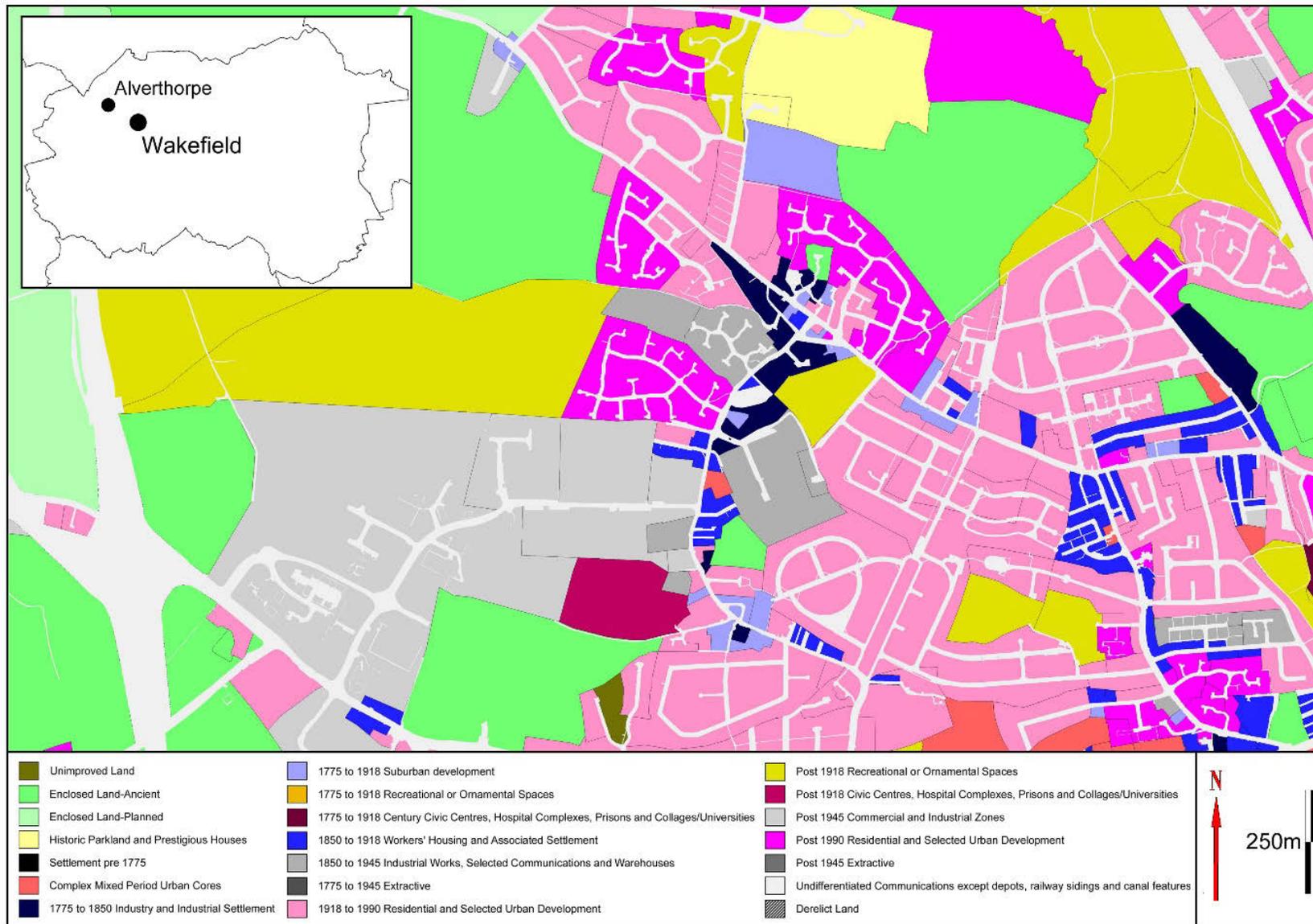
Figure 176. Zone map of Altofts' 20th century to recent urban and industrial development

Rural hinterland

Altofts is still surrounded on almost all sides by open land, much still in agricultural use. The land to the north and south of the village which had the appearance of enclosed strip fields in the 19th century have now almost entirely been redeveloped, although external boundaries and some of the internal plots have been preserved by current estate perimeters. Land to the east and west of the village fields were respectively named Birkwood Common and Low Common in c.1850. They had been enclosed by the mid-19th century with large regular surveyed fields suggesting enclosure in the late 18th or 19th century. Low common is the site of the Wakefield Europort. Birkwood Common is still in agricultural use with Birkwood Farm built in the post-war period situated in the centre of the area (HLC_PK 22832). The land to the north was a common named Altofts Ings and was composed of wetland in the Calder and Aire valley. This land was subject to large scale extraction and spoil tipping in the latter half of the 20th century.

4.2.3 Alverthorpe and Flanshaw

Figure 177.
Zone study
area map of
the
Alverthorpe
locality



Overview

Alverthorpe is a settlement of medieval origins at least in name. Mid-19th century mapping depicts Alverthorpe as a detached village located around 2.3km to the northwest of the Wakefield core. The village was showing the signs of industrialisation at this time with mills and coal mining activity. These works attracted Industrial Period settlement. Alverthorpe became a suburb of Wakefield from the Interwar period being joined both by continuous development along Batley Road and through housing estate development in the rural hinterland. Although the settlement is largely residential in character a zone of modern industry has developed to the south of Alverthorpe. The settlement sits on a hill side position on the northern side of the Alverthorpe Beck valley. The beck flows in a south easterly direction to meet Ings Beck and then the River Calder to the south of Wakefield. The land rises to the northwest to meet Brandy Carr, a low moor which had been enclosed by the mid-19th century. Alverthorpe is situated in the Alverthorpe with Thornes Township (40m AOD. OS ref 431150, 421457). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Middle Coal Measure Group of rocks.

Historic core

Alverthorpe depicted on mid-19th century mapping was a linear development along Batley Road with a nucleation around the junction of Flanshaw Lane and Batley Road. There are no easily identifiable building from before the late 18th to early 19th century. The settlement probably originated as a hall and hamlet which later developed into a small town during the early Industrial Period (HLC_PK 41237).

The earliest known place name evidence dates to 1199 and there are several other references to Alverthorpe from the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961 Part II. p.166). The settlement of Flanshaw, 950m to the south of Alverthorpe, is mentioned in 1274 (Smith, A.H. 1961 Part II. p.167). Both Alverthorpe and Flanshaw had named halls in the mid-19th century. Alverthorpe Hall was the residence of the Maude family from the early 17th century. The hall was lost in the 20th century and the site is now the Wakefield Flanshaw Junior and Infant School (HLC_PK 23073). Flanshaw Hall was a 16th century timber-framed hall, this too was replaced by a school in the 20th century (HLC_PK 31493).

Both halls were detached and had no associated settlement beyond a few cottages. Alverthorpe Hall, in c.1850, was situated 550m to the south east of the village core. It is probably that there was an Alverthorpe Hall in ancient times. Often medieval halls were situated in a prominent position within the village. This was not the case with Alverthorpe Hall in c.1850. This raises two possibilities: that the hall represented an administrative centre with settlement being dispersed in the wider rural hinterland or the hall was positioned

within a village or hamlet but this was subsequently lost or relocated. The former fields near the hall more clearly resembled medieval strip field form in c.1850, those around the immediate Alverthorpe village core were less distinct in form resembling piecemeal enclosure. The picture is confusing however as the strip fields near the hall merged with the extensive open field system associated with medieval Wakefield. A similar situation existed at Flanshaw Hall.

Park Mill was situated 1.2km to the west of Alverthorpe in an isolated position on Alverthorpe Beck. The mill was a water-powered corn mill constructed shortly before 1610 and remained in use until early 20th century (demolished by 1933). It is possible that the mill had a medieval antecedent (HLC_PK 20250).

The character of Alverthorpe today is one of a small industrial town with surviving schools chapels, terraced rows and a few commercial buildings such as public houses. The 20th century has a strong presence with modern residential development.

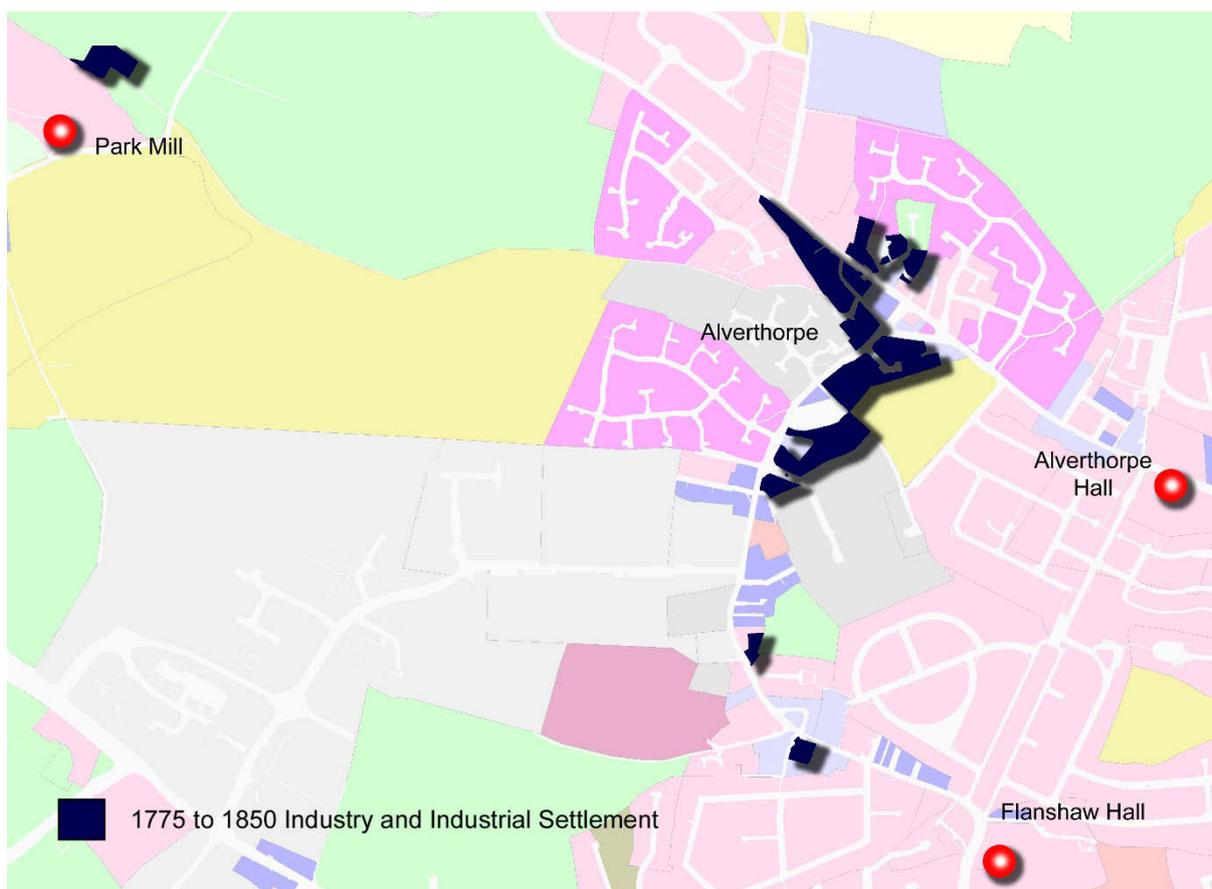


Figure 178. Zone map of Alverthorpe's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The Alverthorpe Beck valley was the site of industrial development in the mid-19th century. There were several mills producing woollens and worsted, but the mills also including a dye

works and Park Mill. The Alverthorpe locality was also the scene of extensive coal mining centred around the Haigh Moor Colliery which extended across a large part of the Alverthorpe valley to the north west of the village. The colliery in the 19th century consisted of several separate pits connected by a networks mineral tramways which led eastwards along Smithson's Tram Way (now lost) to meet a coal wharf on the River Calder 3.5km away near Wakefield Bridge to the south of the city. The colliery had associated features which included coke ovens. Mining activity had ceased by the late 19th century. Figure 179 below provides a plan of the coal pits and associated mineral railway.

The mills depicted on 19th century mapping is presented on a list below (the numbers refer to Figure 179):

1. Park Mill. Corn. Pre 1610. Possibly ancient. Demolished now part of a farm complex. HLC_PK 20250
2. Oakes Mill. Worsted. Later Flanshaw Mill (yarn). Partially extant. Now an engineering works. HLC_PK 23074
3. Hebble Mill. Woollen. 1791. Later Bective Mill (worsted). Demolished. Now a business park. HLC_PK 22116
4. Alverthorpe Dye Works. Pre c.1850. Possibly extant. No separate HLC record. HLC_PK 41239
5. Alverthorpe Mills. Woollen. Post c.1850. Built in 1870-5 as an integrated woollen mill. Partial survival (office block). Now a housing estate. HLC_PK 23066

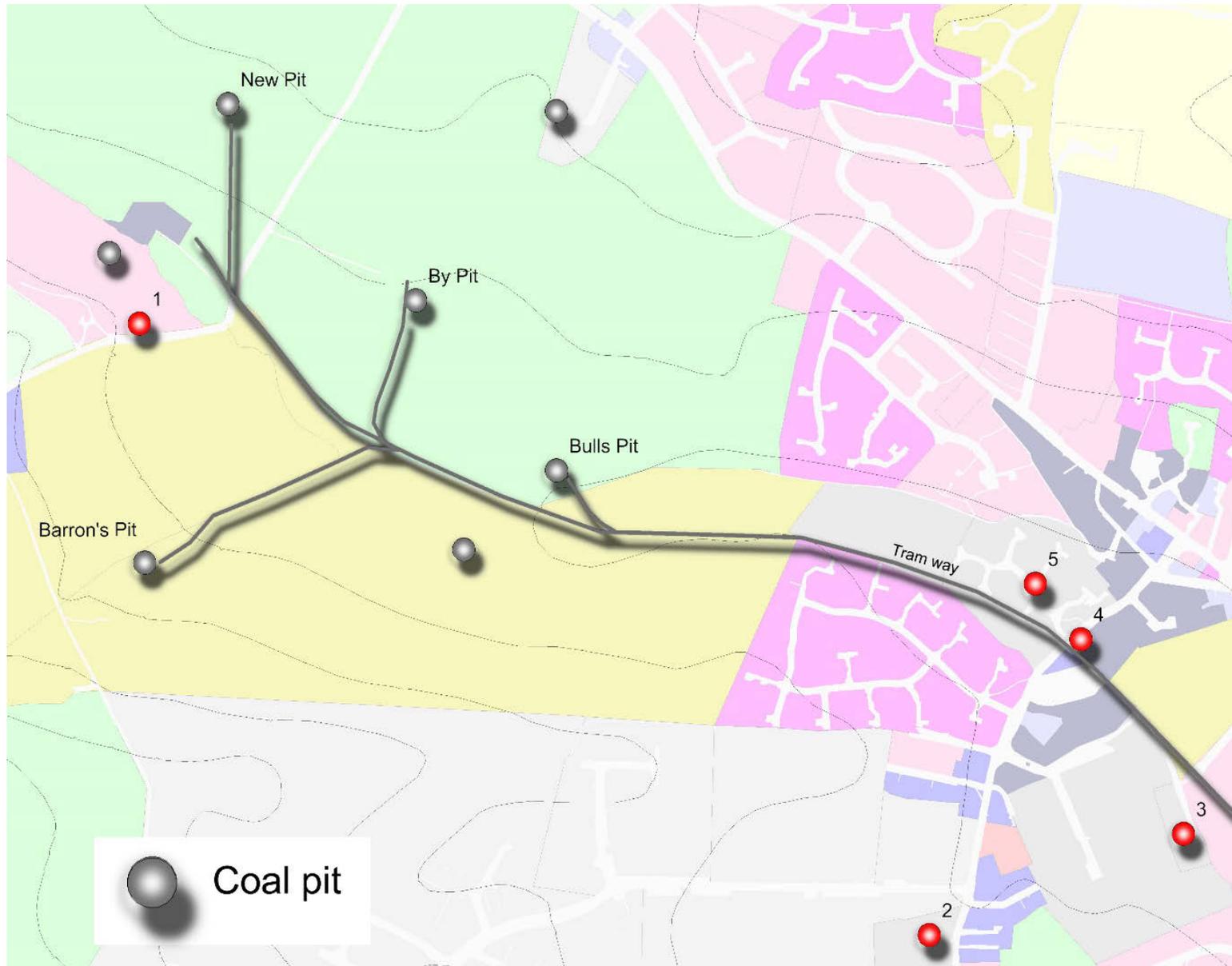


Figure 179.
Distribution of
Alverthorpe's colliery
and mill features as
depicted on 19th
century OS mapping.
Not to scale

The main impact of industrial development on Alverthorpe and Flanshaw was the construction of Industrial Period settlement. The process probably began in the early Industrial Period and continued into the early 20th century. The settlement pattern of Alverthorpe village was largely set by the mid-19th century, with only a few rows of terraced houses added during the latter half of the 19th century. It was during the 19th century that Batley Road developed as the town's core with a new school and chapel.

Flanshaw came into being as an industrial settlement during the late 19th century. Previously the settlement was named Spout Fold and consisted of a mill, tavern and a few cottages along Flanshaw Lane. By the late 19th century the village had expanded with yards of terraced houses running perpendicular to Flanshaw Lane although this was relatively small scale development. A second workers' settlement formed 700m to the east of Alverthorpe. New Scarborough was developed as a modest scale suburb of terraced houses. This was a planned suburb of Wakefield with villa status houses fronting Batley Road leading to Balne Lane and lower status houses to the rear.

Alverthorpe Railway Station was opened in the mid to late 19th century by the Great Northern Railway on the Ossett Branch Line. The railway became disused in the post-war period and the station site is now occupied by modern houses (no separate HLC record. Part of HLC_PK 23070). Two other notable features in the Alverthorpe Locality were St Paul's Church and Silcoates Hall. St. Paul's Church was built 300m to the north of the village in a detached hilltop location around 1823 to 25 (HLC_PK 21454). Silcoates Hall was built slightly further north 1820 as a non- Conformist school. It later became the Silcoates Grammar School (HLC_PK 21446).



Figure 180.
Silcoates
Grammar
School. 2016

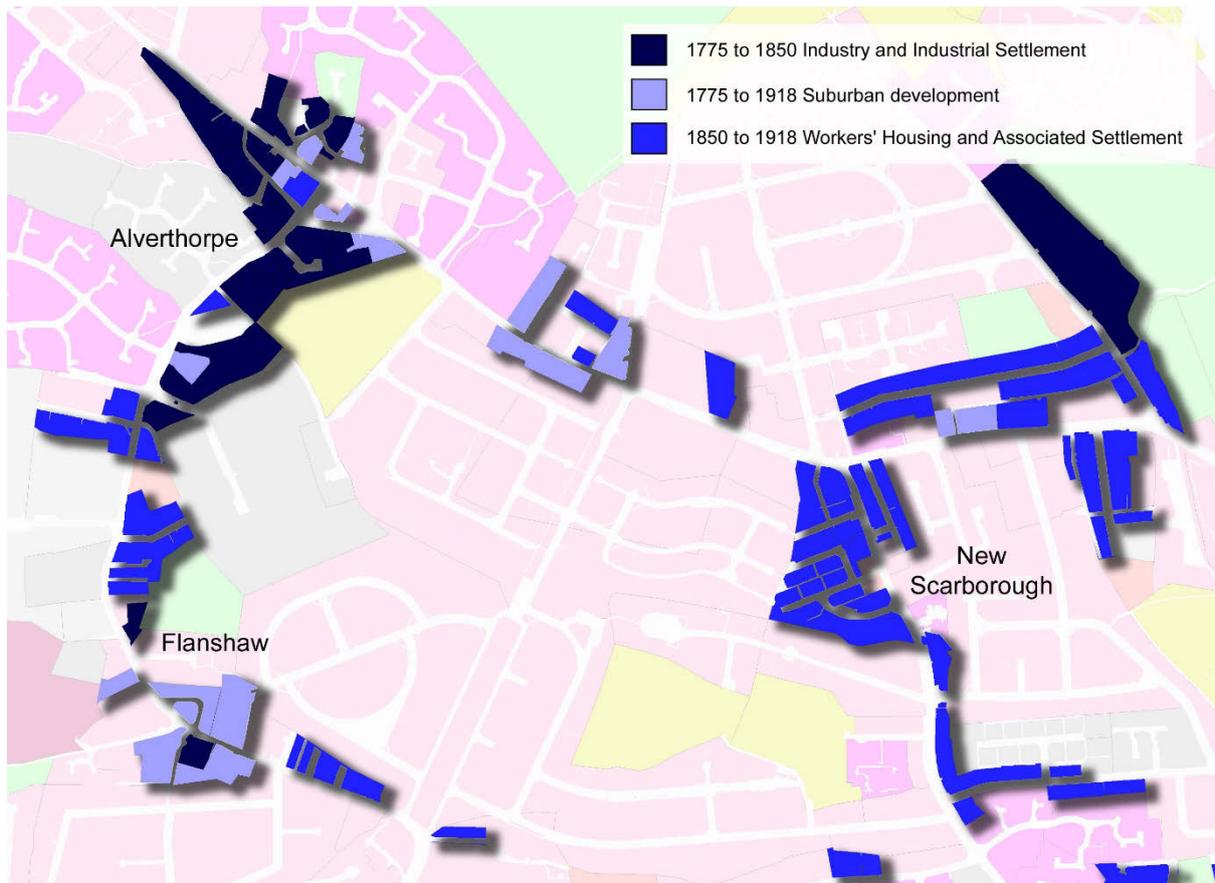


Figure 181. Zone map of Alverthorpe's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

The suburbanisation process of Alverthorpe began in the Interwar period with a ribbon development of semi-detached houses along Batley Road and a cul-de-sac of semi-detached houses to the south of Batley Road (Rufford Street)(e.g. HLC_PK 31538 and 37550). The urban peripheries were expanded westwards with the construction of the Silcoates Estate which was 1930s development of social housing covering 6 hectares (HLC_PK 22100).

This process continued into the post-war period with the construction of large scale estates in the area of former agricultural land between Alverthorpe and Flanshaw and New Scarborough. The largest post-war estate was the Alverthorpe Housing Estate constructed between 1938 and 1948 to the north of New Scarborough. This was a 15 hectare development of social housing constructed in the Geometric form (HLC_PK 18802). Contemporary with this was the 19 hectare Flanshaw Housing Estate built to the immediate east of Flanshaw. This could also be considered social housing (HLC_PK 18803). This estate was at the northern extent of a very large Interwar development in the Lupset locality.

Subsequent development was generally smaller expanding the Interwar and early post-war social housing developments or expanding the urban peripheries around Silcoates (HLC_PK

18804 and 21512). Alverthorpe does contain four medium scale post 1990 housing developments occurring to the north and west of the settlement. Billingham Road, Willow Road and Highfield Drive represent development built between 1996 and 2002 on previously undeveloped agricultural land (HLC_PK 23070, 23064 and 23065). Weavers' Chase was built around 2000 on the site of Alverthorpe Mill (HLC_PK 23066).

The area to the west of Flanshaw is now the location of large scale industrial zone known as Silkwood Park. The business park covers over 40 hectares and was built between 2002 and 2009 on previously undeveloped agricultural land (HLC_PK 21734). To the east of this is the Flanshaw Industrial Estate. The earliest industrial building is an abattoir constructed in the late 1960s to early 1970s (HLC_PK 22098). The site expanded in the late 1970s to early 1980s (HLC_PK 22099). Sirdar Spinning Ltd is located to the immediate east of Flanshaw. The firm is one of Britain's foremost worsted spinning mills for hand knitting wool. There has been a mill on this site since 1791 (HLC_PK 22097).

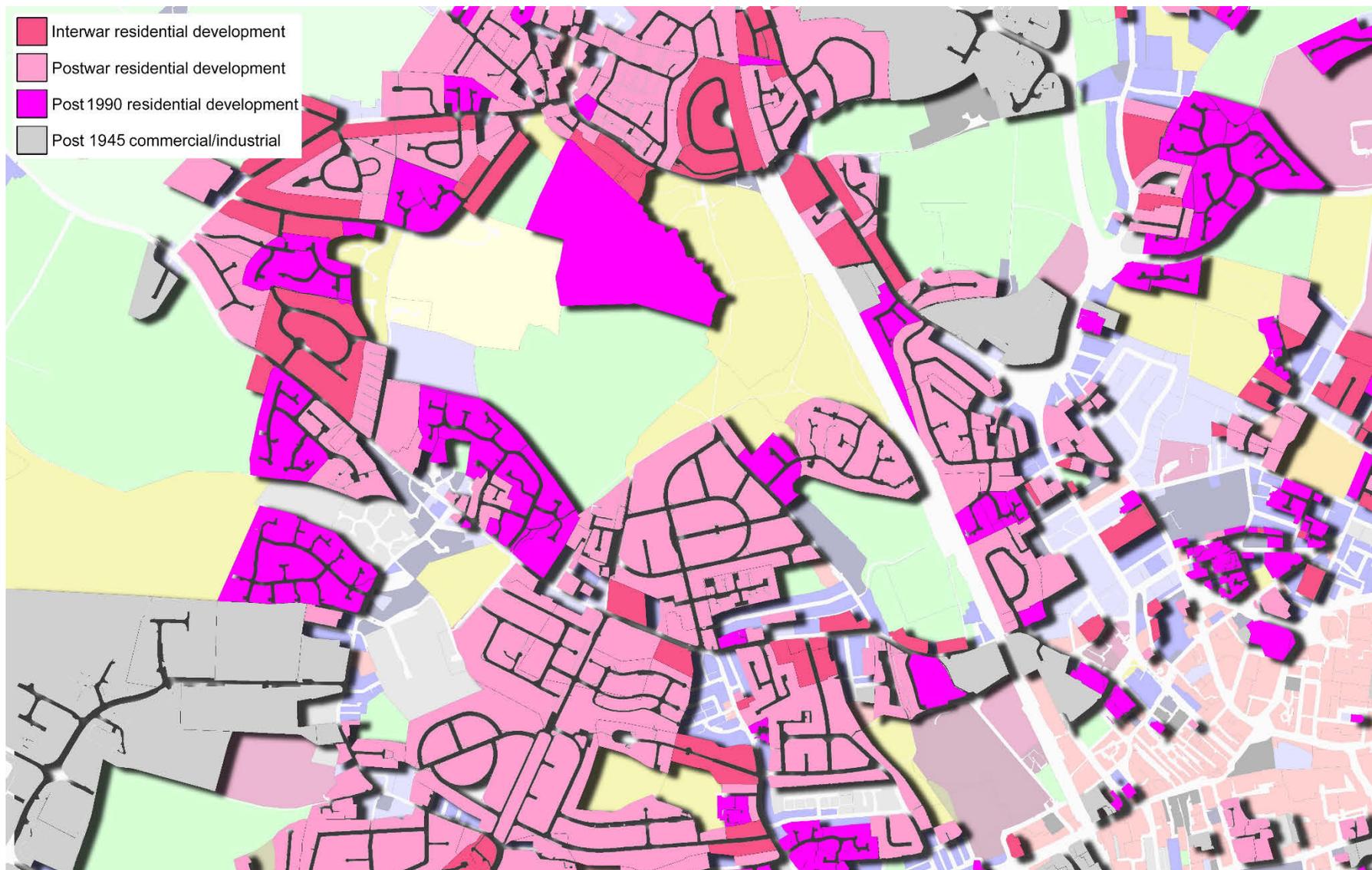


Figure 182. Zone map of Alverthorpe's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

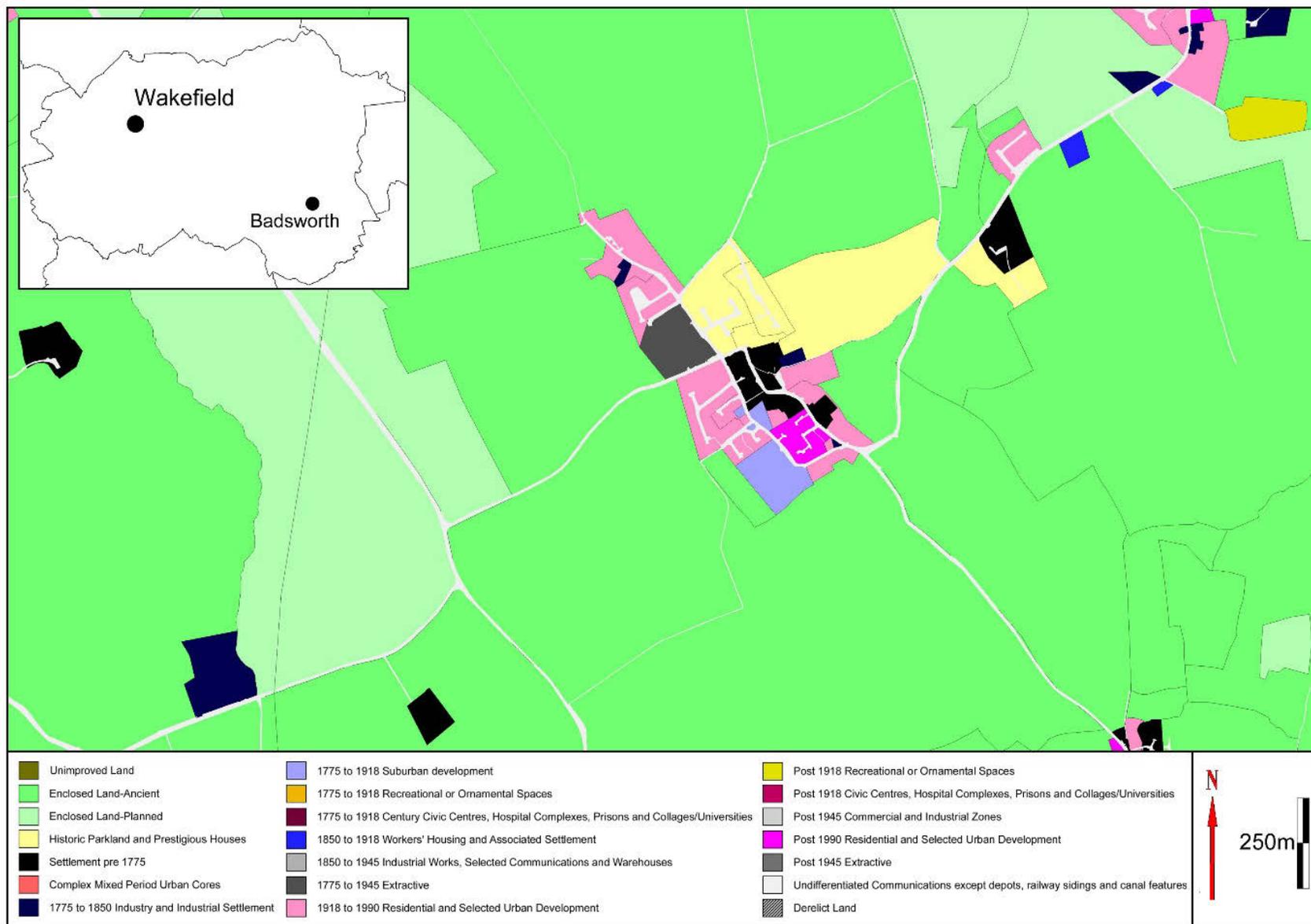
Rural hinterland

Alverthorpe was situated to the west of the extensive field systems associated with medieval Wakefield, although some boundaries depicted in c.1850 hint of medieval strip fields associated with Alverthorpe, Alverthorpe Hall and Flanshaw Hall. Otherwise, the fields around Alverthorpe were more indicative of piecemeal enclosure. Wakefield's open field system has now been developed. The nearest undeveloped land is an open area of former fields in front of Silcoates School 250m to the north of Alverthorpe. This is now entirely surrounded by housing, and preservation may be due to associations with the school. Land becomes agricultural 500m to the west of Alverthorpe with one or two surviving pre c.1850 farms. The southern side of Alverthorpe Beck in this locality is the Low Laithes Golf Club which was established in 1925 (HLC_PK 20238).

Beyond Silcoates is Brandy Carr Hill. This was an area of probable common which was enclosed in the 18th or 19th century. The fields in this locality are large with regular boundaries suggesting late surveyed enclosure. The land remains in agricultural use with around with around 50% loss of internal boundaries due to 19th and 20th century agglomeration.

4.2.4 Badsworth

Figure 183. Zone study area map of the Badsworth locality



Overview

Badsworth is a village of medieval and perhaps Anglo-Saxon origins. It has a linear high street, a medieval church and the site of an ancient manor house. Badsworth displays little evolution in the later Industrial Period and no large scale industry. The impact of the 20th century has been slight. There is low-impact piecemeal residential development within the village core and a few cul-de-sacs of private housing. Badsworth remains a detached rural settlement which retains its historic and village-like character. Badsworth occupies a gentle north-facing hillside position amongst low rolling hills. The land drops to the north into a basin formed by three becks: Barr's Drain, Tan House Dike and Little Went which join the River Went. The Went flows in an easterly direction from this point. The land rises to the south to the hills around Upton and North Elmsall Common. Badsworth is located around 14km to the southeast of Wakefield in the Township of Badsworth (50m AOD. OS ref 446334, 414962). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Upper Coal Measures.

Historic core

The Badsworth, as depicted in c.1850, had all the features typical of English medieval villages. It had a linear high street running for around 450m along Main Street (although the settlement is linear in form, Main Street takes a serpentine route) (HLC_PK 22989). Probable croft plots extended to the west of Main Street and were bounded by Back Lane. St Mary's Church is situated at the northern end of Main Street. The church today mostly dates to the 15th century although it does contain some earlier fabric. It is believed that there was originally a wooden Anglo Saxon church in this location (HLC_PK 22996). In which case the church may have formed the focus of the earliest settlement. A church is mentioned in the Domesday record for Badsworth (www.domesdaybook.co.uk/westridding1.html. website accessed 20.07.2016).

In typical English village fashion, Badsworth Hall was located in grounds to the immediate north of the church. In 1653 the forfeited Manor of Badsworth was purchased by Sir John Bright (Sheriff of Yorkshire), after Parliament sequestered it from the Dolman family during the Civil War. The hall became his principal residence (HLC_PK 22989). The hall was demolished in 1951 and replaced by housing in the late 1970s to early 1980s

Badsworth most likely had an open field system. Mid-19th century OS mapping depicted these most clearly to the south and west of the village. This evidence, together with the linear high street with tofts and back lane suggest post-Conquest reorganisation.

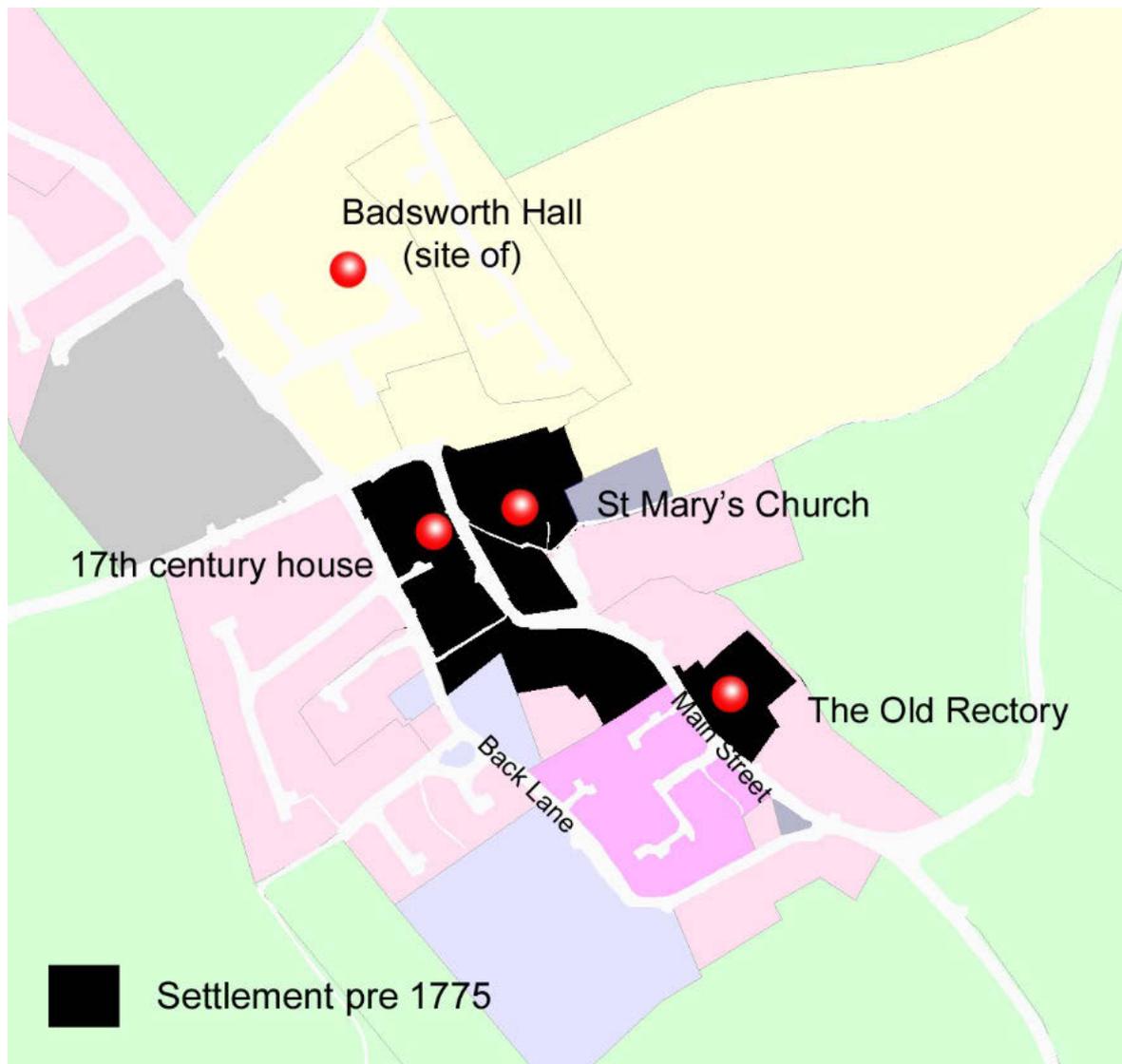


Figure 184. Zone map of Badsworth's historic settlement (not to scale)

Most of the Listed buildings within the village relate to the church and its associated features. There are four Listed houses. The earliest is a 17th century farm house on Main Street (Images of England UID 342636). The other buildings include a surviving 18th century stable block associated with the 18th century phase of Badsworth Hall, the Old Rectory believed to date to 1731 and an 1826 school house (Images of England UID 342637, 342638 and 424024). There may be other houses of interest in the village core such as the rubble coursed Stones Cottage on Main Street (Google Street View 2016).

Industrial Period development

The only significant addition to Badsworth in the latter half of the 19th century was Badsworth Grange, a villa set in a large garden to the south east of the historic core (HLC_PK 23000). Piecemeal small scale development along Main Street is likely. A school was added to the east of St Mary's church. Back Lane gained a few detached houses, terraced rows and a small Methodist chapel (part of HLC_PK 22994). Badsworth remained a high street with at least four active farms and cottages with gardens and orchards.

No industry was noted apart from a smithy in the village and a quarry to the north of the village (HLC_PK 44064).

20th century and beyond

The eastern side of the village gained piecemeal development post-war to late 20th century with detached houses along Main Street (HLC_PK 44076). The north and western side gained a small zone of houses. Ninevah Lane to the north of Badsworth extended the village northwards with ribbon development of detached houses and a cul-de-sac named The Croft, both of 1960s to 1970s date (HLC_PK 44057 and 44069). Part of the development incorporated the site of the former quarry. The grounds to Badsworth Hall became redeveloped with an estate of detached houses around the 1970s (HLC_PK 22989). The former orchards to the west of Back Lane became developed with Manor Close, Chapel Lane and Huntsman's Way. These were cul-de-sac developments of detached houses built respectively in the 1970s, 80s and 1990s (HLC_PK 22995, 44113 and 44111). The Badsworth CE Junior and Infants School built near the church dates to around the 1960s or 70s (HC_PK 44070).

Post 1990 development is represent by a single estate. High Farm Meadow was built in the mid to late 19th century and may incorporate earlier farm buildings converted as part of the development (HLC_PK 44082).

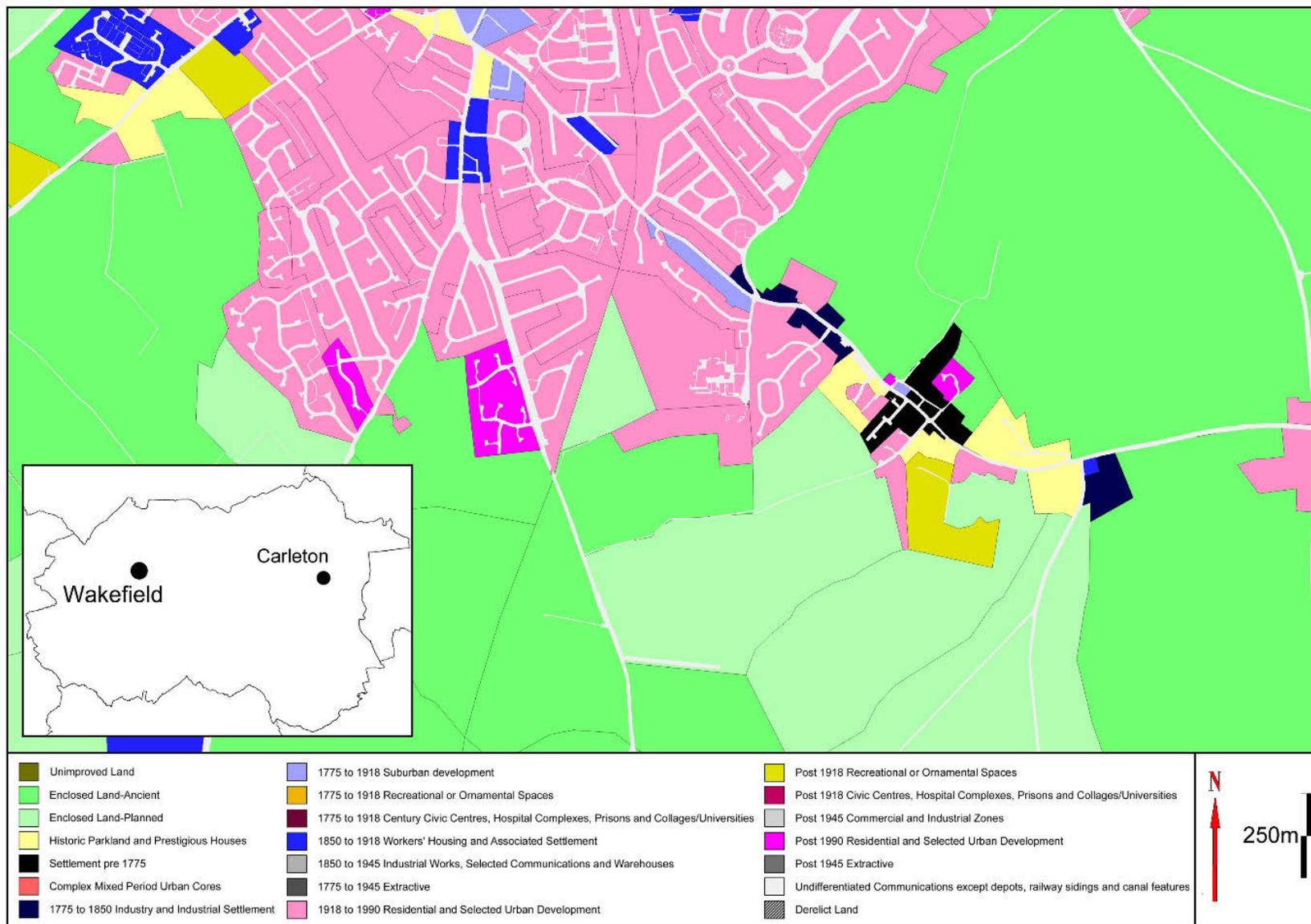
Rural hinterland

Badsworth probably features croft plots and an associated open field system. The crofts contained farms and orchard gardens in the mid-19th century. They are now wholly developed with houses, both historic and modern. The fields to the west and south of Badsworth have undergone significant agglomeration in the 20th century with over 60% loss of boundaries. Only fields to the east of Beaconfield Road preserve boundaries with the strip field form.

Adjacent settlement consists of Thorpe Audlin 1.6km to the northeast, Upton 1.9km to the south and Hemsworth 3.7km to the southwest. There are three Listed rural houses/farms within 1.5km of Badsworth. Rogerthorpe Manor is located 750m to the northeast of Badsworth and date is a high status house dating to 1610. The site also includes a 17th century barn (HLC_PK 22239). There are three farms to the south west of Badsworth all dating to the 18th century (HLC_PK 19750, 19749 and 19746).

4.2.5 Carleton

Figure 185.
Zone study
area map of
the Carleton
locality



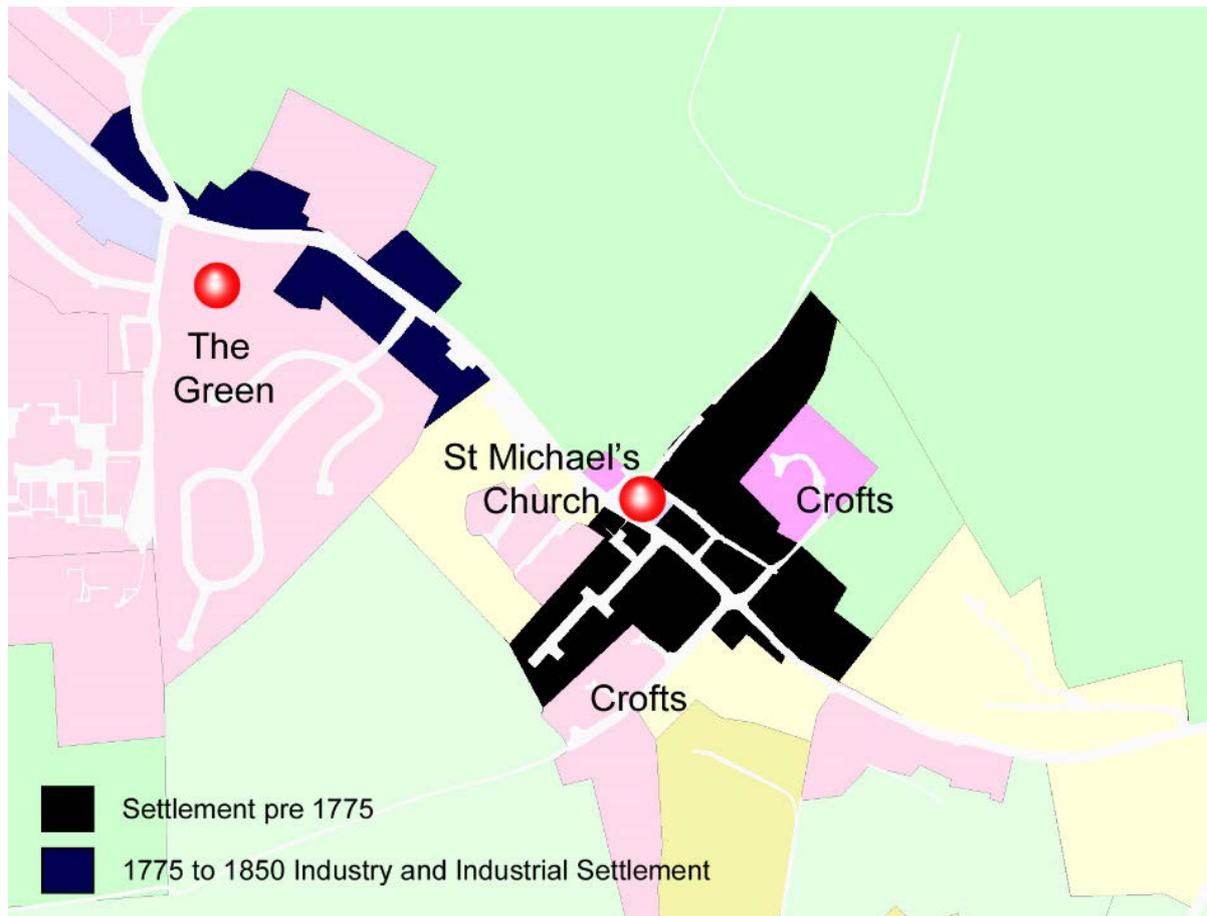
Overview

Carleton originated as a small village probably of medieval origins situated at a halfway point on Carleton Road between the much larger medieval settlements of Pontefract 2km to the northwest and Darrington to the east. Although the settlement was small, it gave its name to the Township of Carleton. Settlement remained rural until the 20th century. Mid 20th OS mapping depicts a ribbon development of houses along Carleton Road meeting the parochial hall at the north western end of the village. Carleton now sits on the outer peripheries of the Pontefract urban conurbation but its position could still be considered rural. The village core has been subject to redevelopment in the 19th, 20th century and post 1999. Carleton sits on the lower slopes of Chequery, a low hill to the east. The land to the west is formed by a horseshoe shaped drainage basin from which flows the Little Went beck in a south-easterly direction. The land rises to the north to a low ridge upon which Pontefract sits. Carleton is situated 21.5km to the southeast of the Wakefield City core (40m AOD. OS ref 446723, 420196). The village sits at a junction of three rock types: Pennine Middle Coal Measures to the northwest, Pennine Upper Coal Measures to the southwest and Dolomitised Limestone to the east.

Historic core

Carleton, as depicted in c.1850, was a small village consisting of a linear development running for around 400m along the northwest/southeast route of Carleton Road. The area around St Michael's Church probably represents the earliest village core as it is on this 250m stretch that settlement was most dense and croft plots of probable medieval origins were most evident (HLC_PK 600). Croft plots were narrow strips of land running perpendicular to the high street. Each strip was usually associated with an individual cottage or farm. The village form is typical of a post-Conquest planned settlement. The name Carleton first appears in 1155-58 in an historic charter (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p. 71). Carleton most likely had an associated open field system which was most evident to the north of the village in c.1850, but this merged with the fields associated with Darrington and Pontefract which were much larger and more significant settlements in the middle ages. Moor Lane extended westwards from the village core which suggests that the land to the west was former moor. This area had been enclosed by c.1850. Carleton Green was named 450m to the northeast of the village core (HLC_PK 616). The green was a triangular plot of land formed by the junction of Green Lane and Carleton Road. The green survives to the present.

Carleton was subject to redevelopment in the both the 19th and 20th century, be it on a piecemeal basis, and little remains of any vernacular character. The character today represents a nucleation of settlement along a main road which contains a mix of Industrial Period and modern suburbs. There does appear to be at least one active farm in the core which does support the settlement's rural origins. St Michael's Church was built in 1848 (HLC_PK 587). It was described as a chapel of ease in c.1850 which suggests earlier



origins.

Figure 186. Zone map of Carleton's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

No large scale industrial development could be identified in Carleton. What was present was small scale, serving local needs. Darrington Windmill is located 500m to the southeast of the village. The windmill was built in 1820 (HLC_PK 580). If there was a medieval corn mill it would have been most likely on the Little Went [Beck] to the south of the village. A brick works was present 800m to the west of the village in c.1910. This was short lived, probably supplying local early 20th century development requirements. The Swinton & Knottingley railway line which opened in 1874 was present 1km to the west of Carleton but the nearest station was in Pontefract.

Carleton developed as a suburb of Pontefract during the 19th century. The current church is known to date from this time. The Parochial school hall was erected in 1886 (www.forebears.io/england/yorkshire/pontefract/carleton. 25/07/2016). The village contains several early 19th century villa status houses which extended the village core to the east and west. For example, West Haugh was first seen on mid-19th century OS mapping as a large house with outbuildings and extensive gardens. The house survives but the grounds have been redeveloped (HLC_PK 585). Suburban expansion continued into the latter half of the 19th century to the west of the village with several named villas occurring as a ribbon development running for 1km on Carleton Road in the direction of Pontefract. One of the largest late 19th century houses was Carleton Grange. The current house and stables (now a community centre) on this site were built around 1872 by T.W. Tew, a prominent banker, landowner and historian (HLC_PK 623). At the end of the 19th century Carleton was detached from the Pontefract urban conurbation by around 600m.

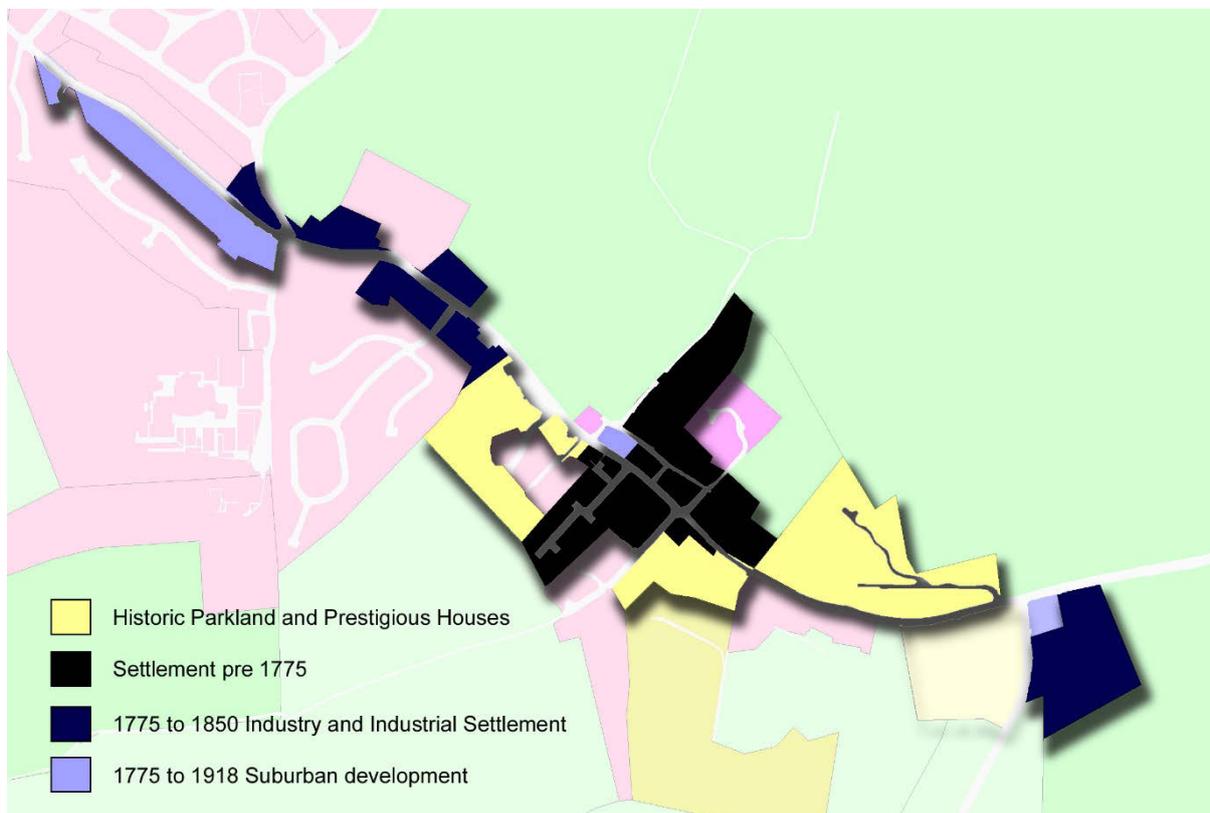


Figure 187. Zone map of Carleton's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

By c.1910 the gap between Pontefract and Carleton was reduced 250m with the construction of Carleton Terraces on the Pontefract side and two pairs of semi-detached houses towards Carleton (e.g. HLC_PK 472). The suburban villa expansion in Carleton continued into the early to mid-20th century. For example, Manasseh [House] was built at the

eastern end of the village in 1956 and was the former home of Pontefract architect John Poulson (HLC_PK 576). By c.1950 the connection to Pontefract was complete with the construction of a ribbon development of 1930s semi-detached houses on Carleton Road (HLC_PK 467 and 470). Interwar development within the village core was small scale and piecemeal limited to one or two individual houses and a short row of semi-detached houses at the eastern end of the village (HLC_PK 594).

The greatest changes came in the latter half of the 20th century and after 1990. Moor Lane is a development to the south of the village core in the area of the former croft plots consisting of two small cul-de-sacs of detached houses built in the 1990s (HLC_PK 602). Hillcroft is a cul-de-sac of detached houses to the north of the village core built around 2003, again on the site of the village crofts. Holme Farm Way replaced late 20th century sheds (probably agricultural) to the south of the village and Norwood and Tumbling Hill occurs to the east of the village core as infill development to East Haugh and West Haugh villas (HLC_PK 585 and 600). Carleton Grange has now been converted to a community centre (HLC_PK 623).

At the north western end of the village are three schools and the outer edges of a zone of post-war estates associated with Pontefract. The estate closest to the village is Fair View, it is an eleven hectare development of semi-detached houses built in the 1970s on the edge of Carleton Green (HLC_PK 616). Adjacent to this are Carleton Community High School, The Rookeries Carleton Junior and Infants School and Green Lees School (HLC_PK 292, 294 and 620). The first two schools were built in the 1960s and the latter was built in the 1980s. Beyond this is large scale inter and post-war development. One of the largest is the Chequerfield Estate, a thirty five hectare council estate built before the Second World War across land that had been enclosed from the town fields south of Pontefract. (HLC_PK 452).

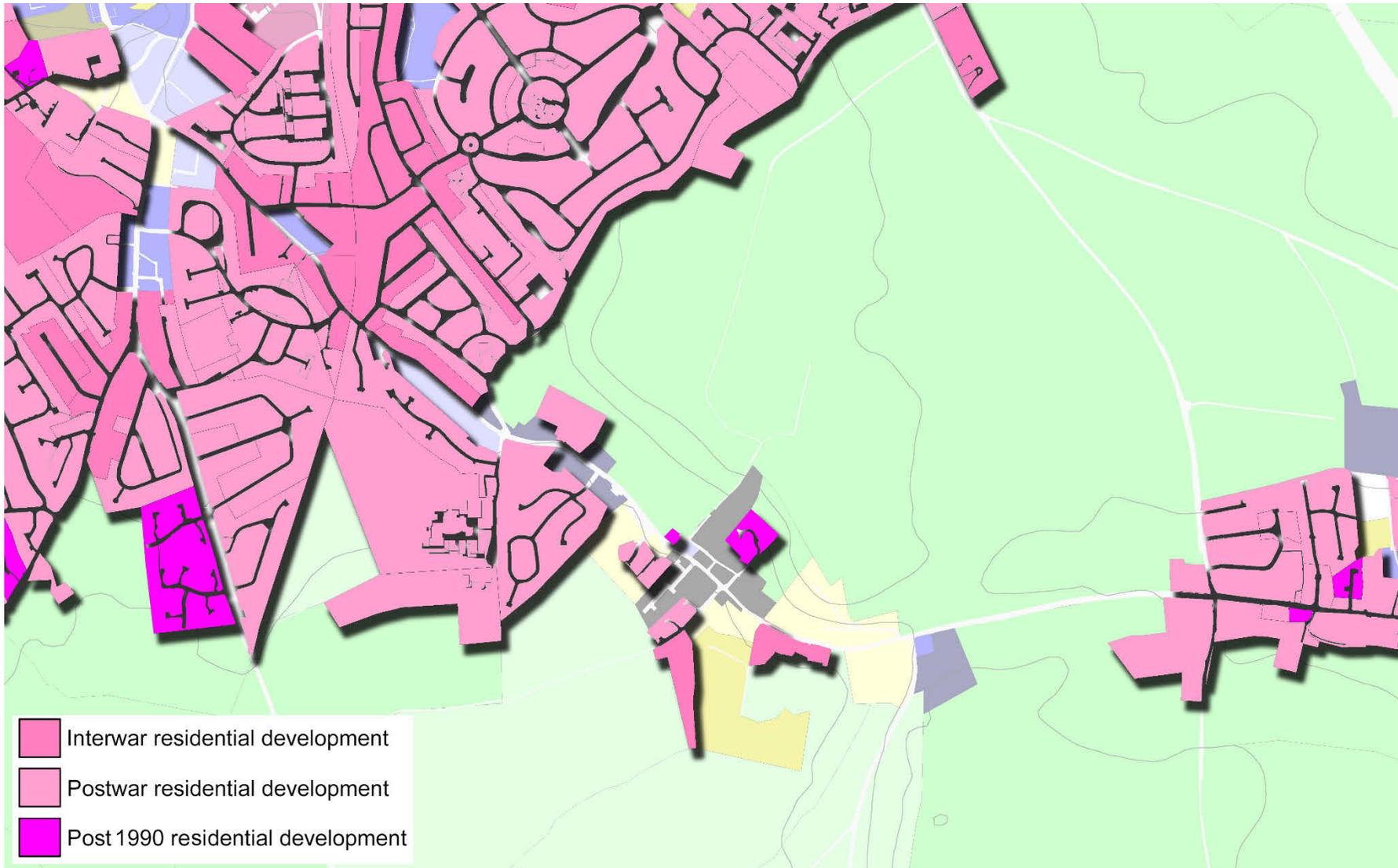


Figure 188. Zone map of Carleton's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

Carleton had probable croft plots. This area has now been developed with post 1990 housing. These were located at the western edge of a much larger open field system associated with medieval Pontefract and Darrington village. This area is now known as Chequerfield. There was a Civil War skirmish at Chequerfield in AD 1645 between cavalry forces which suggest the lands was open at this time (WYHER PRN 6536). The fields have been subject to extensive late 20th century agglomeration with over 80% loss of internal boundaries. Only Street Furlong Lane preserves the sinuous shape of the original fields. Farms were non-existent in this locality suggesting that agricultural buildings were located within the village cores. The Pontefract town fields to the north of Carleton have been almost wholly developed with 20th century housing.

It is likely that the agricultural land to the west of the village also contained strip fields. Although the mapping is less distinct in this respect, the name Furlong Close present on mid-19th century mapping provides clue. This area also contained a Moor Lane which probably led to common land between the village settlements. The fields to the west of Carleton met with those of East Hardwick 1.6km to the southwest. Rural settlement was also sparse in this locality. 20th century agglomeration had occurred in this locality but to a lesser extent than to the north of Carleton.

To the south west of Carleton were the extensive field systems associated with Darrington. This is the area which best demonstrates the serpentine boundaries of former strips and furlongs despite over 50% agglomeration.

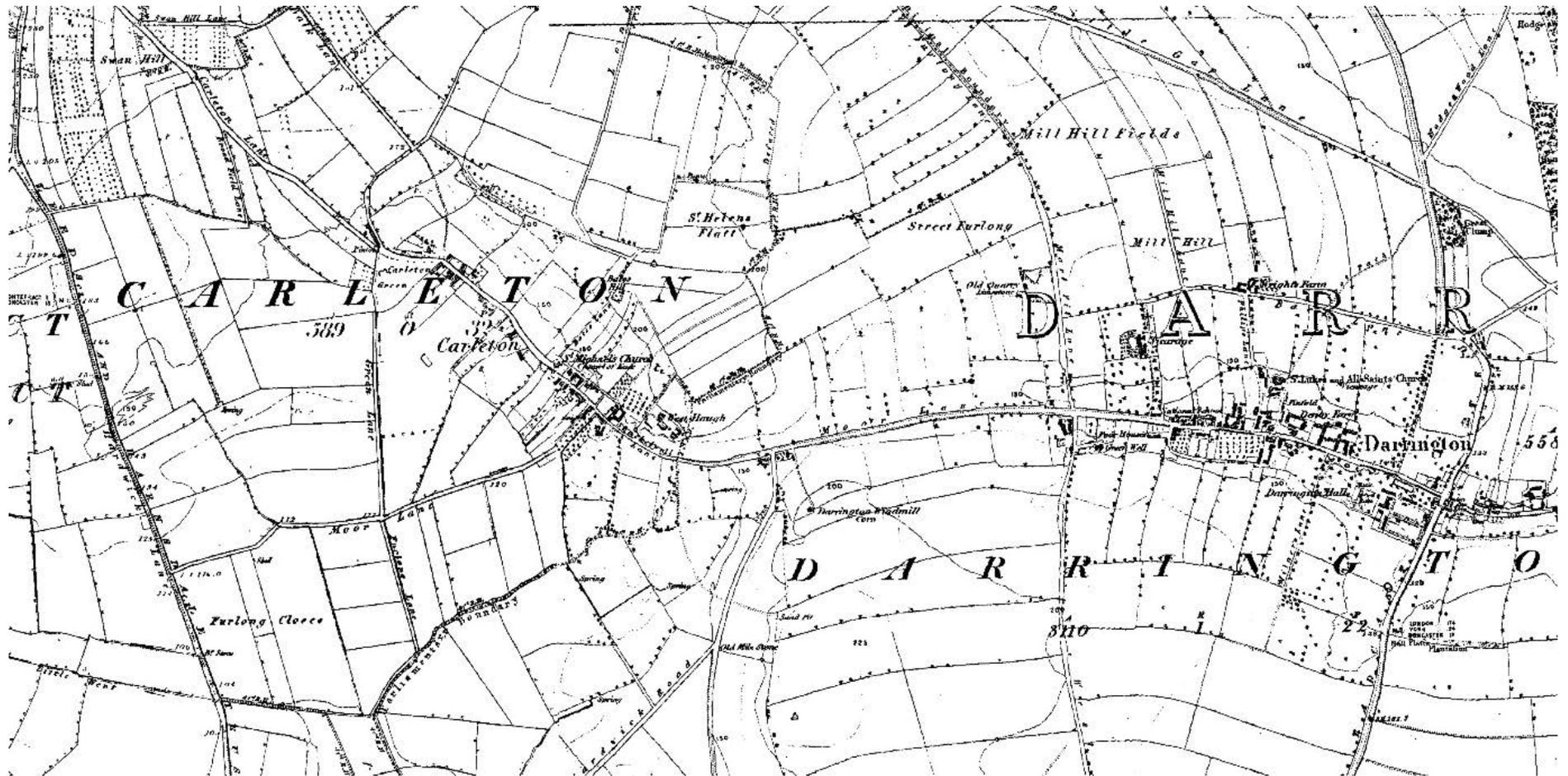


Figure 189. Carleton and Darrington depicted on mid-19th century OS mapping showing associated enclosed medieval open field systems © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

4.2.6 Crigglestone

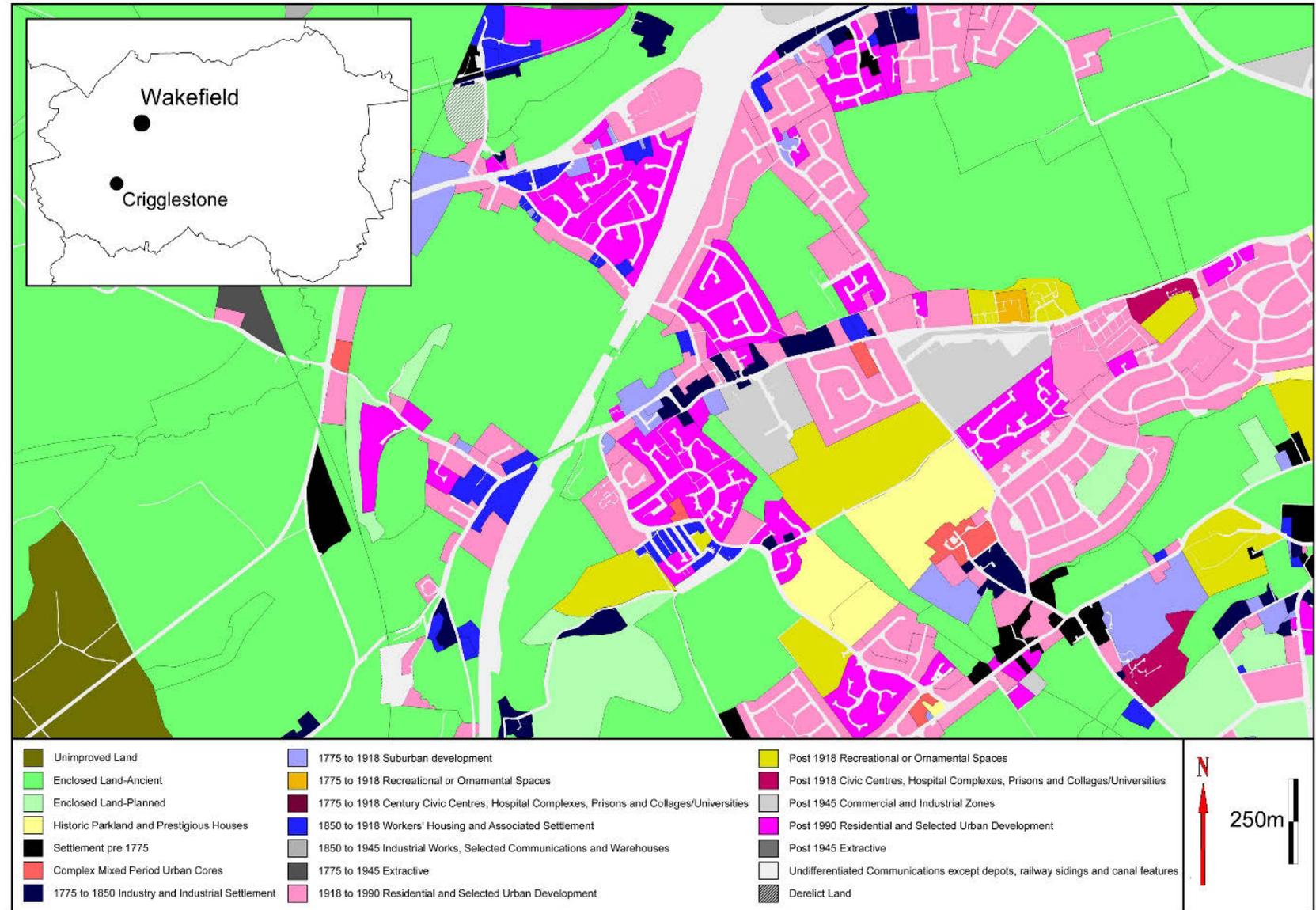


Figure 190.
Zone study area map of the Crigglestone locality

Overview

Crigglestone originated as a village of probable medieval origins which gave its name to the Township of Crigglestone. Although Crigglestone remained rural into the industrial Period, the rural hinterland was developing with coal mines and fire clay works and this development continued into the 20th century. Crigglestone is now part of an outer urban conurbation of Wakefield connected to nearby Kettlethorpe, Milnthorpe and Sandal by continuous urban development. The village is situated on a low spur of a hill which is connected by a neck of land to Low Moor and Woolley Moor to the west and south. The land drops to the north into the broad Calder Valley. The valley to the west is formed by Dennington Beck and to the east by Bushcliff Beck. Both flow northwards to join the Calder around 1.2km to the north of the village. The hillside to the immediate southeast of Crigglestone is cut by the wooded Lawns Dike valley which drops eastwards to meet Bushcliff Beck. Crigglestone is located 5km to the southwest of the Wakefield City core (75m AOD. OS ref 431293, 416263). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Coal Measure Group of rocks.

Historic core

“Criggestone” is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.101). Crigglestone depicted on mid c.19th century mapping was a linear development running for around 600m on the northern side of High Street (HLC_PK 44151 and 44167). There are a few indications that it was a medieval planned post-Conquest village. There were short croft plots running perpendicular with the northern side of High Street which corresponded to cottages which also only occurred to the north of the street. This was bounded by a back lane (which was named Back Lane). There were fields to the north and south of the village which, in c.1850, had the long sinuous appearance of enclosed medieval strip fields.

It is possible that Crigglestone had a medieval church and there is documentary evidence of a manor house (www.rlorduk.freeuk.com/wakefield/crigglestone.html. Website accessed November 2015. Website no longer appears active). The village today contains no Listed buildings which support early origins. The farm at the western end of the village was named the Manor House on late 19th century OS mapping. However, this appeared in plan to resemble an 18th or early 19th century model farm. The house is now lost to modern housing (HLC_PK 44244)

The current character of Crigglestone High Street contains a mix of vernacular houses/cottages and 19th century terraces and other houses, with terraced houses dominating. There are no Listed buildings and no obvious evidence of buildings before the 18th century. This area has been subject to modern residential and small to medium scale industrial redevelopment, but the late 18th to early 19th century character remains strong (Google Street View 2016).

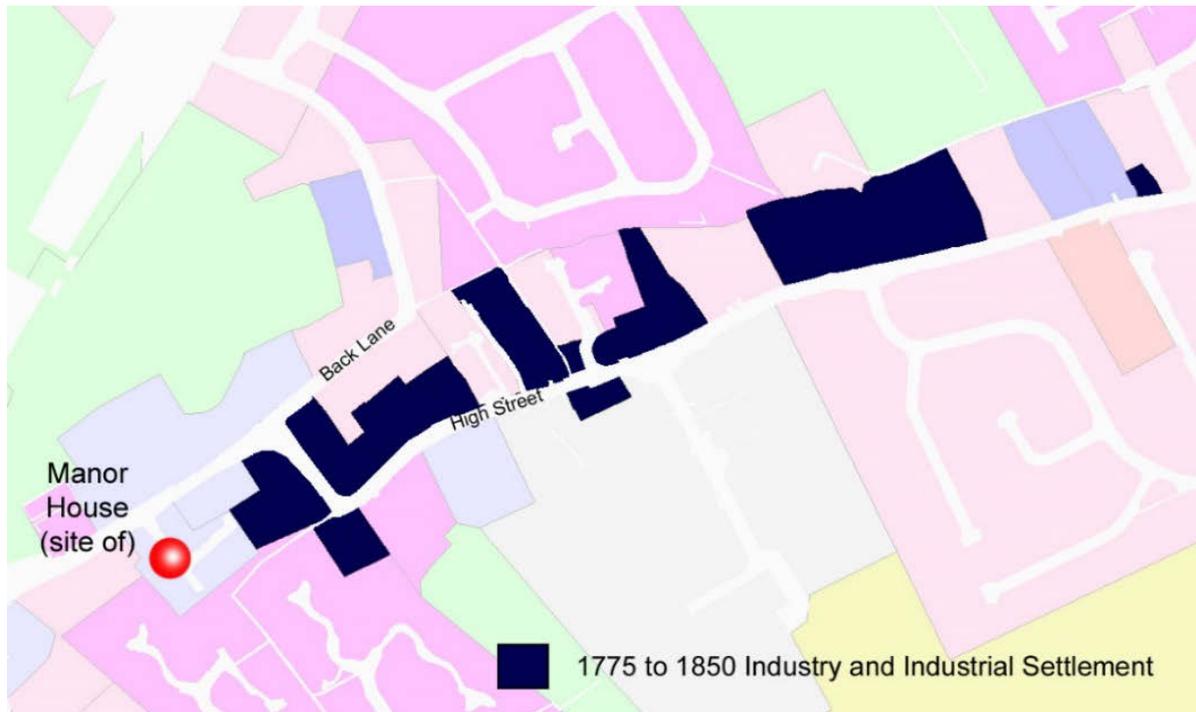


Figure 191. Zone map of Crigglestone's historic settlement (not to scale)



Figure 192. Distribution of collieries and railway networks in the Crigglestone locality as depicted on 19th and early 20th century OS mapping

Industrial Period development

The history of mining predates the mid-19th century. The Crigglestone Fire Clay Works was depicted and named 400m to the south of the village on mid-19th century mapping. The works were established by 1862 and disused by 1908. Adjacent to the works was the Crigglestone Pit dating to 1854 and this was disused by 1864 (HLC_PK 44035). The works and pit were connected by a short tramway. The works and part of the pit site are now occupied by a rugby ground. A small colliery was also depicted 500m to the east of Crigglestone in c.1850. This was also disused by the late 19th century (HLC_PK 31696). This area now contains housing. A few other coal pits were identified in the Crigglestone locality on mid-19th century mapping.

By the late 19th century the works had become connected to the Barnsley Branch Line 500m to the west and an area of spoil tipping 350m to the south by a network of mineral railways. Crigglestone Colliery had appeared on mapping 170m to the south of the village by this time. The first shaft of the Crigglestone Colliery was sunk between 1870 and 1873. Rapid expansion took place and by 1896, 15 coke ovens had been erected. In 1907 a further 55 new coke ovens were added. At their height the Crigglestone coke ovens produced 200,000 tons of coke a year and the colliery employed 977 men underground and 357 surface workers. At the time a by-products works ran in conjunction with the coke ovens producing gas, sulphate of ammonia, tar, pitch, carbolic acid and firelighters. The coke ovens finally closed in 1959 and were demolished. Crigglestone Colliery closed in 1968, with demolition taking place almost immediately. The site is now occupied by an industrial estate (HLC_PK 18791). The Crigglestone Main Colliery was located 1.2km to the south west of the village. Crigglestone Main Colliery opened in 1896 and closed in 1927. This colliery was connected directly to the Barnsley Branch Line with its own railway sidings. The site was then reused as a refuse tip in the post-war period (HLC_PK 19961). Crigglestone Railway on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Barnsley Branch Line opened around the mid-19th century and closed in the c.1960s. The line is still active (HLC_PK 44116).

A large part of the development along Crigglestone High Street dates from the Industrial Period and includes terraced rows, a few houses, public houses and a few institutes such as chapels and schools. This was relatively small scale and piecemeal compared to other Industrial Period villages and towns in Wakefield. A few small scale terraced development occurred in association with specific industrial sites and one or two folds of workers' houses developed in the rural hinterland, such as Great Cliff 500m to the west of Crigglestone or at Painthorpe adjacent to the Crigglestone Fire Clay Works (e.g. HLC_PK 44121, 44129 and

44029). Industrial Period development continued into the early 20th century (e.g. HLC_PK 44029).

Crigglestone Cemetery 300m to the east of the village dates from 1882 (HLC_PK 31674).



Figure 193. Zone map of Crigglestone's Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

Crigglestone is one of five 20th century suburbs in this locality and which includes Calder Grove, Durkar, Kettlethorpe and Chapel Thorpe. Each area is distinct and yet they are all connected through threads of 20th century urban development and together form a wider urban conurbation of Wakefield in this area. Only Chapel Thorpe and Crigglestone can claim to have ancient origins as villages. The others may have halls or folds at their core but did not become villages until the Industrial Period.

The 20th century residential development around Crigglestone is small to medium scale and the largest examples post-date the Second World War or are recent. The High Street contains small scale and piecemeal development of mixed date (Interwar, post-war and post 1990). There are two medium scale developments to the south of High Street. Fishponds Drive was built in the c.1980s on the site of the 20th century expansion of Crigglestone Colliery (HLC_PK 18576). Wood Moor Drive was constructed at the south western end of High Street in the early 1990s on former enclosed agricultural lands (HLC_PK 22169). The southern side of High Street also contains two medium scale industrial estates. The Crigglestone Industrial Estate was established between 1968 and 1975 on the site of the Crigglestone Colliery (HLC_PK 18791). At the south eastern end of High Street is a large warehouse established between 1956 and 1965 on previously undeveloped agricultural land (HLC_PK 18578). East of the warehouse is a large planned post-war estate in the Kettlethorpe locality connecting Crigglestone to the wider Wakefield urban conurbation.

Julie Avenue is a 6 hectare estate which was built in the late 1980s to early 1990s located to the immediate north of the village (HLC_PK 18789). To the immediate north of Julie Avenue is a development of semi-detached and detached houses built around the 1970s to early 1980s (HLC_PK 18577 and 31706).

A significant addition from the early 1970s was the M1 motorway and its junction with the A636 Denby Dale Road which had the effect of creating a landscape barrier between the developing suburbs of Crigglestone and Calder Grove (HLC_PK 18627).

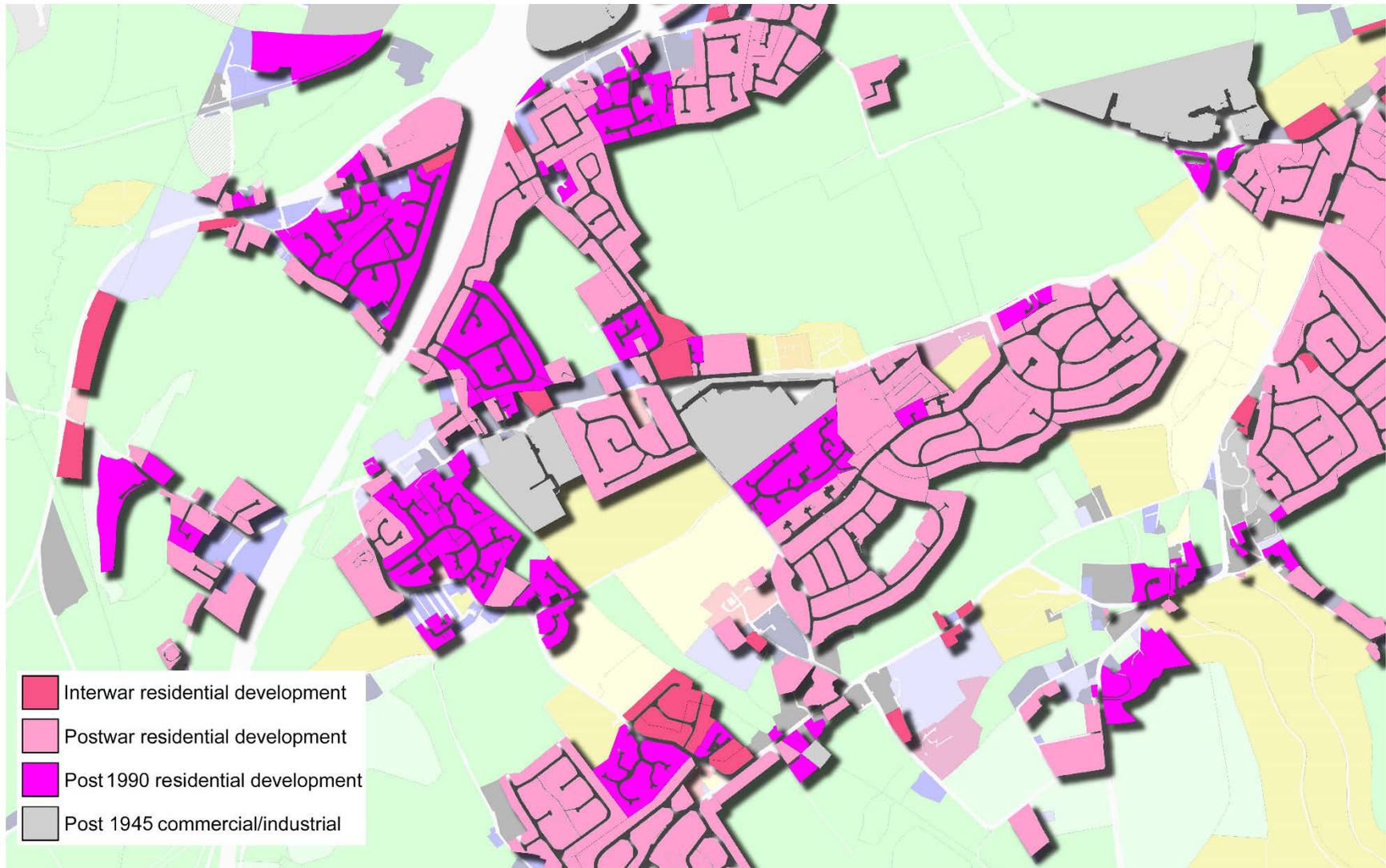


Figure 194. Zone map of Crigglestone's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

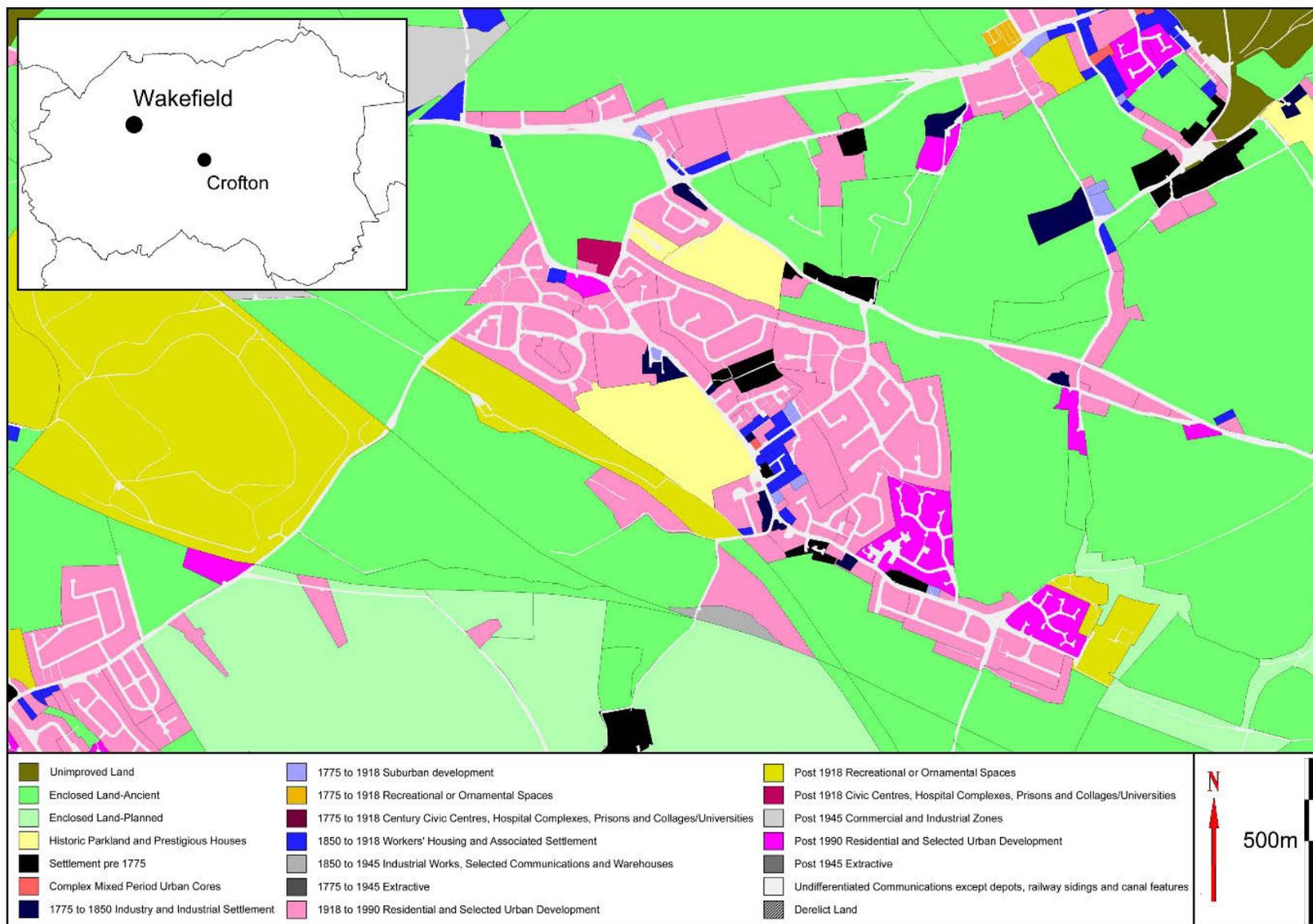
Both Crigglestone and Chapelthorpe (1km to the south east) both appear to have had associated open field systems. These were most clearly depicted on 19th century mapping to the east of the villages in the direction of Sandal Magna where the strip fields were very extensive and also very clearly depicted on historic OS mapping. The open field to the immediate south of Crigglestone and to the east of Kettlethorpe have been lost through 20th century redevelopment. There is still open land to the north of High Street leading westwards to Standbridge Lane. This area has undergone 19th and 20th agglomeration, but the serpentine boundary profiles is still present in places.

The land to the west of Crigglestone was irregular in form and probably represented assarts or piecemeal enclosure of former common. The boundaries of this area were reorganised in the 20th century and little remains of any early enclosure.

Rural settlement to the north and east of Crigglestone was relatively low density. The area to the south contained a few more hamlets and rural houses. Several are Listed within 1.5km of Crigglestone. Chapelthorpe village contains two houses of 16th century origins, Chapel Thorpe Hall of 17th century date, an 18th century rectory and a chapel dating to 1771 (Images of England UID 342323, 342322, 342321, 342312 and 342314). Hollingthorpe Farm is a squire's residence dating to 1725 located 1km to the south of Crigglestone (Images of England UID 342316). And 1km to the west of Crigglestone is Blacker Hall Farm which contains a barn and malthouse dating to the 17th century as well as a farm house of c.1800 (Images of England UID 342308, 342309, 342310 and 342311).

4.2.7 Crofton

Figure 195.
Zone study
area map of
the Crofton
locality



Overview

Crofton originated as a village of medieval, if not Anglo-Saxon, origins. It had a high street, a two historic halls and an ancient church. Evidence of this early origin only partially survives as Crofton was transformed into a mining village in the 19th and 20th century. Crofton occupies an elevated position on the low rolling hills to the south west of Wakefield. The land rises around 1.5km to the east to Windmill Hill and drops to the west into a broad valley basin into which flow several becks from the surrounding hills. The land drains to the north to meet the River Calder which meanders through a broad valley in a northwest direction at this point. Crofton is located 5km to the southeast of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Crofton (55m AOD. OS ref 437661, 418133). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Coal Measures which become Pennine Upper Coal Measures around 4km to the southeast of the village.

Historic core

It can be confidently stated that Crofton had ancient origins. "Scroftune" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.113). All Saints Church is grade II* listed and has a tower dating to c.1300. There are the remains of two Saxon crosses in the church ground which suggest there was a church here in earlier times. There is a tradition that the church was moved from a site at the bottom of the hill around 1430 by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln (HLC_PK 2588). The church was located on the north eastern side of High Street. Crofton Old Hall was located 130m away from the church on the southern side of High Street. The current "Crofton Old Hall" was built after 1872 replacing an earlier hall. The original hall was constructed in the 17th century (HLC_PK 22567). A second hall, Manor House, was named on mid-19th century mapping 830m away from Old Hall at the far eastern end of High Street. Little could be ascertained regarding the date of the house, although mapping describes this as a site of antiquity so 17th century or earlier origins are likely. The house formed part of a probable farm complex on 19th century mapping. The hall was replaced by housing in the latter half of the 20th century (HLC_PK 43964).

A new Crofton Hall was built to the north of the village in c.1750. This was a high status house built for Joshua Wilson and was situated within extensive parkland which included a large fishpond. The estate was sold in 1935. In 1941 the Hall was taken over by the Army. After the War the Hall was used as a school called Brown's School and later a school owned and run by Mr and Mrs F R Mitchell until July 1981 when the Hall was demolished and replaced by a housing estate. Part of the park which includes the fish ponds survives as a public park (HLC_PLK 22595 and 22568).

The village, as depicted on mid-19th century mapping, was a low density linear development running along the northwest route of High Street from Manor House to the southeast to All Saint's Church at the north western end of the village. There is no single HLC record covering the High Street due to subsequent redevelopment. Later 19th century mapping describes at least three farms, a public house and a smithy. This was a self-contained rural village settlement at this time. Aside from the features associated with the church, the village contains three listed buildings. The Lord of the Manor Public House originated as a house around c.1700. It contains a reused lintel which is inscribed with the date "1669" (Images of England UID 342331). This house was named Manor Farm in the late 19th century. Manor House was located to the immediate south. High Street contains two other ancient houses: the 17th century Bedford Farm in a central southern position and a timber framed house which was encased in stone in the 17th century located at 51-59 High Street (Images of England UID 342332 and 342330).

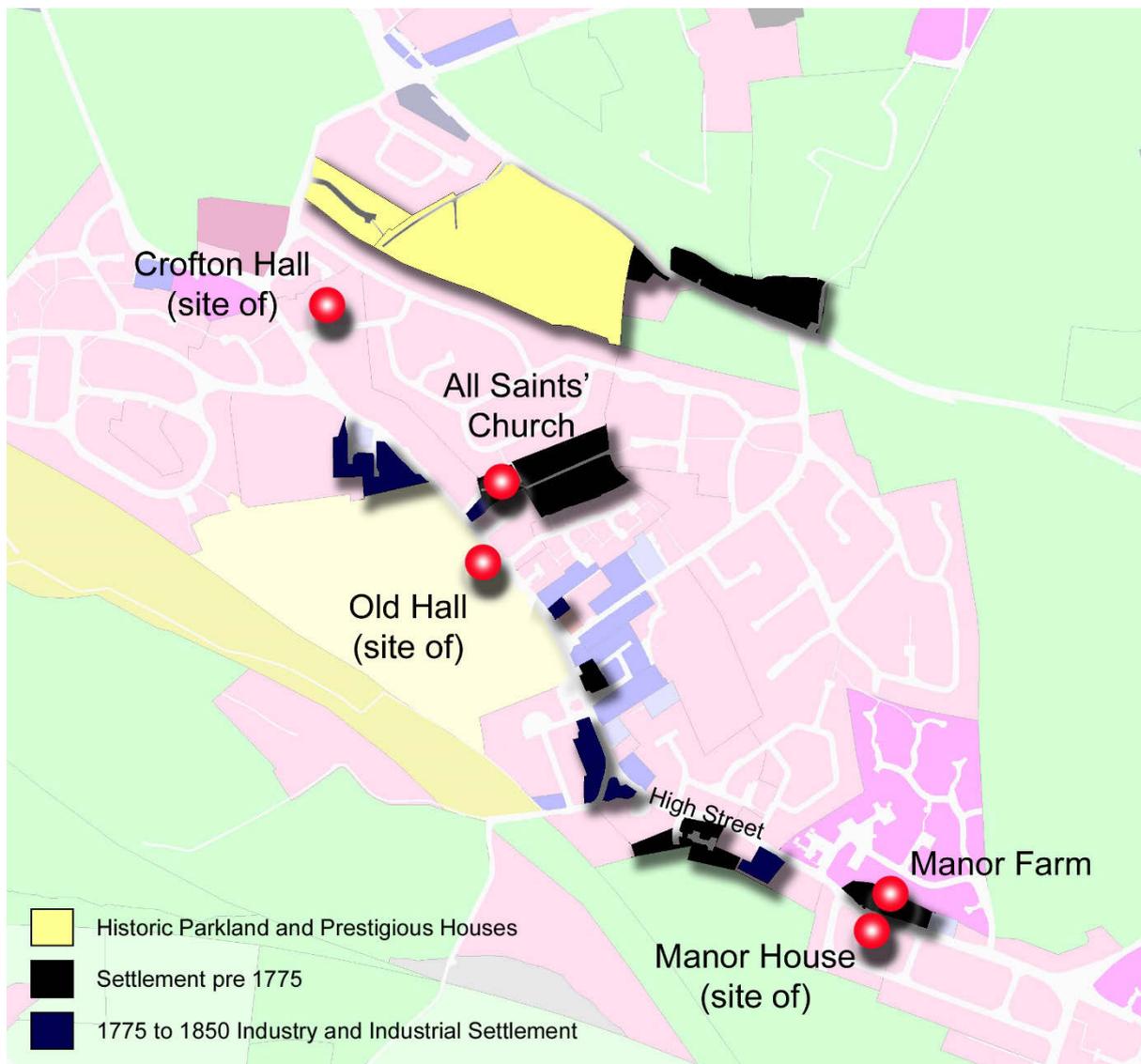


Figure 196. Zone map of Crofton's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

There were several coal mines in this locality south of Wakefield. The two with the greatest relevance to Crofton were Sharlston West Colliery 1.6km to the west of the village and Nostell Colliery 2.3km to the east. Sharlston West operated between 1890 and 1979. At its peak it employed over 1500 men who produced a daily output of 2200 tonnes. Following the colliery's closure in the late 20th century the site was restored as a nature reserve (HLC_PK 19830). The Sharlston Colliery was situated next to another Industrial Period feature of interest: the Barnsley branch of the Aire and Calder Navigation Canal. This 22.5km canal ran from the Barnaby Basin on the Aire and Calder Canal to the east of Wakefield through to Barnsley.

Nostell Colliery opened in 1854 and operated through to 1987. The area is now derelict and overgrown, and most colliery buildings including workers' cottages were demolished between 1986 and 1999 (HLC_PK 17969). To the immediate south of the colliery was a quarry and brickworks. Brick making had taken place on the site as far back as 1830. In 1899, the Company was registered as Ibstock Collieries Ltd. Its principal activity was coal mining as well as quarrying clay for the manufacture of bricks and pavers. The brick works remain in operation (HLC_PK 17970).

Most of the collieries in this locality had associated railway sidings and were connect to a railway network which crossed the countryside. Nostell Colliery was connected to the Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway (later the London and North East Railway). Nostell had its own station. This was one of the earliest railways in the Crofton locality being present on mid-19th century mapping. Sharlston Colliery was connected to the London and North East Railway and also the L N E R Crofton Branch Line. Several other branch lines were added in the late 19th and early 20th century. The one most significant to Crofton was the Dearne Valley Junction Railway which opened in 1902. The line had large railway sidings located 350m to the south of the village (HLC_PK 20133). The Dearne Valley Railway line closed in the 1950s. These railways formed large scale landscape dominating features. Most of the railways are currently in use with the exception of the Dearne Valley Railway and a few smaller branch lines. A plan of the railways and the two collieries mentioned above is presented below (see Figure 197).

Crofton village gained a few terraced rows and village institutes during the latter half of the 19th century although the impact was small scale, piecemeal and confined to the High Street locality (e.g. HLC_PK 43989 and 43991). Development escalated in the late 19th and early 20th century with the construction of a small to medium scale grid-iron development of terraced houses around Slack Lane to north of the village and the establishment of New

Crofton, a larger grid iron development located 260m east of Manor House (HLC_PK 36883 and 36883). This was a detached settlement of around six streets. The expansion of New Crofton continued into the early 20th century with a doubling of the number of terraces and the establishment of a Miners' Welfare Sports Ground. New Crofton became derelict after the closure of the mines in the 1980s and has since been redeveloped with a modern housing estate. Crofton High Street gained additional rows of terraces and a few shops at this time developing into a mining village main street.



Figure 197. Plan of Industrial Period transport features and collieries in the Crofton locality. Items depicted are at their fullest extent as depicted on mid-20th century mapping

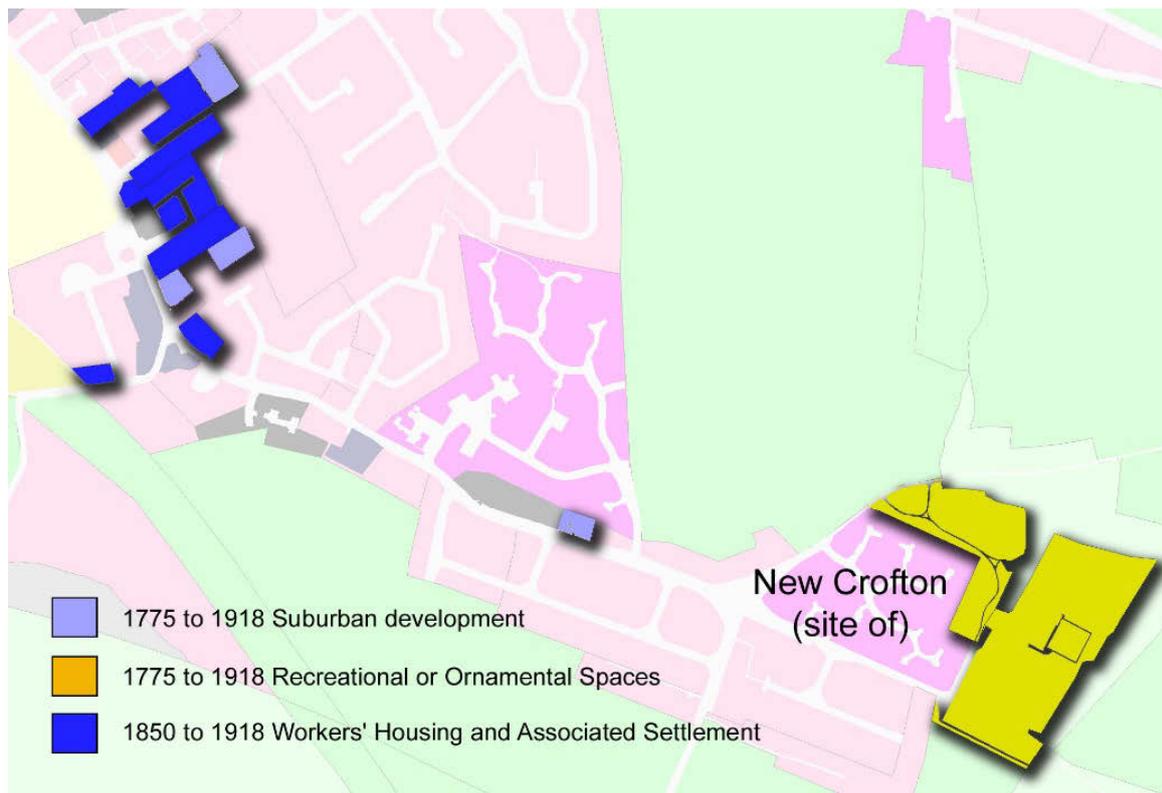


Figure 198. Zone map of Crofton's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

Mid-20th century OS mapping depicts Crofton in the early stages of 20th century urbanisation. Terraced house construction continued into the early 20th century. The village had also gained a few small scale developments of semi-detached houses by this time. Walton View is a cul-de-sac of inter war semi-detached houses located on the central southern side of High Street. (HLC_PK 22586). Oak Street had begun developing on the south eastern side of the village in the New Crofton area (HLC_PK 22583). Oak Street continued to expand into the latter half of the 20th century forming a medium scale zone of social housing which included allotment gardens (e.g. HLC_PK 22583, 22611, 43964 and 22622). The Miners' Welfare Club sports ground also dates from around this time (HLC_PK 18254). The housing was most likely built to accommodate mining families and so the social status was social rather than private housing. A few smaller estates of post-war housing were built in streets and cul-de-sacs leading off High Street (e.g. HLC_PK 43957).

The largest scale development occurred at the northern end of the village around the early 1950s. The Windmill Hill Estate is a 20 hectare estate of social housing constructed on the northern side of the village. (HLC_PK 22157). Shay Lane and Ashden Drive are similar scale estates which expanded the village northwards at this time (e.g. HLC_PK 22566, 22565 and 22564). Crofton High School is an 11 hectare site to the south of the village built at around

the same time. The school reuses Crofton Old Hall (HLC_PK 22567). To the north of this is the smaller scale but contemporary Shaw Lane Primary School (HLC_PK 22589). Crofton Public Park was also established in the 1950s incorporating the private parkland associated with Crofton Hall. Rather being a suburb of Wakefield, Crofton probably developed as a settlement in its own right because of its proximity to two regionally significant coal mines.

There are two significant post 1990 estates, both in the New Crofton area. Manorfields Avenue was built c.1998 on previously undeveloped land and Greenside Park replaced earlier terraced houses in the late 1990s (HLC_PK 22158 and 22585).



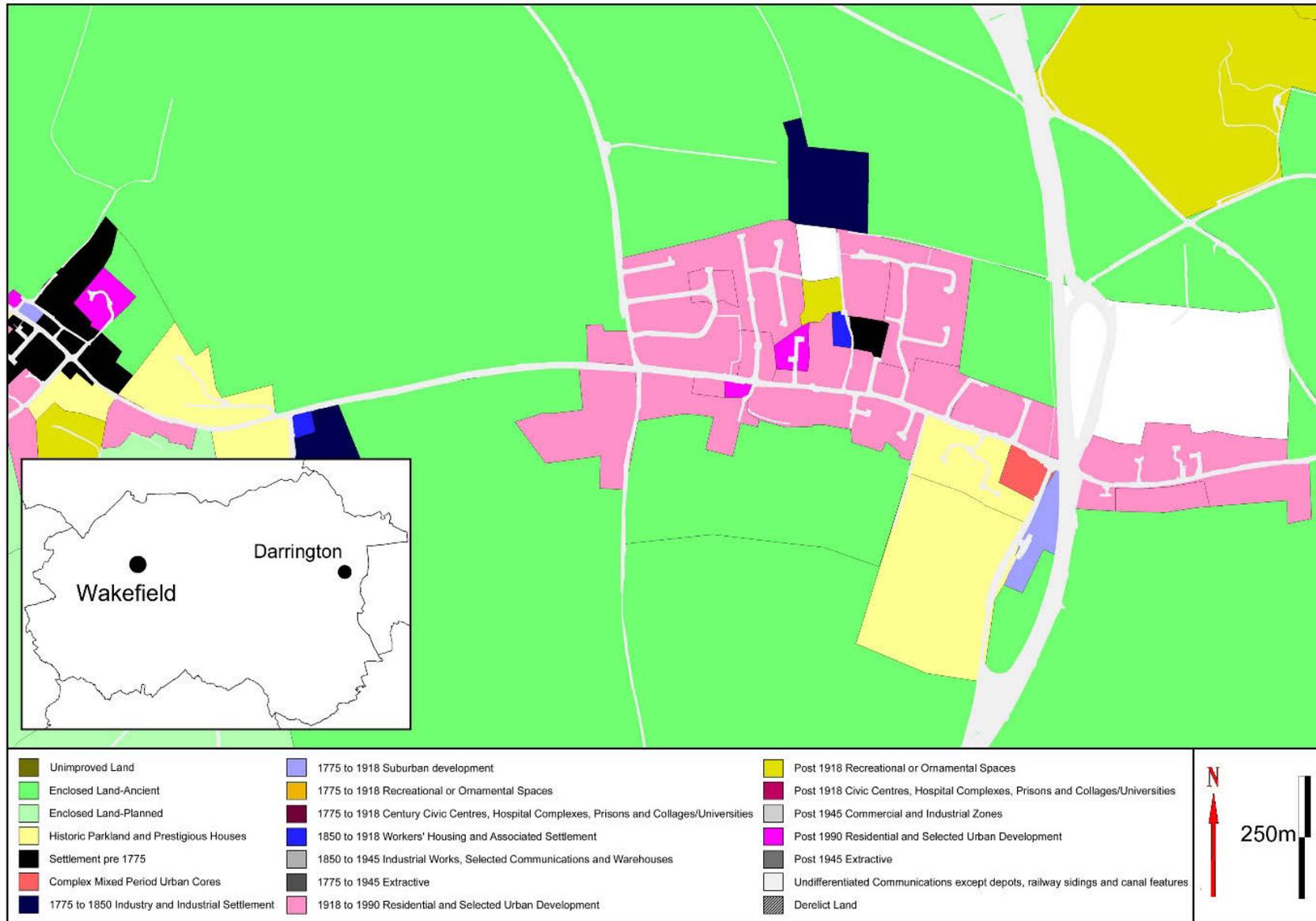
Figure 199. Zone map of Crofton's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

It is likely that Crofton had an associated medieval open field system. These were depicted on mid-19th century mapping most clearly on the eastern side of the village and these merged with those of Charlston and Foulby. It is likely they also occurred to the west of the village, although this is less clearly depicted on mid-19th century mapping. Only a few serpentine profiled field boundaries remain in the Crofton locality being lost either through 19th century industrialisation processes, 20th century residential development or field agglomeration. Those to the south of Charlston survive on modern mapping with better legibility. The density of farms in this locality was low in the 19th century. Two kilometres further east was the historic Nostell Priory Gardens which probably originated as a medieval deer park (e.g. HLC_PK 17946).

4.2.8 Darrington

Figure 200.
Zone study
area map
of the
Darrington
locality



Overview

Darrington originated as a village in the medieval period, and continued in existence as a rural village into the early 20th century exhibiting no large scale industry or settlement. The village was transformed in the latter half of the 20th century when it developed a zone of housing making Darrington a detached suburb of Pontefract. The high street was also transformed by this time and is now dominated by late 20th century housing. The survival of earlier vernacular and Industrial Period character is piecemeal. Darrington sits in a hillside position in a shallow valley down which flows Dalton Brook. The brook follows a shallow valley and runs in a west to east direction to meet Beck Drain leading to the broad Womersley Beck basin which drains into the River Went valley system around 9.5km to the southeast of Darrington. The land rises to the west to Mill Hill which is a wide ridge with a north-south alignment. The hill drops sharply 880m to the west of Darrington into the Little Went [Beck] valley system which also meets the Went valley south of Darrington. The Went valley forms the southern extent of Mill Hill. Pontefract sits at the northern end of this ridge of hill. Darrington is located 15km to the east of the Wakefield City core and 3km to the southeast of Pontefract in the Township of Darrington (35m AOD. OS ref 448442, 420058). The subsurface geology consists of Dolomitised Limestone which becomes Permian Mudstones and Triassic Sandstone to the east of the village.

Historic core

It is likely that Darrington was a village of at least local importance in the medieval period. "Darnintone" was mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and many other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p. 63). The Church of St Luke and All Saints has a Norman tower with a 13th century aisle and chancel. It is thought that the church was established in the Anglo Saxon period (HLC_PK 538). The village as depicted on mid-19th century OS mapping was a linear development running for around 1.5km along the east-west route of Estcourt Road which represents the village high street (HLC_PK 553). It is possible that this represents the full extent of the village core, at least from the post-Conquest period as probable croft plots respect this route for its entire length. Those to the north were bordered by a back lane (also named Back Lane). The church occupied a central northern position and 350m to the southeast of the church was Darrington Hall. The hall possibly originated from at least the 17th century but was replaced by a 19th century house (HLC_PK 9). To the immediate north of Darrington Hall was Manor House, now replaced by modern housing. It cannot now be dated but the name is suggestive of an early house (no separate HLC record). If there was a Saxon settlement in Darrington it may have appeared as a nucleated cluster or village green settlement in the locality of the church. The

WYAAS HER database records a late 16th to early 17th century double aisled tithe barn to the immediate west of the church which points to the manorial system and indicates the position of a lost manor house adjacent to the church (WYHER PRN 9433).

Aside from features associated with the church, there are four Listed buildings in the Estcourt Road locality and these comprise an 18th century dove cote, a late 18th century stable associated with Darrington Hall, a late 18th century house on Estcourt Road and mid to late 19th century school (Images of England UID 342486, 342481, 342480 and 342487).

What is striking about Darrington is the extensive open strip field system which occurred both to the north and south of the village. To the south, the fields stretched for 2.5km from the village to the Went valley and to the north they merged with the equally large field system associated with Pontefract. It is possible that these fields were actually associated with Pontefract which was one of the largest and perhaps the most important medieval town in West Yorkshire in the middle ages.

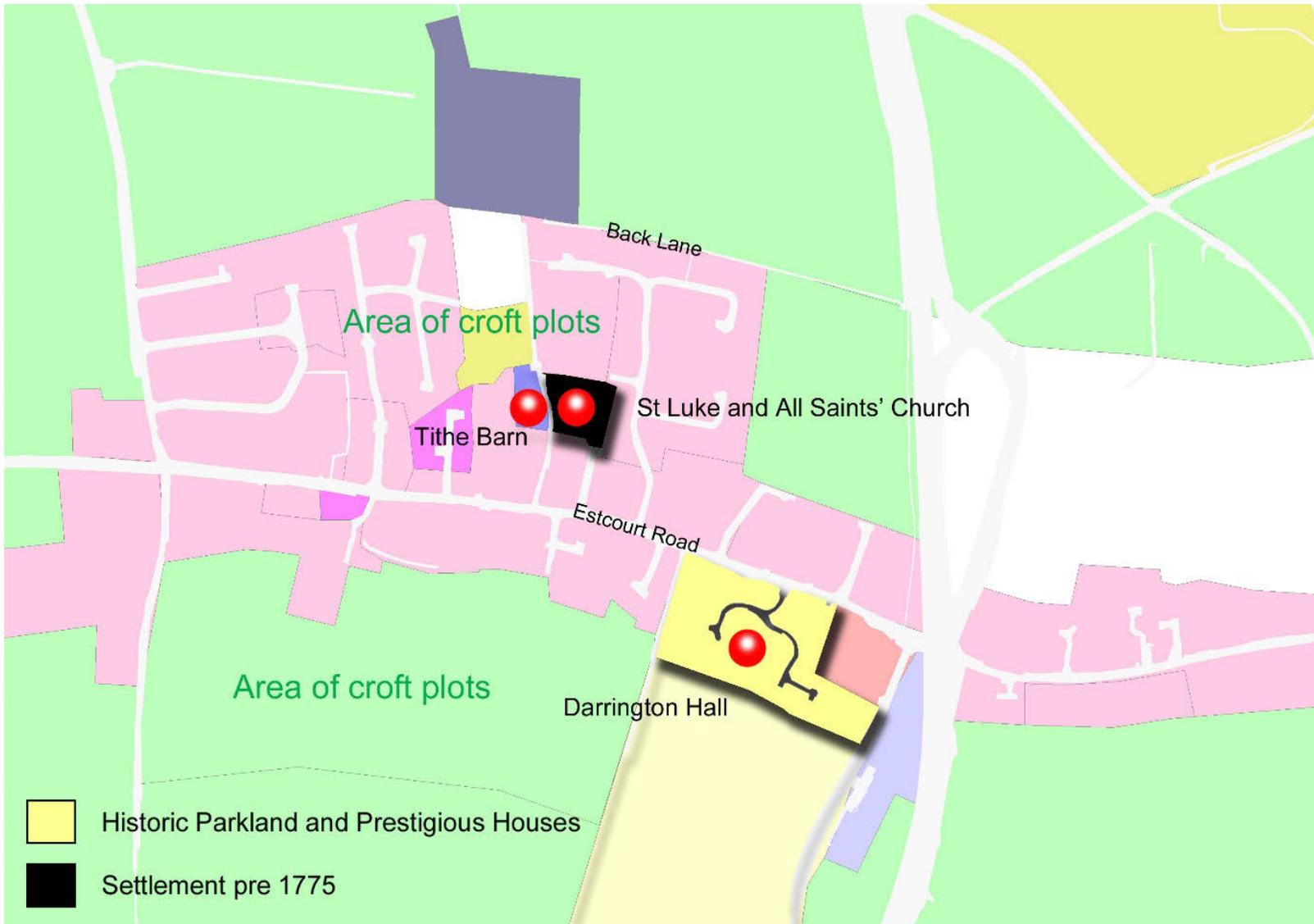


Figure 201. Zone map of Darrington's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The plan of Darrington was largely set by the mid-19th century and its form was one of a self-contained rural village with ancient church and hall with an inn, farms and cottages along the high street. A few houses in the village represented high status villas. These included the new vicarage set in parkland to the north of Darrington and Darrington Hall which was rebuilt in the 19th century. These may have been suburban houses associated with Pontefract. A few of the houses which survive along Estcourt Road are double fronted or ashlar fronted and have a 18th and 19th century appearance which suggests redevelopment and suburbanisation from around that time (Google Street View 2016). There was little change in the plan of the village from the mid-20th century into the early 20th century with the exception of perhaps a few rows of cottages and a new school (Images of England UID 342487). There is remarkable similarity between mid-19th and mid-20th century mapping. There was almost no field agglomeration in the same time period and the enclosed strip fields survived into the mid-20th century with good integrity.

Beyond a sewage works 400m to the east of the village and a few local quarries, no industry could be identified in the immediate Darrington locality.

20th century and beyond

The transformation of Darrington came in the latter half of the 20th century. Estcourt Road is now lined by rows of 20th century housing or the entrances to several small to medium scale cul-de-sac developments of housing estates containing mostly detached private houses. The development to the south of Estcourt Road are generally only one row deep or consist of a single cul-de-sac (e.g. HLC_PK 553, 556 and 558). The dates range from the late 1960s into the 1980s. The estate in the ground of Darrington Hall occurred in the 1980s (HLC_PK 9).

The northern side of Estcourt Road contains three or four larger estates, though these are only medium scale. From west to east are the Southeron Croft Estate, the Park Avenue Estate, Wentworth Park Rise and Valley Road development all dating to the late 1960s to 1970s (HLC_P 543, 534 and 556). This area also contains the Darrington C of E Junior and Infants School of 1980s date.

The survival of pre 20th century features along Estcourt Road is piecemeal with a disjointed distribution and the locality is dominated by 20th century suburban residential development. A few houses and cottages of 18th and 19th century appearance do survive, as do at least two ranges of farm buildings, although these lie disused and in a semi-derelict condition. A third active modern farm is present at the western end of the village (HLC_PK 548). The

Spread Eagle Inn in the centre of the village is a survival from an earlier phase and may warrant further investigation (no separate HLC record part of HLC_PK 553). The piecemeal nature of redevelopment and survival means that not all earlier dwellings received separate HLC representation. Aside from public houses and the 1980s Premier Inn located at the eastern end of the village there is no significant commercial element and the residential character is dominant.

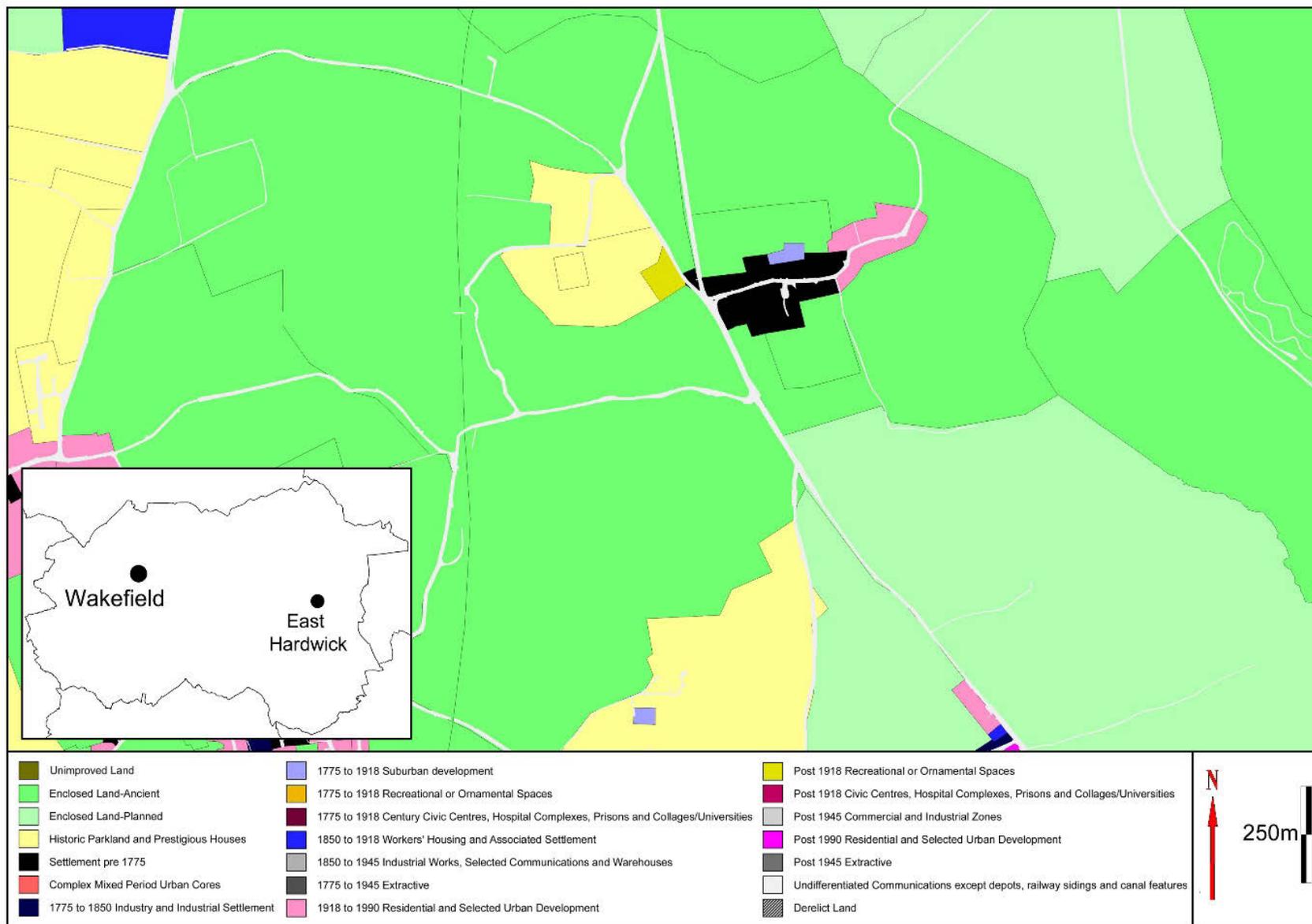
The Old Great North Road cut through the eastern half of the village. This was straightened and turned in to the A1 trunk road in the early to mid-20th century. This is an elevated busy dual carriageway which truncates the village.

Rural hinterland

Large scale medieval open fields extended both to the north and south of Darrington. Aside from the zone of 20th century housing which surrounds the village core these remain undeveloped. The field boundaries to the north in the Mill Hill locality have been almost entirely lost due to post-war agglomeration. Only the sinuous profile of Street Furlong Lane hints at the previous character. The field to the south demonstrate better survival but these have also undergone post-war agglomeration. Historic farms are not present in this area. Around 1km to the south east of Darrington was Stapleton Park but this falls outside the West Yorkshire County boundary.

4.2.9 East Hardwick

Figure 202. Zone study area map of the East Hardwick locality



Overview

East Hardwick originated as a small medieval village. Although small, the village gave its name to the Township. The historic settlement can be described as a nucleation of farms and cottages on a short high street. This is still the case, although the village was redeveloped with suburban housing in the latter half of the 20th century. The setting remains firmly rural. East Hardwick is located 13km to the east of Wakefield and around 3.5km to the south of Pontefract (30m AOD. OS ref 446291, 418508). East Hardwick is located on the low rolling hills to the south of Pontefract. It has a valley-side position on the western side of the Little Went valley which flows south at this point and then passes westwards through the narrow and steep sided Brockdale Valley to eventually become the River Went around 7km to the southeast. The Little Went valley forms a drainage basin to the north and then rises to the hill ridge around Pontefract. The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Upper Coal Measures which become Pennine Middle Coal Measures to the northwest and Dolomitised Limestone to the northwest.

Historic core

“Herdewica” is first mentioned in 1120-22. The “East” prefix was added sometime before 1608. (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p. 72). The name probably meant “Herd Farm”, an indication that part of the manor was devoted to livestock. Even in the mid-19th century the settlement was small, consisting of farms and cottages lining a 400m east-west orientated length of Darrington Road (HLC_PK 512). Mid-19th century mapping shows a village well and hall (Hardwick Hall) at the western end and a pound and smithy at the eastern end. Hardwick Chapel was present in a central southern position. It is likely that a large part of the buildings ranges in the village core consisted of farms at this time.

The date of the Hardwick Hall is unclear. The current house appears modern (at least from the front elevation) although the WYAAS HER states that the house was built in the mid-17th century (WYHER PRN 9535). Surviving farm buildings have the appearance of 18th or 19th century “model farm” ranges. The chapel described on c.1850 mapping has been demolished. The WYHER HER records that the chapel was built in 1664 and was a rare example of a chapel built during the Commonwealth Period (WYHER PRN 1140). The current St Stephen’s Church and vicarage to the north of the village dates to the mid to late 19th century (HLC_PK 515).

There are three Listed features in the village. One is the village pump dating to the 19th century (Images of England UID 342493). Another is No.9 Darrington Road which is a town house of late 18th century date (Images of England UID 342491). The earliest building is Grange Farm house on the northern side of the village which originates in the 17th century

(Images of England UID 342492). Earthworks which may include tofts and hollows have been tentatively identified in a paddock to the north of Darrington Road (WYHER PRN 4467).

Most of the farms in the East Hardwick Township were probably located on the village high street. There are narrow croft plots running perpendicular to Darrington road which are bounded by Back Lane. This is a feature associated with medieval high street villages. This arrangement of farms in the village has continued to the present with three farms named on current mapping, although some farm buildings now lie redundant and the croft plots have been subject to infill development. Villages such as East Hardwick operated under the feudal system, this was a communal farming system with shared resources where each individual farm holding would have held strips of land in the surrounding rural hinterland. These were grouped together form fields with a characteristic linear axis and sinuous form, a result of the actions of ploughing. These can be identified on mid-19th century to the north and south of the village. They merge with those associated with Darrington to the east.

Of interest to the immediate northwest of East Hardwick is Hundhill Hall which is known to date to the late 18th to early 19th century but may contain building fabric from an earlier period (HLC_PK 2828). The hall is set in an area of private parkland.

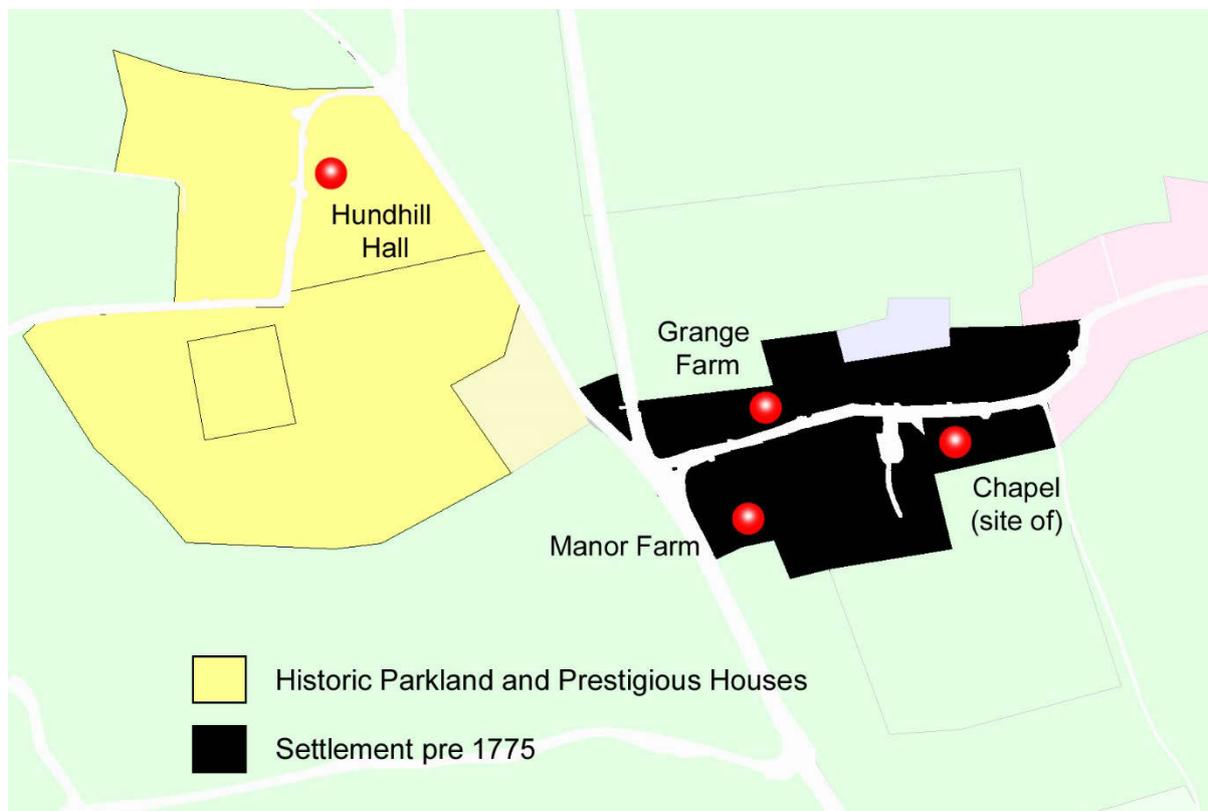


Figure 203. Zone map of East Hardwick's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

East Hardwick remained rural into the late 19th century with no industry beyond those facilitating the local economy. There was a blacksmith's workshop in the village and a few quarries in the surrounding country side. The Badsworth Hunt Kennel was located 1.3km to the south of the village, which probably represents one of the larger local economic contributions beyond agriculture (HLC_PK 19727). A few villages in the Pontefract locality became Georgian and Victorian suburbs. Hundhill Hall and the 18th century house on Darrington Road may be a sign of this process. Ackworth Railway Station of the Swinton & Knottingley Joint [Railway] Line was located only 1km to the south west of the village which may have encouraged development within the village. Essentially the village remained small and rural and development from the Industrial Period was small scale and piecemeal limited to short rows or pairs of cottages, farm improvements and the occasional house. Perhaps the greatest addition was the construction of St Stephen's Church and vicarage in the mid to late 19th century.

20th century and beyond

There was little change to the village plan up to the mid-20th century with perhaps the development of farms yards and an occasional house. The real changes to the village came in the latter half of the 20th century. This involved piecemeal redevelopment and infill development within the village core, both on Darrington Road and in plots to the rear of street fronting properties. It could be said the 20th century houses now have an equal representation with houses from earlier periods. The social attribute is private housing and most houses have a 1960s and 70s appearance. The eastern end of the village was extended along Darrington Road for around 300m with mixed period residential development (HLC_PK 510). A row of around six pairs of semi-detached house may have originated as post-war social housing, the rest occur as pairs or individual houses with a mixed inception date ranging from the c.1960s to late 20th century.

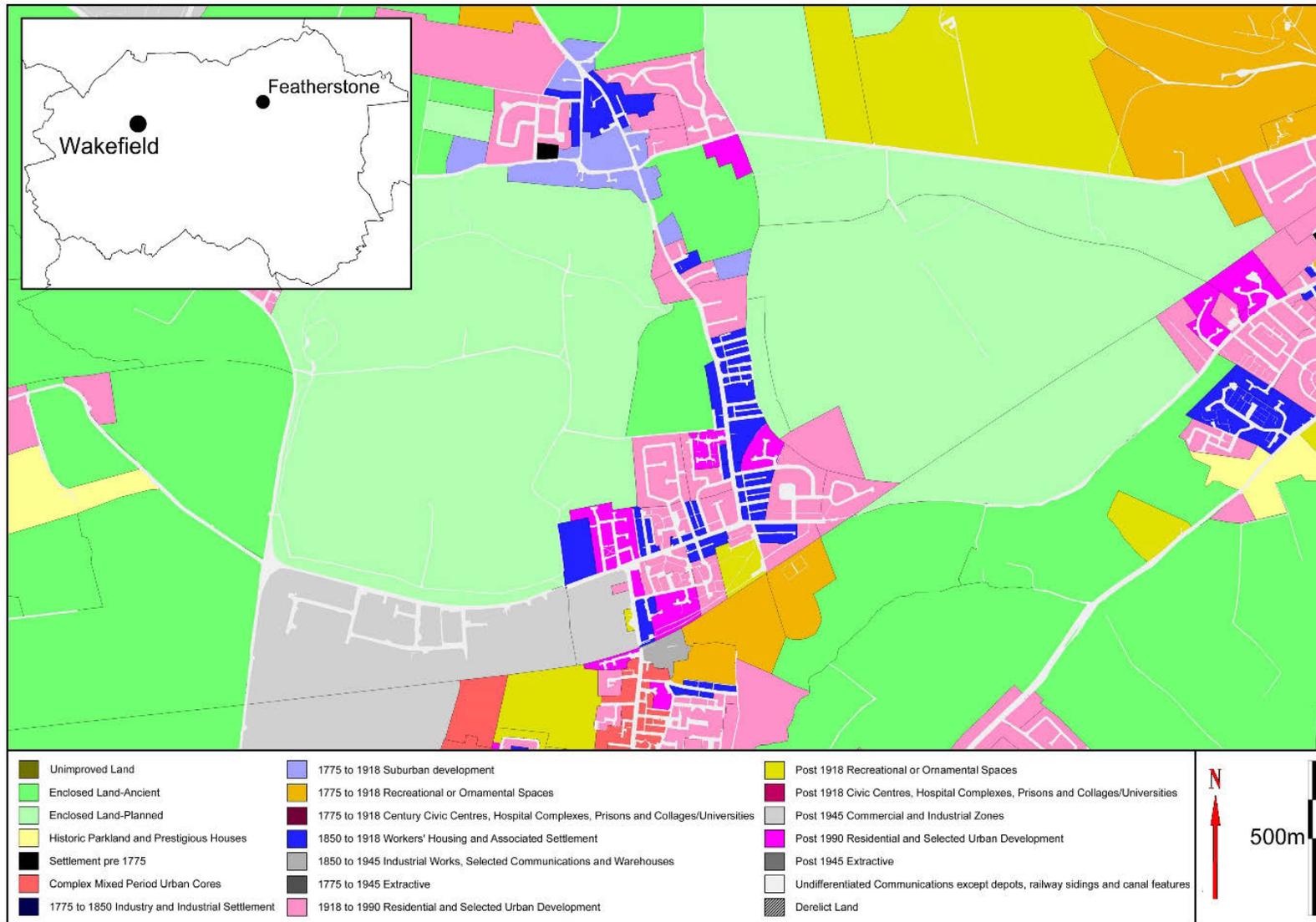
Rural hinterland

East Hardwick was situated at the eastern end of a very extensive range of open fields associated probably with the medieval village of Darrington and possibly Pontefract. The boundary between the fields of Hardwick and those of Darrington may have been separated by the Little Went Beck which also forms the Township boundary. The fields to the south of East Hardwick are most clearly shown as surviving strip form on mid-19th century mapping. This area remains in agricultural use, although the fields have been subject to 20th century agglomeration with over 50% loss of internal boundaries. The strip field form is still discernible in places. The only historic settlement in this area was the hunt kennels and this

probably represents an 18th or early 19th century feature. The fields and lanes to the west of East Hardwick were more irregular in nature possibly representing the post feudal enclosure of common land. This area also demonstrates low density settlement. Field agglomeration has also occurred in this area, though the land remains rural. Only Ackworth Grange 1km to the southwest of East Hardwick was depicted on mid-19th century mapping. Ackworth Grange was previously known as Briar Flatt (marked on the 1774 enclosure award map). The house dates from the late 17th to early 18th century (HLC_PK 143). This house is unusual in having an associated Roman Catholic chapel which was built by Augustus Pugin in 1842 (HLC_PK 140). The chapel was demolished in 1966.

4.2.10 Featherstone

Figure 204. Zone study area map of the Featherstone locality



Overview

Featherstone originated as a village with medieval origins. It had an ancient church and a probably a manor house. The village remained essentially rural into the late 19th century. The Featherstone colliery 600m south of the village core caused a shift in the location of the village core at the end of the Industrial period and the establishment of the new town of South Featherstone. Both the colliery and new town expanded during the early 20th century, while the village remained rural with only a few new houses. The colliery is now closed and its site is now restored to fields or has become an industrial estate. Featherstone has continued to expand in the 20th century, initially with social housing provision for miners and later as a suburb of Pontefract. Featherstone village is located in an elevated position on the rolling hills 3km to the west of Pontefract. South Featherstone is in a lower elevation. The land slopes down to meet the broad Aire and Calder valley 4km to the north of the village and drops to the south into the River Went valley system. Featherstone is located 9km to the east of the Wakefield city core in the Township of Featherstone (60m AOD. OS ref 442270, 422042). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures which become a north-south band of Dolomitised Limestone 4km to the east of the village.

Historic core

The village of Featherstone, as depicted on mid-19th century mapping, was positioned around a triangular arrangement of lanes formed by Ackton Lane to the south with Willow Lane and Church Lane forming the northern arms (e.g. HLC_PK 20691 and 20693). It is likely that the east-west route of Ackton Lane formed the early village core as it is here that Old Hall and the medieval church were located. There may also have been croft plots in this location. This would make Featherstone a linear or high street development along Ackton Lane, a form typical of post Conquest planned village settlement.

There is supportive evidence to suggest the medieval origins of Featherstone. "Fredestan" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1962. Part II. p. 86). Interesting, the name means "Four Stones" which could refer to an ancient monument, now lost. The Church of All Saints' is probably of late medieval date (HLC_PK 20081). All the Listed buildings within the village core relate to the church or associated monuments including a late medieval cross base (Images of England UID 435861). A "Manor House" was depicted and named on mid-19th century mapping on the central northern side of Ackton Lane. Although the dating evidence is uncertain it is said to have been the home of the Hippon family, hereditary game keepers in Pontefract Park which implies a manorial seat dating back to early Norman times. The house is now demolished (WYHER PRN 7880). To the immediate east of the manor house is a later

Featherstone Hall which is a high status house dating to the late 19th century. At the eastern end of the village near the junction of Featherstone Lane is Days Farm. The farm contains a stone house of the late 17th century. Rendering over the masonry masks evidence relating to the structural history of the house (WYHER PRN 9258).

It is likely that medieval Featherstone has an associated open field system and these were depicted most clearly as a fairly extensive range to the north of the village on mid-19th century mapping. They may have also extended a short distance to the south. The area to the south of the village was named Featherstone Common in c.1850. It had been enclosed by this time. Pontefract Park originated as a deer park which was enclosed shortly after the Norman Conquest. It was first documented in 1220 (HLC_PK 405). Featherstone was located only 300m from the western edge of the park.

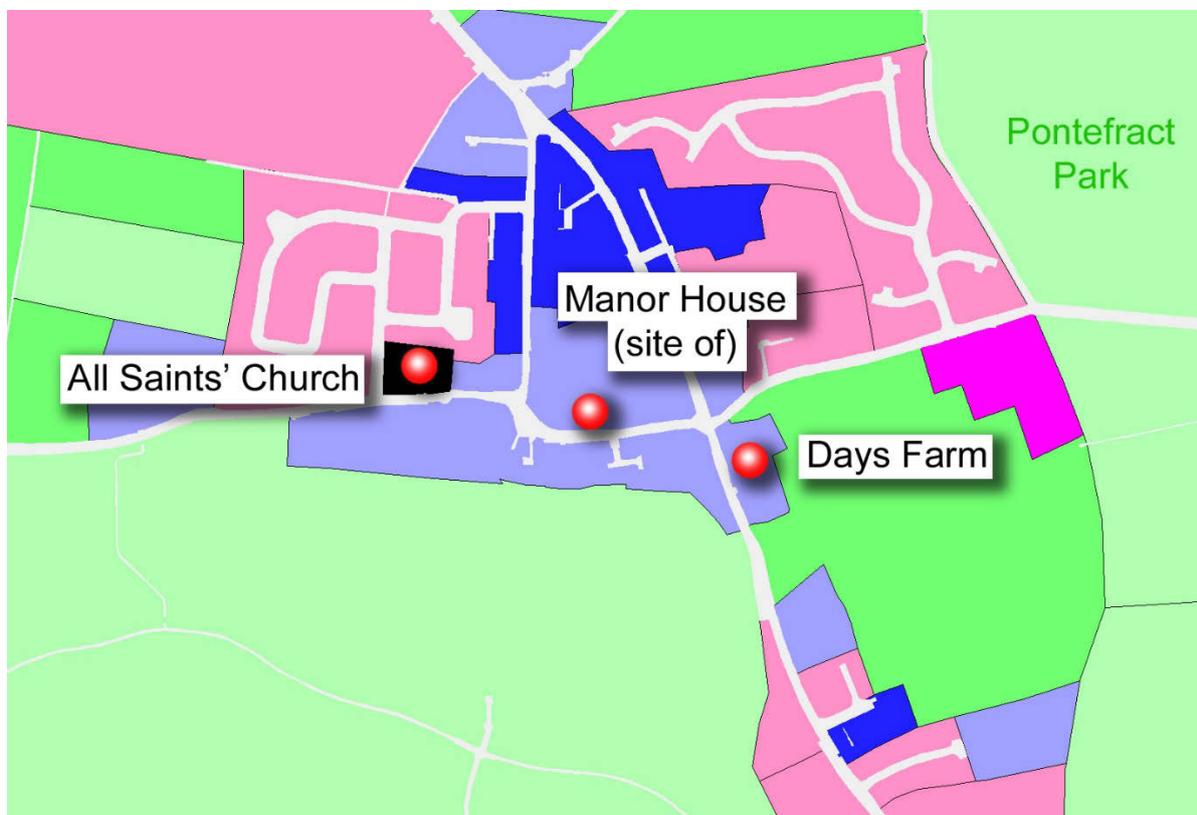


Figure 205. Map of Featherstone's historic settlement. Showing known buildings of 17th century or earlier date (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The Featherstone depicted on mid-19th century mapping was a polyfocal settlement situated around each of the junctions of the three lanes described above. To the north was the Sun Inn and a school. The Manor Houses and church were located to the southwest and a Wesleyan chapel was present to the southeast. The highest density settlement was located in the southern half of the settlement.

In fields 100m to the north east was a single coal pit. Several other coal pits were present in the rural hinterland particularly in the area of Pontefract Park to the east. These could be the reason that Featherstone had a few early Industrial Period features such as chapels and schools. Mapping also depicted a few short terraced rows which were probably of Industrial Period date. Mining had been occurring since at least the 13th century and bell pits have been identified from within the park (WYHER PRN 921).

Featherstone Main Colliery was established 750m to the south of the village on Featherstone Common (HLC_PK 19815). The colliery has a history which dates from 1868 and which lasted until 1948. Between 1868 and 1948 the colliery more than doubled in size with spoil tops spreading westwards and also with sidings, brickworks and processing sheds to the south. The colliery site became the scene of a large area of opencast mining in the late 20th century. Acton Hall Colliery opened to the immediate south of Featherstone Main in 1877 (HLC_PK 20064). This closed in 1988. The sites of both collieries have since been reclaimed as fields or are in use as industrial estates. Victoria Colliery was located 1km to the west of Featherstone Main. Formerly named the Snyderdale Colliery, it opened in 1861 and closed in 1965. Colliery buildings remained until the late 1960s to early 1970s. The area has been reclaimed as fields (HLC_PK 20097). An additional colliery was located 2km to the northwest of Featherstone. This was the Don Pedro Colliery which was operational between 1878 and 1912. The colliery was located on the Snyderdale Branch Line which joined with the Pontefract Line. The Don Pedro site has land has now reverted to woodland (HLC_PK 20003). Several other collieries were located further afield. These included the Sharlston Colliery and the Streethouse Colliery to the west of Featherstone.

All the collieries local to Featherstone had extensive sidings and were connected to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Wakefield, Pontefract & Goole Line. A plan of the collieries and railway networks in the late Industrial Period is presented below (see Figure 206).



Figure 206. Reconstruction of collieries and connecting railway networks in the Featherstone locality as depicted on early 20th century OS mapping

The impact of the local collieries on the Featherstone village in the latter half of the 19th century was slight. A school and chapel were already present in c.1850. The village gained one or two new rows of terraced houses by c.1894. Featherstone also gained a small cemetery which was established in 1873 to the north of the village (HLC_PK 19684). By the beginning of the 20th century Church Lane and then Willow Lane became lined with terraced rows.

Industrial Period settlement development was occurring away from the village core. The industrial village of South Featherstone appeared by the end of the 19th century in the vicinity of Featherstone Main and Acton Hall Collieries. This area in the mid-19th century had a single house named Mount Pleasant and the land was entirely in agricultural use. The enclosed Featherstone Common formed the northern part of the area to the south adjoining the former open fields associated with the village of Purston Jaglin. This was the next nearest village 2km to the south of Featherstone. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway had reached the Featherstone locality by this time.

Settlement in South Featherstone at the end of the 19th century consisted of a few rows of terraces in short streets running off Green Lane (HLC_PK 21187). Larger grid iron developments of terraced houses extended southwards along Station Lane to meet the outskirts of Purston Jaglin village. This was a fully self-contained and planned settlement with chapels, schools and commercial buildings. South Featherstone even gained a church: St Thomas's built to the east of Station Lane in 1878 (HLC_PK 21175). Station Lane developed as a commercial core with terraced rows of shops. The Lister Public Baths were built to the west of Station Road in 1910 (HLC_PK 36599). Development continued into the early 20th century on Featherstone Lane leading north from South Featherstone (e.g. HLC_PK 20498). The Station Lane locality also continued to expand with houses. The Featherstone Rovers RLFC Stadium was established to the east of Station Lane in 1904 (HLC_PK 20477). Eventually Purston Jaglin would become subsumed by the expanding settlement of Featherstone.

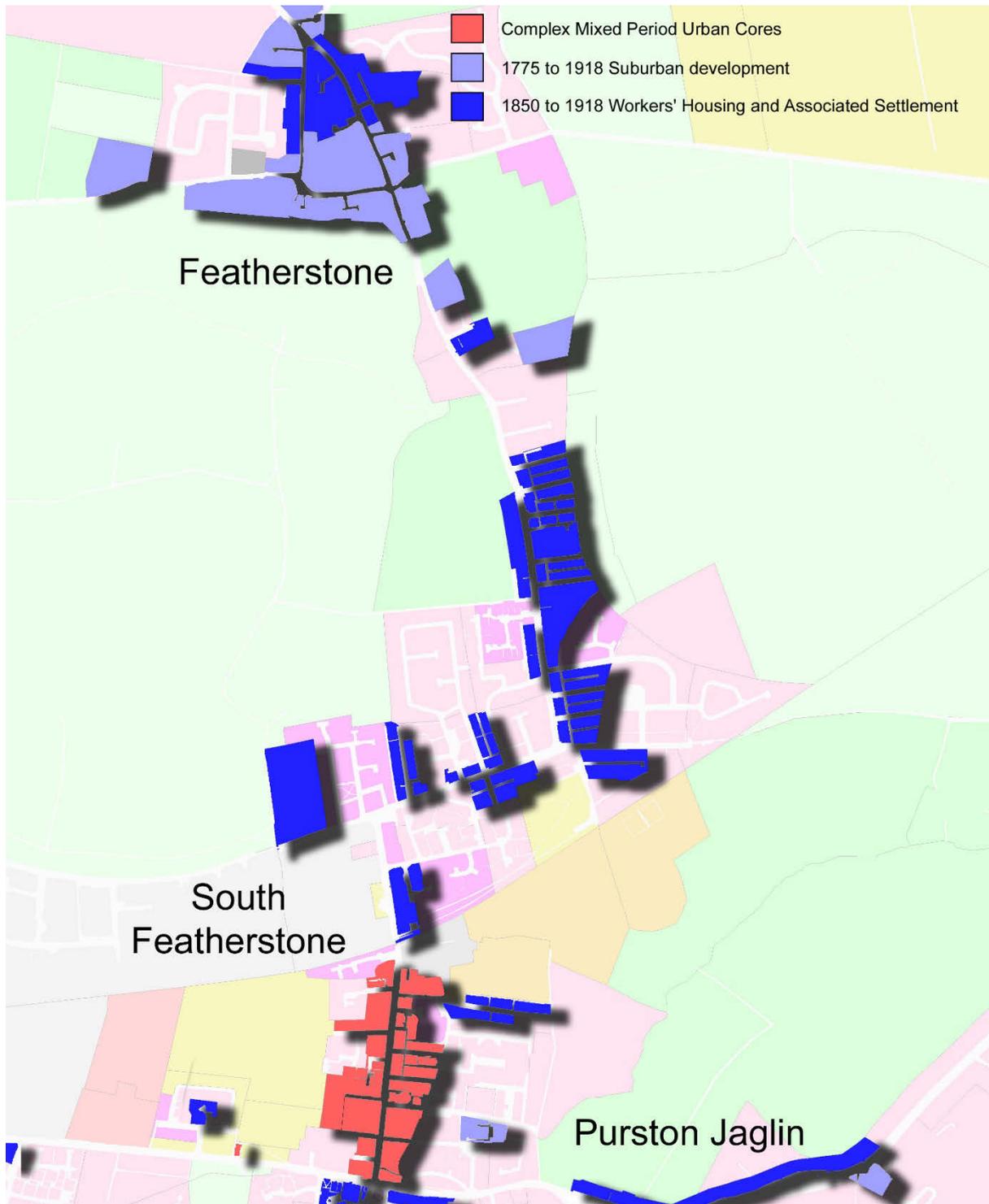


Figure 207. Zone map of Featherstone's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

Featherstone village now has a zone of 20th century urban development occurring both to the east and west. To the east is St Andrew's Drive which is a private estate built in the late 1980s on previously undeveloped land (HLC_PK 20079). This area also contains the 1970s Featherstone All Saints' C of E Junior and Infant School and a small amount of Interwar semi-detached housing along Park Lane (HLC_PK 20080 and 20694). To the west is Manor Drive, which is an estate of semi-detached houses built in the 1950s and St Wilfred's Catholic High School established in 1963 (HLC_PK 20082 and 19685). There is a small detached settlement built in the locality of the now demolished Acton Hall located 800m to the west of Featherstone which consists of post-war to recently constructed houses (e.g. HLC_PK 20088 and 20089). Acton will be briefly described in the Rural Hinterland section below.

Interwar development in South Featherstone is relatively small scale consisting of a few small estates of social housing. Jardine Avenue was built in the Green Lane locality. Farm Road was constructed to the east of Station Lane and St Thomas Road was built off Wakefield Road near Purston Jaglin (HLC_PK 20701, 21171 and 21177). Settlement expanded in the post-war period around South Featherstone in the Green Lane and Featherstone Lane area to the north. It also occurred as small to medium scale developments to both sides of Station Lane and as large scale estates west of Purston Jaglin. These estates continued to provide housing for mining families into the latter half of the 20th century. For example, Alexander Crescent was a social housing development built to the east of Featherstone Lane in the 1950s (HLC_PK 20463). Sycamore Way and Mount Pleasant Street are an estate of council flats and sheltered housing built in the 1970s to the south of Green Lane (HLC_PK 21166 and 21188). North Featherstone Junior and Infants School was built during the period 1971-82 on an area of former surveyed enclosure to the east of Featherstone Lane (HLC_PK 18143)

The estates of Purston Jaglin will be described further in the Gazetteer Section relating to Purston Jaglin.

There was a period of redevelopment after the closure of the mines in the late 20th century. Kimberley Street was built during the period 2002-09 on the site of earlier terraced housing off Green Lane (HLC_PK 20708). Westerman Close as built in around 2000 on the site of former allotment gardens to the east of Station Lane (HLC_PK 21164). Chestnut Close was built around 2000 to the east of Featherstone Lane replacing the former County Primary School and North Featherstone County Secondary School (HLC_PK 20464).

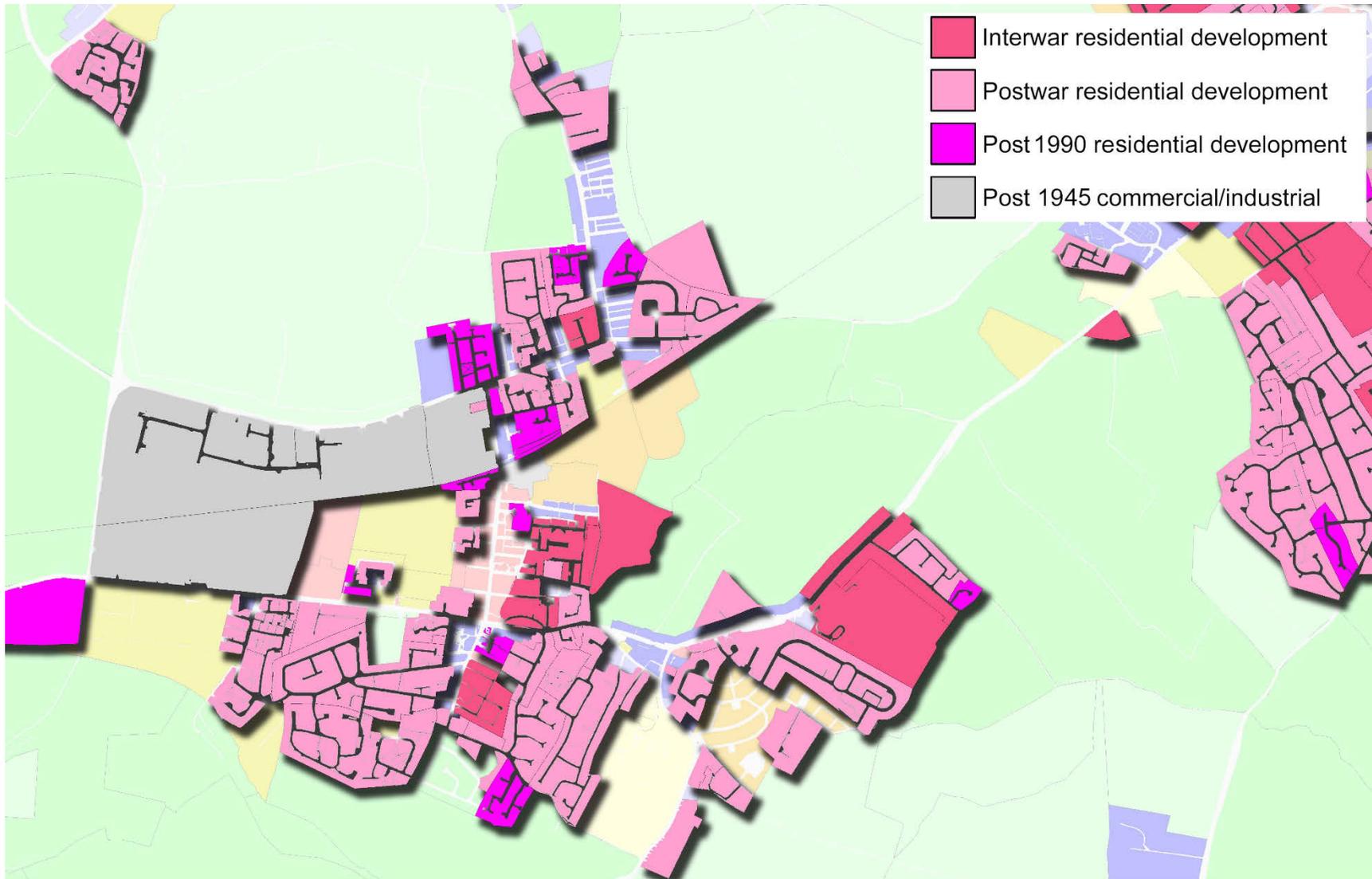


Figure 208. Zone map of Featherstone and Purston Jaglin's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

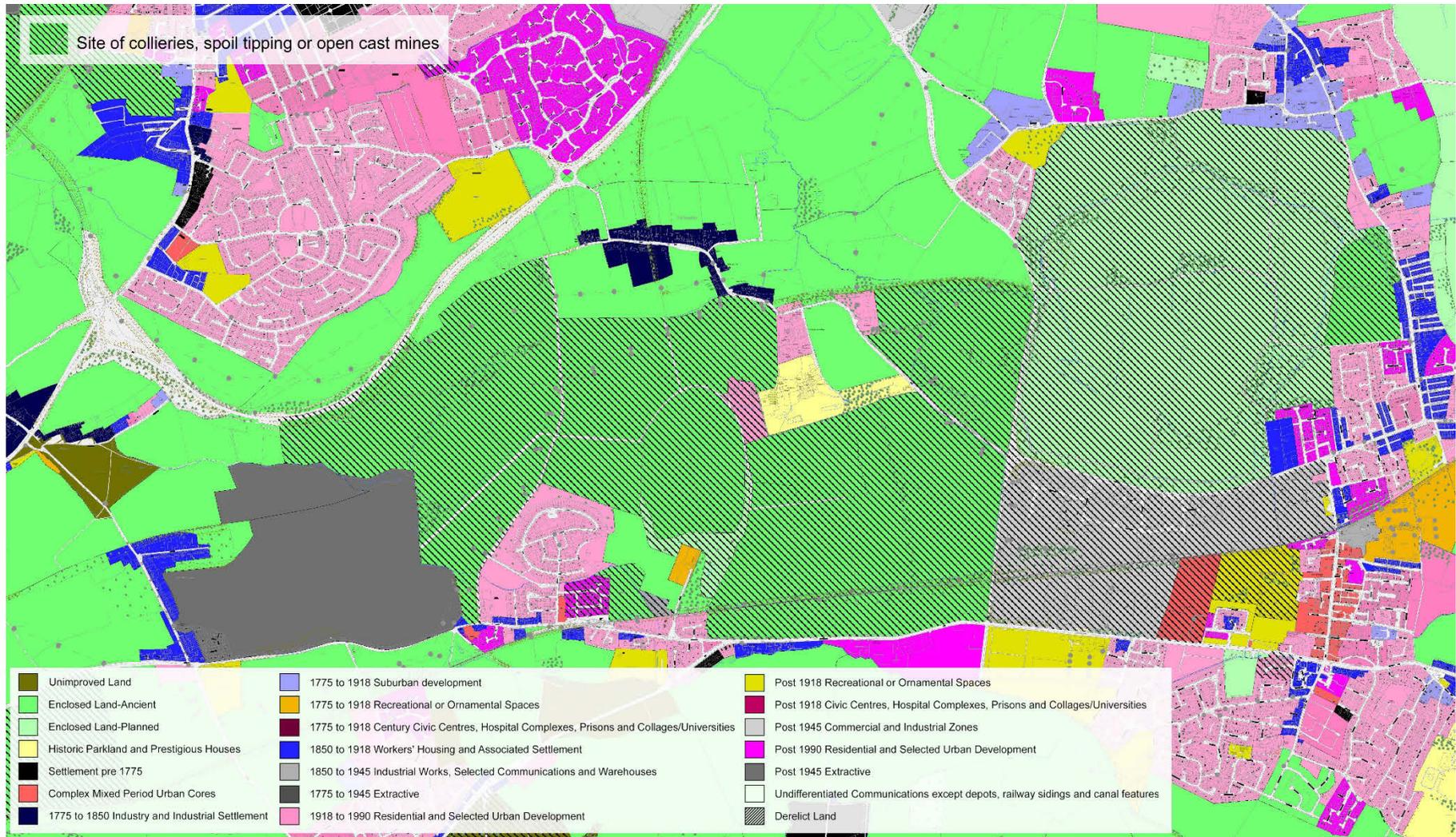


Figure 209. Full extent of mining activity in the west Featherstone locality from the 19th century to present

Large scale mining continued in the Featherstone locality after the closure of the collieries with areas of open extraction but most of these had ceased working by the end of the 20th century (e.g. HLC_PK 19815 and 20095). There is now only one large scale mine in the Featherstone area and this is located 2km to the west of South Featherstone at Sharlston (HLC_PK 20099). Most of the former works have been restored to fields or have regenerated as woodland. An illustration of the extent of former mining activity is present above in Figure 209.

The Acton Hall Colliery site was redeveloped in the late 20th century as the 25 hectare Green Lane Industrial Park from the late 1980s (HLC_PK 20064 and 20697). To the south of this is smaller industrial estate off Wakefield Road which was established in the late 1960s to early 1970s on the site of former colliery spoil tipping (HLC_PK 20096).

Rural hinterland

Probable strip fields were present to the north of the village. The ancient Pontefract Park was present to the east and Featherstone Common was to the south. The strip fields have undergone significant agglomeration and organisation in the 20th century and only the lanes which cross the area retain any sense of historic boundaries.

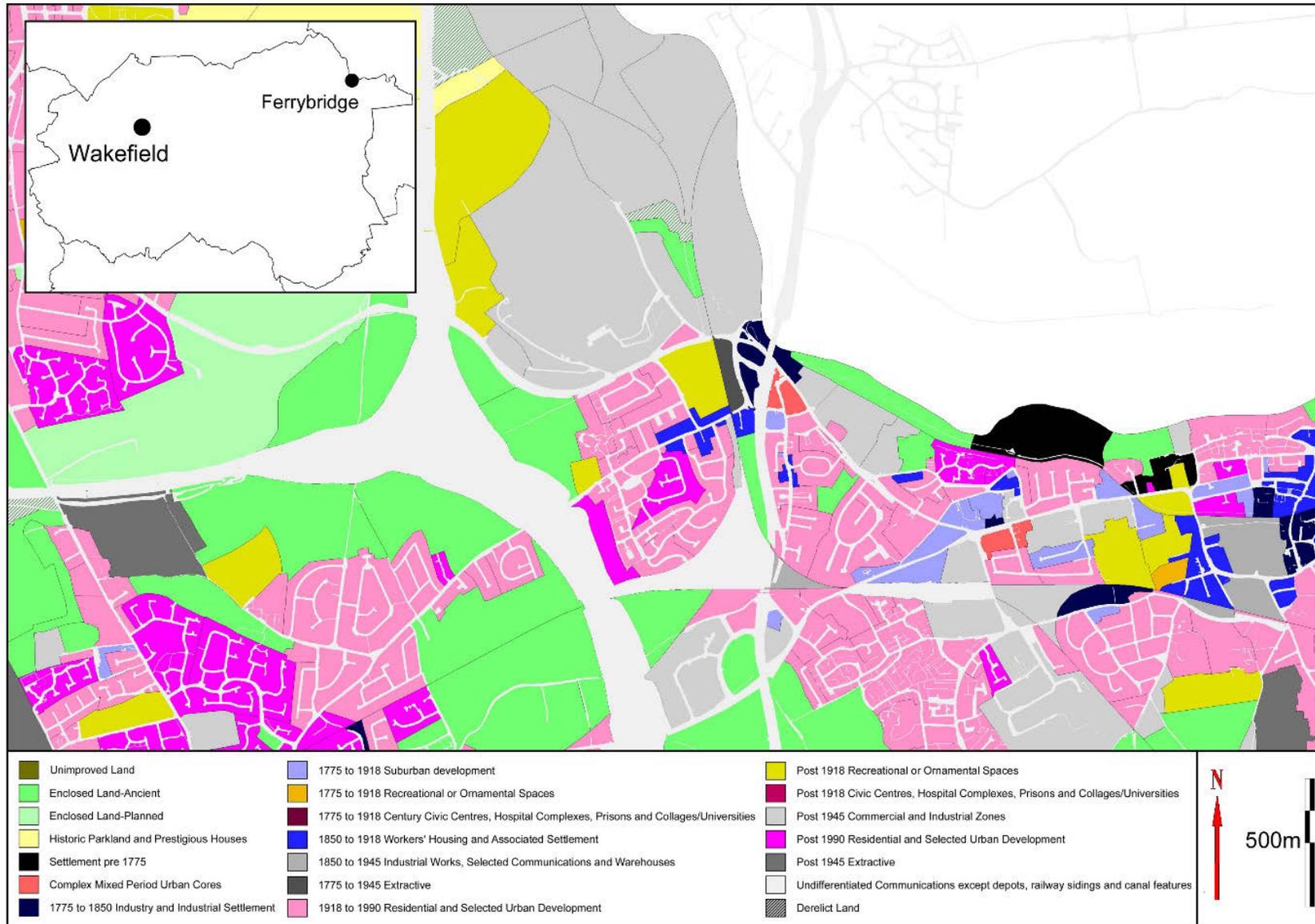
The ancient enclosure boundary to Pontefract Park is still discernible on modern mapping. The interior of the park was settled with farms by the 19th century. Part of the park had been retained as an open area due to the establishment of the Pontefract Park Racecourse around 1801. The racecourse is still active and the park now contains a boating lake, golf course and other public park features. (HLC_PK 17895). The Prince of Wales Colliery was present on the eastern side of the park in the late 19th century. The site is undeveloped. There is residential and industrial development associated with Pontefract encroaching upon the eastern side of the park. The fields to the west have undergone significant 20th century agglomeration.

Featherstone Common had been the scene of large scale extraction since the 19th century and little remains in this area of historic field boundaries.

There were few farms within 2km of Featherstone in the 19th century. The most significant settlement was the hamlet of Ackton located 1km to the west of Featherstone. It could have been considered a small village in its own right and may have had an associated field system. Mapping of c.1850 depicts Acton as having a hall and a row of farms and cottages fronting Action Road. The village is recorded in Domesday and Ackton Hall was built during the early seventeenth century (HLC_PK 20688 and 20689).

4.2.11 Ferrybridge

Figure 210.
Zone study
area map of the
Ferrybridge
locality



Overview

Ferrybridge has been an important crossing point on the River Aire from at least the 10th century. There may have been a village here from this time, but certainly from the later medieval period. Ferrybridge became an important coaching town during the post medieval period (if not before) with several coaching inns. By the early Industrial Period, the Aire was made navigable beyond Knottingley 1.7km to the east and moorings were established at Ferrybridge. The town developed as an industrial town in its own right becoming noted for its bottle works and potteries. A small zone of housing developed here in the Interwar period and this expanded in the 20th century becoming a single urban area with Knottingley. The land to the north of the town is now dominated by the Ferrybridge Power Station which has its origins in 1927 expanding to its current size in the post-war period. The landscape around Ferrybridge is also dominated by a large scale 19th century railway junction and Holmfild M62 Interchange of recent date. Ferrybridge sits in a low lying position on the southern banks of the River Aire. The river flows in a meandering easterly direction as it passes from the low hills at the eastern side the Wakefield district and enters the broad former wetlands of the Vale of York, Aire and Ouse basin. The hills to the north and south of the Aire at Ferrybridge form a narrow gap at this point and this is probably what influenced the positioning of the settlement as an important crossing point on the river. The land rises to the hill upon which Pontefract sits 3km to the south west. Wash Dike flows down the hill and passes through Ferrybridge to meet the River Aire. The hills both to the north and south of Ferrybridge form a rolling north-south escarpment with the low-laying Vale of York composed of Triassic sandstones to the east with the Magnesian limestone belt composing the hills to the west. Ferrybridge is located 15km to the east of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Ferry Fryston (10m AOD. OS ref 448402, 424400).

Historic core

“Ferie” is described in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and “Ponte Ferie” is mentioned in 1296 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.66). There was originally a ferry (“ferja”) at this locality on the Great North Road which probably predated the Conquest and this was replaced by a bridge. It is known that the crossing of the river Aire at Ferrybridge dates back to the 10th century. A bridge had been erected there in 1198. This was rebuilt at the end of the 14th century with a toll house and a chantry chapel (http://www.knottingley.org/history/local_history.htm. Website accessed 31.08.2015). The bridge at Ferrybridge was rebuilt in 1797 to allow for increasing traffic and for barges to more easily pass beneath. Both the bridge and toll house of 1797 survive today and both are Listed. The historic bridge is no longer used for road traffic being replaced by the Ferrybridge Bypass in the c.1970s.

The Ferrybridge depicted on mid-19th century mapping was located next to the River Aire at a meeting of several highways and byways. Only one road exited Ferrybridge to the north of the Aire and this crossed a marsh causeway to meet the village of Brotherton 1.4km to the north where it split into two main routes which correspond today with the A162 and the A1246 (or Great North Road). The Great North Road continues to the south of Ferrybridge as Doncaster Road leading to the A1. Pontefract Road left the town to the west and Fishergate ran eastwards.

The town formed a tight core around the meeting of Doncaster Road (becoming High Street which as formerly named Town Street) and Fishergate (HLC_PK 21121). The two met in a triangular arrangement which formed the town square (HLC_PK 21119). The Square was lined with large buildings on late 19th century mapping which may have represented inns or town houses. Ferrybridge contained several coaching inns. One of the most important was The Angel. Settlement extended for an equal distance (around 200m) along Fishergate and Town Street as a higher density settlement of street-fronting properties with croft plots to the rear, some containing gardens and others had yard developments. A residential and commercial mix with workshops is likely in this area. Several inns are described on late 19th century OS mapping. The triangular area of land between Fishergate and Town Street also contained yard developments. Settlement ended abruptly at the edges of the town with little in the way of low density ribbon development extending beyond the settlement's perimeters. Settlement did not seem to extend beyond the river with the exception of an Industrial Period bottle works.

It can be suggested that both Fishergate and Town Street represent the course of the medieval settlement. The croft plots appear most strongly on the eastern side of Fishergate. Whether Ferrybridge represented a medieval village in the true (feudalistic) sense is debatable. The land to the west of Ferrybridge contained an extensive and clearly depicted area of strip fields with medieval origins. The associations of these were rather with Pontefract. They had survived into the 19th century in a well preserved form. Ferrybridge sits at the outer edge of this area of strip fields. Those fields closest to Ferrybridge may have been part of a local field system. A few fields with the strip form seemed to respect Pontefract Road and Town Street, so it seems possible that Ferrybridge was a medieval village rather than just a way-station.

There is no mention of a church within the town on 19th century mapping, only chapels and Sunday schools. However, 750m to the north of Ferrybridge is the church of St Andrew's which occupied a detached position in a rural location. The church is believed to have had medieval origins. The site, with graveyard is now derelict (HLC_PK 18534). The positioning

of the medieval church is not clear. It may have been built in a rural central location to serve many settlements, the location may have had some local religious significance or there may have been a now lost associated settlement.

Little remains today of the original busy coaching town. The Square is dominated by the Ferrybridge Bypass flyover. The buildings in this locality are modern flats with one early 20th century pub and a row of rendered smaller scale buildings with an Industrial Period character. Buildings in the yards to the rear may be of archaeological interest. Fishergate is now entirely modern, with flats and social housing to the west and light industrial sheds to the east. Town Street is now named High Street. There is a short three-storey terraced row at the north eastern end fronting the Square which may represent town houses or an inn. There is a low waggon arch providing access to the rear, otherwise the street contains a post-war shop parade with offices or accommodation above. Development then becomes social housing with flats and then 20th century housing estates. There are a few surviving Industrial Period terraced cottages and a small chapel further south on Doncaster Road. Pontefract Road leaving the town is late Industrial Period to 20th century with a mix of terraced rows and semi-detached houses with a few village institutes.

The construction of the bypass removed a large part of the western side of the town and altered the original layout of lanes.

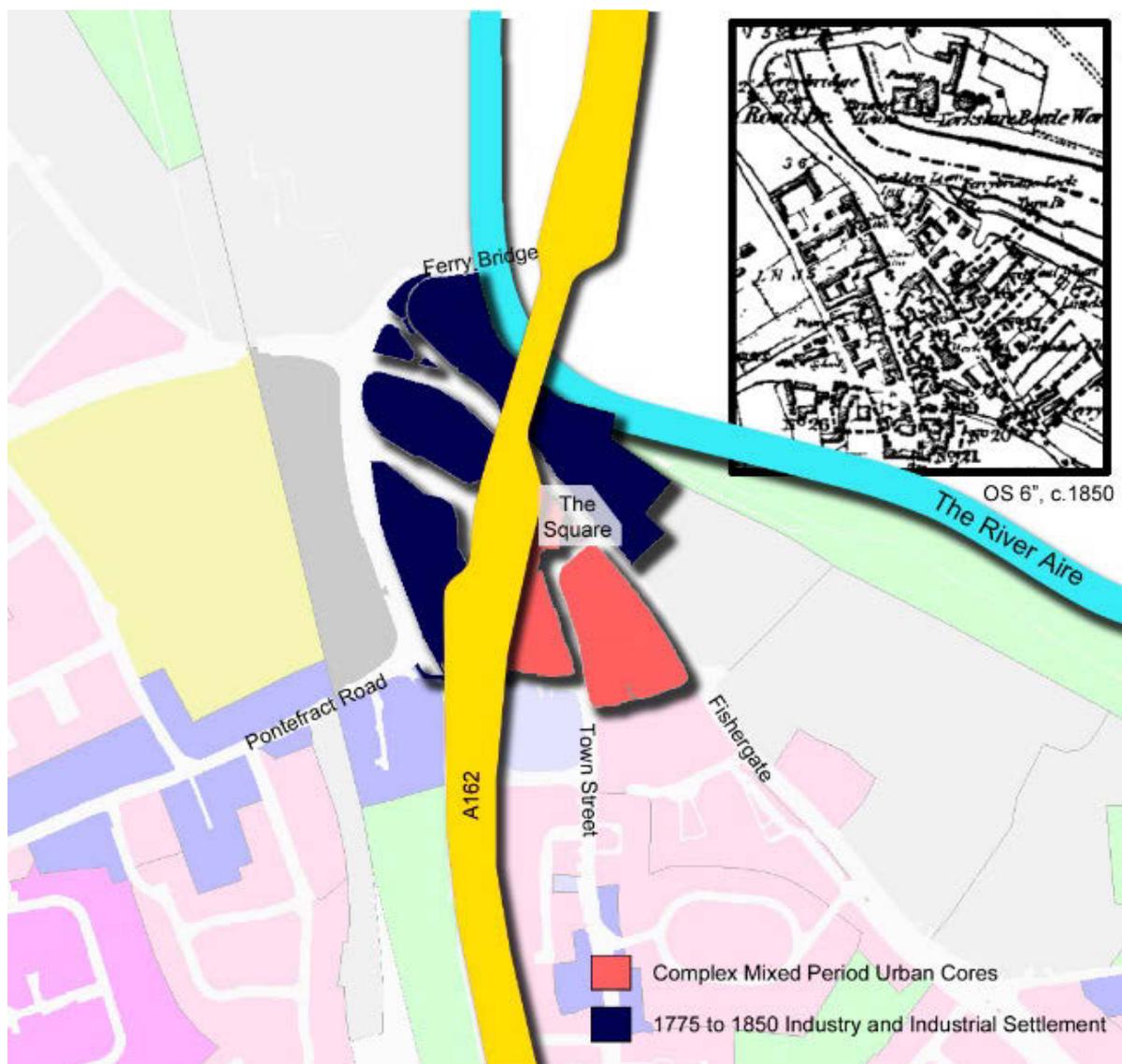


Figure 211. Zone map of Ferrybridge's historic settlement (not to scale). Includes a section of the OS 6" 1st Edition map of Ferrybridge © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

Industrial Period development

Up to 1700 the river Aire was only navigable as far as Knottingley, making it the main inland port of the West Riding. In 1699 the Aire and Calder Navigation Act was passed, which was the first navigation scheme passed by an Act of Parliament. Under this Act the Aire and Calder Navigation opened the river upstream as far as Leeds and allowed for the passage of barges. A new canal opened in 1826 which connected the newly opened port of Goole with the river Aire at Ferrybridge. The lock at Ferrybridge was opened in July 1826. Bank Dole cut provided a connection between the new canal and the old river route to Goole by means of the Bank Dole Lock (www.knottingley.org/history/local_history.htm). These increased the

importance of Ferrybridge as an industrial town in the 19th century. A zone of industry developed along the cut which had mooring posts running for around 700m along its length on late 19th century mapping. A basin with locks and a crane was present at the northern end adjacent to The Square (no separate HLC record. Part of HLC_PK 21119). This area also contained warehouses and malt kilns (HLC_PK 21118).

Mid-19th century mapping depicted a small amount of industry within the town which consisted of limekilns and malt kilns, although small workshops may also have been present. The rural hinterland contained a few quarries (limestone) and the occasional windmill (corn) (e.g. HLC_PK 19634).

Two large scale industrial works had been established outside the town core by this time. The Yorkshire Bottle Works was a pre c.1850 works established on the northern banks of the River Aire. This falls outside the West Yorkshire County boundary and has no HLC record. 500m to the east of the town was the Ferrybridge Pottery. The works were established as Knottingley Pottery in 1793 and closed in 2003. The site is now cleared and remains derelict (HLC_PK 20614). The industrial zone had extended northwards by the late 19th century with the Australian Pottery Factory which was established in 1857 and closed in the 1920s and the West Riding Pottery which was established in 1882, and closed in 1926 (HLC_PK 20615 and 20617). The potteries were situated on the Knottingley and Goole Canal cut and both had canal moorings.

An iron foundry was established to the west of the town in the mid to late 19th century (HLC_PK 21120). Also to the west of Ferrybridge was the Ferrybridge Railway Station and associated goods shed which opened in 1882 and closed in 1965. The station was on the Knottingley Branch of the North East Railway which opened in 1851 (HLC_PK 19631). To the south of the station is the Ferrybridge Railway Junction which was formed in 1851, when the Knottingley Branch of the North East Railway joined the Wakefield to Goole branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. To the west, the Swinton and Knottingley Joint Line of the Midland and North Eastern Railway opened in 1879 (HLC_PK 19632).

The town did grow as a settlement in the later Industrial Period but only in a modest way. The pattern of development was largely set by the mid-19th century. The late 19th century saw the introduction of only a few rows of terraces, perhaps a redevelopment of the core and the construction of a few new small institutes such as chapels and schools. A few rows were also built in association with specific industrial sites such as the Ferrybridge Potteries (e.g. HLC_PK 21052). The closest thing to a zone of Industrial Period housing occurred on Pontefract Road to the west of the town with the construction of a few terraced rows, a school and Mission room.

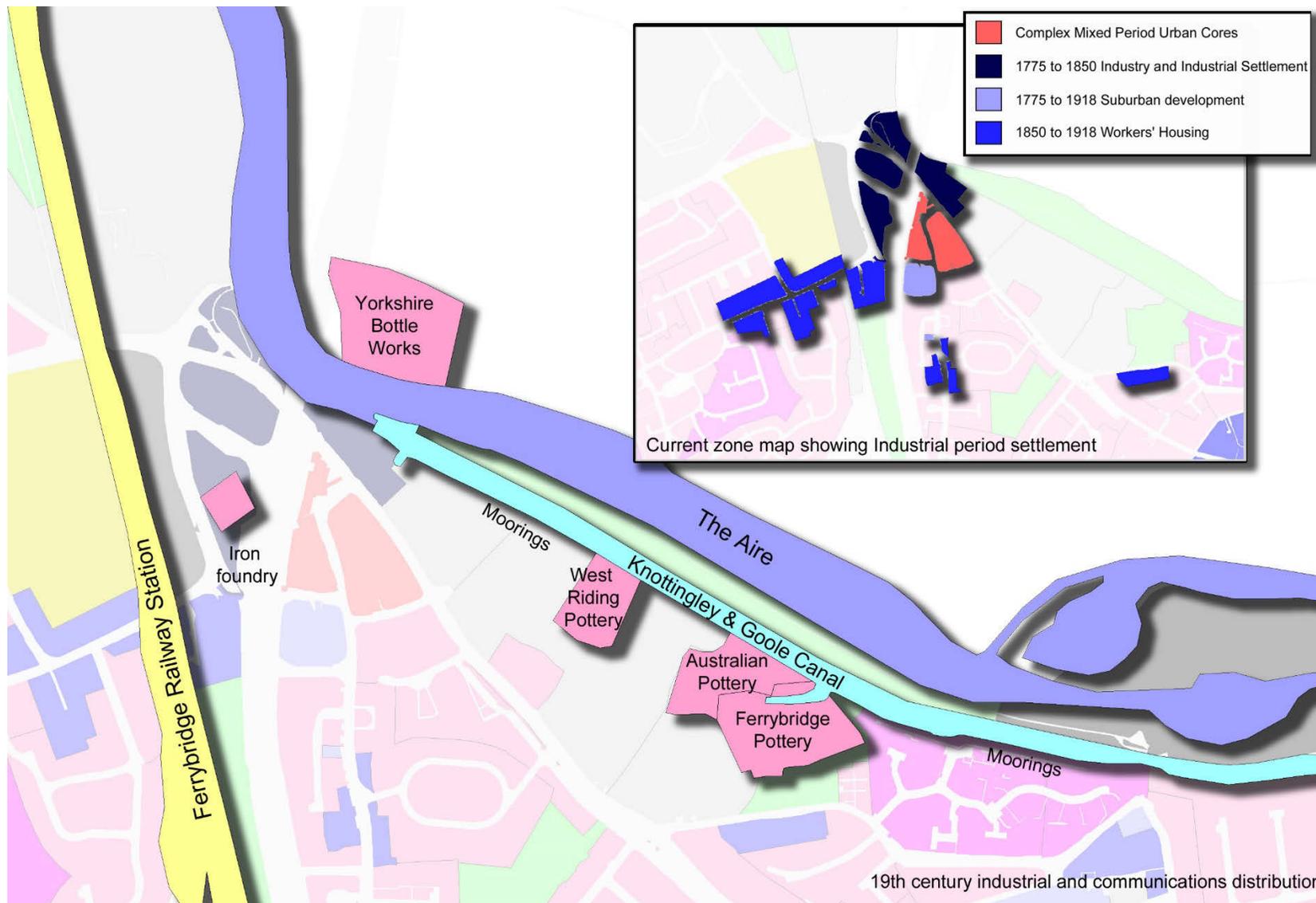


Figure 212. Distribution of industrial and communication features in the Ferrybridge locality as depicted on 19th century OS mapping

20th century and beyond

Two significant changes had occurred by the mid-20th century (OS mapping) in the Ferrybridge locality: the beginning of the suburbanisation process with the introduction of housing estates and the construction of the Ferrybridge A Power Station.

Mid-20th century OS mapping depicts a few small to medium scale Interwar housing estates around Ferrybridge. In fields 500m to the west is the Houghton Avenue estate of semi-detached houses which represents the largest Interwar development at 3 hectares (HLC_PK 19620). Two streets appear to the south of the town which appeared to be under construction in c.1948. These comprised Broughton's Yard with Interwar semi-detached houses and post-war low rise flats and Pinder's Garth which was built in the 1930s (HLC_PK 21125 and 20178). Interwar housing also consisted as linear development along Ferrybridge Road (leading to Fishergate) and Doncaster Road (e.g. HLC_PK 21194 and 21051). By this time settlement was almost continuous eastwards with nearby Knottingley, though was piecemeal in construction. This development subsumed the adjacent industrial hamlet of The Holes (e.g. HLC_PK 21205, 19894 and 21054).

Housing development continued on a much larger scale in the post-war period. Housing development to the west of Ferrybridge in the Houghton Avenue locality expanded with the construction of Richmond Avenue in the 1950s and Arncliffe Drive in the late 1960s to 1970s (HLC_PK 19097 and 19626). This area also includes Westcliffe Road, a post 1990 development which replaced an earlier social housing development of post-war date (HLC_PK 19622). The 20th century housing of Ferrybridge is now almost continuous with the Pontefract suburbs to the west as a band of development along Pontefract Road and Knottingley Road broken only by the late 20th century Holmfield Motorway Interchange (e.g. HLC_PK 18267, 19114 and 19135). The south eastern side of Ferrybridge contains a large housing and industrial zone which form part of the outer urban conurbation of Knottingley. A few of the estates, closest to Ferrybridge in the Pinder's Garth locality represent a mix of small to medium scale post-war social and private housing development (e.g. HLC_PK 19614, 21196). The outer conurbation is formed by the Kershaw Lane estate which was built as a large scale social housing development in the 1960s (e.g. HLC_PK 19563 and 19565).

The Ferrybridge Power Stations represent a significant landscape feature not only at Ferrybridge, but they are also highly visible for miles around due to the scale and height of the cooling towers. There were three power stations at Ferrybridge and these are named: Ferrybridge A Power Station, Ferrybridge B Power Station and Ferrybridge C Power Station (HLC_PK 18237, 18243 and 18236). The earliest, Station A, is located 350m to the north of Ferrybridge. It began operating in 1927 and closed in 1976. Only the boiler room and

turbine hall survive and these are reused as offices and workshops. To the immediate north of this is Station B. It began operating in 1957. It closed in 1992 and was subsequently demolished. A gypsum plasterboard manufacturing factory was built on the site in 2009. Station C is the largest power station. It began operating in 1966 and was the first 2000 MW power station in Europe. The power station has two 198m high chimneys and eight 115m high cooling towers, which are the largest of their kind in Europe. Station C is served by railway sidings, mineral railways and wharfs with conveyors and gantries on the River Aire. The site of St Andrew's Church was subsumed by Ferrybridge C Power Station. The church is lost but the burial ground is marked on modern mapping (HLC_PK 18534).

Ferrybridge now also contains its own industrial zone. The area of the former West Riding Pottery adjacent to the town's former canal basin and warehouses now forms the late 20th century Ferrybridge Business Park. The site of the pottery was used as an engineering works from the mid-20th century (HLC_PK 20617 and 21118). To the immediate west is the Pottery Lane Oil Refinery built in the late 1960s to 1970s on the site of the Australia Pottery (HLC_PK 20615). The largest zone of industry in the Ferrybridge locality is around 1km to the southeast of Ferrybridge. It originated in the mid-20th century with later additions. The Ardagh Glass Works occupies the greatest part of this zone (around 20 hectares). The glass works were established in 1956 on previously undeveloped agricultural land (HLC_PK 19556). Other industrial sites in this zone are smaller in scale and are mixed in type (HLC_PK 19562). The zone is bounded to the north by the Knottingley Railway Station which opened in 1848 on the Askern Branch Line (HLC_PK 19568). This area also includes mid-20th century railway sidings (HLC_PK 19359).

Communication routes have made a big impact on the historic landscape of Ferrybridge. 700m to the south of Ferrybridge is the Ferrybridge Railway Junction formed in 1851 when the Knottingley Branch of the North East Railway joined the Wakefield to Goole branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (HLC_PK 19632). The A162 cut through the centre of the settlement in the c.1970s removing parts of the historic core and now represents a dominating landscape feature. 800m further west is the A1 (M) which passes in a north-south route. The M62 takes an east-west route at a similar distance from the town. The interchange of the M62 and A1 was constructed 1km to the west of the town and covers an area of 49 hectares and was built in 2005 at the same time as the A1 (M). The construction of the interchange removed an extensive area of prehistoric archaeological remains which included Iron Age/Romano-British field systems and trackways in this area, along with Neolithic circular enclosures and Bronze Age barrows (HLC_PK 18267).

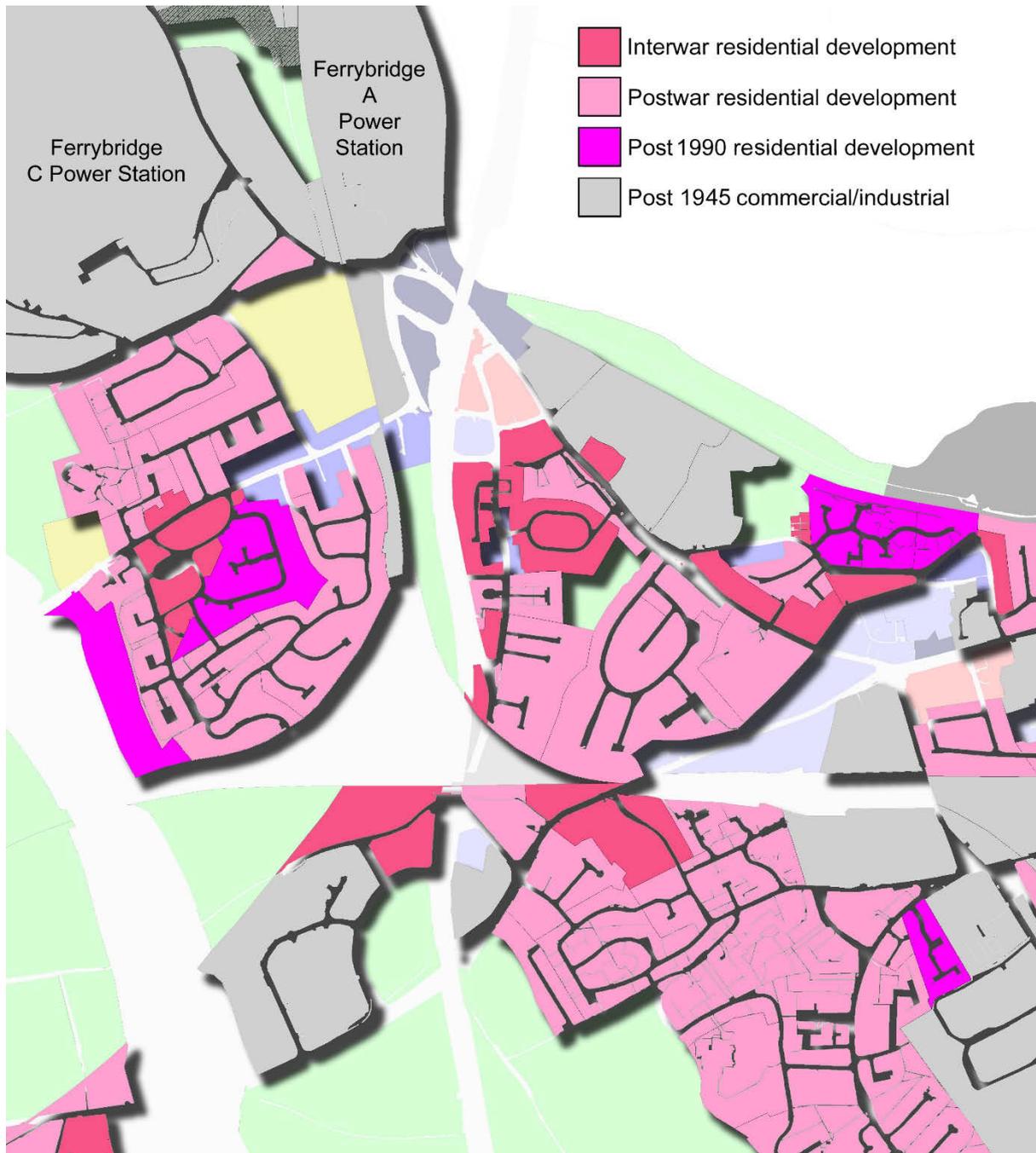


Figure 213. Zone map of Ferrybridge's 20th century urban and industrial development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

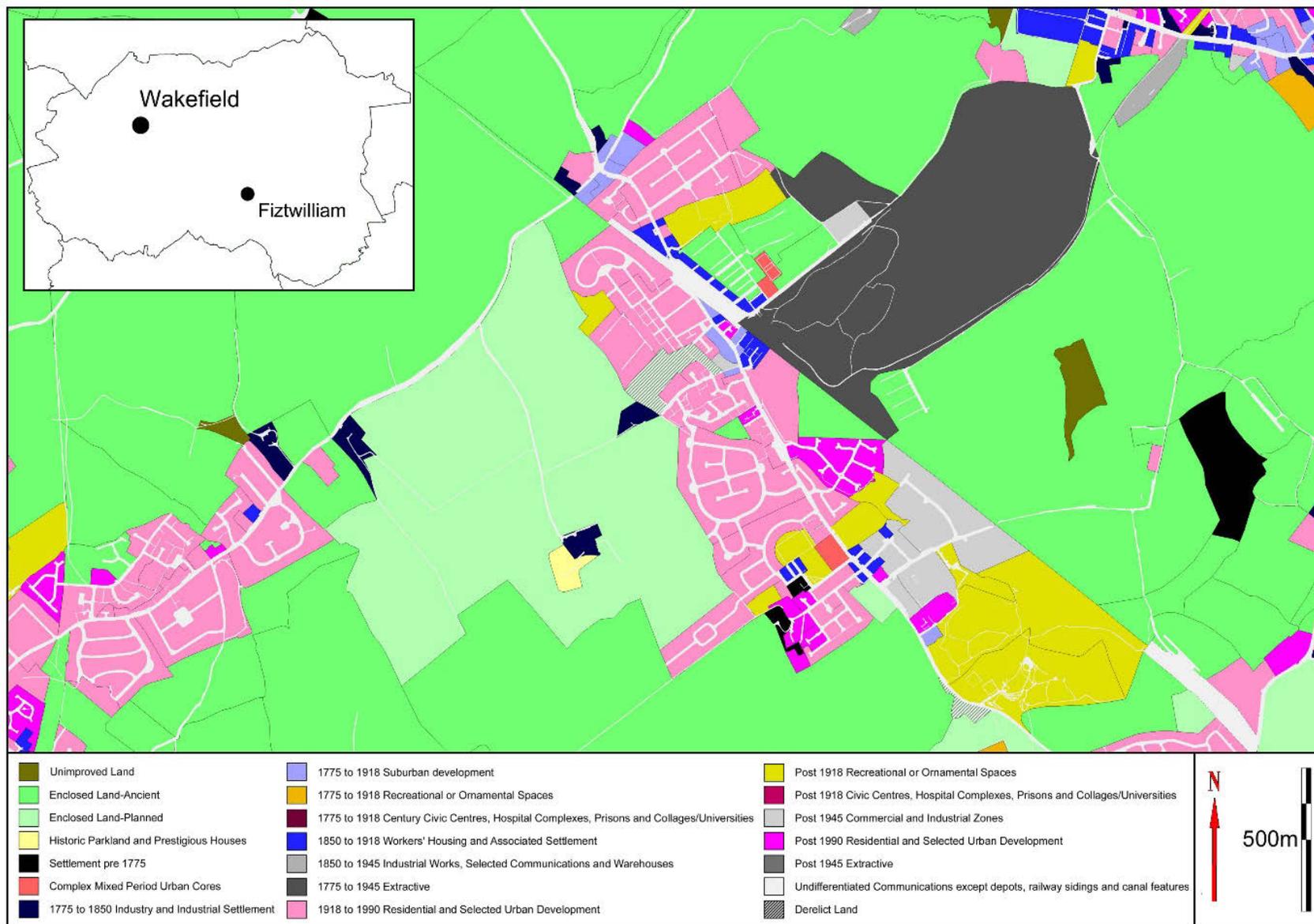
The land to the east and west of Ferrybridge is divided by the River Aire. To the west, the low hills around Pontefract drop down to meet the river. This area, on mid-19th century mapping contained an extensive and well preserved area of enclosed strips which probably represent the open field system associated with Pontefract and also with Ferrybridge. Very little remains of these historic boundary patterns, having been lost through late 20th century to recent urban and communication route development. The few remaining green spaces

have largely undergone field boundary agglomeration. There is fragmentary preservation of the medieval long serpentine boundary form in the Sowgate Lane area 1.6km to the southwest of Ferrybridge. To the north of the open fields was Fryston Park associated with Water Fryston Hall (HLC_PK 18253 and 18372). Both the hall and park were established in the 18th century but may have replaced an earlier manorial estate. The hall is adjacent to the small village of Water Fryston (HLC_PK 18373). Fryston-on-Aire is mentioned in 1289 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.66). The village also had a small open field system. The village, park and hall survive in a semi-rural position, but the outer urban conurbation of Castleford now lies only 600m to the west and the Park is crossed by the A1 (M). The area of open fields remains undeveloped but the boundaries have been agglomerated. The curious site of St Andrew's church lies 1.7km to the south of the village and sits at the outer edge of the historic park. There may have been an association.

As the Great North Road crossed the Aire to the immediate north of Ferrybridge it pass along a causeway which crossed the Brotherton Marsh before rising to the low hills around Brotherton Village. The village had associated fields systems and was surrounded by an area of piecemeal enclosure. This area lies outside the West Yorkshire County boundary.

4.2.12 Fitzwilliam and Kinsley

Figure 214. Zone study area map of the Fitzwilliam and Kinsley locality



Overview

Fitzwilliam and the adjoining settlement of Kinsley are villages entirely of 20th century origins which were established as a mining settlement associated with Hemsworth Colliery which was located to the immediate east of the village. Previously the land was rural. A fold named Hemsworth Lane Ends was located to the north and a farm named Kinsley was located to the south. There was also a medieval moated site 800m to the southwest of Kinsley Farm. Fitzwilliam became the larger settlement in the 19th century. Kinsley saw the greater amount of development in the post-war period with a large zone of social housing to the west of the settlement. Fitzwilliam and Kinsley are in a hill top position amongst a large area of rolling hills to the south of the Calder Valley. The land drops off in all directions and the hillsides are cut by several becks. To the immediate east is the Tan House Beck basin which leads to the Went Valley drainage system to the southeast. To land drops to the west into the Haw Park Beck valley system which drops to meet the River Calder around 5km to the northwest. The upper part of the valley to the north of Ryhill is dominated by two large reservoirs which were created in the late 18th century to feed the Barnsley Canal. The Barnsley Canal takes a north south route through this locality. Fitzwilliam is located 10km to the southeast of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Hemsworth (60m AOD. OS ref 441232, 415439). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Upper Coal Measures.

Historic core

The Kinsley depicted on mid-19th century mapping was a farm situated on Kinsley Common beyond the open fields associated with the medieval village of Hemsworth. Hemsworth is described in a separate Gazetteer description. Kinsley House is now lost. Kinsley was described as a vill the Domesday Survey of 1086 (as cited in HLC_PK 36789). The house named Kinsley on 19th century mapping may have represented the manor site though this is speculation. The moated site to the southwest may have been a more likely candidate (HLC_PK 43352). Fields in this locality have a sinuous appearance indicative of enclosed medieval strip fields, which could indicate a lost hamlet, but they may also be a northern extension of the fields associated with Hemsworth. Some of the settlement in the Kinsley locality does have a confirmed medieval date. 800m to the south of Kinsley House is the Kinsley Carr Farm moated site. This is a sub-rectangular moated site enclosing an area of around 60m by 25m. Twenty one sherds of pottery that were discovered on site after an arm of the moat was illegally dredged which have a speculative date range between the 14th and 17th centuries (HLC_PK 43352). The moat would have contained a hall of local importance.

Settlement in the Fitzwilliam locality (Fitzwilliam did not exist at this point) was a fold named Hemsworth Lane Ends which was situated at the crossroads junction of Hemsworth Lane

and Garmil Head Lane (there is no single HLC record for this locality, e.g. HLC_PK 43379). Lane Ends is now located at the northern outer edge of Fitzwilliam. The settlement contains one Listed building, The Catch Penny Public House which originated as a late 18th century five bay house (Images of England UID 424036).

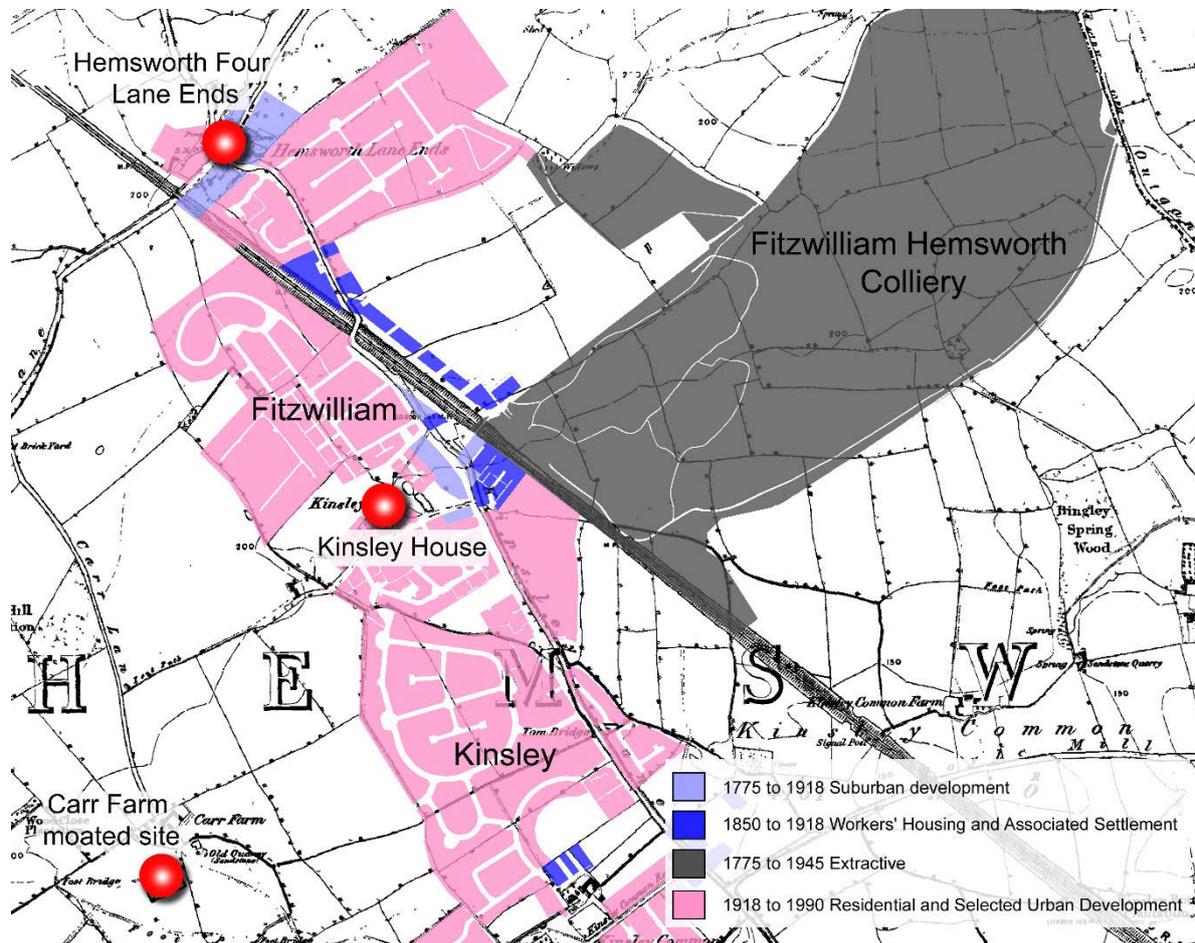


Figure 215. OS 6 1/2 inch edition map of the Fitzwilliam locality overlaid with selective HLC character zones © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

Industrial Period development

The Fitzwilliam and Hemsworth Colliery was located 700m north east of Hemsworth House. The colliery began producing coal in 1877. By 1903 the pit had grown and employed 1,651 workers. The colliery was connected to the Great Northern & Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway (Manchester & Grimsby Section) by a short branch line and sidings. The pit head closed in 1967 after the merger with South Kirkby Colliery. Kinsley Drift mine was opened on part of the site and produced coal until its closure in the late 1980s. The site now forms the Fitzwilliam Country Park (HLC_PK 18401). The Hemsworth Colliery was one of several large scale collieries in the south Wakefield district. Three closest to Fitzwilliam were the Nostell Colliery to the north which opened in 1854 (depicted on the mid-19th century

OS map) and operated through to 1987 and the New Monkton No.3 Colliery which was an early 20th century colliery associated with the New Monkton Colliery located further south west (HLC_PK 17969 and 42515). A plan of the collieries is presented below (see Figure 216).



Figure 216. Distribution of collieries and railway communication features in the Fitzwilliam locality in the later Industrial Period

By the early 19th century a small to medium scale grid iron development of terraced houses had appeared to the immediate east of Kinsley House (e.g. HLC_PK 43284). This settlement included a gasworks and a small church suggesting it was a planned settlement (HLC_PK 43739 and 43264). Late Industrial Period (early 20th century) terraced houses were built in the Fitzwilliam locality shortly after (e.g. HLC_PK 22320 and 22321). The two settlements remained detached until the latter half of the 20th century. Fitzwilliam had a school, allotment gardens, colliery baths and a sportsground at this time and Kinsley had two churches, a Methodist chapel and a workingmen's club. A small commercial core developed on Wakefield Road around the junction of Fitzwilliam Street and Ford Street with a pub, club and a few shops (HLC_PK 43304). Wakefield Road formed the main thoroughfare of both villages (e.g. HLC_PK 22850, 22698, 43337 and 43264).

20th century and beyond

The provision of housing for mining families continued into the Interwar period. Terraced houses continued to be built. A six hectare estate to the west of Wakefield Road in Fitzwilliam was constructed between 1916 and 1932. The layout was more estate-like with front and back gardens. Similar style houses were also constructed as ribbon development along Wakefield Road and this area also included a short ribbon development of shops. These probably represent an estate of Interwar social housing (HLC_PK 22320). A medium scale estate of short terraced rows and semi-detached houses in a geometric arrangement was constructed at the northern end of Fitzwilliam in the 1930s (HLC_PK 17831). The Fitzwilliam Primary School was constructed to the immediate east of this estate also in the Interwar period (HLC_PK 17832). This was also social housing. Similar estates of semi-detached houses of the Interwar period were being constructed to the west of Kinsley. This development around Tombridge Crescent consisted of semi-detached houses in a geometric arrangement (HLC_PK 22852). This estate expanded to the north and south with the construction of the Briar Bank and Vale Road estates in the late 1940s to early 1950s (HLC_PK 22318). The six hectare Lynwood Crescent estate to the west of Fitzwilliam was also built in the post-war period (HLC_PK 22319 and 22861).

From the late 1950s there seems to have been a break in development until after the closure of the mine in the 1980s. Elm Crescent was built to the east of Kinsley in the 1990s on previously undeveloped land. There has been some late 20th century clearance of terrace housing in the Fitzwilliam area. The area remained derelict at the time of the HLC survey (HLC_PK 22321). In Kinsley, terraces on Fitzwilliam Street were replaced by modern housing in the 1970s to early 1980s (HLC_PK 43266)

The Hemsworth Colliery site is now a country park (HLC_PK 18401). The Fitzwilliam Country Park Group formed in 2000 with the aim of developing and managing the site. To the immediate south of the country park is the Hemsworth Turkey Farm. The farm is comprised six turkey sheds spread out over a c.100ha area and was established between 1951 and 1955 (HLC_PK 18402). To the south of this is the Hemsworth Water Park established between 1982 and 91 (HLC_PK 22182). The park has two lakes; the largest lake is available for pedalo rides and has a man-made sandy beach and the smallest lake is in a more secluded area to attract wildlife.

Two other 20th century additions of note are the Kinsley Greyhound Stadium established to the west of Wakefield Road in the post-war period and the Kinsley Industrial estate to the immediate south which dates from the 1980s partly replacing terraced s housing (HLC_PK 36845 and 43292).

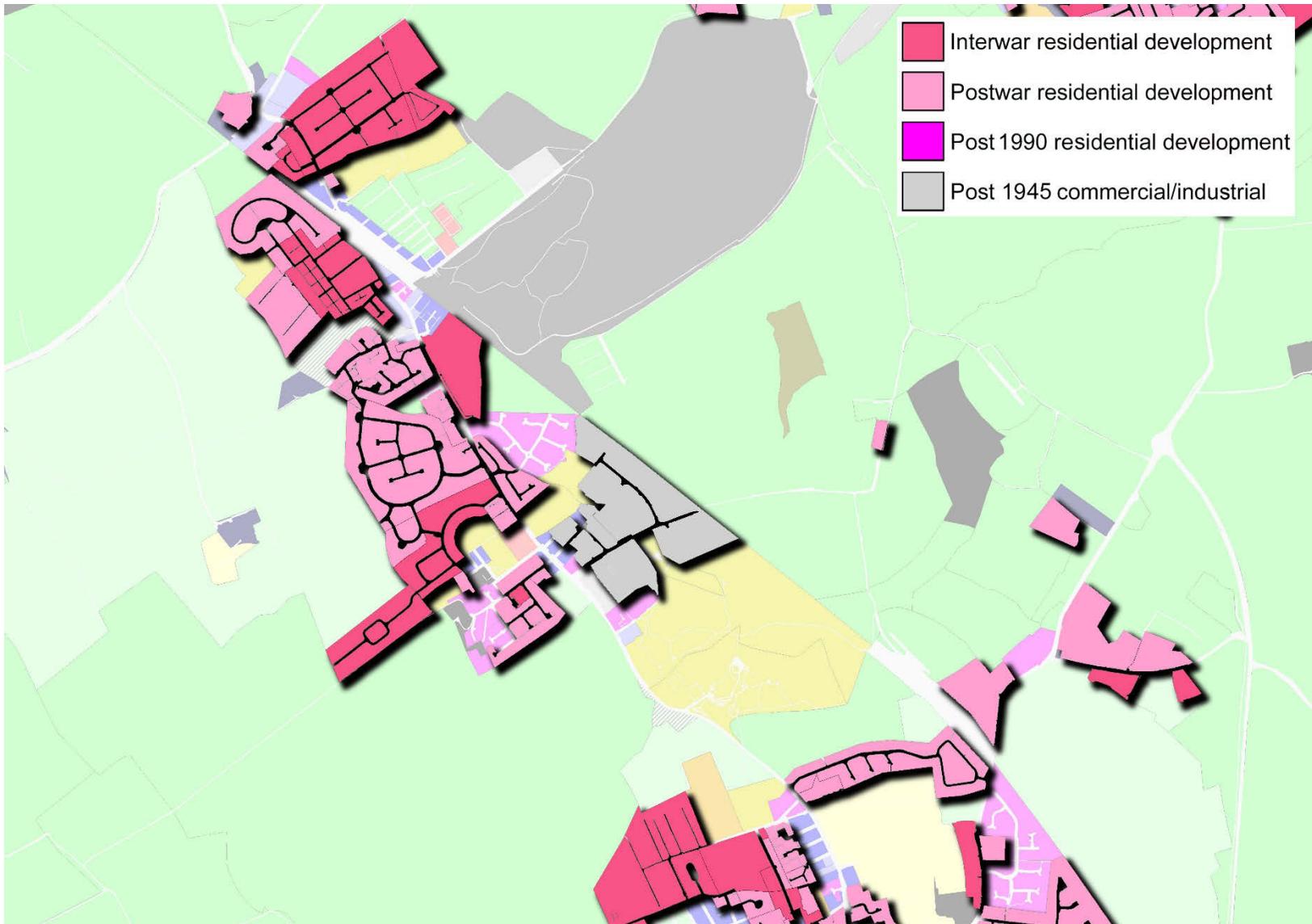


Figure 217. Zone map of the Kinsley and Fitzwilliam 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

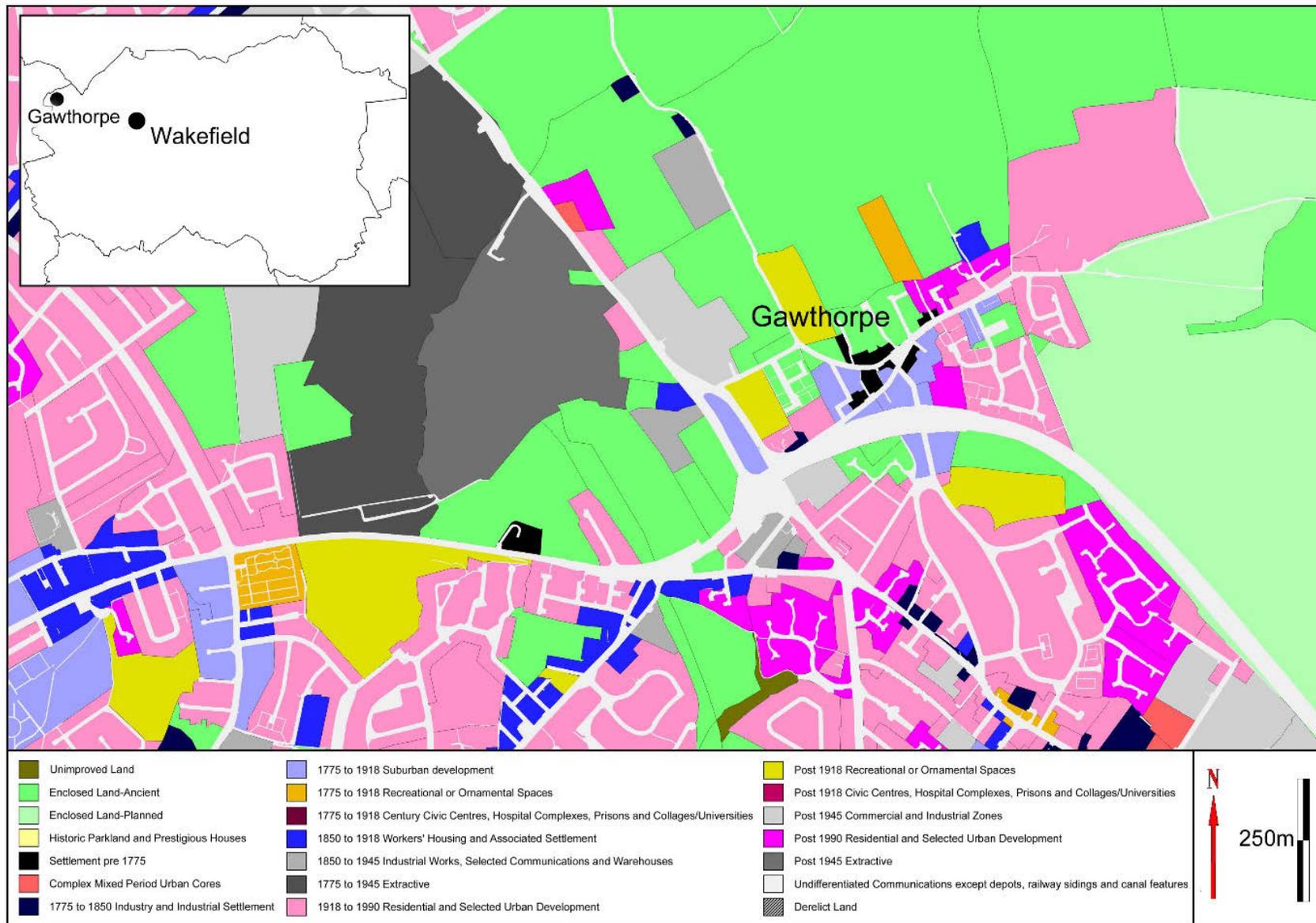
The area around Kinsley was historically named Kinsley Common, as depicted on mid-19th century mapping, although it is likely the common was enclosed piecemeal fashion in historic times as the fields depicted in c.1850 area largely demonstrate the irregular form of piecemeal enclosure. A few field along Wakefield Road had the serpentine form commonly associated with medieval strip fields.

Mining, turkey farms, urbanisation and 20th century agglomeration have removed over 80% of the historic boundaries to the east of Kinley and Fitzwilliam. The fields to the west are less developed but have also undergone 20th century agglomeration with over 50% loss of internal boundaries.

There are around six rural farms or houses within 1.5km of Fitzwilliam with pre c.1850 origins (in all directions). Only one has a Listed feature: a barn at Horncastle Farm to the northwest of Fitzwilliam which has a late 18th century date.

4.2.13 Gawthorpe

Figure 218. Zone study area map of the Gawthorpe locality



Overview

Gawthorpe is a village potentially of medieval origins although there is nothing left standing in the historic core today to suggest early origins. The settlement now seems entirely Industrial Period with significant 20th century additions. By the mid-19th century Gawthorpe and the nearby industrial hamlets of Chickenley Heath and Ossett Side Street were becoming developed with textile mills. Both areas developed relatively small zones of Industrial Period settlement. Gawthorpe and Ossett were connected by almost continuous ribbon development along the main routes by the end of the 19th century. Gawthorpe had acquired one housing estate of significant scale in the Interwar period. It is now part of a continuous zone of housing with Ossett at the centre, also attached to Wakefield by threads of almost continuous urban development.

Gawthorpe is situated in a hill top position on spur of hill which projects south from the hills around Howley Park and Tingley Moor. The moor had been enclosed by the 19th century. Bushy Beck leading to Alverthorpe Beck forms the north eastern valley and the Calder valley is present to the southwest. The two valleys meet 6.5km to the southeast in the Wakefield locality. The hill on which Gawthorpe and Ossett sit is large and is cut by many becks.

Gawthorpe is located 6.2km to the northwest of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Ossett (90m AOD. OS ref 427352, 422206). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Middle Coal Measure Group of rocks.

Historic core

“Goukethorpe” (Cuckoo Farm) is first mentioned in historic records around 1274-1307 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.188). It can be confidently asserted that Gawthorpe was a medieval settlement but may have been little more than a hamlet or small village. Mid-19th century mapping depicts Gawthorpe as having a tight core running for around 200m along the northeast-southwest route of Gawthorpe High Street (HLC_PK 39422). The high street widened at the western end to form a triangular green. This probably represents the earliest settlement as probable croft plots and strips fields respect this particular length of the route. There may have even been a back lane to the north of the village marked today by a public footpath.

The Lords Savile and Cardigan owned the land surrounding Gawthorpe during the reign of Elizabeth I. Much of Gawthorpe remained in the ownership of the Earl of Cardigan until very recent times (www.ossett.net/gawthorpe.html. Website accessed 29.07.16).

There are few clues on mid-19th century mapping, beyond the village plan, to indicate medieval origins. Settlement was low density on the southern side of High Street. The croft

plots to the north of High Street contained yard developments and possibly a farm range. It had the appearance of a developing Industrial Period village, though one or two buildings with irregular plans hint at earlier origins. A may pole was described on the village green, although it is thought this is a Victorian tradition (www.ossett.net/gawthorpe.html. Website accessed 29.07.16).

Gawthorpe High Street today contains a mix of later Industrial Period terraces and house types with a few commercial buildings mixed in equal proportions with 20th century residential redevelopment. There are one or two smaller proportioned cottages which hint of earlier origins. The Industrial Period Commercial character is strongest at the western end of High Street.

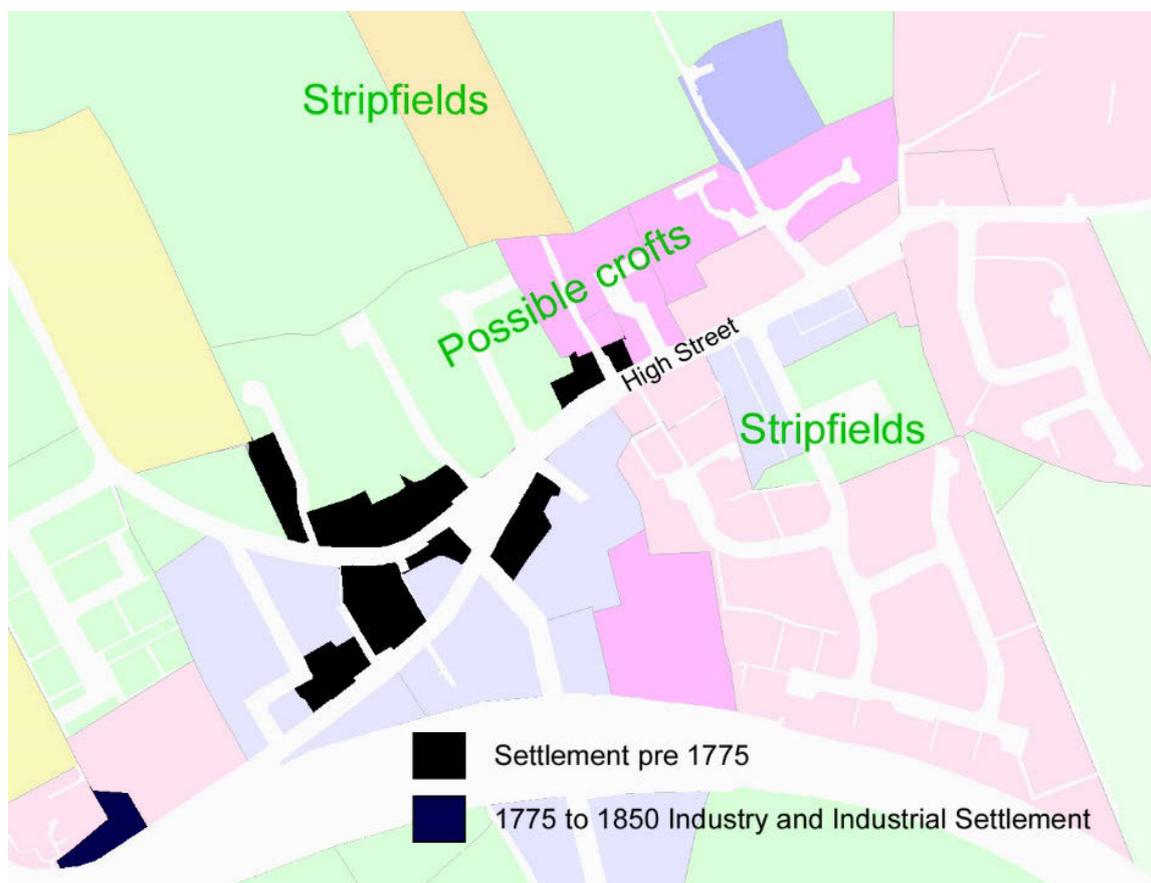


Figure 219. Zone map of Gawthorpe's historic settlement (not to scale). The pre 1775 settlement depicted on the figure in this case can be considered hypothetical

Industrial Period development

Industry was firmly established in the Gawthorpe locality in the mid-19th century. The two main types of industry were coal mining and textile production.

It is confirmed that a coal mine was established at Gawthorpe as long ago as 1366 during the reign of Edward III (www.ossett.net/gawthorpe.html. Website accessed 29.07.16). Three

collieries were named on mid-19th century mapping within 1km of the village: New Lodge Colliery, Greaves Colliery and Street Side Colliery. Chickenley Heath Colliery was also present to the south of Gawthorpe but this not named on OS mapping until the late 19th century. There were many other collieries in the Ossett locality in the 19th century.

New Lodge Colliery (later named Gawthorpe Colliery) consisted of two pits. New Lodge operated from the early 1850s until 1889. The pit closed as a result of problems which included gas explosions (www.ossett.net/gawthorpe.html. Website accessed 29.07.16). 1.2km to the southwest of Gawthorpe was Chickenley Heath Colliery (HLC_PK 7597). This colliery expanded in the later 19th and 20th century to close in the 1960s. With the exception of Chickenley Heath, the pits seen on mid-19th century mapping were lost by the end of the 19th century but four new collieries were added: Shaw Cross Colliery, Savile Colliery, Pildacre Colliery and Low Laithes Colliery. A list of the post c.1850 collieries is presented below (also see Figure 220):

- Shaw Cross. Located 1km to the northwest of Gawthorpe. In operation from 1876 to 1968. It was positioned on the G N R Chickenley Heath Branch Line. Now playing fields. HLC_PK 7454
- Savile Colliery. Located 1km to the west of Gawthorpe. In operation until 1968. It was connected to the G N R Chickenley Heath Branch Line by a tramway. Site derelict. HLC_PK 7738
- Pildacre Colliery. 1km the south of Gawthorpe. Established in 1872 and disused by 1939. Became a waterworks and has now reverted to fields. HLC_PK 21748
- Low Laithes Colliery. Located 750m to the east of Gawthorpe. In operation from 1890 to 1927. Connected to the G N R Ossett Branch line by a mineral railway. Land now derelict. HLC_PK 20255

No loom shops could be identified in Gawthorpe given the available evidence but there is a tradition of domestic textile production in this area and such workshops have been identified in and around Ossett. A few local industrial hamlets, such as Chickenley Heath and Ossett Street Side may have also contained loom shops. Several tenter fields in the Gawthorpe locality with no textile mill associations were identified on mid-19th century mapping suggesting the presence of loom shops. The textile industry was firmly established by the mid-19th century and three mills were named in the immediate Gawthorpe locality, although many more were present to the south in Ossett and to the west in the Earlsheaton localities. Initially the mills produced woollens and worsted but mungo processing became a local speciality by the late 19th century. A list of named mills identified on 19th century OS mapping with 1.5km of Gawthorpe is presented below (also see Figure 220):

- Owl Lane Mill. 1830. Worsted. Replaced by other industrial works in the 20th century. HLC_PK 31783
- Greaves Mill. Woollen. Pre c.1850. Now a trunk road roundabout. HLC_PK 39394
- Foster's Mill. Later Royds Mill (mungo). Woollen. Pre c.1850. Replaced by modern industrial works. HLC_PK 39393
- Greengate Mills. Mungo. Post c.1850. Extant but reused. HLC_PK 7614
- Syke Ing Mill. Woollen. Pre c.1850. Fragmentary remains. Site derelict. HLC_PK 11262
- Highfield Mill. Post 1850. Carpet and knitting worsted. Now modern housing. HLC_PK 36397
- Pale Side Mill. Woollen. Post c.1850. Demolished. Now a late 20th century trading estate. HLC_PK 31839
- Perseverance Mill. Mungo. Post c.1850. At least partially extant though reused. HLC_PK 39548



Figure 220. Industrial features and railway communications in the Gawthorpe locality as identified on 19th century OS mapping

It was probably due to the presence of collieries and mills that Gawthorpe developed as an industrial settlement. The village did not develop the large scale grid iron developments seen in other Wakefield villages. The core was redeveloped with workers' housing and shops with the addition of short terraced houses and associated settlement features in other locations (e.g. HLC_PK 39433 & 39422). Two industrial hamlets developed to the south of Gawthorpe: Chickenley Heath and Ossett Street Side (e.g. HLC_PK 11427, 39470 and 39539). Although ancient origins are possible for these hamlets, they grew as Industrial Period hamlets probably with domestic loom shops to start with and later with workers' housing with chapels and schools. A few developments also occurred in association with specific industrial sites. Settlement largely occurred as ribbon developments along the country lanes of this locality. By the end of the 19th century Gawthorpe was almost connected to the much larger industrial settlement of Ossett by threads of linear development.

Although the Industrial Period settlement in the Gawthorpe locality was largely low status, a few villas were constructed and these in some cases represent mill owners' houses. Gawthorpe Hall 500m west of the village was one of the largest (HLC_PK 39451). The rural land between Gawthorpe and Chickenley Heath developed as a small zone (e.g. HLC_PK 39418 and 39396).

Other notable 19th century features are the Chickenley Heath Railway Station on the Bradford, Wakefield and Leeds Railway dating from around 1854 and the Earlsheaton Cemetery dating to 1862 (HLC_PK 31781 and 7648).

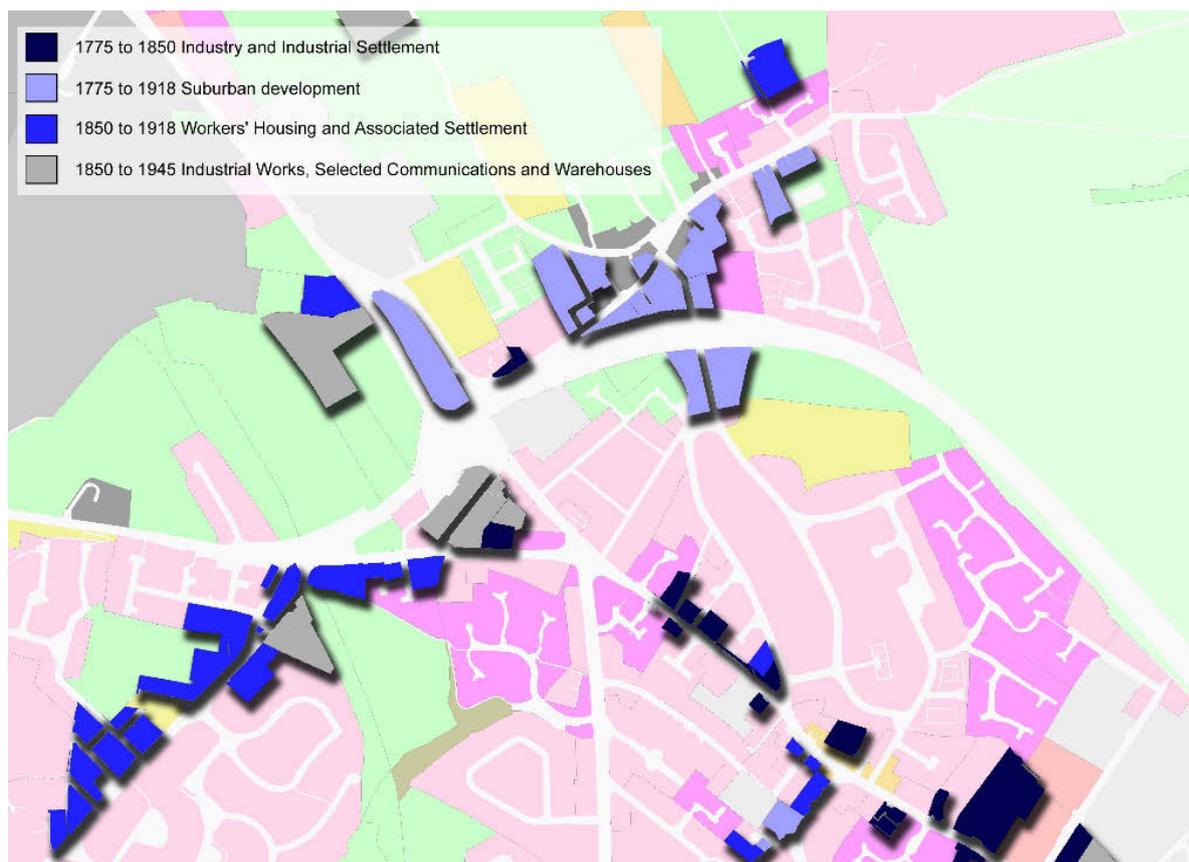


Figure 221. Zone map of Gawthorpe's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

Gawthorpe is situated on the outer northern edge of the Ossett urban conurbation which is in turn part of Wakefield through threads of almost continuous urban and industrial development. Terraced house construction continued into the early 20th century. There is only one Interwar development in the Gawthorpe locality of significant scale and this is a 2.8 hectare development around Moorland Avenue consisting of semi-detached houses constructed in the 1930s.

Post-war development around the Gawthorpe core consisted of small scale developments to both sides of High Street and two large estates to the south (e.g. HLC_PK 39429). The Brooklands Avenue and Greenacres estates were built probably as private housing in the 1970s to early 1980s (HLC_PK 31829 and 20261). Highfield School was built to the east of Gawthorpe at around the same time (HLC_PK 20252). There has been a small amount of post 1990 development. Tately Close and Ashwood Court are two cul-de-sacs built after 2002 on previously undeveloped land (HLC_PK 39446). The Croft House Nursing Home was built to south of High Street after 1993 (HLC_PK 39392).

Gawthorpe became geographically more detached from Chickenley and Ossett Street Side in the 1970s to early 80s by the construction of the A638 which is a busy dual carriageway.

In addition to forming a barrier, the construction removed terraces, villas, industrial sites and parts of the Chickenley Heath and Ossett Street Side historic cores.

The estates to the south of the A638 are much larger in scale and represent planned social and private development as part of the urban expansion of Ossett largely from the post-war period.

A small industrial zone has developed to the west of Gawthorpe. The Moores bakery is located on the site formerly occupied by the Owl Lane Mill and an additional works situated on the site of Royds Mill (HLC_PK 31783 and 39393). The area around the Shaw Cross Colliery, to the northwest of Gawthorpe, was subject to extensive spoil tipping in the post-war period and part of the land remains derelict (HLC_PK 21731). The northern part of the area redeveloped in 1994 as a sports ground and stadium and is the home of Dewsbury RLFC (HLC_PK 7454). Beyond this to the immediate north is the 24 hectare Shawcross Business Park (HLC_PK 7595).

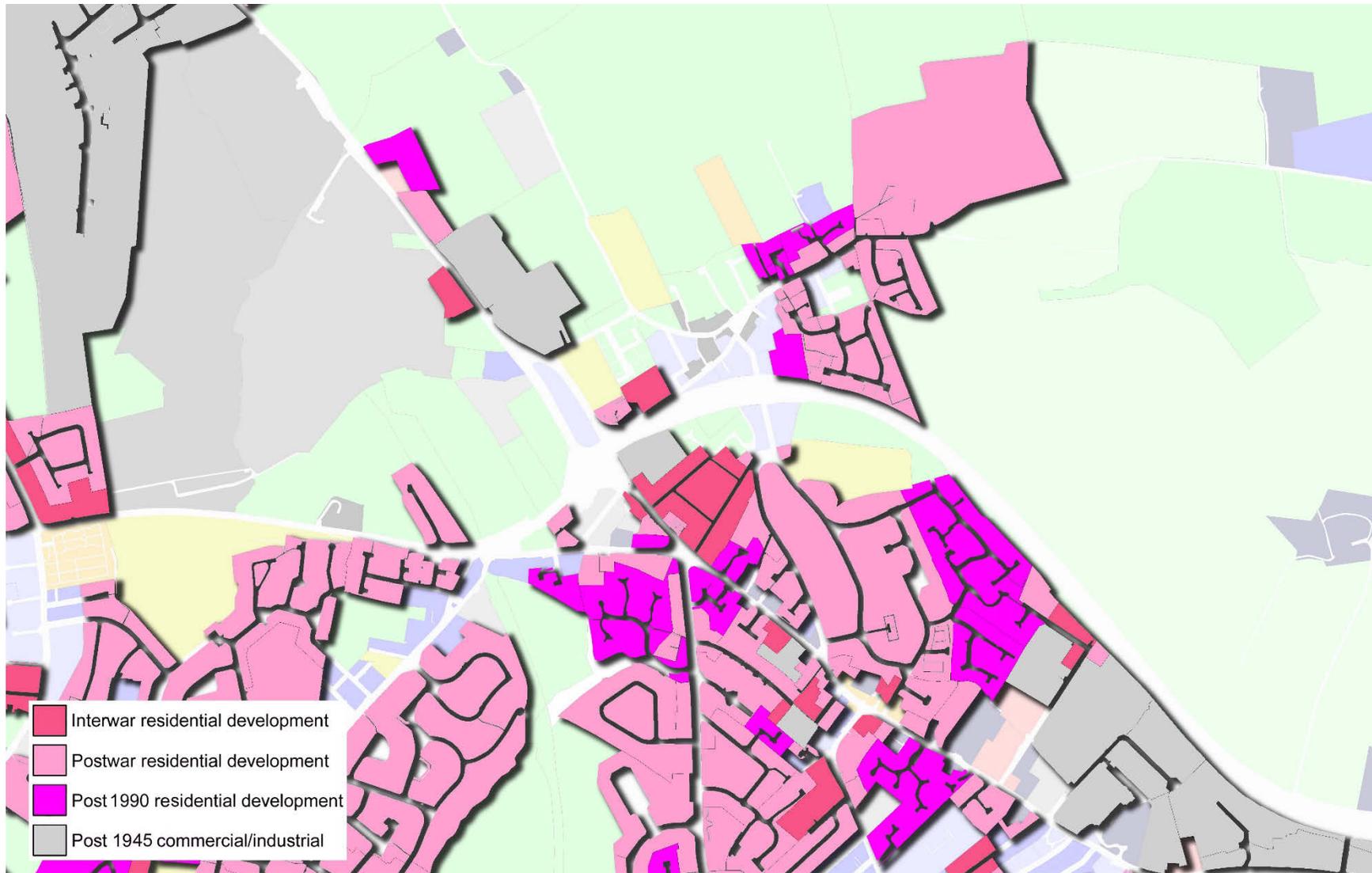


Figure 222. Zone map of Gawthorpe's later Industrial Period development

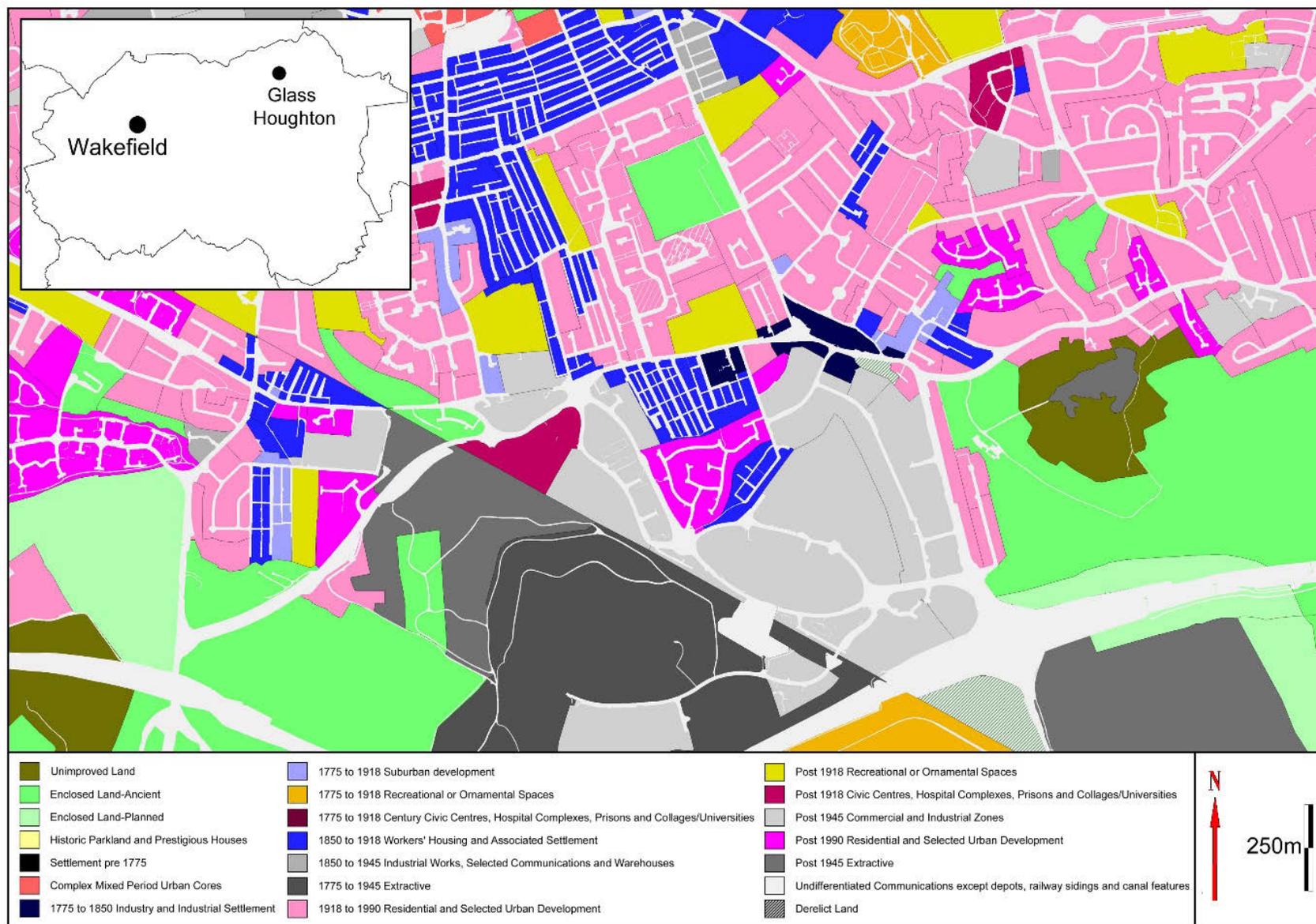
Rural hinterland

Only the land to the immediate south and partly to the west of Gawthorpe has been wholly redeveloped. Elsewhere, outside the immediate urban zone is open farmland. The fields to the north have been agglomerated but still partly exhibit the long narrow boundary form exhibited on mid-19th century mapping. This is also the case to the west of Gawthorpe but only in a small area as urban development and colliery spoil dumping now covers a large part of the area.

The land to the west of Gawthorpe was historically named Old Park, a former deer park which was enclosed in the 16th century and 17th century. It was one of the demesne parks of the Earls Warenne and contained over 300 deer in the park in the mid-16th century. The boundary fence is said to have been six miles in circuit. The origins of this area as a park is supported by place name evidence. The park contained two “Lodges” and the present club house of the Low Laithes Golf Course incorporates the remains of a 16th century structure (HLC_PK 20255). The land is still in agricultural use and many of the farms depicted in c.1850 survive, although the boundaries have undergone significant 20th century reorganisation.

4.2.14 Glass Houghton

Figure 223. Zone study area map of the Glass Houghton locality



Overview

Glass Houghton, formerly named "Houghton", was a village probably of medieval origins. The "Glass" prefix most likely came from the glass works which were present in the village from at least the late 17th century. The village developed during the later Industrial Period into a small mining settlement through the presence of several coal pits in the rural hinterland before the mid-19th century and the large scale Glass Houghton Colliery from 1863. The area was also locally important for limestone quarrying and sand extraction. Glass Houghton did not develop the large scale Industrial Period settlement seen by other Wakefield towns, such as near-by Castleford. By the mid-20th century, Glass Houghton became connected to Castleford by a continuous residential development of both Industrial Period and Interwar housing. Glass Houghton is now surrounded on three sides by urban development with modern industrial and retail parks to the south. Glass Houghton is situated on the lower southwest slopes of the low hill near Fryston Park. The land drops to the southwest into the Fryston beck and Carr Beck valley system which descends to the northwest to meet the broad Aire and Calder Valley. The landscape is low and rolling at this point. Glass Houghton is located 11km to the northeast of the Wakefield City core (1.5km to the south of Castleford) in the Township of Glass Houghton (35m AOD. OS ref 443771, 424587). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures becoming Dolomitised Limestone 1km to the east of the village.

Historic core

It is likely the Glass Houghton is a village of at least medieval origins. "Hoctun" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and "Hoghton", "Hoyton" or "Houghton" at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. Pg. 70). The "Glass" prefix appears from 1793 and may have derived from the locally important glass works which were present in the village. The site of a glass works was to the south of School Lane. It is believed that the works was established here by at least 1696 and continued into the mid-1740s (WYHER PRN 7032).

The original village core (as depicted in c.1850) ran for around 490m along what is now known as Front Street (HLC_PK 18110). The village could be described as a linear high street development with a form probably dating from the post Conquest period. There were probable croft plots on the northern side of Front Street and these were bounded by a back lane, formerly named Back Lane now corresponding with School Lane today. The many surrounding fields had boundaries in c.1850 which strongly suggest enclosed medieval strip fields, although those to the north may have been associated with the much larger medieval settlement of Castleford.

19th century mapping provides a few clues regarding early buildings. Manor House is named at the south-eastern end of the village. There was at least one farm described on 19th century mapping but more were likely. Manor House may have been the site of Holywell Manor which was first mentioned in the fourteenth century and was owned by the Hospital of St Nicholas. Possible medieval stone works has been identified in the location (HLC_PK 18109 and WYHER PRN 4602). Although the date cannot be confirmed, as “Manor House” was also a popular name conceit for Georgian and Victorian houses, the location of Manor House in the village is typical when compared to other English medieval linear high-street village plans. The name Holywell is probably derived from a holy well which was described as a site of antiquity on 19th century mapping 700m east of the village in Holywell Wood (HLC_PK 17906). Holywell was first mentioned as a place name in 1263 (WYHER PRN 1638). A Roman sarcophagi was found here during quarrying in the 1960s. An “Old Corpse Road” leading in the direction of Castleford to the west of the village suggests that the church was located elsewhere.

Beyond the plan, nothing remains above ground today with any ancient character. Front Street is a busy through route. A later Industrial Period commercial core survives at the eastern end on the northern side. The Manor House site is waste ground. The western end of Front Street contains an Industrial Period pub, a few terraced houses and 20th century commercial buildings. School Lane (formerly Back Lane) is largely 20th century and residential.

Of particular historic interest to Glass Houghton is the Pontefract Park Racecourse which was established in around 1801 900m to the south of the village (HLC_PK 17891). The land was formerly part of the Pontefract deer park, a park of Medieval origin enclosed from waste sometime before 1220.



Figure 224. Zone map of Glass Houghton's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

Mid-19th century mapping depicts the rural hinterland of Glass Houghton as containing many coal pits, some were described as “old” in c.1850. The history of mining may date back to the middle ages as Holywell wood contains probable bell pits of medieval to early post medieval date (HLC_PK 17906). The pattern of mining changed by the end of the 19th century. The many coal pits depicted in c.1850 were disused by c.1890 and replaced by one large coal mine, the Glass Houghton Colliery. The mine was located 700m to the southwest of the village. This was a large scale colliery and was connected to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Methley Branch Line with dedicated sidings. The colliery was in operation between 1863 and 1986. The area now forms part of the Marrtree Business Park (HLC_PK 17923). The Glass Houghton Colliery was only one of many later Industrial Period coal mines in the Castleford locality.

Mining was not the only industry in the Glass Houghton locality. Glass making was recorded in the village from at least the late 17th century, although by the 19th century only the place-name Glasshouse Hill hinted at this earlier trade. Several sand and clay pits were depicted in the rural hinterland, particularly to the east, in the 19th century. On an area of former common 750m to the northeast of the village was the Glass Houghton Limestone Works. The quarries were present by c.1850 and contained limekilns at this time. The site expanded during the latter half of the 19th century (HLC_PK 18086). The industry at Glass Houghton was small scale. Castleford was the local industrial centre with its large scale potteries, bottle works and chemical works and access to the Aire and Calder Navigation Canal and this was an influence on Industrial Period settlement in the Glass Houghton locality (e.g. HLC_PK 21223, 19797 and 20803).

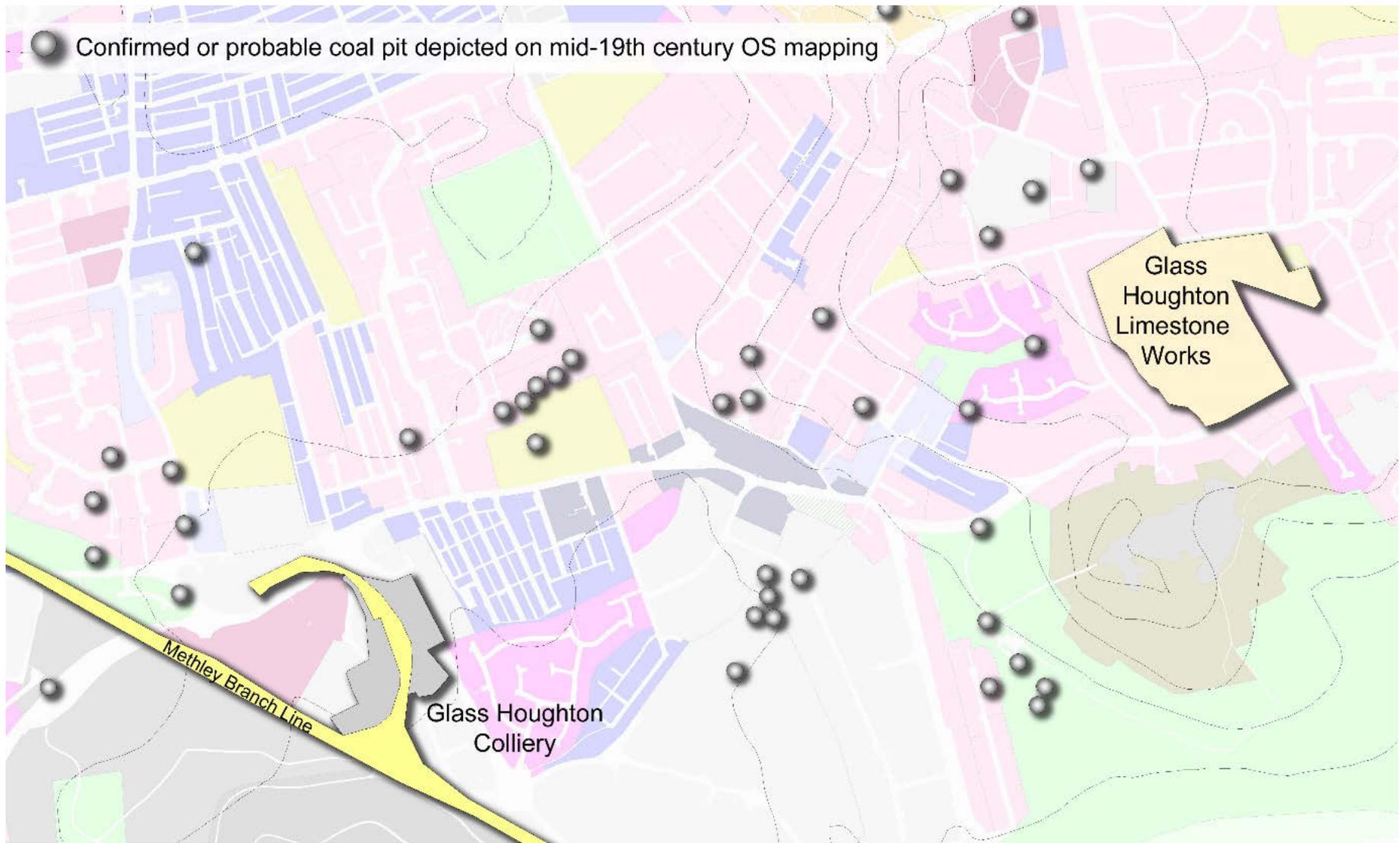


Figure 225. Distribution of colliery or coal pit features and communication routes in the Glass Houghton locality as depicted on 19th century OS mapping

Glass Houghton village in the mid-19th century was largely rural in character with probable farms along the high street. There was a Methodist chapel which was thought to be built in the 18th century glass works and a village school. A few cottages may have had mining associations due to the proximity of several coal pits. The village enlarged only slightly during the late 19th century and this development consisted of a few cottage rows, the occasional villa and additional small village institutes such as a new school, mission rooms and a chapel (e.g. HLC_PK 18101, 20390 and 18092).

The main changes in the Glass Houghton locality were occurring on the fringes of Castleford as its industrial and villa suburbs expanded southwards. The nearest Castleford suburb at the end of the 19th century was Round Hill located 900m to the northwest of Glass Houghton. This was a mixed development with terraces and a small villa estate (e.g. HLC_PK 20411 and 18980). High Town was located 500m further northwest and was more industrial in character with terraced house settlement, a brickworks and malt houses. Both appeared between the mid and late 19th century. Queens Park was established 800m to the north of Glass Houghton in 1887 (HLC_PK 18977). This was only the beginning of larger scale development which was to appear in the later Industrial Period.

Development in the village core was small scale and piecemeal on the early 20th century OS mapping. St Pauls Church was added during this time (HLC_PK 19807). Glass Houghton Colliery had gained a modest sized grid-iron development of terraced houses. The Round Hill locality of Castleford continued to develop with a large zone of terraced houses. The land acquirement for building appears to have occurred on a plot-by-plot basis helping to preserve the earlier enclosed strip-field boundary pattern (at least in part).

Glass Houghton still remained detached from Castleford at this point but only by the length of a field. The situation had changed by the mid-20th century. Late Industrial Period terraces had filled the gap (e.g. HLC_PK 19841). This was like to have been housing provision for mining families. The group contained the "Miners' Welfare Sports Ground" and a large part of the development was set aside for allotment gardens (e.g. HLC_PK 19763 and 19920). Mid-20th century mapping also depicted the beginnings of housing estate development.

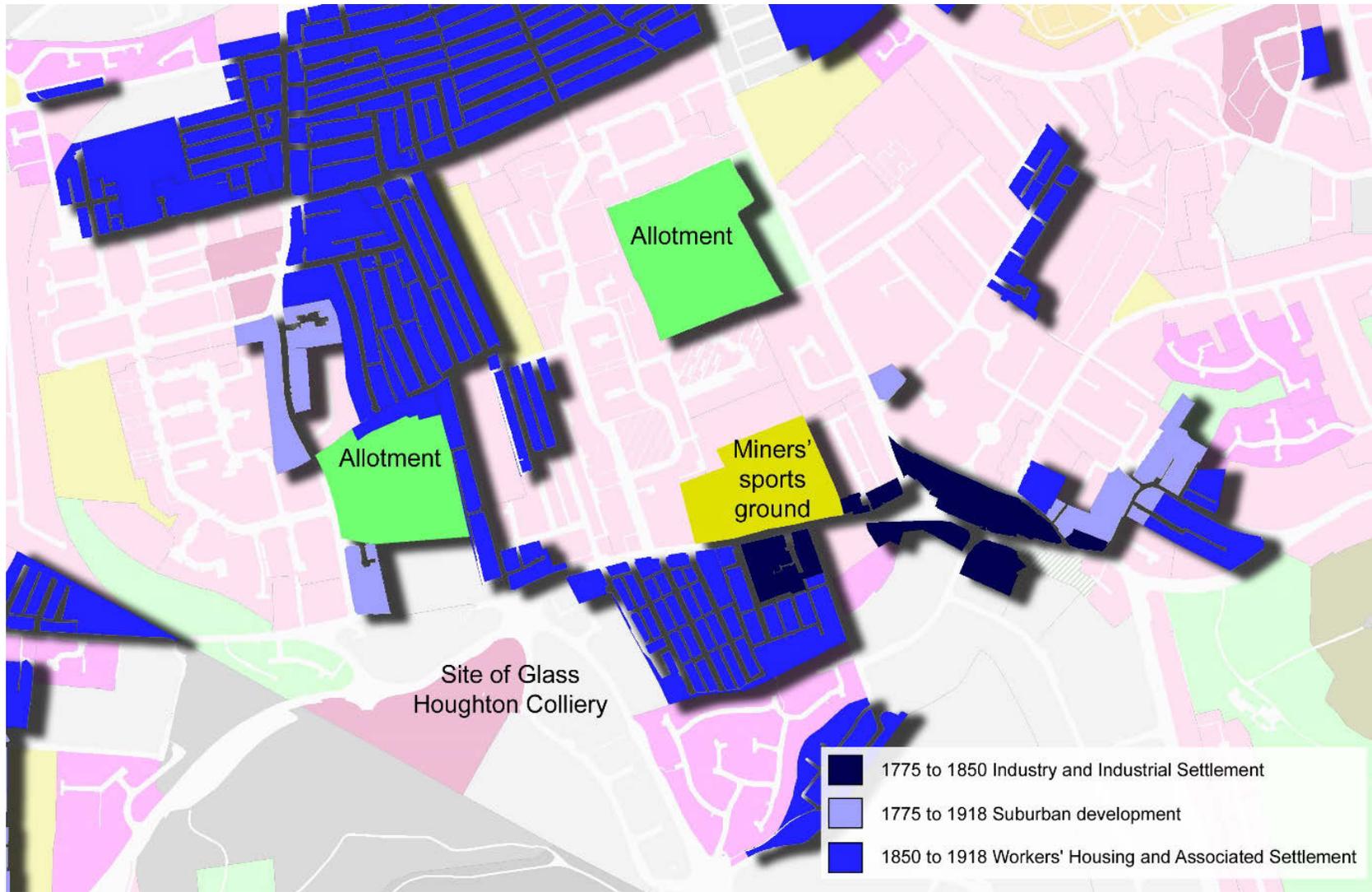


Figure 226. Zone map of Glass Houghton's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

There is now a large scale zone of Interwar housing to the northeast of Glass Houghton in the Churchfield Lane area. Development consisted predominantly of semi-detached houses with a few detached houses dating to the around the 1930s (e.g. HLC_PK 19806 and 17997). This was part of a much larger scheme of development which dramatically pushed out the urban peripheries of Castleford over 3km to the east. Queens Road, for example, was built as a geometrically arranged estate of social housing development around the 1930s on previously undeveloped agricultural land (HLC_PK 18943). The Castleford Airedale Junior and Infant School was built at around the same time (HKC_PK 18580). Development continued on a large scale into the post-war period. Development in other parts of Castleford was prevalent though on a much smaller scale.

In the Round Hill area of Glass Houghton/Castleford, the allotment gardens associated with the miners' settlement were redeveloped in the c.1960s with a medium scale estate of social housing in the Lisheen Avenue area (e.g. HLC_PK 19920).

Glass Houghton sat on the southern edge of this new zone and so avoided becoming completely subsumed. While the Front Street of Glass Houghton still retains a strong representation of Industrial Period character, School Street (formerly Back Lane) became dominated by encroaching Interwar social housing.

Post 1990 housing in the Glass Houghton locality is represented by two medium scale estates (apart from piecemeal small scale development). The 6 hectare estate around Redhill Heights was built around the early 2000s on previously undeveloped land (e.g. HLC_PK 17996). The 7 hectare Keystone Avenue estate was built at around the same time on the site of features associated with Glass Houghton Colliery (HLC_PK 18931).

There is now a large industrial zone which stretches between the village core as far as the M62 motorway 1km to the south. The southern half of this area is dominated by derelict land of around 75 hectares which represents spoil tipping from the Glass Houghton Colliery (HLC_PK 17920 and 18134). To the north is the Junction 32 Outlet Village which opened around 2000, partly on the site of the former Yorkshire Coking and Chemical Works established at the beginning of the 20th century (HLC_PK 17908). This area also contains the "Xscape" entertainment and leisure complex opened in 2005, the Aspen Way Retail Park and the 1970s Carr Wood Industrial Estate (HLC_PK 17907, 17914 and 17918). The Glass Houghton Colliery site was redeveloped in the 2000s as the Marrtree Business Park (HLC_PK 17923). Junction 32 of the M62 motorway which opened in 1974 is also a dominating presence in the landscape south of Glass Houghton (HLC_PK 17888).

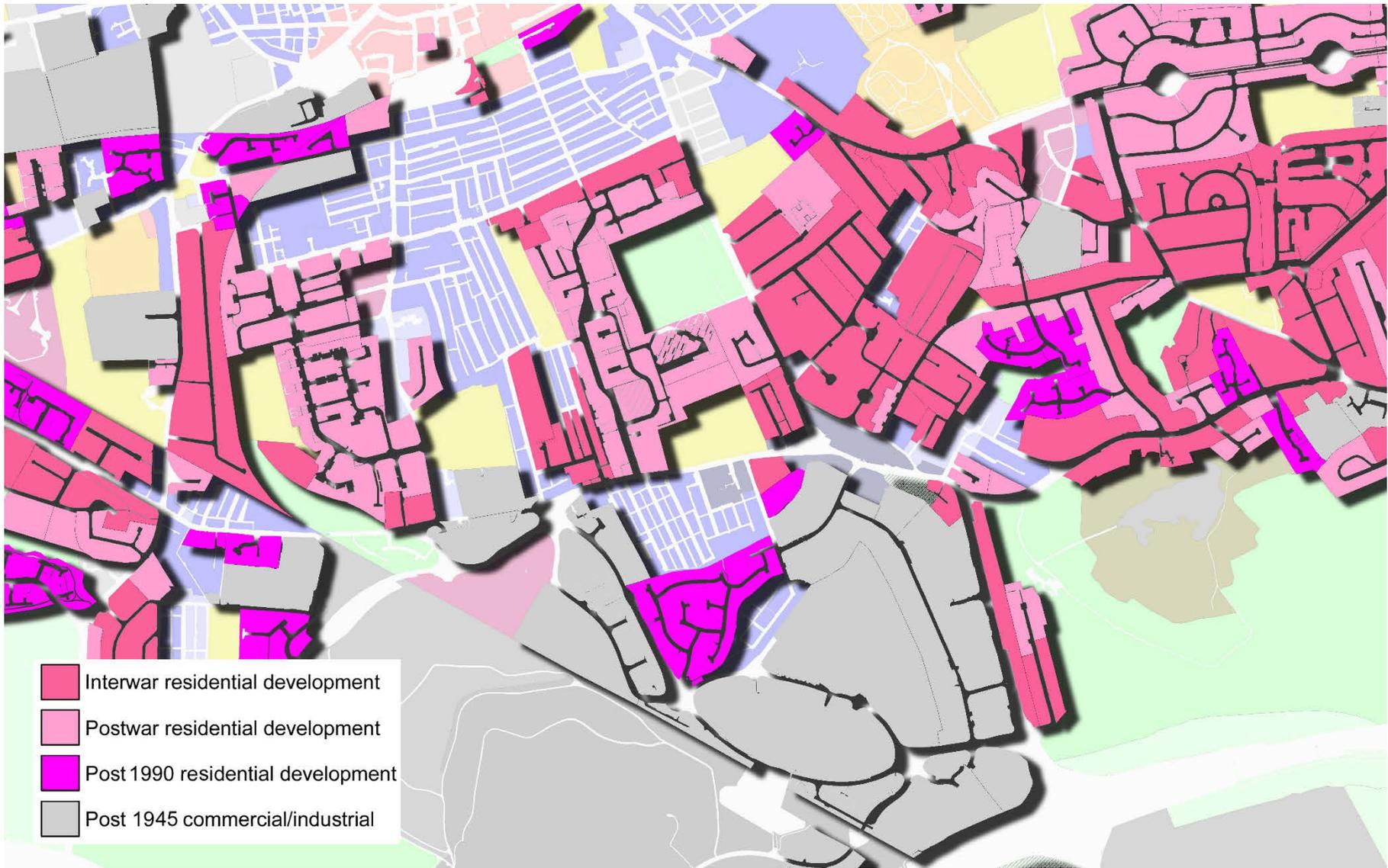


Figure 227. Zone map of Glass Houghton's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

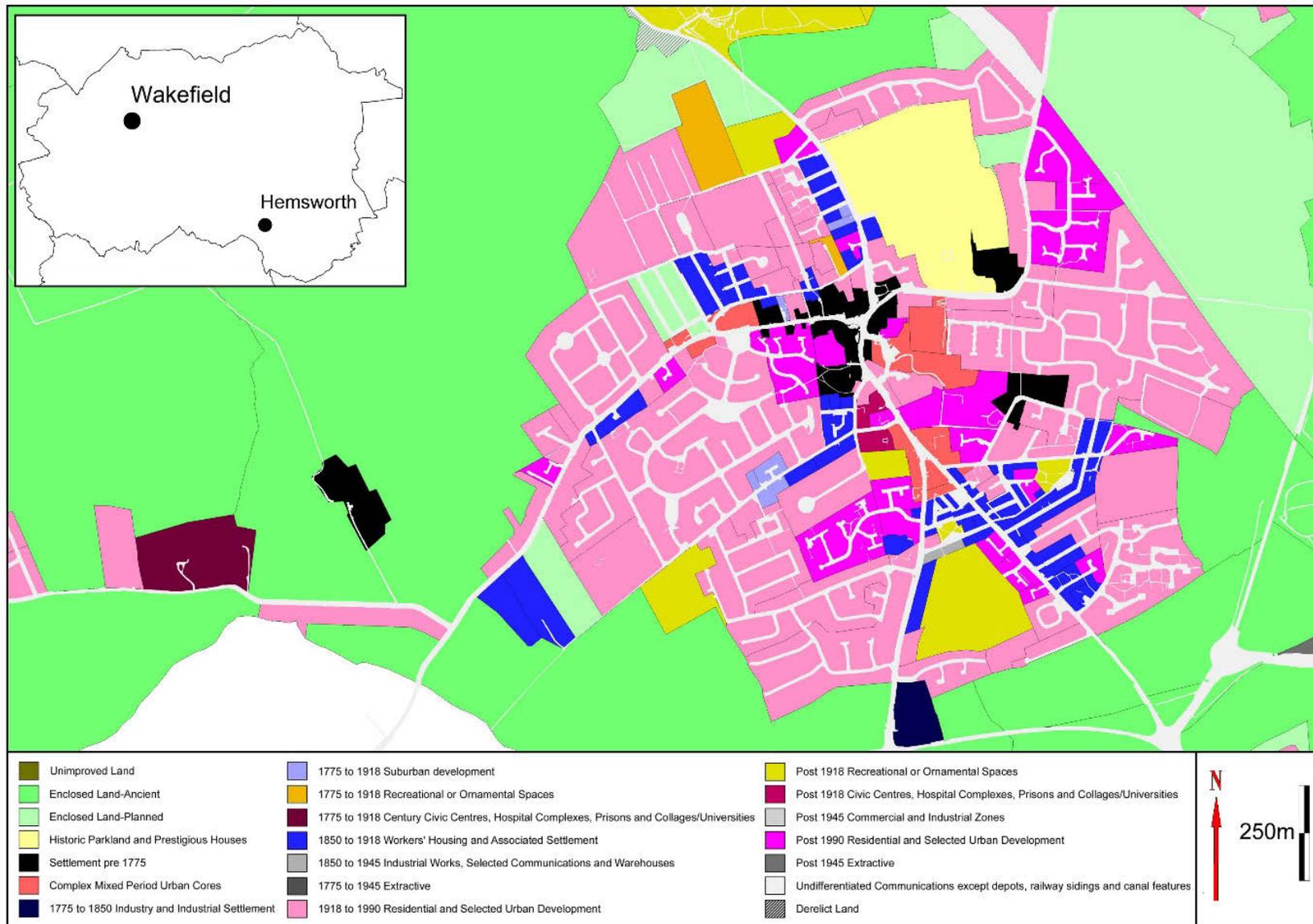
It is likely that Glass Houghton had an associated open field system. These are clearly depicted to the west, east and north of the village on mid-19th century mapping. The picture is confused slightly because these might also be associated with the much larger settlement of Castleford. Holywell Wood which covers a round hill to the east of the village may represent ancient woodland. This wood was the site of an ancient holy well. The land to the south of the village perhaps represented a continuation of the open fields and/or an area of common land. Beyond this was the ancient deer park of Pontefract. Although the park had been enclosed as agricultural land with part of the park in use as a race course, the ancient boundary dating to before 1220 was still clearly visible on 19th century mapping. The density of farms in the rural hinterland of Glass Houghton was very low in the 19th century suggesting the village contained most of the agricultural buildings.

Almost all the land between the M62 motorway and Castleford has been developed with housing or industry or has been affected by colliery spoil tipping. Holywell Wood survives and is surrounded by an urban green space but most of the surrounding field boundaries have been lost and only the lanes survive.

The ancient boundary to Pontefract Park can still be traced on modern mapping but it has become obscured by modern features such as the M62 and also by 20th century field agglomeration.

4.2.15 Hemsworth

Figure 228.
Zone study
area map of
the
Hemsworth
locality



Overview

Hemsworth originated as large village of medieval, if not earlier origins. Hemsworth developed into a small town in the 19th century as a result of coal mining, the most significant local industry. The Edwardian period saw a rapid growth in terraced houses and commercial buildings. Larger estates were constructed in the Interwar and early post-war periods. Although coal mining declined in the 1980s, Hemsworth remains a thriving suburban town. The historic core retains many of its Industrial Period features. Hemsworth is situated in a hill top position on the low rolling hills 12km to the southeast of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Hemsworth (62m AOD. OS ref 442813, 413143). Hemsworth sits at the head of a beck which is un-named on available mapping. The beck flows to the southeast to meet Hall Beck which continues in a south easterly direction to meet a large east-west valley system which passes through the South Elmsall locality. The land rise to the west to meet a rolling wide ridge of hills with a north-south alignment. The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Upper Coal Measures.

Historic core

'Hamelesuurde' is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval and post medieval period indicating there was a settlement here of at least local significance (Smith., A.H. 1961 Part I. p. 264).

A clear historic settlement core can be discerned from mid-19th century OS mapping. The village took the form of a nucleation at the eastern end of the settlement near St Helen's Church and around the junctions of Station Road, Barnsley Road, Cross Hill and Market Street (HLC_PK 43136). These streets delimited a triangle of land with wide lanes which may have held a market or green. Here the layout is organic and piecemeal in development suggesting early origins. To the west ran a high-street with buildings fronting Barnsley Road, the character more planned but still appears medieval in character. The eastern half of the village was dominated by Hemsworth Hall with private parkland and the Hall Farm. This area held several other higher status houses running southwards along Market Street. There are elements of village plan and surrounding field boundary morphology which support there being a settlement here in the Middle Ages. The church of St Helen contains 14th century building fabric but may have replaced an earlier chapel (HLC_PK 43234). The church sits in a small oval enclosure which is often indicative of pre-Norman origins. St. Helen is also a dedication which also suggests early origins. There are two St. Helens; St Helen of Constantinople (c/250-330) and Saint Helen of Caernarfon who founded churches in Wales in the 4th century. There are probable village tofts on Barnsley road with a 'Back Lane' and the surrounding fields demonstrate strip fields, a feature of medieval communal agriculture.

Church Field, High Field and [East] "Field" are all named to the north south and east. Church field suggests that the church took a tithe from this area, possibly tithing the whole parish.

The Barnsley Road high street has what appear to be croft plots running to the north in a perpendicular arrangement. These crofts had become developed by the 19th century with yards containing probable cottages, sheds and workshops. Hemsworth at this time appeared to be a well-developed rural village and farms within the core is a probability. Late 19th century mapping shows a number of large houses and potential farms, a school, hotel, police station, reading room and malthouse.

The character today still retains a number of historic buildings with double fronted town houses, early stone-built cottages and small scale Victorian and Edwardian buildings, including pubs and institutes, working men's clubs and shops. The earlier character concentrates particularly to the eastern end towards the church and along Market Street. Barnsley Road still represents the high street and commercial core. As with most settlement, there has been some redevelopment with modern shops. These are dispersed throughout. The character becomes more piecemeal and domestic towards the west end of Barnsley Road and at the southern end of Market Street.

The Hemsworth locality contains a number of Listed buildings. These include Hemsworth High Hall originating to the 17th century (now a school), a 17th century cottage (possibly earlier), a house dated to 1773, a late 18th century house and an early to mid-19th century house (Images of England UID 424033, 424034, 424026 and 424025). Hemsworth Low Hall is described on 19th century mapping to the south of the village (HLC_PK 43179). These demonstrate a continued development as a rural settlement since at least the post medieval period.



Figure 229. Zone map of Hemsworth's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The two Listed villas on Barnsley Road, one dating to 1873 and the other to the early to mid-19th century suggests a suburbanisation processing was going on at this time. Hemsworth also had a grammar school located to the south of the village dating to before c.1850 (HLC_PK 43226). Several other villa status houses can be identified around the village on 19th century mapping. For example, the 19th century Holgate house was located to the immediate east of the village core (HLC_PK 43226). The relatively high number of villas suggest that Hemsworth was developing as a suburb from the end of the 18th century. In the absence of immediate large scale industry, it might be suggested that the economic important of Hemsworth at that time was as a market town with a rural economy. Dog kennels 1km to the south west of Hemsworth suggests another form of local economy: that of the hall and hunt (HLC_PK 43795). The introduction of Hemsworth Railway Station on the Great Northern Railway in 1866 may have also contributed to Hemsworth's later Industrial Period development (HLC_PK 43698).

With regards to industry in the early to mid-19th century, small quarries were present in the rural hinterland and a steam corn mill was located 400m to the west of the village (HLC_PK 43134).

The situation had changed by the end of the 19th century and Hemsworth was developing zones of terraced houses, both to the north of the village around Church Lane and Westfield Road and to the south around Kirkby Road and Southmoor Road (e.g. HLC_PK 22663, 22672 and 22639). Although relatively small by the standards of other Wakefield towns, later Industrial Period development pushed out the urban peripheries of Hemsworth and led to the redevelopment of the village centre as a small Industrial Period commercial core, both in the late 19th and early 20th century. Large scale industry was still absent in the village.

There were two large scale collieries with 3km of Hemsworth. The Fitzwilliam Hemsworth Colliery was located 3km to the north of Hemsworth. The colliery began producing coal in 1877. By 1903 the pit had grown and employed 1,651 workers. The pit head closed in 1967 after the merger with South Kirkby Colliery. Kinsley Drift mine was opened on part of the site and produced coal until its closure in the late 1980s. The area is now a country park (HLC_PK 18401). The colliery closest to Hemsworth was the South Kirkby Colliery which was located 2.2km to the southeast of the village. The colliery was in operation from 1878 through to 1988. At first generally small-scale it did not reach its full extent until 1955, the majority of the area being occupied by spoil tips, clay pits and reservoirs (HLC_PK 22206). There are several other collieries in this part of the south Wakefield district, but only the Fitzwilliam and South Kirkby Collieries fall within 3km of Hemsworth.

The Hemsworth Union Workhouse opened in 1869 and was located 500km to the south of the village. It has since been demolished (HLC_PK 36838). The Holgate Hospital are alms houses dated to 1859 and are located 1.5km to the west of Hemsworth (HLC_PK 19602). Hemsworth Cemetery was established 400m north of the Hemsworth in 1896 (HC_PK 22658)

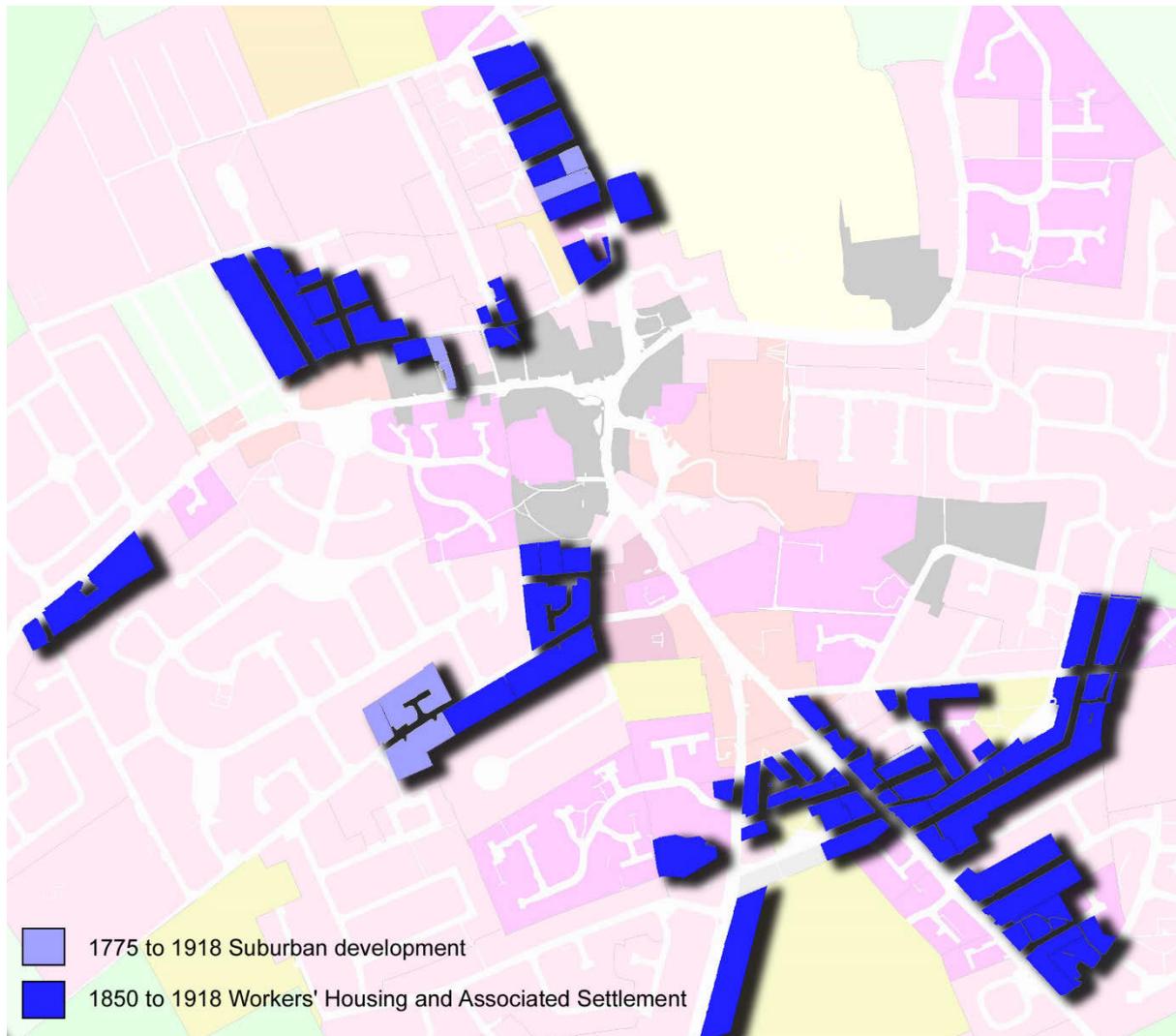


Figure 230. Zone map of Hemsworth's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

The construction of terraced houses continued into the early 20th century largely as expansion of earlier terraced house development. Small grid iron developments were built to the north of Hemsworth and also to the south on a slightly larger scale in the Little Hemsworth locality (e.g. HLC_PK 43240 and 22639).

There were three notable Interwar housing estates built in the rural peripheries of Hemsworth. The Green Hill Estate was built to the northwest of the village as 8.5 hectare

estate of social housing in the 1930s (HLC_PK 22187). To the north east of this was St Helen's Avenue, a large area of allotment gardens and the Hemsworth West End Primary School, all of early 20th century date (HLC_PK 22670, 22657 and 22656). Hamel Rise is a cul-de-sac of semi-detached houses built on the south western side of Hemsworth (HLC_PK 22216). Smaller scale and piecemeal Interwar development also occurred as ribbon development along a few of the lanes leading out of Hemsworth (e.g. HLC_PK 43233). One of the larger Interwar developments is the Hemsworth Arts and Community College, formerly Hemsworth High Hall. The hall was purchased by the West Riding County Council on 8th November 1921 and opened as a grammar school, later to become the college (HLC_PK 22185)

There was a phase of social housing construction that left Hemsworth surrounded by large scale housing estates to both the east and west with a smaller development to the north. Those to the west comprised development around Moorfield Crescent, Rosehill Avenue and Ashfield Road with around 28 hectares of semi-detached houses from the c.1950s (HLC_PK 22188, 22189 and 22666). This was a planned development which included small commercial core and the Hemsworth St Helen's Church of England School (HLC_PK 22554). To the east of Hemsworth is the Ringwood Way estate which is a 22 hectare social housing development dating from the late 1960s to early 1970s (HLC_PK 19718). To the southeast of Hemsworth was Dale View, an estate of social housing built in the 1960s (HLC_PK 22638). To the north is Hollins Bank, a 7.3 hectare estate of social housing of late 1950s date (HLC_PK 22184).

Post 1990 housing generally occurs as redevelopment. There are three notable estates close to town core, one in the urban peripheries and several small scale examples throughout. For example, The Longworth Road development was built on the site of the Union Workhouse after 2005 (HLC_PK 36792).

The commercial core has also seen post-war redevelopment. The largest development was the Tesco Superstore with carpark constructed to the east of the core around 2008. Development replaced a 1950s school (HLC_PK 36794 and 36832), The Cross Hill Bus Station was built between 2002 and 2009 on previously undeveloped land (possibly former orchard gardens) (HLC_PK 43250). The Cedars Business Centre and Children's Centre is located west of Hemsworth on Barnsley Road and was built after 2002 on the site of villas and later industrial workshops (HLC_PK 43245).

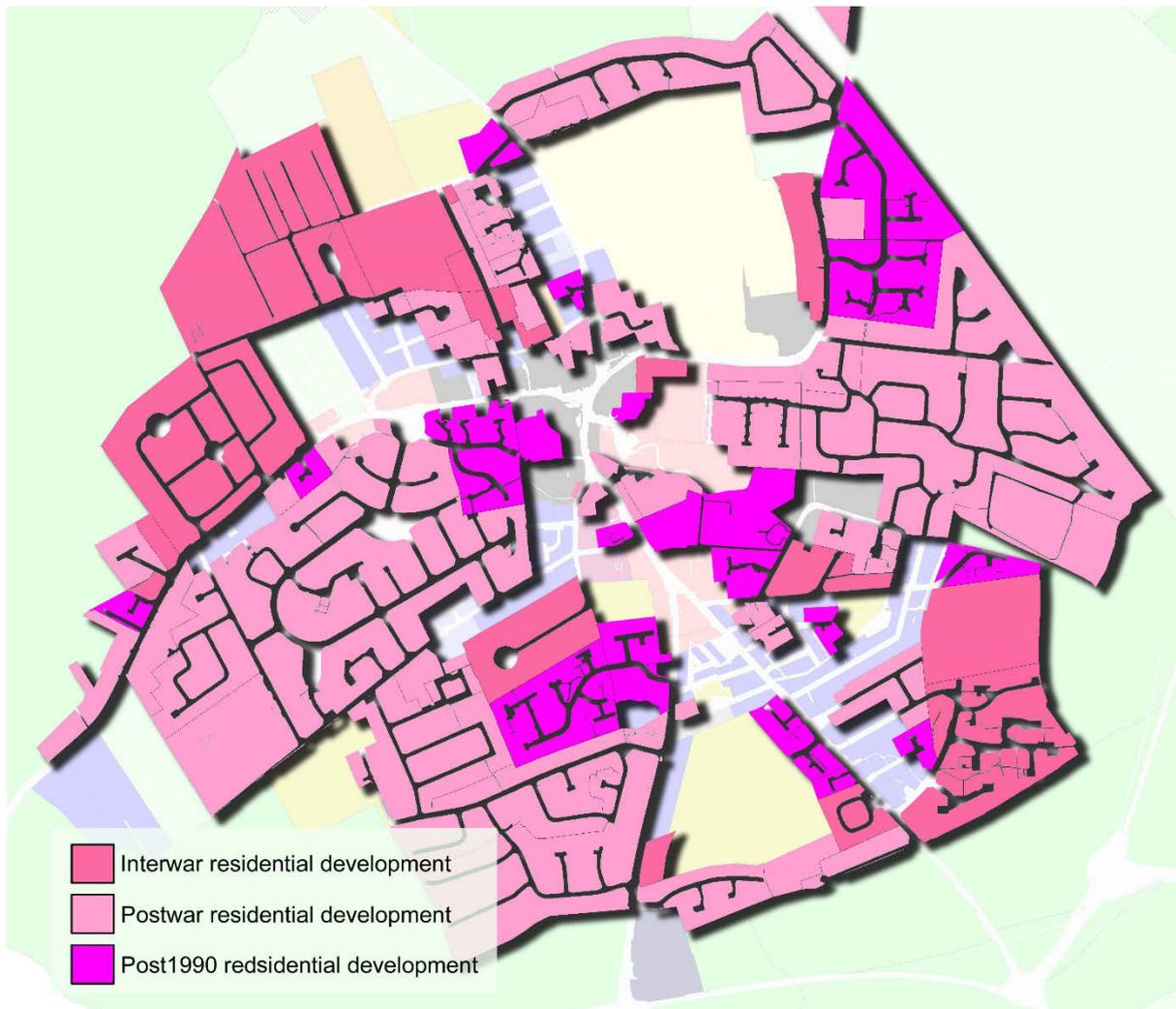


Figure 231. Zone map of Hemsworth's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

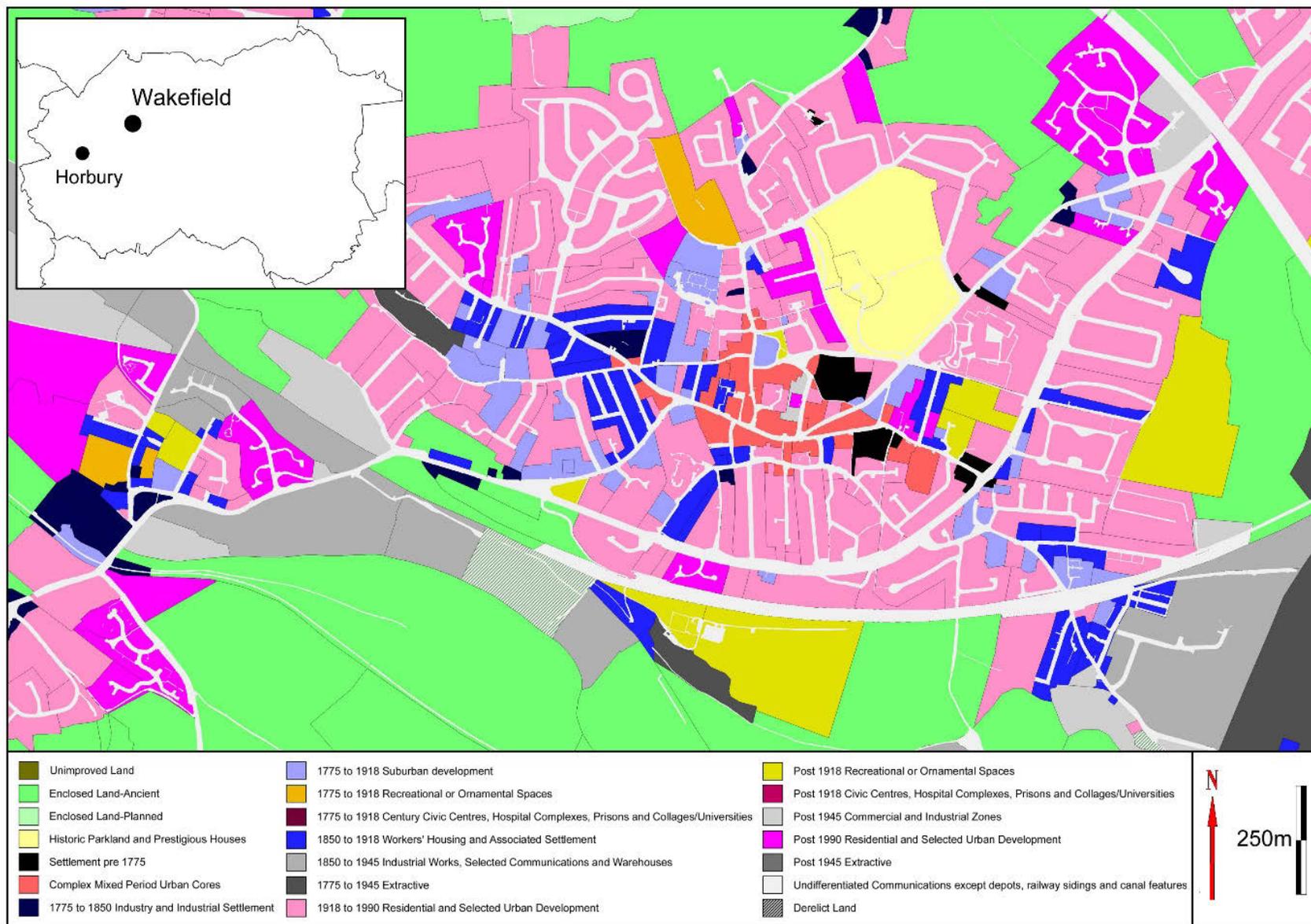
All the fields around Hemsworth have been subject to either development or extensive agglomeration and little remains of historic field patterns beyond what is preserved by surviving lanes. Former open fields to the north and south of Hemsworth have largely been developed.

Hemsworth was surrounded by other medieval settlement all within 4km. South Hiendley was present to the west, Brierly to the southwest, Kirkby to the southeast, Badsworth to the east and Wragby to the north. Each had an associated open field system. These fields formed a patchwork in the countryside. The land in between was probably waste or common in the Middle Ages. The fields in these areas have a more irregular and piecemeal pattern. A few of the farms in these areas have ancient origins. Vissitt Manor [as spelt on OS Master Map 2015] 1.4km to the west of Hemsworth dates to the 17th century or earlier (HLC_PK 19603). Hague Hall Farm 1.6km to the south has 17th century origins HLC_PK

22210). Carr Farm 2km to the northwest is 18th century but contains a moated hall site dating to the 14th century or earlier (HLC_PK 43352).

4.2.16 Horbury

Figure 232. Zone study area map of the Horbury locality



Overview

Horbury originated as a village probably of Saxon origins, the occupation of the village continued after the Norman Conquest. The village was of local economic importance with both the woollen and coal mining industries during the middle-ages. The development of Horbury continued into the Industrial Period with local domestic workshops and later mills which occurred outside the village core, particularly to the south around Horbury Bridge. Both Horbury Bridge and Castle Hill to the east also became important settlements due to railway wagon works, iron works and large scale railway sidings. Horbury village developed as a detached middle class suburb of Wakefield in the late 18th and 19th century. Later Industrial Period Horbury became more working class with a zone medium scale developments of terraced houses expanding the village core. Horbury now sits at the outer edge of the south western urban conurbation of Wakefield connected by a thread of continuous development along Horbury Road. This process began in the Interwar period. Horbury is now surrounded by large zone of 20th century housing but beyond this setting remains semi-rural. Horbury is situated on a hill top position on a projection of a hill which extends south-east from Giggie Hill and the Ossett Crown Lands further to the north-west. The land drops steeply to the south into the Calder Valley, through which the river takes a meandering course. To the north east is the Whitley Spring Beck which flows to the south east to meet the River Calder to the south east of Horbury. Horbury is located 5km to the south west of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Horbury (75m AOD. OS ref 429485, 418364). The subsurface Geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Historic core

The historic core of Horbury, as depicted on mid-19th century OS mapping, centres on Northgate, Church Street, Queen Street, High Street, Twitch Hill and Tithe Barn Street (HLC_PK 40361). This area represents the part of Horbury with the most organic street plan and the highest density of recorded surviving historic buildings. The street pattern is organic rather than planned. These streets probably represent the historic core of Horbury which may have its origins from before the Norman Conquest. Settlement then extended eastwards for around 600m along Cluntergate. This street resembles a post conquest medieval settlement with a linear high-street plan with street fronting properties, rear croft plots and even a Back Lane (as depicted in c.1850). 'Orberie' is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times throughout the medieval and post medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.150). Its history may be earlier. The 'bury' element suggests a fortification, either prehistoric or possibly Saxon. Castle Hill is named 800m to the southeast of Horbury on mid-19th century mapping in this case it is thought the name refers to a 12th or

13th century moated site (WYHER PRN 93). The Domesday Survey records a church here which implies an existing settlement. This was replaced in 1106 by a new church (HLC_PK 40355). The Norman Church was demolished in 1790 and replaced by the current Church of St Peter and St Leonard. By the beginning of the 14th century time Horbury had a corn mill and a fulling mill for woollen cloth working near Horbury ford 750m to the south, though the village population was probably little more than one hundred at this time (<http://magazine.aroundtownpublications.co.uk/discover-the-history-of-horbury/487/>. Site accessed August 2016). Horbury Hall has been dated to 1474 which also supports the idea of a village settlement during the medieval period. The town may also have had a tithe barn, suggesting a manorial function. Strip fields, a feature associated with medieval towns and villages, are readily identifiable in the historic field boundary patterns for miles around. Horbury began to prosper during the Elizabethan and Jacobean period as more people gave up subsistence work on the land for better wages as wool weavers or spinners. Others began working in drift mines extracting coal from local shallow seams. The timber framed houses in the village were gradually replaced or encased in stone.

The Listed buildings in this area provided a history of the town's development from the late medieval period to the Industrial Period. They comprise Horbury Hall dated to 1492, an encased timber framed house of 16th century date, a house (now shop) dated to 1637, late 18th to early 19th century cottages and workshops, two late 18th century houses, a late 18th century church, an early 19th century weaving shed and an early 19th century lockup (Images of England UID 342497, 342503, 3 342512, 42511, 342508, 342515 and 342495). This range of buildings demonstrates continued development from at least the 15th century. There is also a Listed convent to the north of the village dating from 1862 (Images of England UID 342501 and 342502).

Buildings along Cluntergate are also Listed. They include a timber framed house dating to 1538 (now a pub), a cottage dating to 1739 a late 18th century villa and a late 18th century church (Images of England UID 342498, 342509, 342499 and 342500). This area also demonstrates late medieval occupation and Georgian and later Victorian suburbanisation.

The current character of the core of Horbury is modest in scale, predominantly commercial and strongly Victorian with Georgian and earlier elements (although piecemeal modernization is always inevitable). High Street is the principal shopping street, with Victorian shops and a few modern replacements. To the rear of properties fronting High Street are fragments of late 18th to early 19th century yard development. Queen Street which continues onto Northgate is similarly commercial, particularly towards the southern end but the scale and character is more domestic as one travels northwards. Buildings here

represent a Victorian and Georgian mix with houses, shops and cottages. Horbury Hall is situated on Church Street and with the church site may be the earliest part of the settlement. Church Street and Twitch Hill are Georgian and domestic in character but also contains the weaving shed and a large hotel named in c.1894. The northern part of Twitch Hill was cleared in the 20th century giving a much more village green-like character, although it was more heavily urbanized in the 19th century. Parts of the peripheries of the Horbury village core were demolished during the 20th century to be replaced by houses, these areas probably contained later historic expansion of the town such as Georgian yard developments. Despite this and later additions within the town's core, the townscape of Horbury retains much of its historic character from several periods.



Figure 233. Fragment of framing. Rear of 37 Queen Street. Horbury. 2016. Probably 16th century

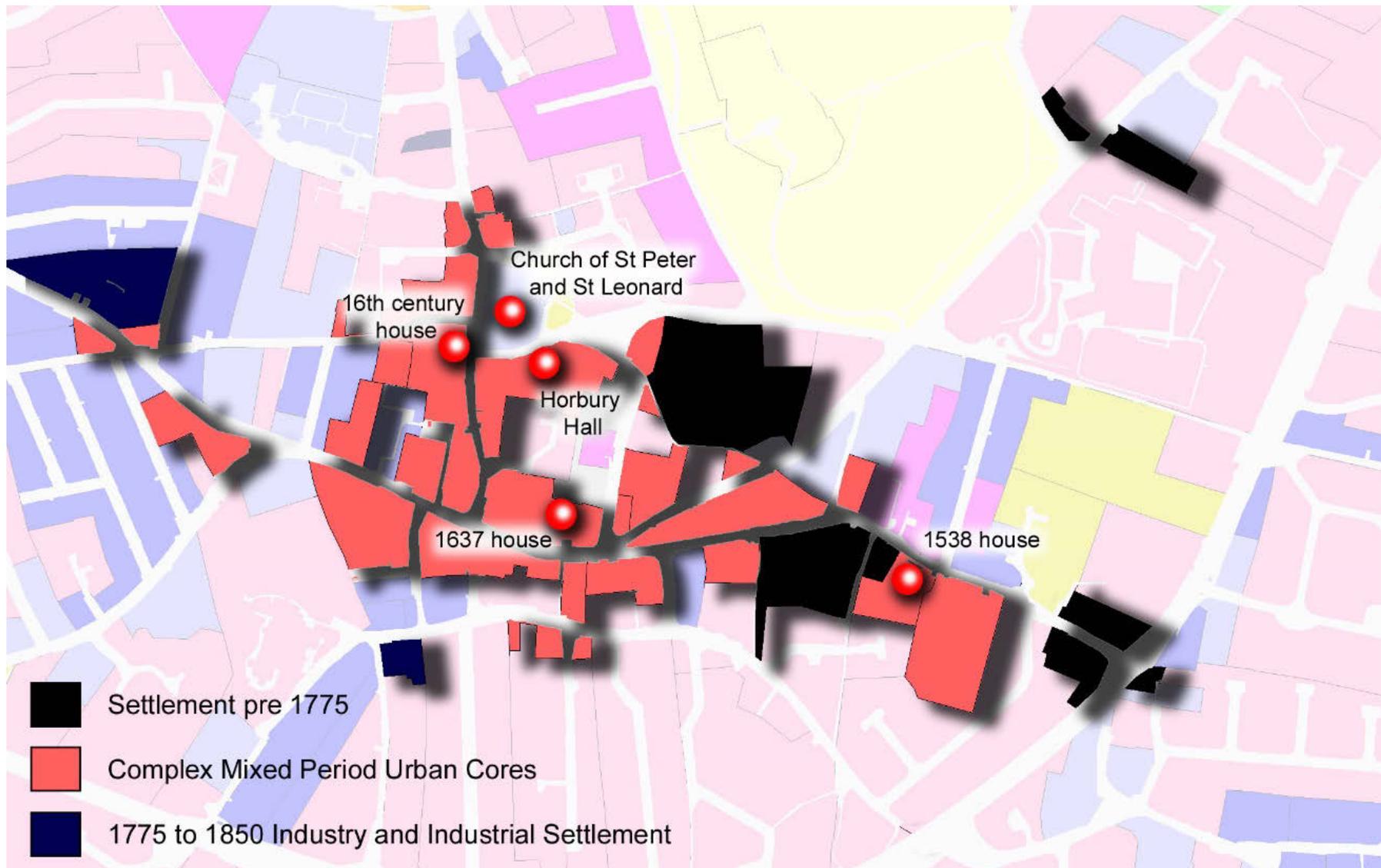


Figure 234. Zone map of Horbury's historic settlement (not to scale)



Figure 235. Early 18th century houses and early 19th century workshop (both Listed). Tithe Barn Street. Horbury. 2016

Industrial Period development

As with other Yorkshire towns Horbury prospered from the industrial and transport revolution of the 18th and 19th century. Later mills were constructed in the vicinity which enable the growth of the town as a civic and commercial centre. There are several examples of Georgian and Victorian expansion throughout the town. The town's yard developments expanded the town from this period with the construction of workshops and houses. There are also Georgian houses. Horbury may have acted as a suburb to Wakefield as the urban core and conurbation contained town houses and villas. This could be why Horbury village escaped industrialization which effected other Wakefield towns such as Ossett. The core underwent a commercial transformation during the latter part of the 19th century with retail and business premises. For example, the Horbury Co-operative retail premises were built in 1877 (HLC_PK 40361).

No large mills could be identified within the village core on mid-19th century mapping, though smaller un-named workshops were likely. The nearest named mill was Lidgate Mill (worsted) to the west of the village (no separate HLC record part of HLC_PK 40532). Organised large scale industry was occurring but outside the village core. The Calder Valley was the scene of large scale Industrial Period development with several mill depicted along a 2.5km stretch of

the valley and these consisted largely of worsted and woollen mills. There was one fulling mill which may have had ancient origins (HLC_PK 36318). A second mill with confirmed ancient origins was Horbury Soke Mill which was a medieval fulling mill. The mill is now lost but the area remains undeveloped (HLC_PK 44103). The valley was the natural choice for a textile zone to develop. Not only was there a ready supply of water for power and processing, the valley was also the route of the Calder and Hebble Navigation Canal of c.1769 and also the mid-19th century Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (Images of England UID 340701). The scale and amount of mills increased during the latter half of the 19th century. It was also during this time that three large engineering works were added, all in the Calder valley. A list of the named industrial works identified on 19th century mapping is presented below (the numbers make reference to Figure 236):

1. Old Mill and Horbury Bridge Mill. Pre c.1850. Old Mill was originally a fulling mill. New Mill was a pre c.1850 woollen mill. Later Horbury Bridge Mills. Possibly demolished. Now in mixed industrial use. HLC_PK 36318
2. Midland Oil Mill. Post c.1850. Formerly Navigation Canal offices. Wharfs survive. Mill lost. Land derelict. HLC_PK 36337
3. Navigation Mill. Mungo. Post c.1850, though possibly earlier. Largely demolished. Now in modern industrial use. HLC_PK 36336
4. Cock Hill Mill. Corn. Pre c.1720. Possibly ancient. Partial survival. Now a farm and retail warehouse. HLC_PK 36508
5. Albion Mills. Woollen. Post c.1850. Extant and reused. Area in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC_PK 20294
6. Victoria Mill. Worsted. Pre c.1850. Fragmentary survival possible. Area in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC_PK 20294
7. Horbury Dye Works. Post c.1850. Survival possible. Area in mixed commercial and industrial use. Part of HLC_PK 20294
8. Ford Mill. Mungo. Pre c.1850. Probably extant. Now a business park. Part of HLC_PK 20295
9. Albert mill. Worsted. Pre c.1850. Probably extant. Now a business park. Part of HLC_PK 20295
10. Addingford Mills. Post c.1850. Extant and reused as furniture workshop. HLC_PK 44017
11. Dudfleet Mill. Woollen. Pre c.1795 origins. Later phases extant. HLC_PK 44100
12. Railway Wagon Works. Post c.1850. Partial survival. Now an engineering works. Part of HLC_PK 31755

13. Horbury Soke Mill. Medieval fulling and soke mill, Very fragmentary survival. Area remains undeveloped. HLC_PK 44103
14. Horbury Junction Iron Works. Post c.1850. Partial survival. Now an engineering works. Part of HLC_PK 31755
15. Millfield mill. Woollen. Post c.1850. Demolished. Land derelict. HLC_PK 44104.
16. Yorkshire Wagon works. Post c.1850. Site massively expanded in the early 20th century. Later phases extant and now in modern industrial use. HLC_PK 22780
17. Club House Mill. Worsted. Pre c.1850. Probably demolished? No separate HLC record. Part of HLC_PK 40588
18. Lidgate mill. Worsted. Pre c.1850. Probably demolished? No separate HLC record. Part of HLC_PK 40532
19. Peel Mill. Woollen spinning mill. Post c.1850 but replaced pre c.1850 mill. Horbury Chemical works. Extant but converted. Now housing. HLC_PK 40585
20. Corn Mill. Pre c.1850. Possibly ancient. Disused by c.1894. Demolished by 1950. Are in modern commercial use. HLC_PK 36501

Mills and engineering works were not the only significant industry in the Horbury locality. Several large scale quarries were depicted on mid-19th century mapping and these were located on the bank top to the south and west of Horbury above the Calder valley. The area to the south of the Calder was the scene of extensive coal mining. The two mines closest to Horbury were the Netherton Colliery 1.4km to the southwest of the village and Hartley Bank Colliery 1km to the south which opened in 1872 and closed in 1968 (HLC_PK 36502 and 19968). Both had wharfs on the Calder and Hebble Navigation Canal. Hartley Bank was also connected to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway by mineral railway. A third coal wharf was present on the Navigation Canal to the immediate west of Horbury Bridge (HLC_PK 36500). This was connected by mineral railway to Emroyd Colliery and several other sites in the Emroyd Common locality 1.7km to the west. The Middlestown and Thornhill localities were the scene of large scale extraction, most with mineral railway links to the wider communication networks which ran along the Calder Valley.

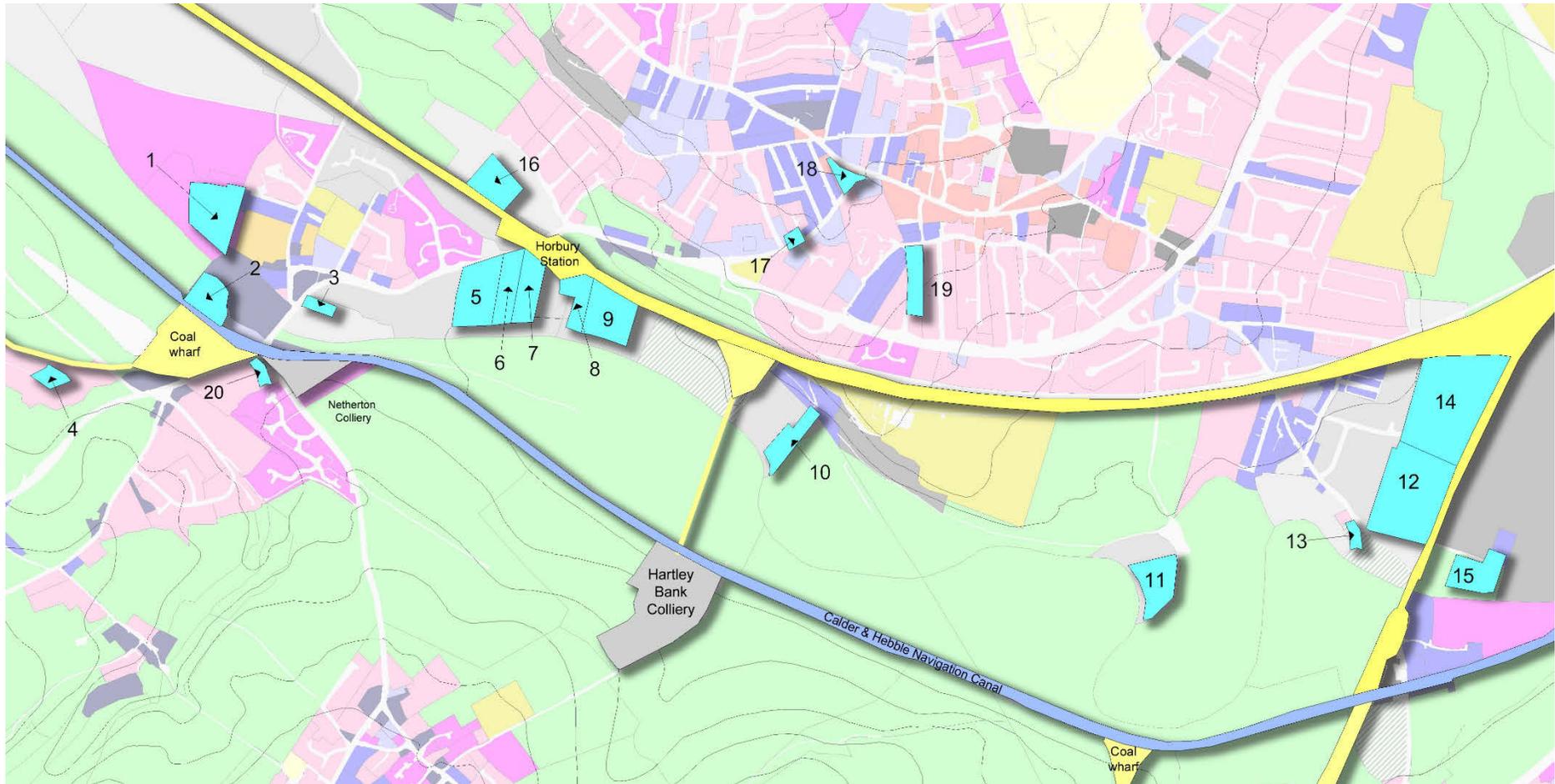


Figure 236. Distribution of industrial and collieries features in the Horbury Bridge locality as depicted on mid-19th century mapping

Horbury Bridge is a hamlet located 1.2km to the southwest of Horbury village. This was probably the historic fording point of the Calder from ancient times and may also have been the location of the medieval corn and fulling mills (e.g. HLC_PK 36501 or 36508). The hamlets in the 19th century consisted of an inn and a few cottages with a largely Industrial Period character, though earlier settlement cannot be ruled out. The settlement gained additional workers' housing in the later Industrial Period. Of interest is the Old Cut on the River Calder which is the remnant of an earlier scheme of river navigation dating from the mid-19th century.

Castle Hill to the southeast of Horbury also developed as an Industrial Period village in the latter half of the 19th century. This was probably built in association with the large scale waggon works and iron works which were present to the immediate east. The settlement had several terraced rows, a hotel, school and church, St Mary's (e.g. HLC_PK 40659 and 40691).

The Horbury Village core became developed with cottages and workshops during the early Industrial Period. Horbury also contained several larger villas demonstrating that parts of Horbury were developing as a suburb of Wakefield. One of the largest was Carr Lodge to the north east of the village. This was a mansion set in private parkland which was constructed between 1770 and 1775 (HLC_PK 21817). The development of villas continued into the latter half of the 19th century both around the village core and in the rural hinterland. One of the larger developments was in the Westfield area of Horbury. This area contained several detached houses with large gardens and rows of higher status terraced houses (e.g. HLC_PK 40463, 40409 and 40525). Westfield was also the location of the House of Mercy Convent or St. Peter's Convent which was built between 1862 and 71 (HLC_PK 40368). This was an extensive and fairly high status site with associated school, chapel, lodges and cemetery. The convent and some associated buildings are extant although the grounds have been subject to infill development. Villa construction was occurring throughout the Horbury locality during the Industrial Period.

The scale of working class housing increased towards the end of the Industrial Period. The largest zone occurred to the west of Horbury, again in the Westfield locality (e.g. HLC_PK 22803). Here the houses formed a medium scale grid-iron development. Individual rows and short streets of terraced houses from the 19th to early 20th century occurred throughout (e.g. HLC_PK 40682). Along with terraced house construction came social institutes such as schools and chapels (e.g. HLC_PK 40675, 40651 and 40537). It was also in the later Industrial Period that the High Street became more developed as a commercial core with late 19th and early 20th century purpose built shops and other commercial buildings.

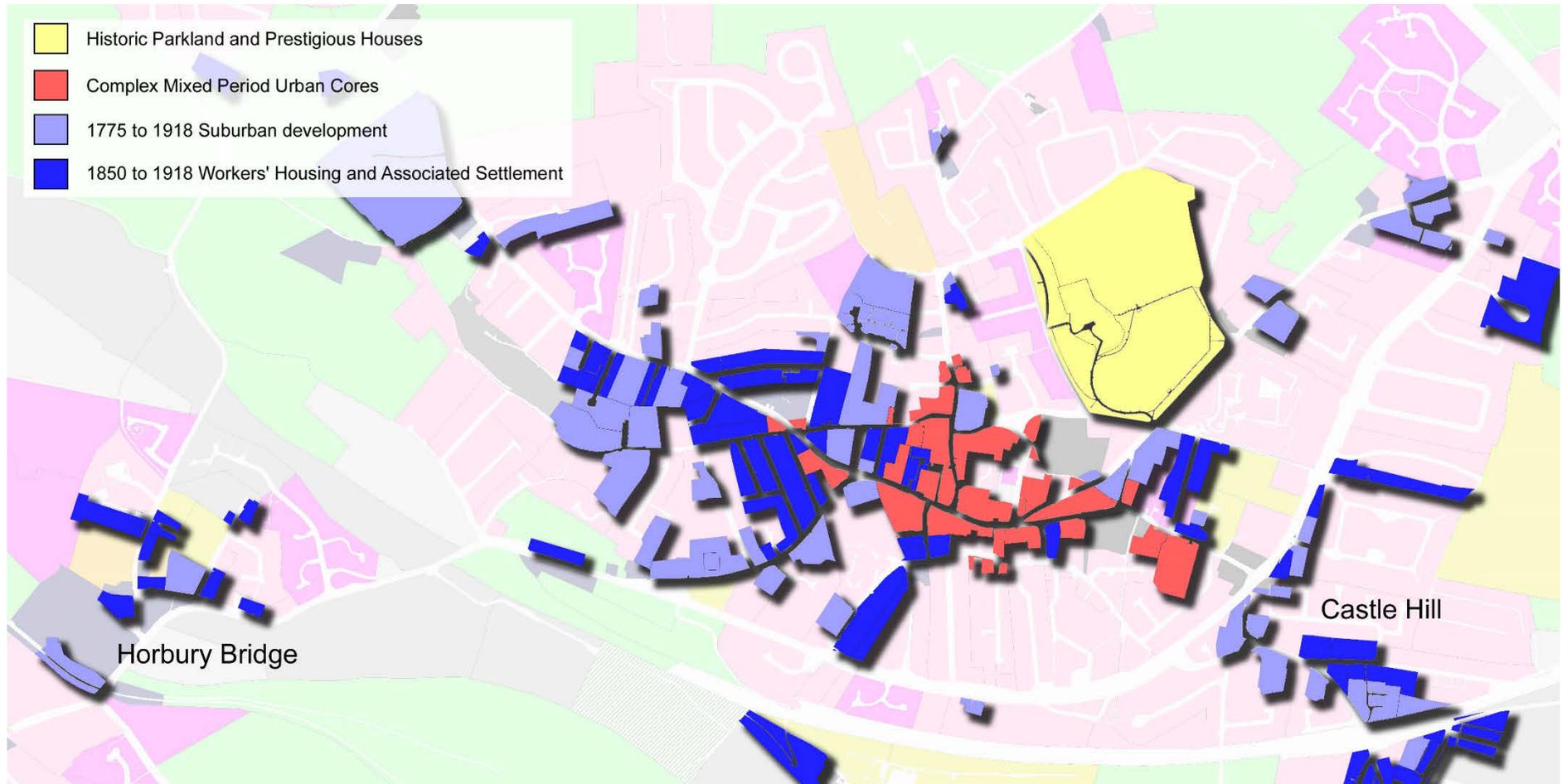


Figure 237. Zone map of Horbury's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)



Figure 238. Mixed period commercial and domestic development on Queens Street Horbury. House with gable fronting the road may be of ancient origins. 2016

20th century and beyond

Horbury is now surrounded by a zone of 20th century housing forming part of the wider conurbation of Wakefield connected by continuous development along Horbury Road and Northfield Lane. This process began in the Interwar period. 1.7km to the east of Horbury is the extensive Lupset Housing Estate (HLC_PK 18792). This estate of social housing covers over 130 hectares in a geometric arrangement and was built between 1923 and 1932. The Interwar housing in Horbury is largely represented by a ribbon development of semi-detached houses along Horbury Road which projects westwards from the Lupset estate. Development also forms small to medium scale estates to the east of Horbury (e.g. HLC_PK 21893 and 21895). These estates also represent social housing. Elsewhere the Interwar development of Horbury is small scale and piecemeal consisting of individual streets and the occasional small cul-de-sac (e.g. HLC_PK 40517).

Development continued into the post-war period expanding the town northwards and eastwards and filling in the gaps between earlier developments to the south. The largest estates were to the north. Hall Cliffe was a 12 hectare estate built in the late 1940s to early 1950s (HLC_PK 21803). This was extended eastwards by the Spring End Estate in the 1950s and to the early 1960s (HLC_PK 22168 and 22167). Again, the status attribute was

social housing. Development to the south of Horbury has now filled in the gap between the town and the railway. Estates in this area are much smaller probably due to land restriction created by earlier piecemeal development. Development are generally less than 2 hectares (e.g. 40642, 40480 and 22801). Most date from the late 20th century with one or two exceptions. As the land was developed piecemeal, a few of the linear plots depicted on mid-19th century mapping are preserved by the current estate perimeters.

Industry continues to be a dominant presence along the Calder Valley in the Horbury Bridge locality. The railway sidings to the west of Waggon Works at Horbury Bridge expanded significantly in the Interwar and post-war period to produce an area of railway sidings which covered over 46 hectares and was known as the Healey Mills Marshalling Yard. The sidings originated in the 1920 on the railway line east southeast of Healey. In the 1960s the sidings were re-designed for more efficient wagon load handling. Construction included cutting a new channel over 1,000 yards long for the River Calder south of the original, levelling of the site with over 1 million cubic yards of infill, the re-construction and extension of a road bridge at the east end of the site near Horbury Bridge and the construction of three railway bridges over the River Calder. The new yard was built as a hump shunting (gravity) yard capable of handling 4,000 wagons a day. After the marshalling yard closed in 1987, the site was used for storage of trains and locomotives. The yard finally closed in 2012 and the area now partly lies derelict (HLC_PK 20285). To the west of the marshalling yard were the Millbank Sewage Works which was an extensive site established in the Interwar period. The works went out of use in the post-war period and the land now remains derelict with regenerated scrub (HLC_PK 20289). There is also a zone of industry to the east of Horbury Bridge in an area of land occupied by the Albion Mills, Albert Mills and Addingford Mills of the 19th century. The estate is now known as the Wakefield Commercial Park formed in the late 1970s to early 1980s. It comprises a mixture of reused textile mills and late 20th century industrial sheds (HLC_PK 20294). The area also includes derelict land with regenerated scrub which marks the site of the Horbury Fork Line Junction which formerly connected the main line to Hartley Bank Colliery 500m to the south (HLC_PK 44016 and 19968). Industry also continues to be a dominant presence along the Calder Valley to the east of Horbury. The 19th century Duffleet Mill survives as an industrial works and adjacent to this is a large sewage works established in the late 19th century (HLC_PK 44100 and 20222). To the east of this is the Horbury Junction Industrial Estate (HLC_PK 31755). This is a large-scale industrial estate made up of buildings belonging to former Horbury Waggon Works. The majority of buildings date to the 1930s through to the 1970s, although some parts may date to the late 19th to early 20th century. The Waggon Works and adjacent iron foundry were established in 1873.

Also in this locality is an area of early 20th century gravel extraction which survives as urban green spaces and ponds (HLC_PK 19969).

A significant addition to the late 20th century landscape was the construction of Southfield Lane to the south of the village which bypassed the village core.

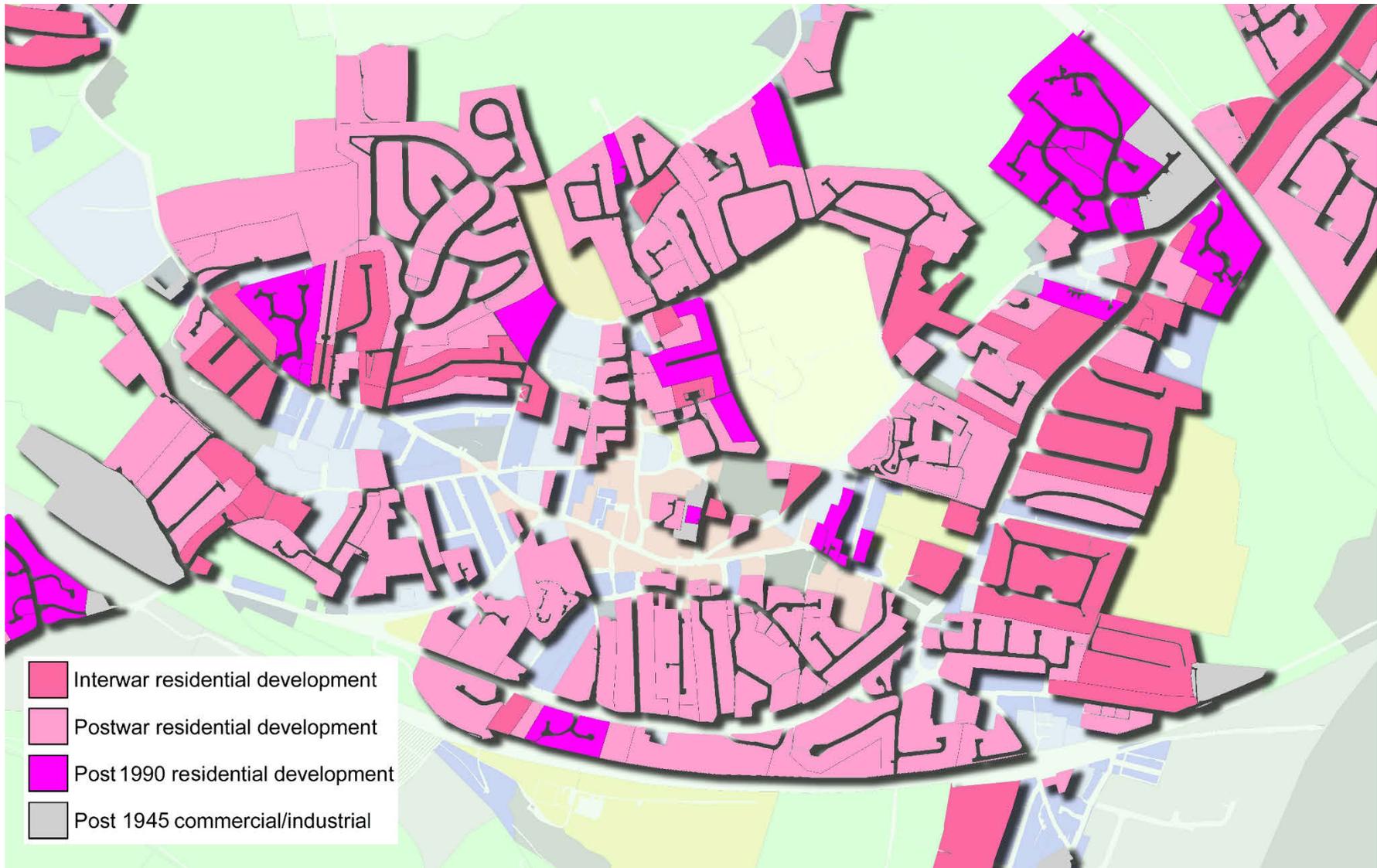


Figure 239. Zone map of Horbury's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development

Rural hinterland

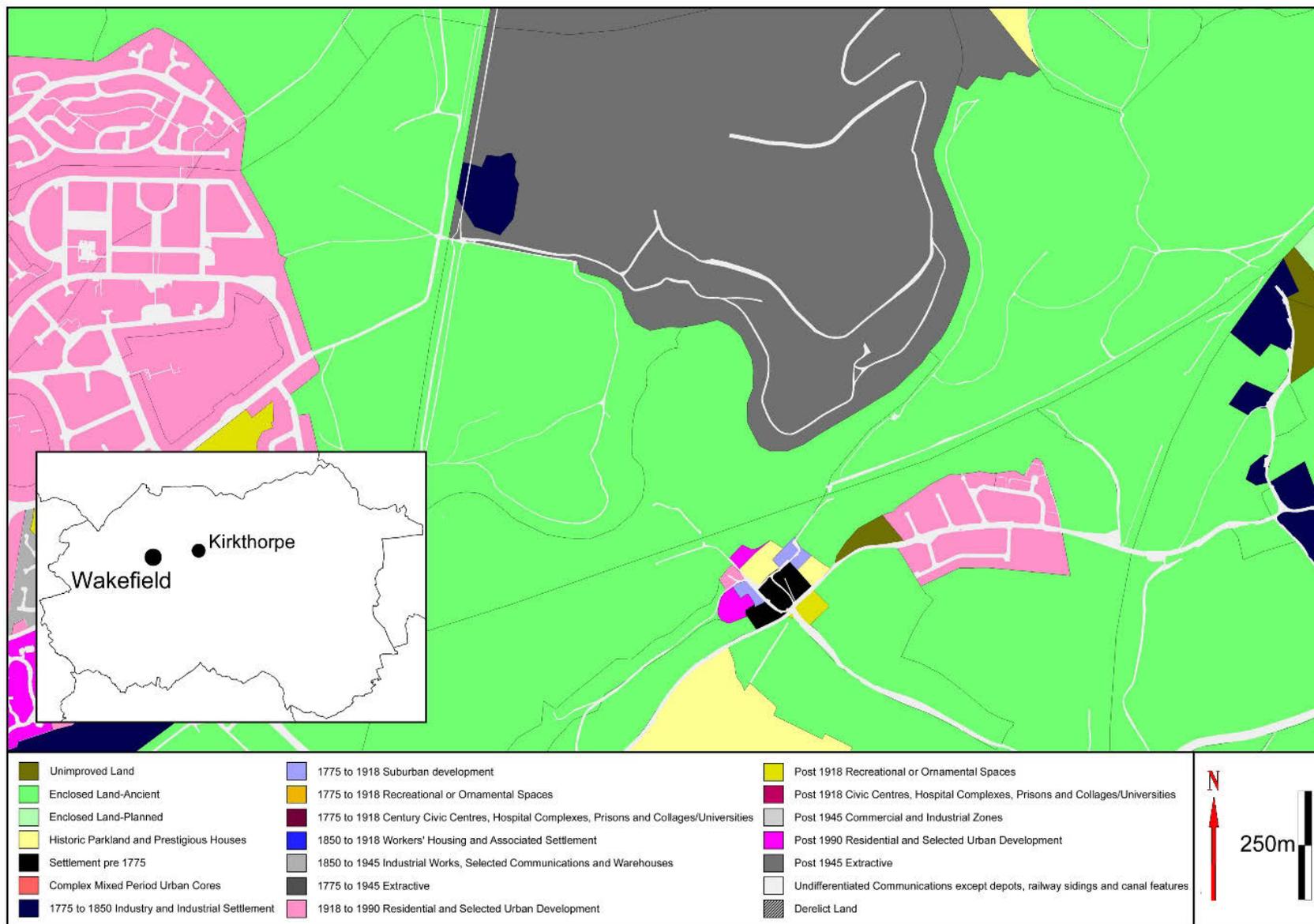
Horbury had extensive open field systems. These were present as an east, west and south fields. All exhibited the long, narrow and serpentine boundary morphology associated with enclosed medieval strips. The fields to the south in the carr-lands adjacent to the River Calder were more regular in form and may represent post medieval drainage ditches. Around half the area of the east and south field area has been developed largely with houses extending from the Horbury settlement core. Beyond this there is partial survival of fields depicted on 19th century mapping with around 60% agglomeration. 20th century estate site perimeters do partially preserve earlier boundary patterns, particularly to the south of the area. A similar situation is present to the west of Horbury. The land to the north of Horbury may also have held open fields. Beyond this was Low Common and Middle Common and then the open field systems associated with Ossett. The rural hinterland contains two notable Listed buildings. Sowood house 1.2km to the northwest of Horbury is dated 1689 and Jenkin House 700m west of Horbury is an early 19th century villa (Images of England UID 342524 and 342505).



Figure 240. Shepherds Arms Public House. Cluntergate. Horbury. Timber framed hall of 1538

4.2.17 Kirkthorpe

Figure 241. Zone study area map of the Kirkthorpe locality



Overview

Kirkthorpe is a village of local historic importance due to the presence of Frieston's Hospital Sagar's Almshouse, a pair of alms houses founded in the late 16th century. Although the village depicted on mid-19th century mapping only consisted of one lane less than 200m long (Half Moon Lane), the village does have a medieval church suggesting that Kirkthorpe was once larger or that this was the location of an church manor which served the surrounding communities such as Warmfield and Heath. Half Moon Lane still retains a village-like historic character, although the surrounding countryside has seen dramatic transformation mainly through open cast mining and other extraction activities in the Calder Valley to the north of the village but also through the construction of a detached medium scale Interwar housing estate to east of the village. Otherwise, Kirkthorpe remains a small detached rural village. Kirkthorpe is situated on the northeast-facing slopes of a partly detached low hill below Heath Common 1.2km to the south. The common remains open land to this day. The land drops almost immediately to the north into the broad Calder Valley which flows around a wide bow to meet the River Aire 8.3km to the northeast at Castleford. Kirkthorpe is located 3km to the east of Wakefield in the Township of Warmfield cum Heath (40m AOD. OS ref 436098, 420875). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Historic core

The name "Kirkthorpe" means "farmstead with a church". The name is first observed in historic records in 1135-40. The larger settlement of Warmfield 1.2km to the east is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and Heath, 1km to the southwest, in 1153-60 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.117). The Kirkthorpe name stresses the importance of the church in the formation of this settlement. The village's church, St Peter's, contains a tower dating to the 14th century, although the rest largely dates from the rebuild of 1875 (HLC_PK 44216). It is likely that the church was a manorial holding and both the name of the village and the presences of a "Church Field" to the east of the village support this. Church Field would probably have held strip fields in the medieval period which would have provided tithes to support a church and church manor which implies not only the presence of a vicarage manor-house but also a now lost tithe barn. Surviving field boundaries in the Church Field locality do demonstrate the serpentine form associated with enclosed medieval strips. The current vicarage dates to c.1780 (HLC_PK 44219). The church may have been positioned to provide for a wider dispersed community. Neither Heath to the west of Warmfield had a church which was identifiable on 19th century OS mapping. Warmfield was a linear settlement of typical medieval appearance which was mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Heath was different. It consisted of a hall of 16th century date and a common side

settlement of cottages (e.g. HLC_PK 22144). Heath developed as a rural high status suburb of Wakefield in the 18th century.

Kirkthorpe also contains two other notable features, both located on Half Moon Lane. Frieston's Hospital is a Grade II* listed alms house founded in c.1595. It is recorded that John Frieston built the hospital "for the accommodation of seven poor men, fuel for the hospital to be provided by the tenants of Frieston's lands in the surrounding area" (see HLC_PK 44222). Sycamore Cottage is a mid-16th century timber-framed house which was encased in stone in c.1690 (Images of England UID 342362). 19th century mapping also described Sagar's Alms House which, according to mapping, was founded in 1558. This building is now lost. 20th century development has largely impacted on the northern side, with the addition of a Sunday school by c.1909 and a few modern detached houses. This is a significant amount because the village only consisted of a church and a few cottages in the first place. 20th century development occurred away from the village core.

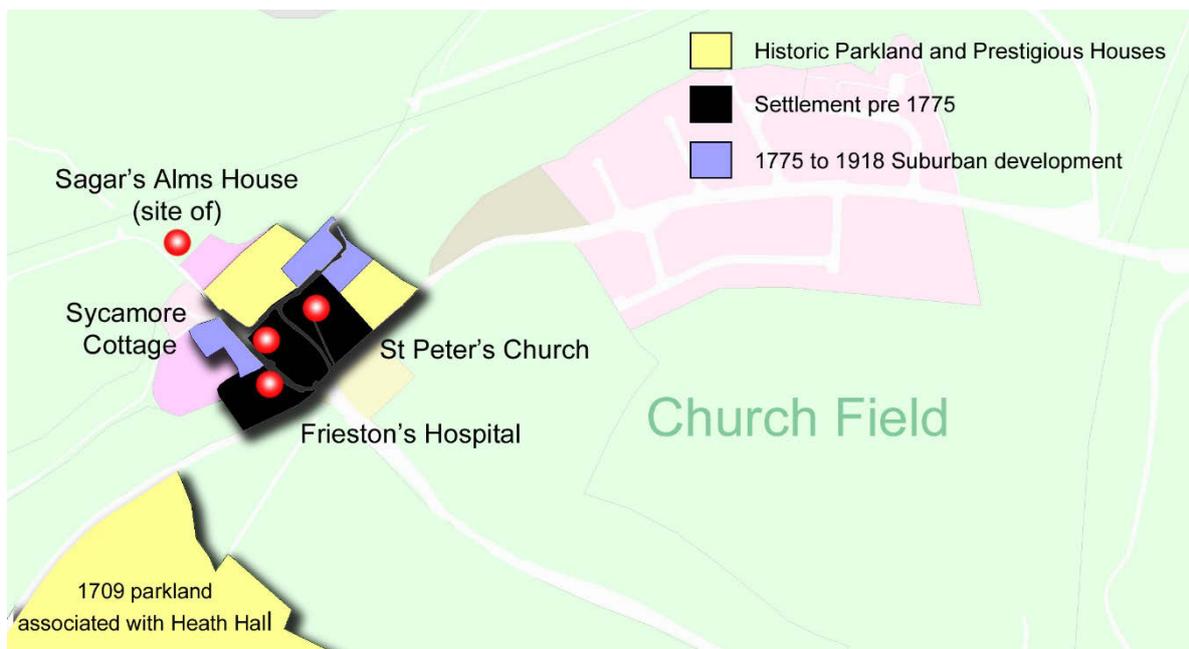


Figure 242. Zone map of Kirkthorpe's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

Although no industry was identifiable in the Kirkthorpe locality, there was industrial period development. 250m north of the village is an old lock on the Aire and Calder Navigation Canal which originated in the 18th century. Canal construction bypassed an ox-bow loop of the Calder to the north of the village and isolated a loop named "Half Moon" to the immediate west creating an oxbow pond (e.g. HLC_PK 20015). The Barnsley Branch Canal on the Aire and Calder Navigation Canal was completed in 1802 and left the Calder 1.4km to the west of Kirkthorpe in the Heath locality. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway passed only 100m to

the north of the church in a southwest to northeast direction from around 1840. Wakefield Kirkgate Station is located only 2km to the west of the village. Otherwise both Kirkthorpe, Heath and the rural hinterland remained largely unaltered by late Industrial Period influences.

Industry was making an impact in the Warmfield locality however. 1.7km to the north of Kirkthorpe was the St John's Colliery (HLC_PK 20012). St John's Colliery opened in 1870 and closed in 1973. After this time the area became a large scale open cast site until 1996. The area now lies derelict. St John's Colliery at its height was connected to the railway network by sidings and also had an associated brickyard. The colliery was also connected by mineral arailway to a cut on the Aire and Calder Navigation 2km to the northwest

1.2km to the northwest of Kirkthorpe was the Park Hill colliery. Although closer to Kirkthorpe than the S John's Colliery it was geographically more distant due to the River Calder. Park Hill Colliery opened in 1877 and closed in 1983 (HLC_PK 20013). Park Hill had dedicated sidings to the immediate east of Wakefield Station and was also connected to a cut leading off the Aire and Calder Navigation.

Industrial Period settlement concentrated mainly in the village of Woodhouse to the east of St John's Colliery. Kirkthorpe, Heath and Warmfield to a slightly lesser extent remained largely unaffected. The same historical circumstances have also preserved Heath Common (HLC_PK 20106).

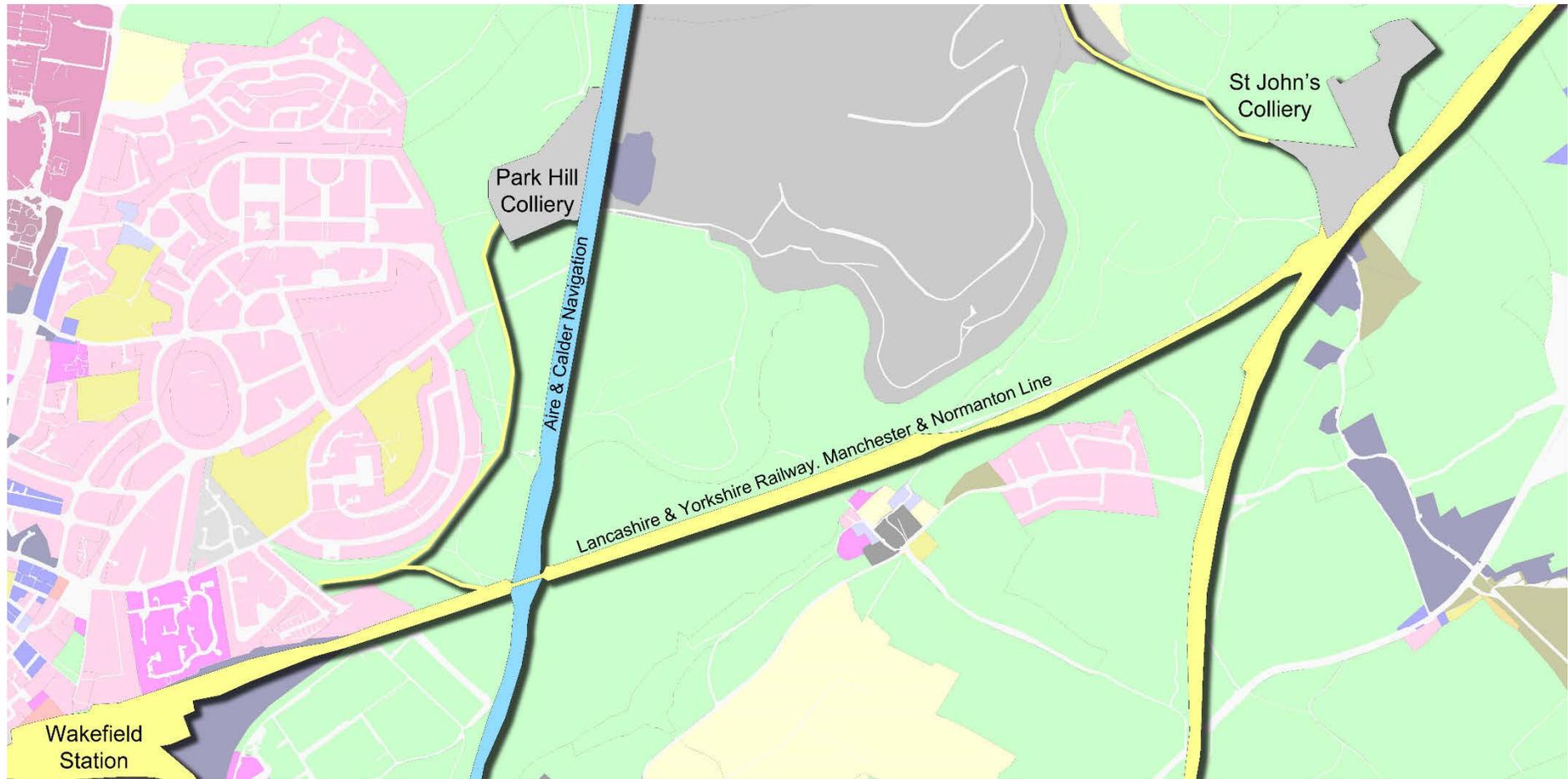


Figure 243. Distribution of collieries and transport features in the Kirkthorpe locality as depicted on late 19th century OS mapping (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

The old village core contains a few private detached houses of recent date and these represent around half of the dwellings in the village. There is now a small to medium scale detached zone of housing (around 8 hectares) 230m to the east of the village. (HLC_PK 22151, 22152 and 22153). This is predominantly social housing built in three phases from the late Interwar to early post-war and in the 1970s to early 1980s. Kirkthorpe remains rural in its setting.

The greatest impact of 20th century development occurred to the north of the River Calder. This area was the scene of large scale open cast mining which originated in the post-war period and which escalated in scale towards the end of the 20th century. It incorporated the sites of Park Hill and St John's Colliery and covered an area of land which was over 190 hectares. Both coal and aggregates were extracted. Mining occurred in the Calder Valley lowlands and encompassed former wetland and agricultural land (e.g. HLC_PK 20014, 21301, 20013 and 20012). Two farms have been lost. Old Park Farm. 1.1km to the northwest of Kirkthorpe now stands in isolation (HLC_PK 21310). The name Old Park and several other settlements in this locality bear the name park which indicates its former status as a medieval deer park. There may still be active coal workings to the north of the area. Most open cast mines went out of use in the 1980s and either now lies derelict or has been reclaimed as the Southern Washlands Nature Reserves (HLC_PK 20014).

Figure 244 below indicates extent of late 20th century extraction in the Old Park Farm locality.

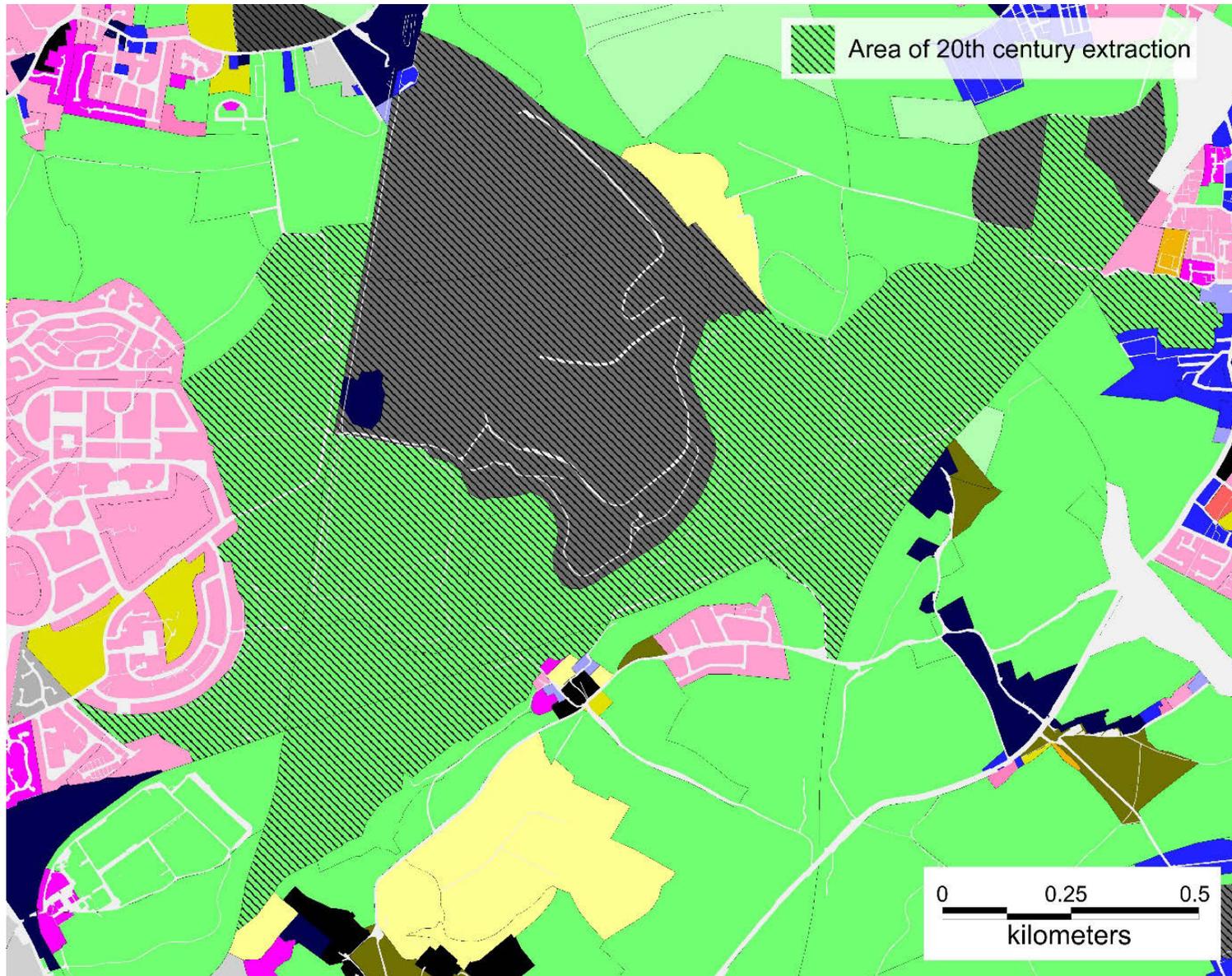


Figure 244. Extent of late 20th century extraction in the Old Park Farm locality also showing current historic character zones. For the key see the Zone study area map of the Kirkthorpe locality map above

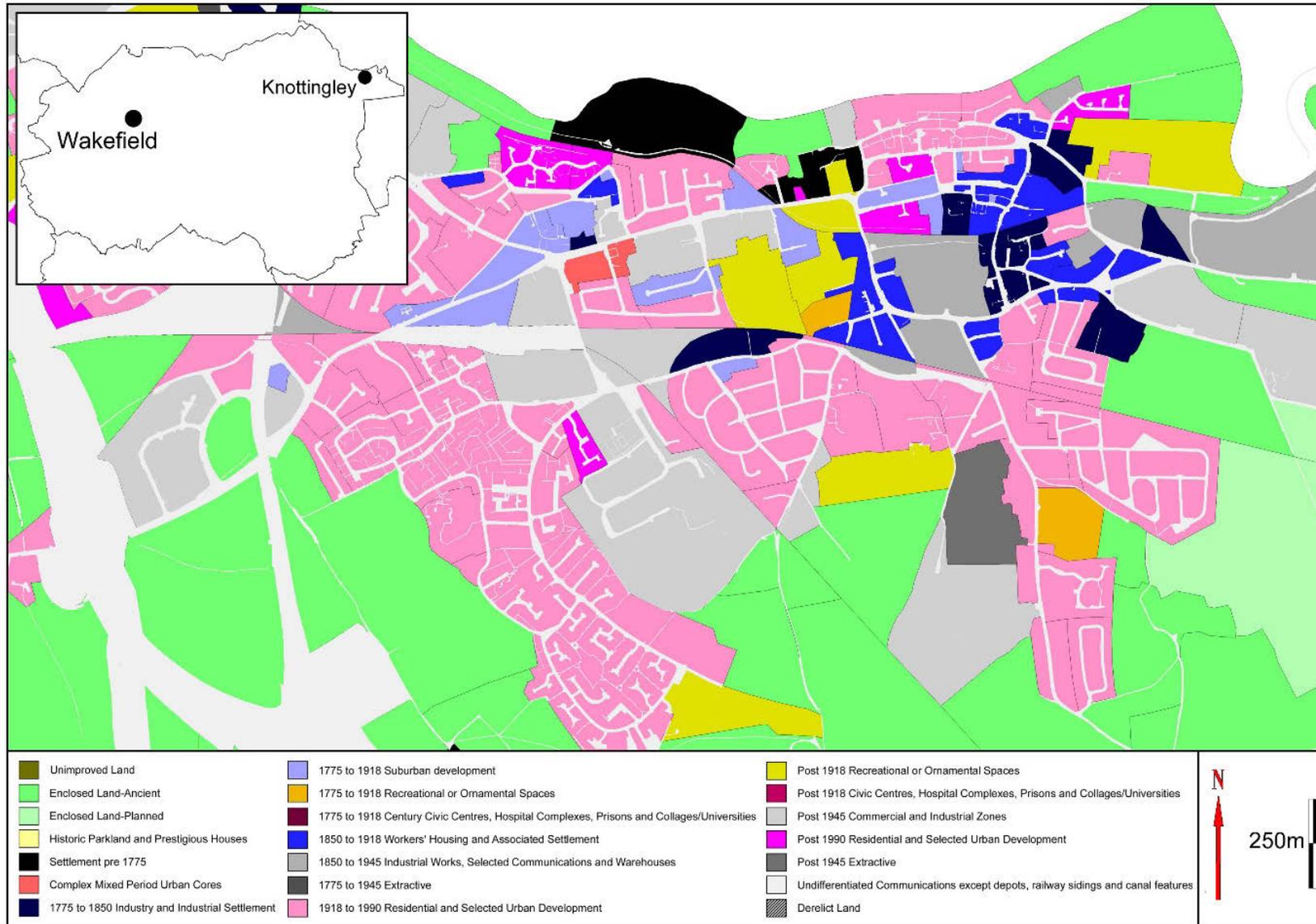
Rural hinterland

There are hints on mid-19th century mapping of strip fields to the east of Kirkthorpe and the name, Church Field, suggests ecclesiastical tithings. The land in 1950 was largely open and crossed by paths, with only one or two furlongs being enclosed which suggests there was a reversion to common land after the feudal period. These fields merged with the open fields associated with Warmfield to the east. There may have been a common between Kirkthorpe and Heath to the west as the fields here are larger and less sinuous in nature. Part of the area was named The Park in c.1850. This was private parkland of Heath Hall established c.1709.

It is likely that heath was a village in the middle ages, although it is unusual in its form. The strip fields and possible crofts area arranged in a perpendicular arrangement around the outer edge of Heath Common. The common survives today and covers nearly 50 hectares (HLC_PK 20106). The settlement features on ancient hall of late 16th century date and several lesser halls with dates ranging from the early post medieval period to the 18th century (e.g. LC_PK 22125). The area became a detached suburb of Wakefield suburb in the 18th century. Due to some historical circumstance both heath, hall and historic parkland survive with good integrity. This area also contains some of the better preserved field systems depicted on mid-19th century mapping. Elsewhere the fields underwent extensive agglomeration in the 20th century.

4.2.18 Knottingley

Figure 245.
Zone study area map of
the
Knottingley
locality



Overview

Knottingley originated probably as a village of medieval origins and was one which had some importance in before the 18th century as West Yorkshire's only inland port. The River Aire was navigable up to this location prior to 1699. Its prominence as a port was reduced when the Aire and Calder Navigation Act was passed in 1699 which opened the Aire up for boats as far as Leeds. A new canal was authorised in 1820 which passed south of the town. Knottingley demonstrated Industrial Period development on 19th century mapping, but this appeared to be early Industrial Period in character with irregular planned rows of cottages and high density yard developments both in the original town core and in the locality of the later canal around Racca Green and Fernley Green. 19th century industry consisted of probable yard developments with workshops, glass works, quarrying on a large scale, railway sidings, a tar distillery and a brewery. Later Industrial Period residential expansion was piecemeal and small scale. Like other West Yorkshire towns, there was a process of estate construction which began in the Interwar period and which continued through the latter half of the 20th century to present. Knottingley is now connected through continuous development to Ferrybridge around 1.8km to the west, which in turn is connected to Pontefract further west. Knottingley sits on the lower eastern slopes of the low rolling hills in the eastern half of the Wakefield district. It is positioned on the banks of the River Aire which takes a meandering route eastward as it passes from the low hills and enters the broad former wetlands of the Vale of York, Aire and Ouse basin. The valley is broad at this point and is an area of drained wetland which is subject to flooding. The hills both to the north and south of Knottingley form a rolling north-south escarpment with the low-laying Vale of York composed of Triassic sandstones to the east with the Magnesian limestone belt forming the hills to the west. Ferrybridge is located 17km to the east of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Knottingley (12m AOD. OS ref 449973, 424099).

Historic core

There are strong indication that Knottingley was of ancient origins. "Notingelai" was mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part I. p. 73). The named derives from the Old English "Cnotta" which could be a surname but could also have the meaning "hillock". Although the land around Knottingley is relatively flat, the contours in this locality suggests Knottingley village sat on a low island with the Aire to the north and a band of marshy lowland to the south. The construction of the Knottingley and Goole Canal in the early 19th century cut though the low-lying area and turned the rise upon which Knottingley sits into an actual island. The parish

church of St Botolph sits at the western end of the island in the most elevated position, but this is still only a few metres higher than the level of the river.

The Church of St Botolph was built in 1750 but was said to have replaced a Norman chapel (HLC_PK 21146). The Historic England Listed Building description describes the medieval church as built by Henry de Lacy, lord of the manor around 1150 as a chapel of ease to all Saints' Church in Pontefract (Images of England UID 422264). The dedication is to St Botolph who was an East Anglian Saint in the 7th century. It is said that the saint expelled "swamp devils" in the marshland near his monastery in East Anglia, but in-fact may merely have drained the marshlands (<http://www.botolph.org.uk/who-was-st-botolph/>. Website accessed 60/09/2016). The dedication of a church to an Anglo Saxon saint is often an indication of the church's pre Norman antiquity and this may be the case with St Botolph's Church.

The church may have been at the heart of the medieval settlement of Knottingley. To the immediate south of the church was the manor house. The house may been Elizabethan or earlier (HLC_PK 21148. WYHER PRN 4583). It was lost by the mid-19th century to limestone quarrying. The identity of the hall is preserved through place name evidence, with Manor Farm and Manor Barn, located to the immediate north of the site (HLC_PK 21153). The curved route of Aire Street continues south as Marsh End. This oval-shaped route may have marked the ancient boundary of a small park associated with the hall, although this is entirely speculation. The oval pattern seems to continue to the south of Knottingley as Weeland Road. To the west of the hall site is Pear Tree Cottage which may have originated as a detached kitchen of the former manor house. The building is 17th century or earlier (Part of HLC_PK 21153. Images of England UID 422270). Manor Farm is also 17th century (WYHER UID 10559). Of potential importance to medieval Knottingley is the site of King's Mill which was located on the River Aire 600m to the west of the village. The earliest documentary evidence for a water-powered mill on the site dates from the 1160s. The site has thought to have been in continuous use as a mill until the present day (HLC_PK 19893).

By applying a plan common to other English planned post Conquest villages, the church and manor house frequently occur together at the end of the village high street. If this model can be applied to Knottingley, then Aire Street may have formed the original village core. This is not easily ascertained from the surviving buildings which now consist of mid to late 20th century social housing. The only indication of a village-like character occurs at the western end in the immediate locality of the church. Knottingley was a sprawling settlement in the mid-19th century, but Aire Street and Chapel Street to the west had the densest settlement and most resembled a village high street (e.g. HLC_PK 21150). Mid-19th century mapping

depicts Aire Street as a linear development running for around 500m along Aire Street from Marsh End to the east to Chapel Lane to the west. Settlement occurred to the north and south of Aire Street in the western half of the village but only on the southern side to the east. The area to the north in this locality was named The Flatts in 1850. There were no buildings but it did contain landing places for boats and ferry crossing points, and may have represented the original pre 18th century inland port and the later early 18th century Aire Navigation wharf. Where development did occur on Aire Street, there are hints of former croft and toft plots and a back land which corresponds with The Croft [Street] today. These were heavily developed in 1850 with yards of cottages and probably with small workshops and warehouses.

The picture is confused by the presence of several other settlement cores. Aire Street extended further eastwards along Marsh End with a linear development of cottages. Cow Lane which ran south of the junction of Aire Street and Marsh End was also developed (HLC_PK 21214 and 21215). Late 19th century OS mapping describes a tithe barn of ancient origins to the west of Cow Lane, which suggests the presence of a second hall in this area and possibly a medieval core along Cow Lane (part of HLC_PK 21215). The area to the south of early 19th century Knottingley and Goole Canal may have originated as village common land. There are three settlements in this locality which carry the word "Green" as part of their name: Racca Green, Low Green and Fernley Green (e.g. HLC_PK 21272, 21303 and 21306). The character of the settlement here, as depicted on late 19th century mapping, appears to be Industrial Period with rows and yard developments of cottages with a smithy, an inn, a malt kiln, canal wharfs and a ship building yard.

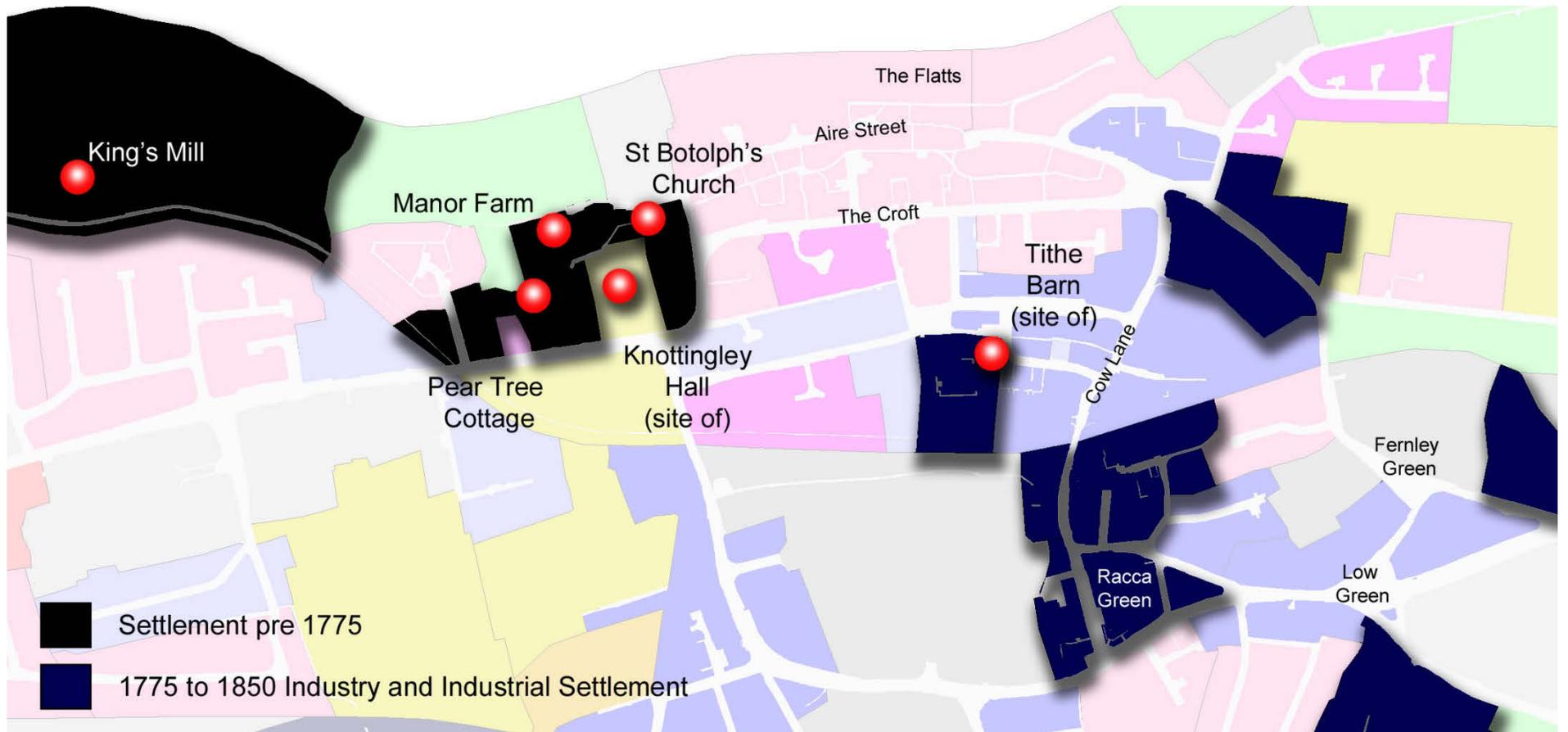


Figure 246. Zone map of Knottingley's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

Up to the early 18th century the river Aire was only navigable as far as Knottingley, making it the main inland port of the West Riding. In 1699 the Aire and Calder Navigation Act was passed, which was the first navigation scheme passed by an Act of Parliament. Under this Act the Aire and Calder Navigation opened the river upstream as far as Leeds for the passage of barges. A new canal opened in 1826 which connected the newly opened port of Goole with the river Aire at Ferrybridge (http://www.knottingley.org/history/local_history.htm. Website accessed 06.09.2016). This canal was connected to the Aire by the Dole Bank Cut. Knottingley was probably an important settlement with regards to trade up to the point of the opening of the Aire and Calder Navigation when it was superseded by Wakefield and Leeds. Its position on two inland waterways meant that Knottingley remained active as a town into the Industrial Period. 19th century OS mapping depicts several trades which either utilised the waterways or facilitated the trade. Mid-19th century OS mapping depicts ship building yards both on the River Aire and on the Knottingley and Goole Canal (e.g. HLC_PK 21154 and 19370). At least two rope walks were also present (e.g. HLC_PK 19882). Several lime staithe and lime kilns were present on the Knottingley and Goole Canal at this time with an extensive area of quarrying at the western side of Knottingley (e.g. HLC_PK 19859 and 21148). An even larger quarry, Jackson's Quarry was present 1.1km to the south of Knottingley (e.g. HLC_PK 19321). Limestone quarrying represented a significant industry in the 19th century.

Other recognisable mid-19th century industries in the Knottingley locality included flour and bone mills on the Aire and the Mill Close Brewery (later named the Knottingley Brewery) to the west of the town (e.g. HLC_PK 19893 and 19895). The Wakefield, Pontefract and Goole Railway opened 650m to the south of Knottingley in 1847 (HLC_PK 19319). Knottingley had a coal depot in the mid-19th century and railway sidings by c.1894.

The town is well known for its glass works. The Bagley Glasswork Bottle Works was established in 1871. It was built on the site of a ship yard and associated staithe on the Knottingley and Goole Canal. The original sheds were replaced by modern buildings in the latter half of the 20th century (HLC_PK 19722). This was one of several glassworks and potteries in the Knottingley and Ferrybridge locality. The Station Glass Works, for example, was a small factory located near the railway station and was founded in the mid to late 19th century (HLC_PK 19562). The Aire Tar Works were constructed around 1km to the east of Knottingley in the mid to late 19th century. This was an extensive works consisting of many small sheds and round tanks. The site is now occupied by the Knottingley Solvent Recycling Company (HLC_PK 19230). There may be fragmentary survival of the original sheds.

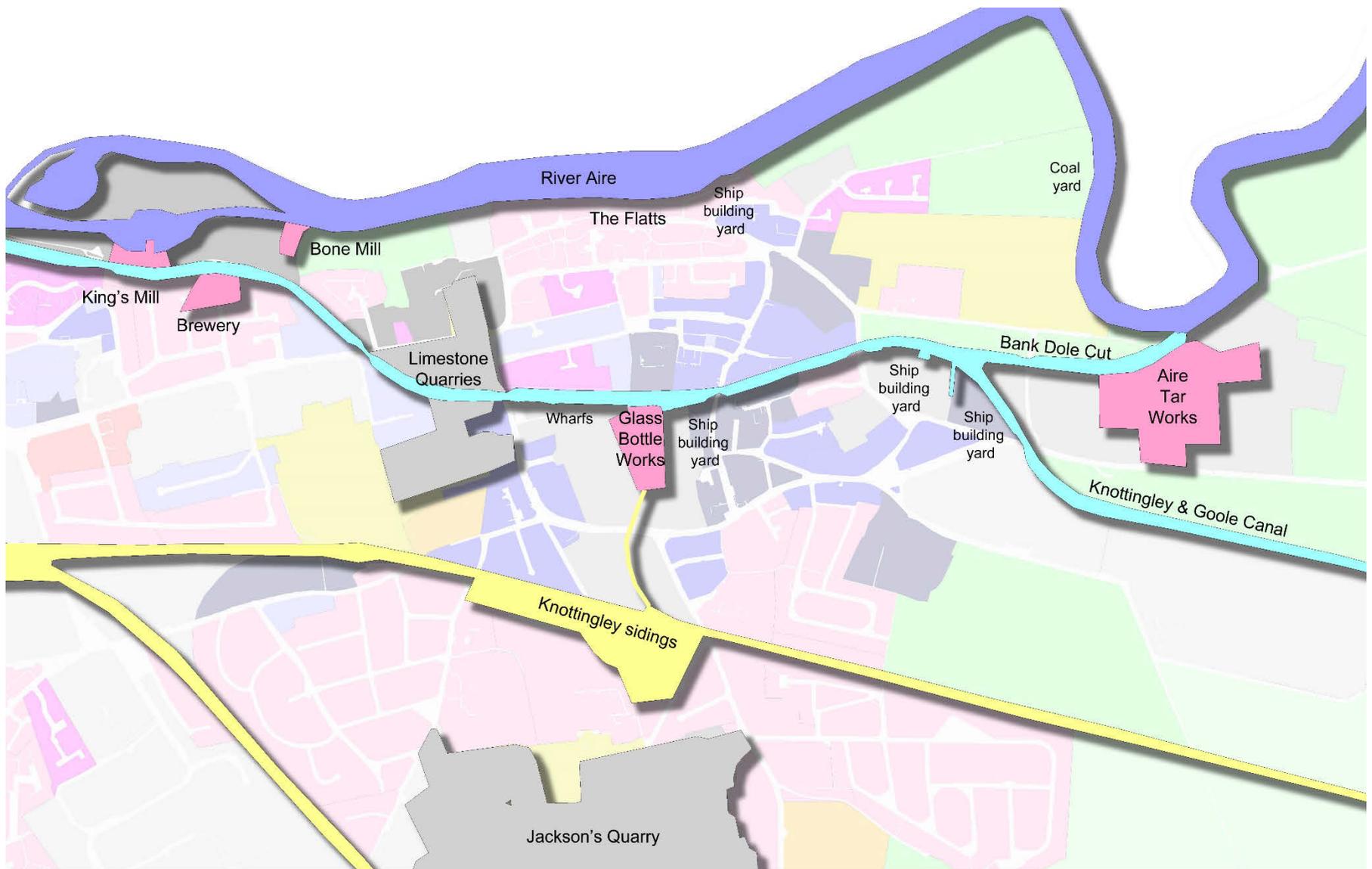


Figure 247. Distribution of industrial and communication features in the Knottingley locality as depicted on mid-19th century OS mapping

19th century mapping depicts urban development in the Aire Street locality with a fold named Pickhill Garth at the eastern end and also dispersed around Cow Lane, Racca Green, Low Green and Fernley Green to the south. The pattern was largely set by the mid-19th century with a high density of yard developments and individual rows of terraced houses. The overall historic character was one of early Industrial Period lower status housing with the occasional detached house, workshops, small institutes and commercial buildings. Aire Street may have remained a commercial and urban core which probably became further developed in the Industrial Period, although this has subsequently been lost by post-war housing. The cause of growth may have been related to the town's connection with navigable waterways. Aire Street is situated adjacent to the Aire which was navigable from ancient times, the amount of river traffic will have increased with the passing of the 1699 Aire and Calder Navigation Act. The result was a growth of the town in the Aire Street locality. The introduction of the Knottingley and Goole Canal in 1826 caused the Cow Lane and Racca Green area to become more developed, although Cow Lane and possibly the green-side settlements may have also been early cores. This may not have led to a change in focus of the town core at this time as both the canal and river were active waterways at the end of the 19th century.

The development of workers' housing between c.1850 and 1894 was piecemeal with individual rows of terraced houses rather than the large scale grid-iron developments seen in other West Yorkshire towns. There was no new focus or zone of workers' housing development. There was rather an expansion of existing early Industrial Period settlement (e.g. HLC_PK 21213). Some redevelopment of earlier cores may also have occurred.

The closest thing to a new and planned late Industrial Period zone occurred in the Rope Walk and Bank Lane area of Knottingley south of the Aire Street tofts. The streets here were laid out in a grid by the mid-19th century rather than the organic arrangement of the Aire Street and the greens. The planned character was more suburban than industrial. Mid-19th century mapping depicts at least three chapels and a Sunday school alongside a few terraced cottages e.g. HLC_PK 19860, 21219 and 21217). The suburban character became stronger during the latter half of the 19th century with the construction of villas on Rope Walk, new chapels and church and a town hall at the western end of the development fronting Weeland Road (HLC_PK 19860, 21216 and 21218).

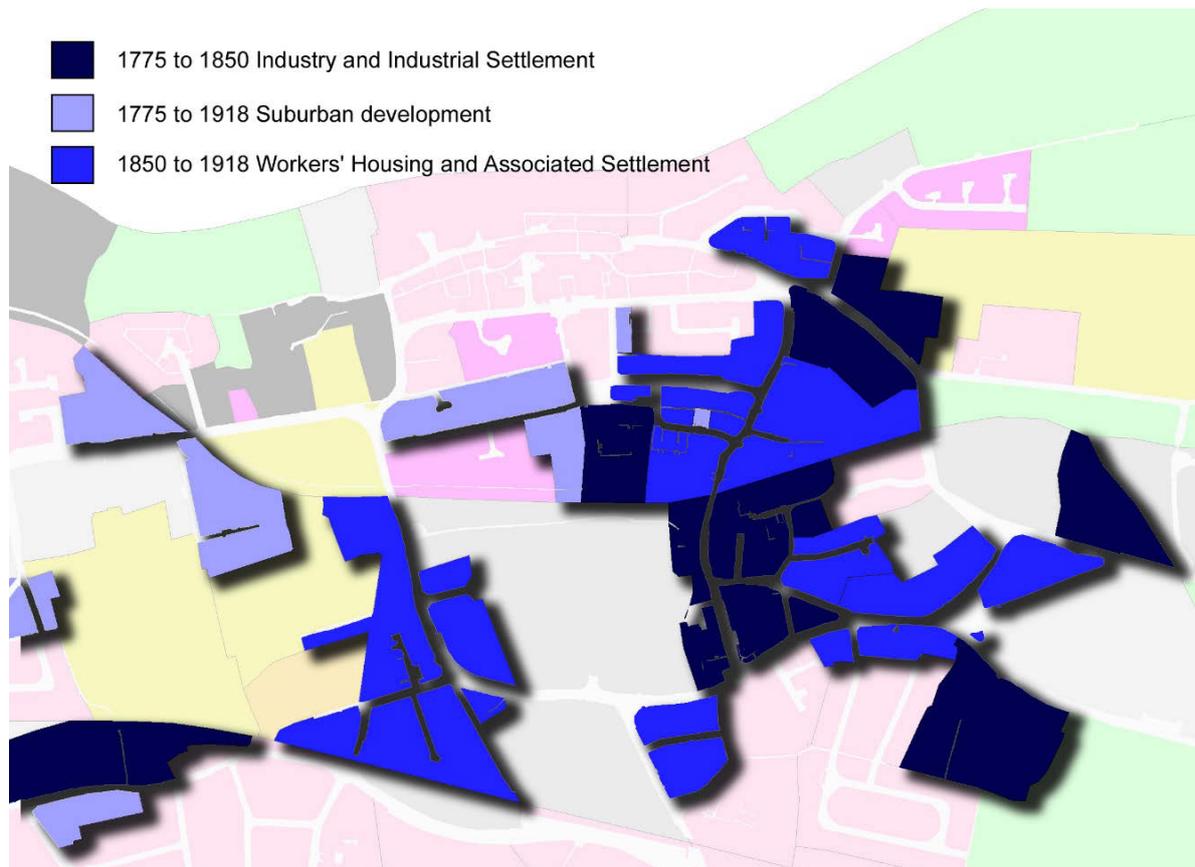


Figure 248. Zone map of Knottingley's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

Piecemeal development around Knottingley's Industrial Period cores continued into the early 20th century with further industrial housing and also Interwar development with small scale or individual housing developments and further small institutes. The Glass Bottle Works, for example, gained a small grid iron development of terraced houses (HLC 19719). The Rope Walk area, although predominantly domestic in character, is particularly mixed in its periods of development. Weeland Road also displays a good mix of later Industrial Period and 20th century housing with rows of late terraced houses, semi-detached houses and post-war development (e.g. HLC_PK 21162 and 21161). A similar pattern can be found throughout.

Mid-20th century mapping depicts the beginnings of the large scale housing development which was to occur to the south of Knottingley. The geographical restriction of the river Aire and previous urban development meant that much of this occurred on previously undeveloped land to the south of the Knottingley and Goole Canal. The largest Interwar estate was the West Field Road development which consists of 8 hectares of semi-detached houses. Womersley Road and Broomhill Avenue also gained a small development of semi-detached houses (HLC_PK 19338). The smaller development of Springfield Avenue, to the north of Broomhill Avenue was built at the same time (HLC_PK 19360).

Post-war development followed a similar pattern of small scale and piecemeal development or redevelopment close to the town core and large scale estates in the rural hinterland. The most dramatic impact was in the Aire Street and The Croft locality where the previous historic core was demolished and replaced by an estate of social housing around the 1980s (e.g. HLC_PK 21150). Only the street pattern and a few cottages at the western end in the Chapel Lane locality preserve any sense of the previous historic character. Rope Walk preserves the villas, a few cottages and institutes from the 19th and early 20th century but has been subject to residential infill development and is now wholly developed (e.g. HLC_PK 19899 and 21219). Cow Lane and Marsh End contains a mix of 20th century to recent housing with a strong representation of Industrial Period domestic buildings (e.g. HLC_PK 21213 and 21214). Racca Green, Low Green and Fernley Green demonstrate similar historic character evolution.

Knottingley is now connected to Ferrybridge 1.8km to the west by a continuous zone of residential and industrial development. The largest housing development is Windermere Drive and Kershaw Lane located 1.5km to the southwest of Knottingley which are social housing estates of 1960s date (HLC_PK 19402 and 19563). Closer to the town but still south of the canal are Oakfield Crescent, Broomhill and Springfields which are medium scale estates built in the mid-20th century to early post-war period (HLC_PK 19354, 19311 and 19361). This area also contains Knottingley High School and Sports College which is a large school with playing fields built in the 1970s (HLC_PK 19316).

Knottingley also contains large zones of 20th century to recent industry. The Glass Bottle Works (also known as Bagley's Glassworks) was established in 1871 and branched into decorative glass in the early 20th century. It appears to still be in use as an industrial site, although survival of 19th century features appears fragmentary (HLC_PK 19722 and 19320). There is a large industrial zone around 1km to the southwest of Knottingley which was founded in the post-war period and continued to be developed in the 20th century. The largest component of this zone is the Ardagh Glass Works which occupies a 20 hectare site and was established around 1956 (HLC_PK 19956). This area also contains several smaller scale works and estates, a large supermarket, a modern leisure centre, a depot and a railway depot established in 1960s on a triangle of land between the Askern Branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (e.g. HLC_PK 19359, 19364, 21046, 19562 and 21206). A second large zone occurs on the outer urban peripheries to the east of Knottingley. The zone includes a mid-20th century chemical works, depots, warehousing and the Knottingley Solvent Recycling Company built on the site of the 19th century Aire Tar Works (HLC_PK 19362, 19363 and 19230). To south of Knottingley, also on the edges of the town, is an 11hectare concrete works located on the site of Jackson's Quarry (HLC_PK 19247).

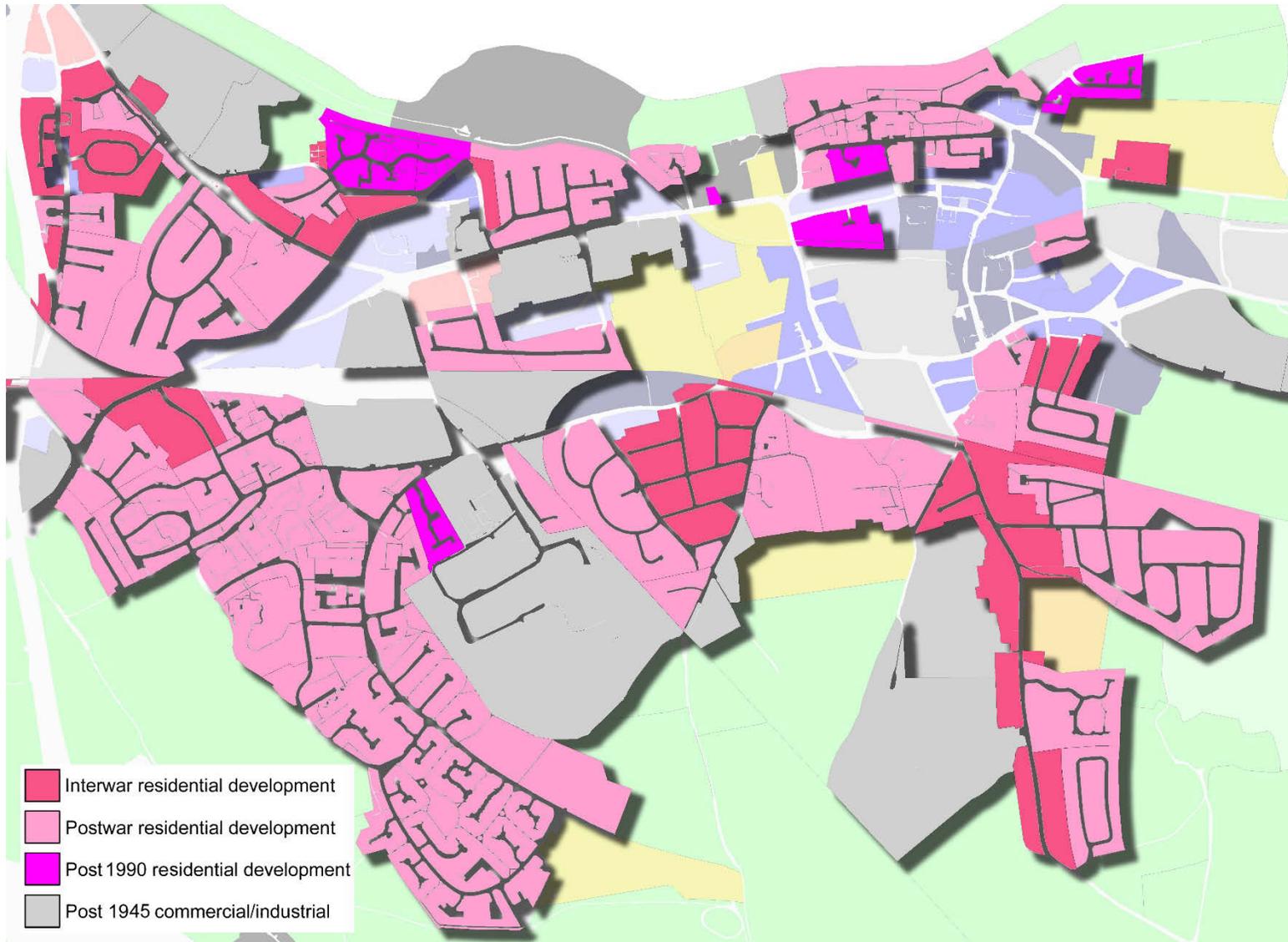


Figure 249. Zone map of Knottingley's 20th century to recent industrial and residential development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

Knottingley, as depicted on mid-19th century mapping, was bordered to the north by the River Aire and to the east by low lying wet meadow named Knottingley West Ings. The Ings of Knottingley have only been partly developed with industrial works. Two ferries were described on mid-19th century on the Aire at Knottingley but these led only to paths which crossed the broad meadows to the north of the Aire. There are suggestions that Aire Street may have had croft plots and a back lane. If this is the case, then village farms and an associated village open field system would be likely. One farm was named within the settlement on 19th century mapping, but this may have been a grange farm associated with the former manor to the west of the village. The land becomes more elevated to the south and west of Knottingley. There are hints of the long sinuous boundary patterns associated with medieval strip fields in this locality, though these are not particularly clear. This area is now wholly developed with housing, communication features and industry. There were also suggestions of strips to the southeast of Knottingley in the Broomhill locality. These have been lost to 20th century field agglomeration. The area to the immediate east is wet pasture and is named South Moor on modern mapping. The name Common Lane suggests it had a function as a village common. The settlements of Racca Green and Fernley Green occur at the northwest end of this area.

4.2.19 Lofthouse Gate and Outwood

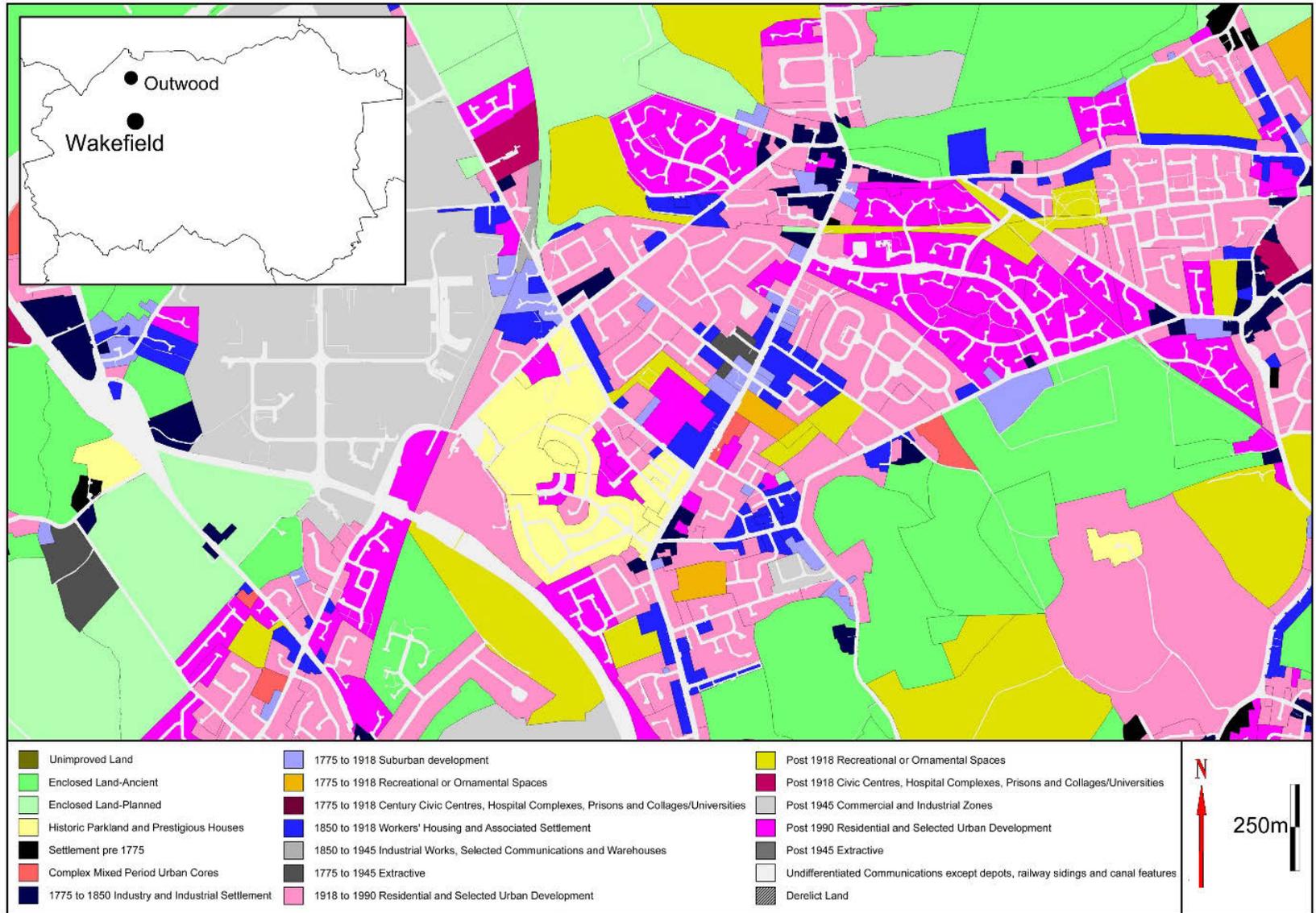


Figure 250. Zone study area map of the Lofthouse Gate and Outwood locality

Overview

Lofthouse Gate was depicted as a hamlet of houses in the mid-19th century. The only reference to an Outwood settlement was Outwood House (villa) on Leeds Road and the c.1700 Outwood Hall 450m to the southwest. The hall replaced an early hall which may have had a 17th century date. Outwood came into being as a village in the later Industrial Period. Already by c.1850 there was low density linear development along Leeds Road with public houses and a chapel at Newton Lane End. The reason for this settlement was the presence of many coal pits and collieries in the rural hinterland. Outwood developed as a mining hamlet with rows of terraced houses and associated features such as chapels and schools, although the settlement was still relatively small. This process of development continued into the early 20th century. Outwood became connected to Wakefield through continuous development along Leeds Road during the early 20th century. The suburbanisation of Outwood began in the Interwar period with the construction of housing estates in the grounds of Outwood Hall and in a few other areas. Outwood and Lofthouse Gate is now a large suburb situated on the outer urban conurbation of Wakefield. Outwood sits in hilltop position in an area of probably former moorland which may have been enclosed at a late date. The land drops gradual to meet the broad Calder Valley 2km to the east and to the west to meet Foster Ford Beck which becomes Balne Beck as it flows to the south. The Beck meets the River Calder around 4km to the south of Outwood. Outwood is situated 3.2km north of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Stanley cum Wrenthorpe (80m AOD. OS ref 433048, 423999). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Historic core

Outwood did not come into its own as a village until the later Industrial Period. Mapping of c.1850 depicted settlement in this area consisting of a low density ribbon development along Leeds Road with a nucleation at Newton Lane End to the south and Lofthouse Gate 1.3km further northeast. Leeds Road is named the Leeds and Wakefield Trust Turnpike on mid-19th century mapping and dates to 1757-58. It is not clear what part of the turnpike's route through Outwood is of 18th century date as the turnpike may have followed an earlier route. Its passage through Lofthouse village probably follows the ancient high street.

Lofthouse Gate should not be confused with Lofthouse, a village of probable medieval origins 1.1km north of Lofthouse Gate.

The field boundaries in the Outwood locality in the mid-19th century are large with straight which suggests that the land was enclosed at a late date. The Outwood Enclosure Act dates to 1793. The name "Outwood" dates is first mentioned in 1305 and means "outlying wood".

Prior to that date it was known as "Miclewood". After the Norman Conquest the land was in use as a hunting ground (see HLC_PK 22807).

Given the elevated position, moorland common was likely prior to enclosure. This does not preclude ancient settlement. Outwood Hall was located 350m to the West of Newton Lane End. Outwood Hall (or Woodside Lodge) was built c.1700 by the Armytage family of Kirklees. The associated parkland is of 19th century date. The family had held a hall and estate since the 17th century (HLC_PK 22087). "Manor House" is named 1km to the north of Outwood Hall, although no information could be found regarding this house (no separate HLC record. Part of HLC_PK 22807).

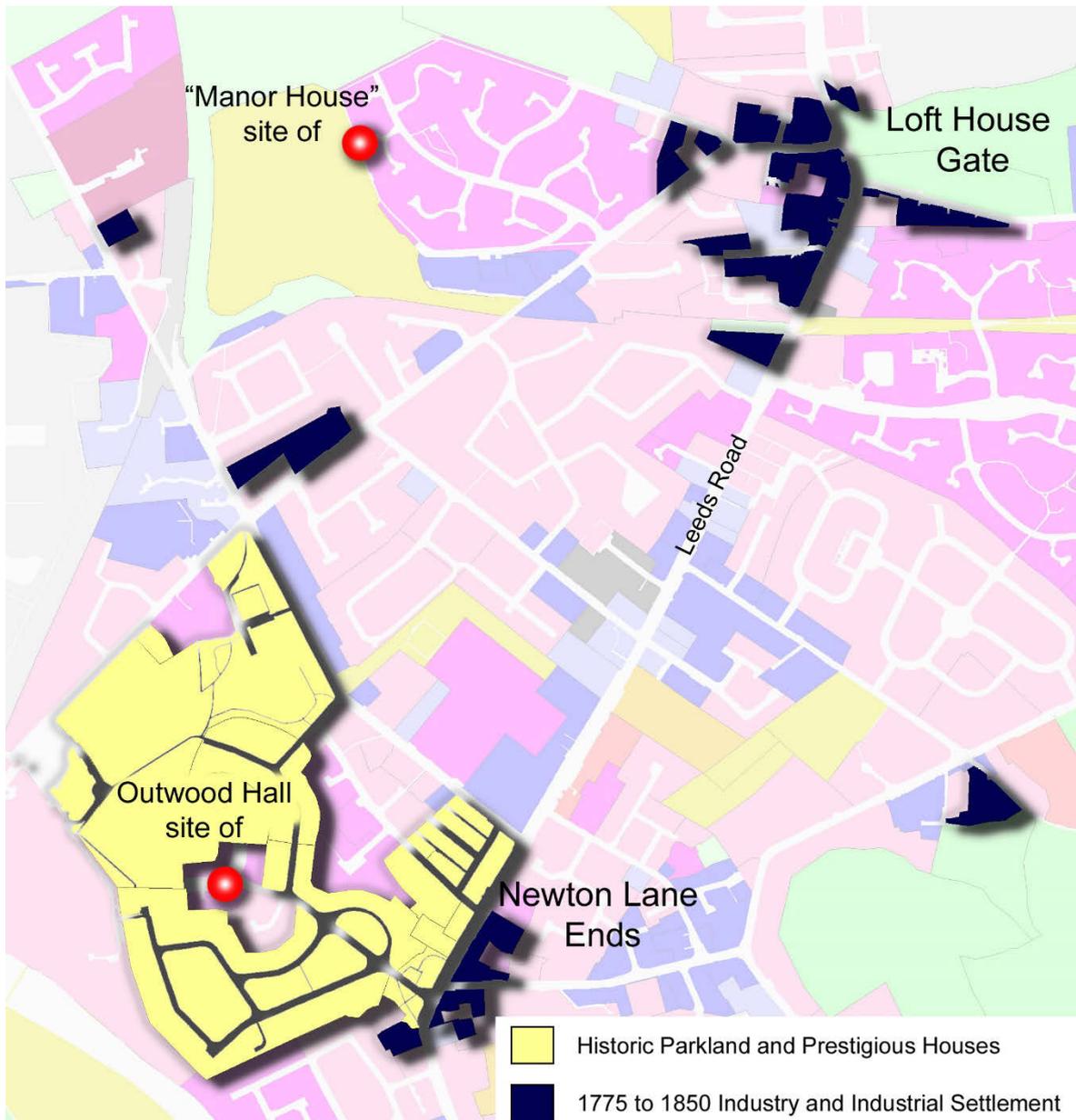


Figure 251. Zone map of the Lofthouse Gate and Outwood locality historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The coal mining industry in the mid-19th century was in a relatively advanced state of development with several coal pits and unnamed collieries in the Lofthouse Gate locality. It may have had an historic precedence which dated back to the middle ages. Leeds Road was developing as a low density linear development with cottages, a smithy and public houses. Rows of miners' cottages were also present in the rural hinterland in association with individual pits. A few of the larger collieries were connected by tram road to other collieries and wharfs on the River Calder or Aire and Calder Navigation Canal at Stanley Ferry and Stanley Lane Ends.

Coal mining continued in the Outwood locality into the latter half of the 19th century. Many coal shafts depicted in c.1850 went out of use and larger scale collieries were established. The most notable within 1km of Outwood (many more were present further afield) were Lofthouse Colliery and Victoria Colliery. Lofthouse Colliery located 800m west of Lofthouse Gate opened in 1876 and closed in 1983 (HLC_PK 20135). The area remains derelict. The colliery was connected to the GNR West Yorkshire Railway by dedicated sidings. Adjacent to Lofthouse Gate was the contemporary West Yorkshire Alum Works and a brickworks (HLC_PK 20148). The alum works site is now playing fields. The Victoria Colliery, incorporating the Newton Lane Pit, originated before c.1850 but increased in scale during the late 19th century (HLC_PK 22815). The pit was in operation through to c.1896 and the area is now occupied by post-war social housing. Other industry in the Lofthouse Gate locality includes detached brickworks, a few quarries and a small textile mill (e.g., HLC_PK 41646, 22821 and 22822).

Settlement development largely consisted of terraced houses with associated features such as school and churches. Outwood is first named as a village on OS mapping from the late 19th century. It consisted of terraced rows, two villas, the St Mary Magdalen Church and a cemetery (HLC_PK 36759, 36727 and 36732). The 19th century church suggests that it was to form a central place. This was probably a planned settlement occupied by colliery workers. Newton Lane End was similarly developed with terraces and chapels (e.g. HLC_PK 41497 and 41532). Leeds Road today still retains a late Industrial period character with terraced rows and the occasional institute or shop with Outwood representing a small urban core. There has been some 20th century development occurring as piecemeal ribbon development or as entrances to a few larger estates. Lofthouse Gate represents a mix of Industrial Period and 20th century domestic development with the occasional commercial building.

Although Leeds Road represents a type of settlement core, there was much development occurring on the lanes leading from Leeds Road and also as individual rows or small folds found in association with specific industrial sites.

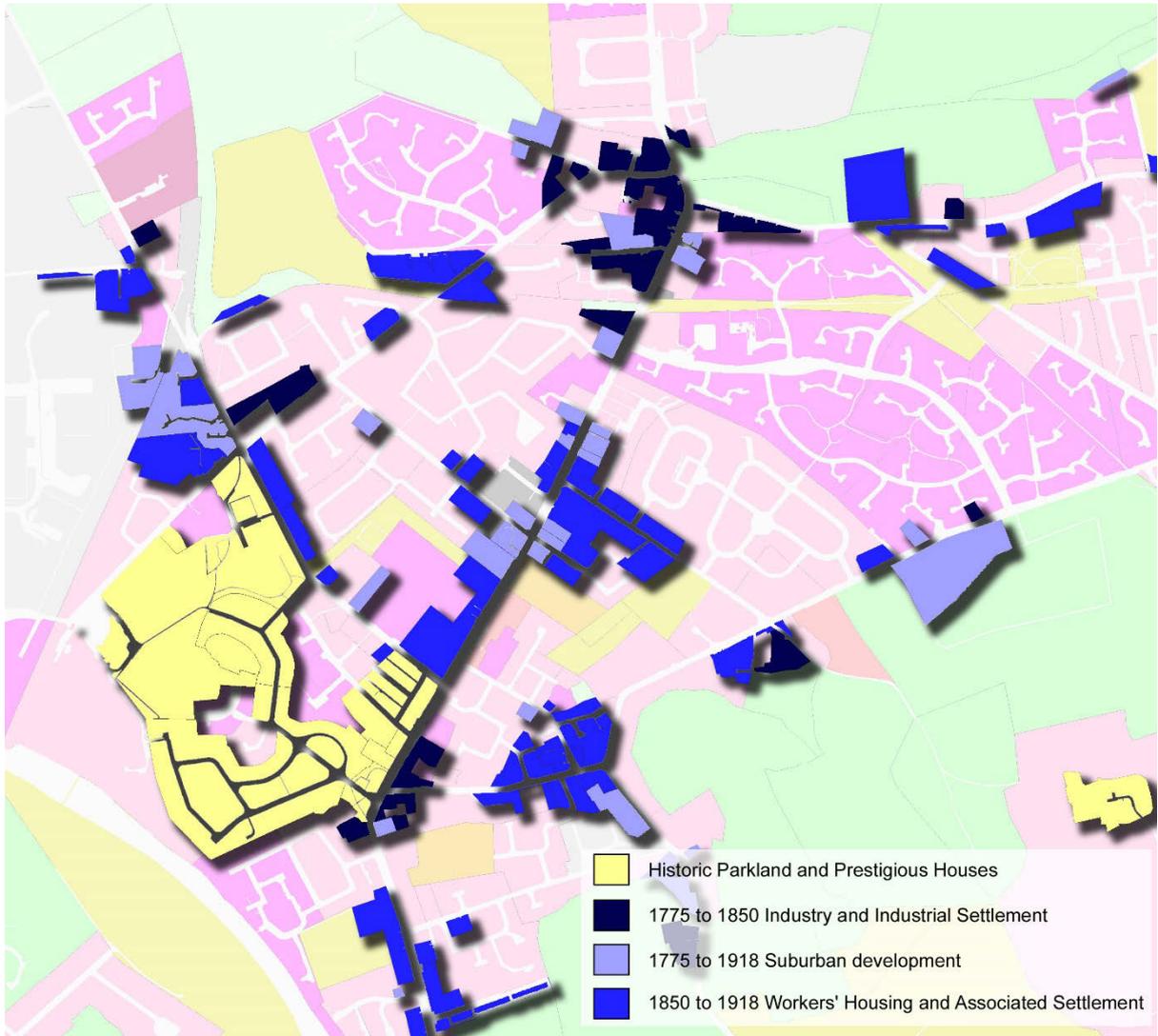


Figure 252. Zone map of the Lofthouse Gate and Outwood locality later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

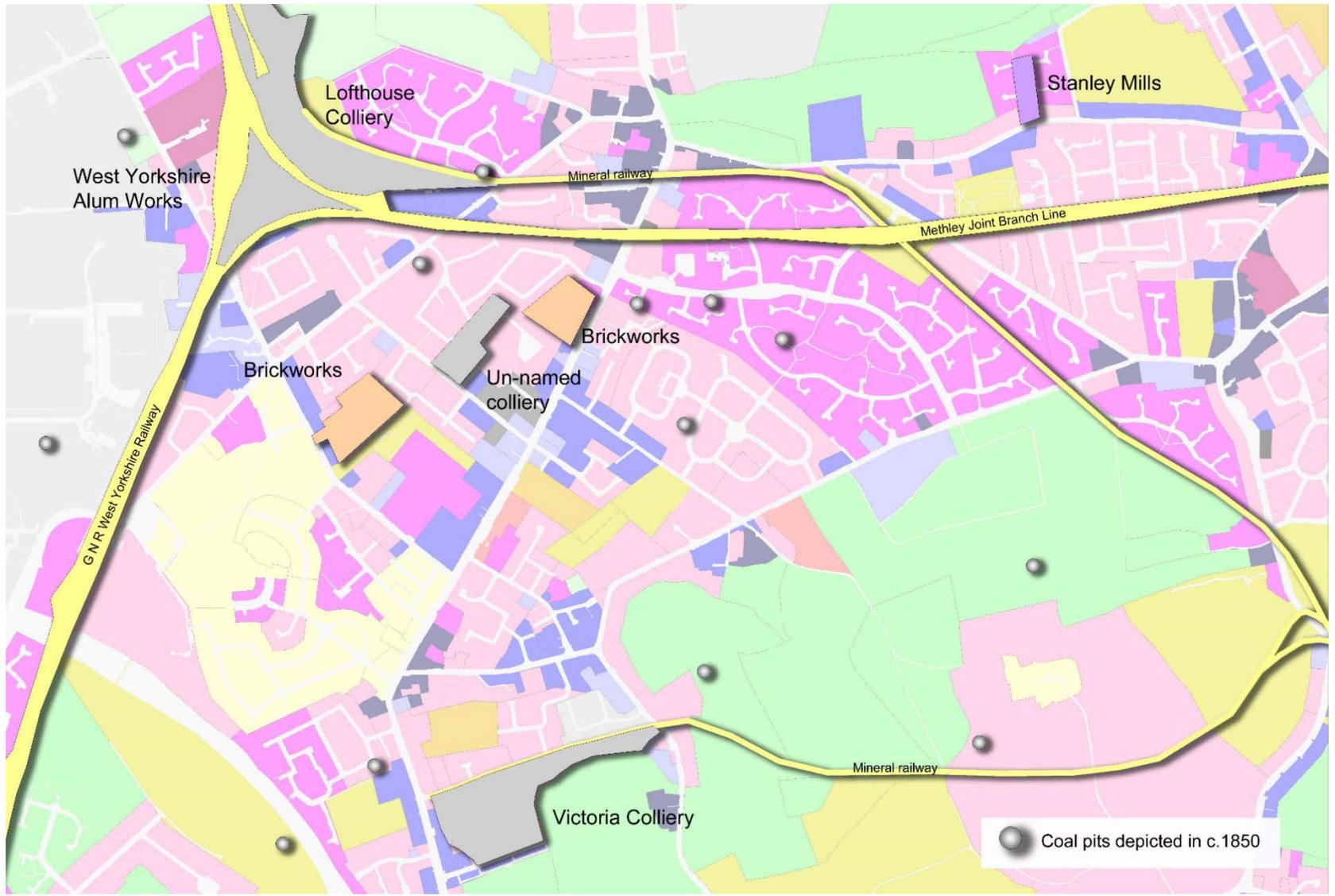


Figure 253. Colliery and railway distribution as depicted on 19th century OS mapping in the Outwood locality

20th century and beyond

The construction of Industrial Period houses and other types of buildings continued into the early 20th century. By the mid-20th century Outwood was connected to Wakefield by continuous development along Leeds Road. The first housing estates were also depicted mid-20th century. One of the earliest estate developments was in the grounds to Outwood Hall. This was social housing built in the 1930s and development continued into the early post-war period. (HLC_PK 22070 and 22068). Parts of the historic parkland have been retained as a post-war public park (HLC_PK 22072). Other small to medium scale Interwar developments were also occurring to both sides of Leeds Road either as linear development or in side-streets and cul-de-sacs (e.g. HLC_PK 31472, 41577 and 36750).

Post-war development continued to expand the urban peripheries along Leeds Road to the north beyond Lofthouse Gate and both to the east and west of Leeds road with several larger scale estates. The trend was post-war estates of social housing built on previously undeveloped land (e.g. HLC_PK 20138, 22806 and 22816).

The land between Lofthouse Gate and the settlement of Stanley 1.3km to the east was filled during in the late 20th century by the construction of a large private Broad Meadows estate (HLC_PK 20137). Ridings Way was constructed to the west of Lofthouse Gate at around the same time (HLC_PK 22807). The later estate replaced an Industrial Period brickworks.

Of economic importance to the Outwood locality is the Wakefield 41 Industrial and Business Park located 750m to the west of Outwood (HLC_PK 20090). The estate is home to over 45 businesses currently including Coca-Cola Enterprise, Morrisons distribution, the Card Factory, Planet Platforms and the Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation. Construction of the estate began in the period 1975 to 1985, but most buildings date from after 1985. The estate was built on previously undeveloped agricultural land.

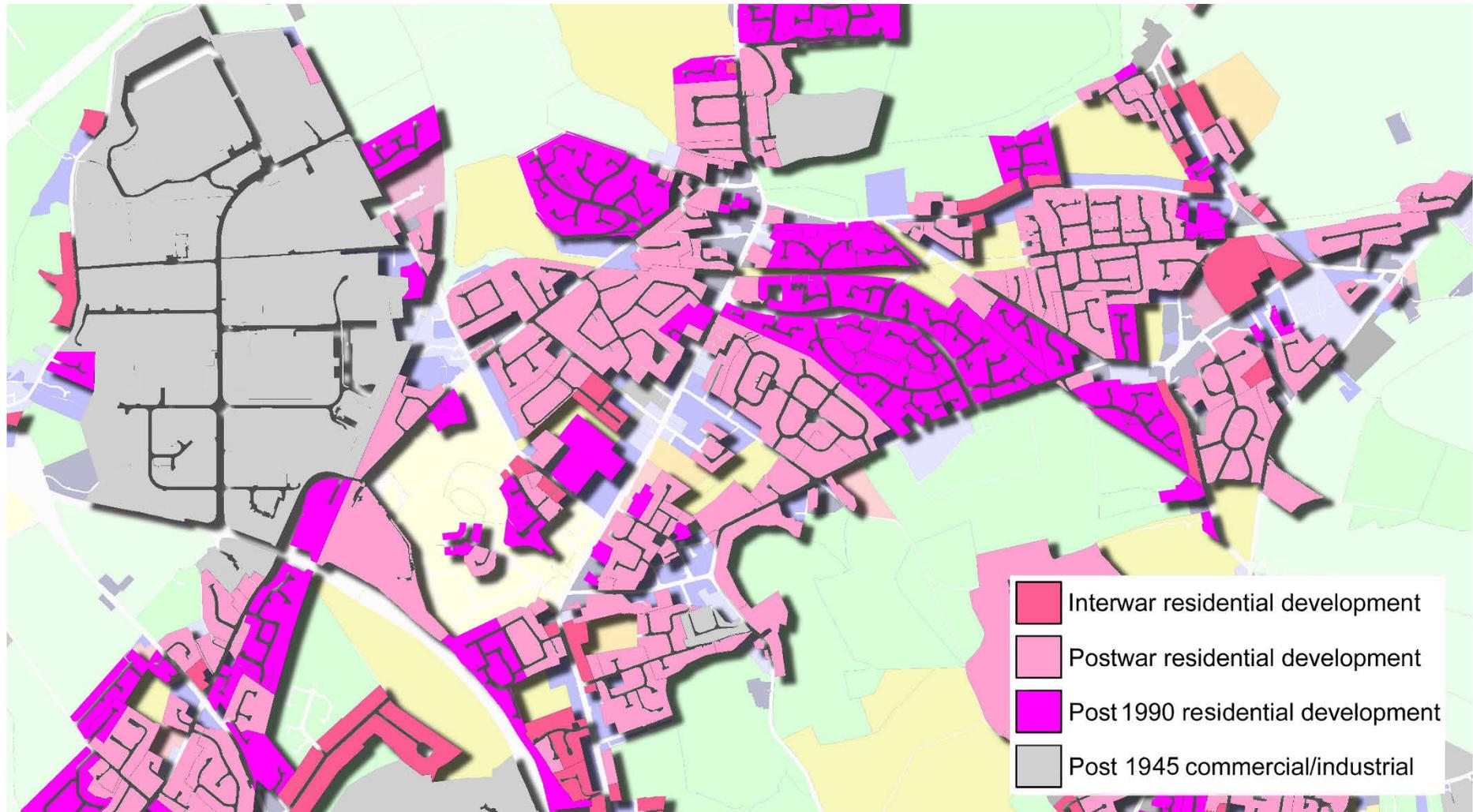


Figure 254. Zone map of the Lofthouse Gate and Outwood locality 20th century to recent urban and industrial development

Rural hinterland

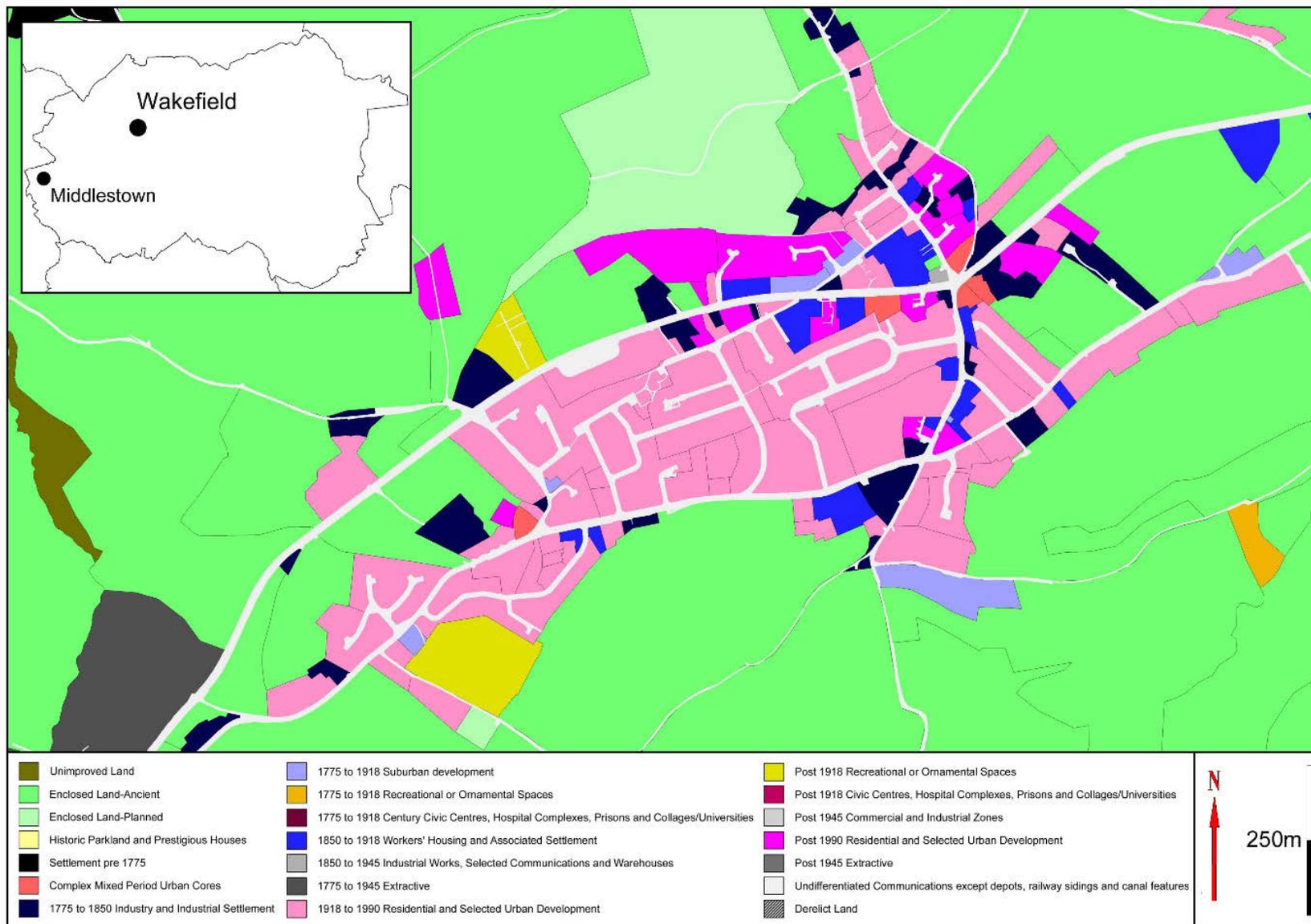
It is likely that most historic development in the Leeds Road Outwood locality, with the exception of a few historic houses, was Industrial Period in origin. The fields boundaries depicted on mid-19th century mapping appears to be surveyed enclosure, suggesting the area was enclosed in the late 18th century and the Outwood Parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1793 supports this.

To the north of Outwood in c.1850 were the strip fields associated with Lofthouse village which may have had pre Conquest origins. To the west were the open fields associated with medieval Stanley. In other areas the surveyed enclosure was bordered by irregular fields which suggest piecemeal enclosure of assarting of ancient origin.

Most of the area of surveyed enclosure is occupied by housing or the Wakefield 41 Industrial Park. The nearest agricultural land is the area of piecemeal enclosure 500m to the east of Outwood. This area has undergone over 50% agglomeration in the 20th century and is now a golf course. Hatfeild Hall survives here. The hall was built between 1598 and 1608 for Gervase Hatfeild and may have replaced an earlier hall (HLC_PK 20049). There is also open agricultural land to the north of Lofthouse Gate which formerly contained the strip fields associated with Lofthouse. This area has also seen agglomeration and reuse as a golf course. The strip field boundary patterns demonstrate only fragmentary survival (e.g. HLC_PK 20144 and 21618).

4.2.20 Middletown

Figure 255.
Zone study
area map of
the
Middlestown
locality



Overview

Middlestown originated as a village of medieval origins. It may have been engaged in domestic textile production in the early Industrial Period later to develop into a mining town. Mining in the Middlestown locality occurred mainly to the east of the village on Emroyd Common. Middlestown now has a zone of 20th century housing which occurs in the greatest proportions in the area to the west of the village merging with the nearby settlement of Overton. Middlestown remains a detached suburb of Wakefield in a rural setting. The village sits in a hillside position. The land rises to the southwest to Flockton Moor. The moor had been enclosed by the mid-19th century. The land drops to the north east into the Calder Valley which is steep sided at this point. The hillside on which Middlestown sits is cut by two beck valleys in this locality: Smithy Brook to the north and Stony Cliff Beck to the south. Middlestown is located 7.8km to the southwest of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Sitlington (110m AOD. OS ref. 426719, 417216). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures which become Pennine Lower Coal Measures around 500m to the west of the village

Historic core

It is likely that Middlestown originated as a village in medieval times. Formerly "Middelshitelington" (Middle Shitlington), the name is first observed in historic records from 1322. "Midlestowne" appears as a name from 1556 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p. 206).

The village on mid-19th century OS mapping appears as a linear development along the north south route of what is now Thornhill Road with a green at the southern end near the junction of Cross Road (e.g. HLC_PK 44666 and 44627). The orientation of Middlestown changed during the Industrial Period with the construction of the Wakefield and Austerlands Trust Turn Pike of 1758-59 which cut through the village in a northeast-southwest direction, now named New Road. This route and the area around the junction with Thornhill Road developed as a small commercial core in the later Industrial Period. It is likely that Middlestown had an associated open field system and this can be identified on 19th century mapping as enclosed fields with a linear and slightly serpentine profile to the north, east and south of the village. The area to the north remained unenclosed as Emroyd Common. This area was to become of great economic importance in the Industrial Period. It is possible that the garden plots to the west of Thornhill Road originated as croft plots. Back Lane is named on late 19th century OS mapping. A pre-industrial rural character is confirmed by the presence of at least one farm within the village core, Longroyd Farm to the east of Thornhill Road.

The village only contains one Listed building and that is a row of five early 19th century terraced cottages Images of (Images of England UID 342533).

The character of Thornhill Road today displays evidence of surviving farms with stone barns and houses, particularly at the western end. The date of these buildings is unclear, but a pre c.1850 inception date is likely in some cases. The middle Part of Thornhill Road is now largely 20th century and residential with the piecemeal construction of detached houses with the occasional Industrial Period cottage or house. At character at the eastern end at the junction with New Road has the appearance of an Industrial Period fold which further developed as a commercial core in the later Industrial Period with a mix of terraces and commercial buildings. The northern extension of the village along New Road is later Industrial Period and residential in character with rows of Victorian and Edwardian terraces and the occasional village institute.

Little, if not nothing, remains of any early historic character along these routes.

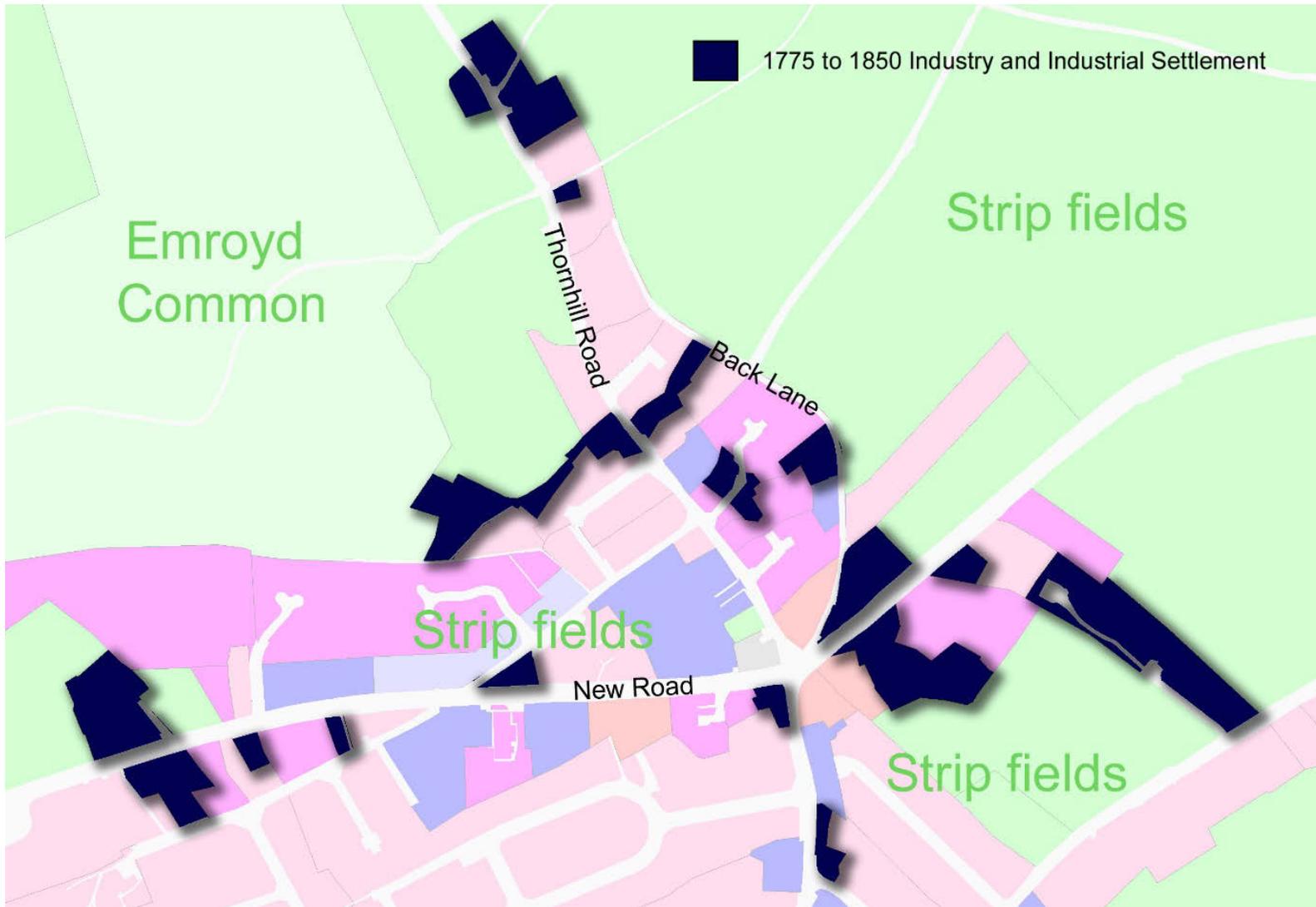


Figure 256. Zone map of Middlestown's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The only village industry depicted on mid-19th century OS mapping was a windmill 150m to the south of the village which was disused by 1893, a fact which may reflect the changing economic status of the village (HLC_PK 37191). The name of the village pub, The Weaver's Inn indicates a former occupation. A small foundry was present on the eastern side of the village by c.1894 (HLC_PK 44630). Mapping also depicted the 1787 Coxley Mill (woollen) 1km to the east of the village in the Stoney Cliff Beck valley and Cock Hill Corn Mill of the Smithy Brook 1km to the northeast (HLC_PK 36902 and 36508).

Emroyd Common was to become a landscape of mineral extraction, comprising 18th century iron mining bell pits overlain by later coal pits. Mid-19th century mapping describes several coal pits on Emroyd Common to the northwest of the village and also terraces named Colliery Row. The common also contained limekilns, as depicted on mid-19th century mapping, and the presence of an iron furnace was possible (Heginbottom as cited in HLC_PK 20279). Most of the coal pits on the common were disused by the late 19th century with mapping showing individual shafts with discrete spoil tips. The common was to become the scene of open cast mining in the 20th century, with operations ceasing around 1960. There was one large colliery, Emroyd Colliery, at the northern end of the common and which was connected by mineral railway to a wharf on the Calder and Hebble Navigation Canal 1.75km to the east but also to three coal pits 1.23km to the west and to Lane End Coal Pit 3km to the south. It is unclear if the industrial site on the northern edge of the common was extracting coal in the mid-19th century, but by the late 19th century it was named Emroyd Colliery in c.1894 (HLC_PK 36533). This colliery was disused by 1908 and the land now lies derelict. A second colliery in the Middlestown locality was 1km to the north of the village. New Delight Colliery was present on mid-19th century mapping and was disused by the end of the 19th century. This colliery was also connected to the canal by a mineral railway and incline which is still visible as a cropmark (HLC_PK 4125). There were several other collieries and coal pits in this part of the Wakefield district.

The development of Middlestown as an industrial village probably began in the late 18th and early 19th century, as the Listed cottages on New Road testify. Development within the village core was piecemeal. A new zone of Industrial Period settlement was being constructed to the west of Middlestown along New Road. The period between the mid and late-19th century saw the construction of several short rows of terraced houses, a row of detached and semi-detached houses and a new Church, St Luke's (HLC_PK 44614, 44615 and 44599). Cross Road to the south of the village also gained a few terraced houses and a Sunday school (e.g. HLC_PK 44692 and 44695). The junction of New Road and Thornhill Road became more developed as a small commercial core. Industrial Period development continued into the early 20th century but only on a small scale.

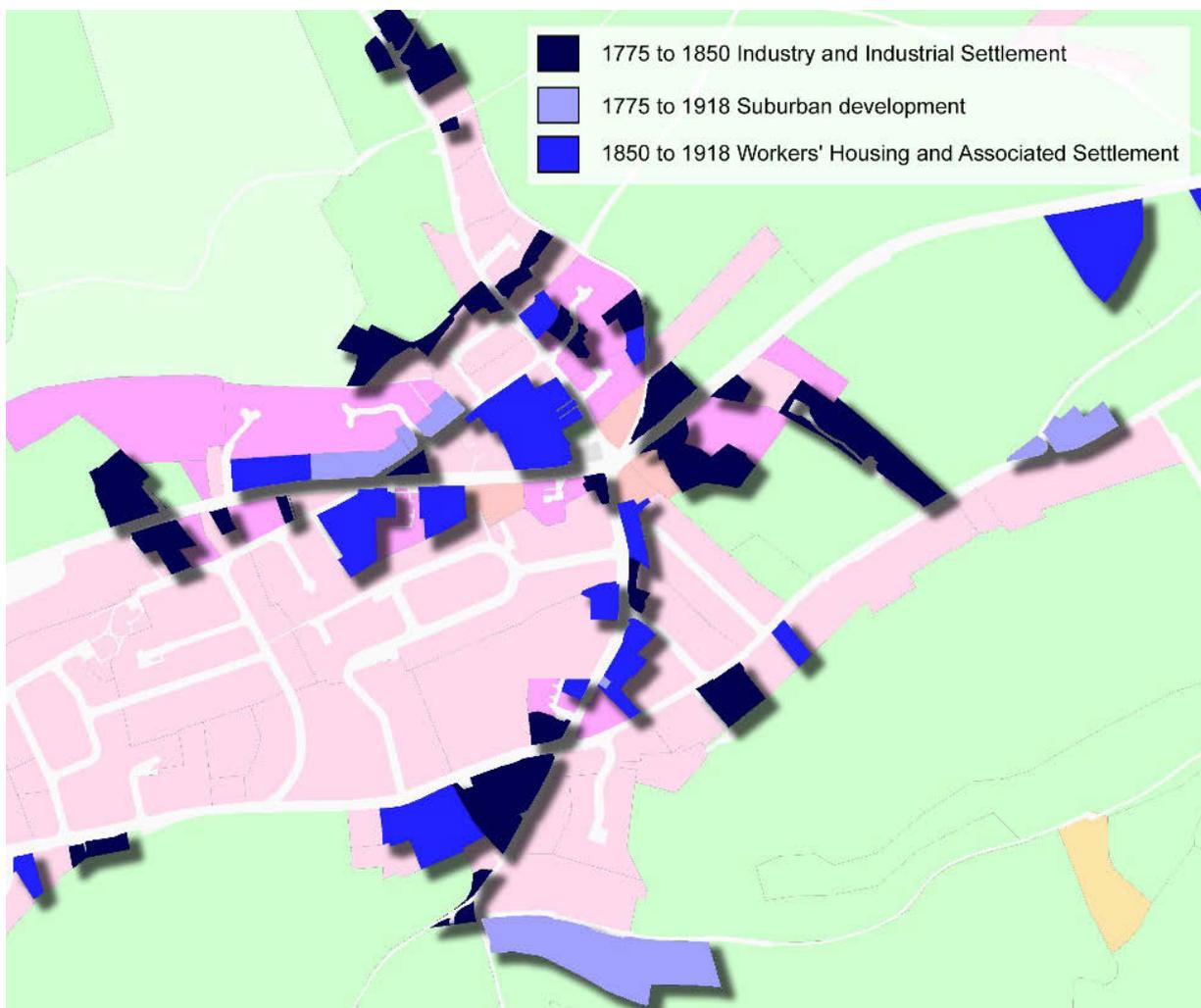


Figure 257. Zone map of Middlestown's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)



Figure 258. Colliery and coal pit distribution and Industrial Period communication routes in the Middlestown and Thornhill locality as depicted on 19th century OS mapping



Figure 259. Disused coal wharf. Horbury Bridge. 2016

20th century and beyond

Middlestown now contains a large zone of housing largely to the south and west of the village.

Interwar development is present as individual houses or short rows throughout the village. The largest development is the 2.5 hectare estate of social housing around Ramsey Road (HLC_PK 22765). This area also includes a playing field and the Sitlington Middlestown Junior and Infants' School of contemporary date (HLC_PK 22767).

The area between Middlestown and the hamlet of Overton 800m to the west of the village became filled with housing estates in the post-war period. The estates comprise several medium scale developments of predominantly semi-detached houses built on previously undeveloped land. A large part of the development is social housing from the c.1950s but also includes housing from the later 20th century (e.g. HLC_PK 22768, 22764, 22766, 22769 and 37195). A ribbon development of private detached houses was also constructed on Sandy Lane to the east of the village in the post-war period (HLC_PK 44635).

The villages has also seen a modest amount of post 1990 development the largest is the Oakland Crest and Calderstone Court which was built in 1996 on former allotments (HLC_PK 44607).

Thornhill Road has seen a significant amount of redevelopment in the 20th century and more recent times. For example, the Longwood Farm and Ashwood Heights cul-de-sac development was built between 1996 and 2002 on the site of a farm and cottages (HLC_PK 44665). Thornhill Close also replaced vernacular cottages, this time in the 1960s (HLC_PK 44619). While the Victorian development is well preserved in the New Road area, the ancient village core has been transformed with only partial survival of the earlier character.

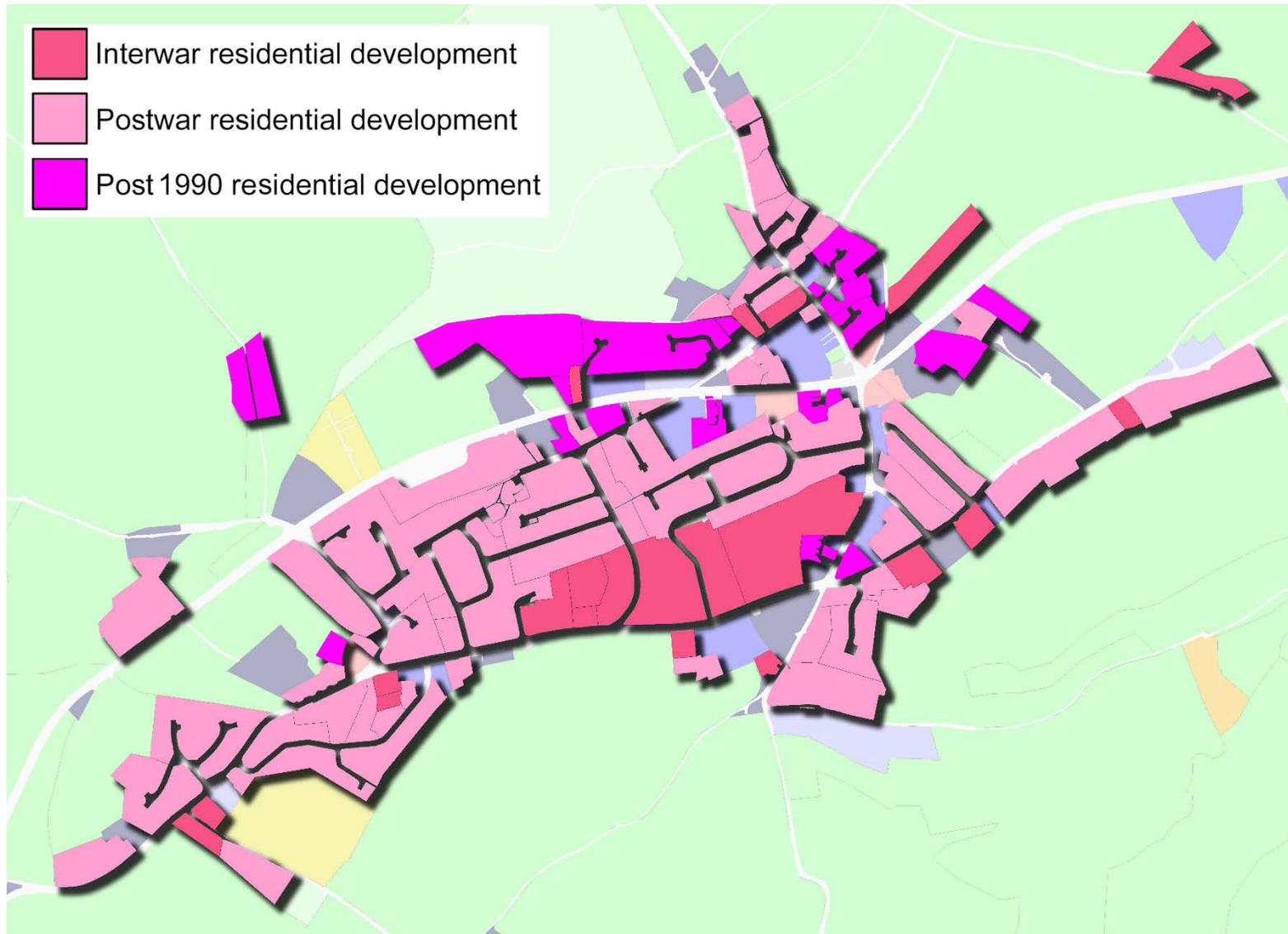


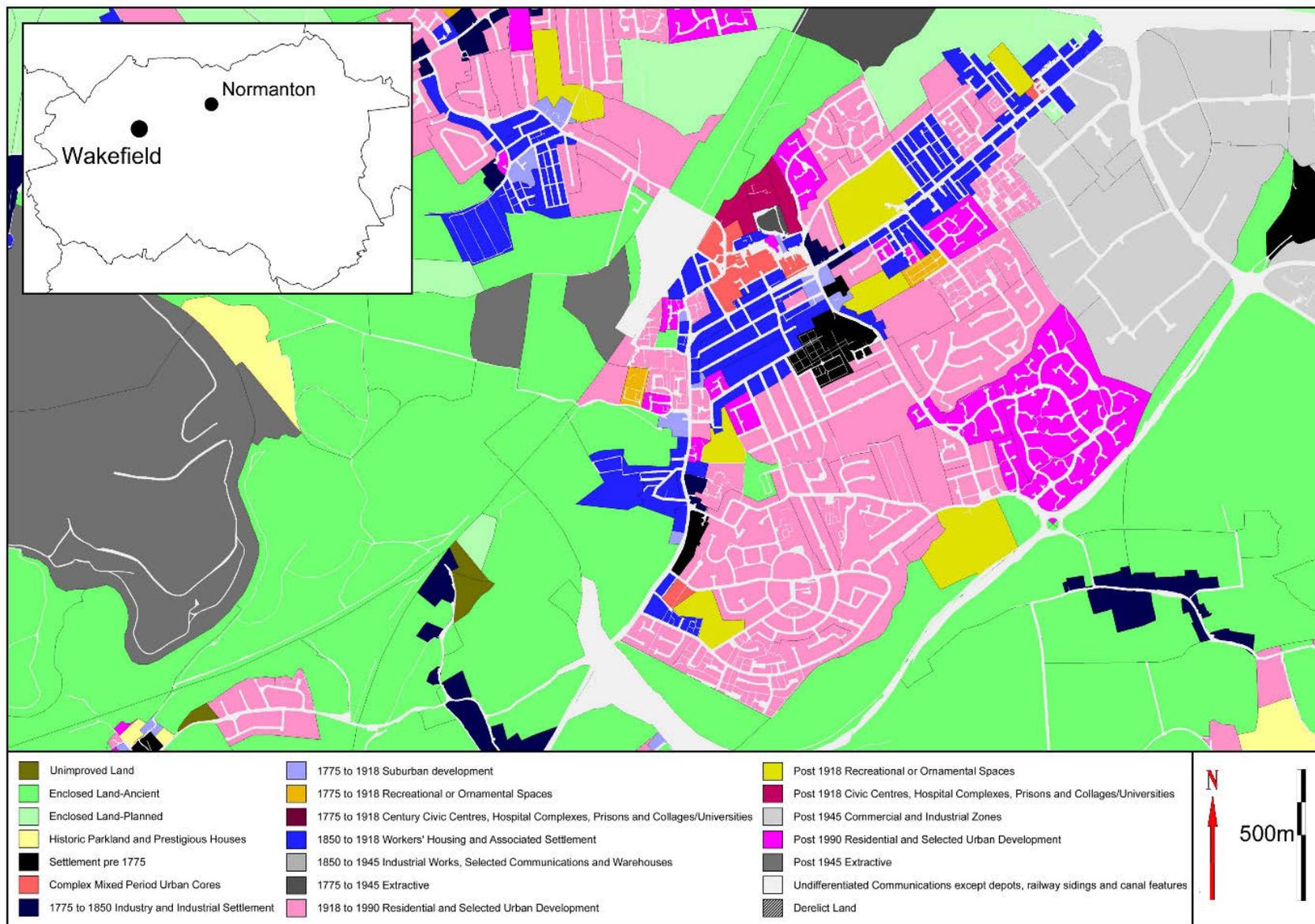
Figure 260. Zone map of Middletown's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

Emroyd Common has been partly enclosed. The eastern half survives as open access land with plantation woodland (HLC_PK 20280). Only the western side of Middlestown shows large scale development. Otherwise, the land around Middletown is still rural and in agricultural use or survives as paddocks. The former strip fields can still be traced although the rural hinterland, particularly to the east and south of the village has undergone over 50% agglomeration.

4.2.21 Normanton

Figure 261.
Zone study
area map
of the
Normanton
locality



Overview

Normanton could once have been considered a typical English medieval village. There was an ancient church, a manor houses and even an old market cross. This historical character only partially survives as the village was transformed in the 19th and 20th century as a mining town and later as a suburb of Castleford. Normanton is now surrounded by a housing estates and is attached to Castleford to the east by a large zone of late 20th century industry. Normanton is positioned on the lower valley slopes on a relatively level area. The land rises to the east to the low and rolling hills around Sharlston Common. The land to the north gently slopes down into the Aire and Calder Valley to meet valley bottomings and former wetlands. The River Calder is 2.6km to the north of Normanton and takes a meandering course eastwards at this point to meet the Aire 5km to the northeast. Normanton is located 5.8km to the northeast of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Normanton (40m AOD. OS ref 438667, 422718). The subsurface geology consists of the Pennine Middle Coal Measure group of rocks

Historic core

Normanton, as depicted on mid-19th century OS mapping, was a linear development running for around 400m along the north-south route of High Street (HLC_PK 21271). The market cross was in a small square to the north of the area. The cross may have medieval origins (Images of England UID 437048). This market place is not to be confused with Market Street to the northwest which is of late 19th century date. "Manor House" was named as a site of antiquity on late 19th century mapping. This was located to the east of High Street in a central position. The house dates from 1629 (Images of England UID 437049). The Church of all Saints was present at the south western end of High Street. The church was established in around AD 1300, but mostly dates from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was restored during the nineteenth century (HLC_PK 20232). To the south of the Church is Hanson House which originated as a timber-framed house of 16th century or earlier date (Images of England UID 437052). This group of buildings also contains a granary or barn of similar date (Images of England UID 437053). Given the proximity of the church, this seems a more likely location for an ancient manor. The buildings described above represent the extent of Listed buildings within the village.

It is likely that Normanton had ancient origins. "Normatune" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and a few other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.121). The linear plan form suggest a period of post Conquest reorganisation and rebuild transforming Normanton into a feudal village. A timber hall with large barn near the church is a common pattern in other English villages of this period. If there was a Saxon settlement

in this locality the position can only be speculated. Often the church site demonstrates the greatest longevity. Of interest is Haw Hill to the northeast of the village which was marked as a site of antiquity on late 19th century mapping. Haw Hill is an ancient earthwork which takes the form of a circular mound. It is unclear when these earthworks were established, but there is a suggestion that they may form the remains of a Norman motte (HLC_PK 20580). The area is now a park.

Mid-19th century mapping depicts large areas of enclosed medieval strip fields occurring to the all sides of the village. The western side of the High Street may have contained croft plots and there is a probable back lane, now named Church Lane. The extent of these fields suggest that Normanton was a sizable manor. The land to the northwest and beyond the strip fields to the north may have represented common or possibly an historic park. At least one farm was present in the village core in the 19th century.

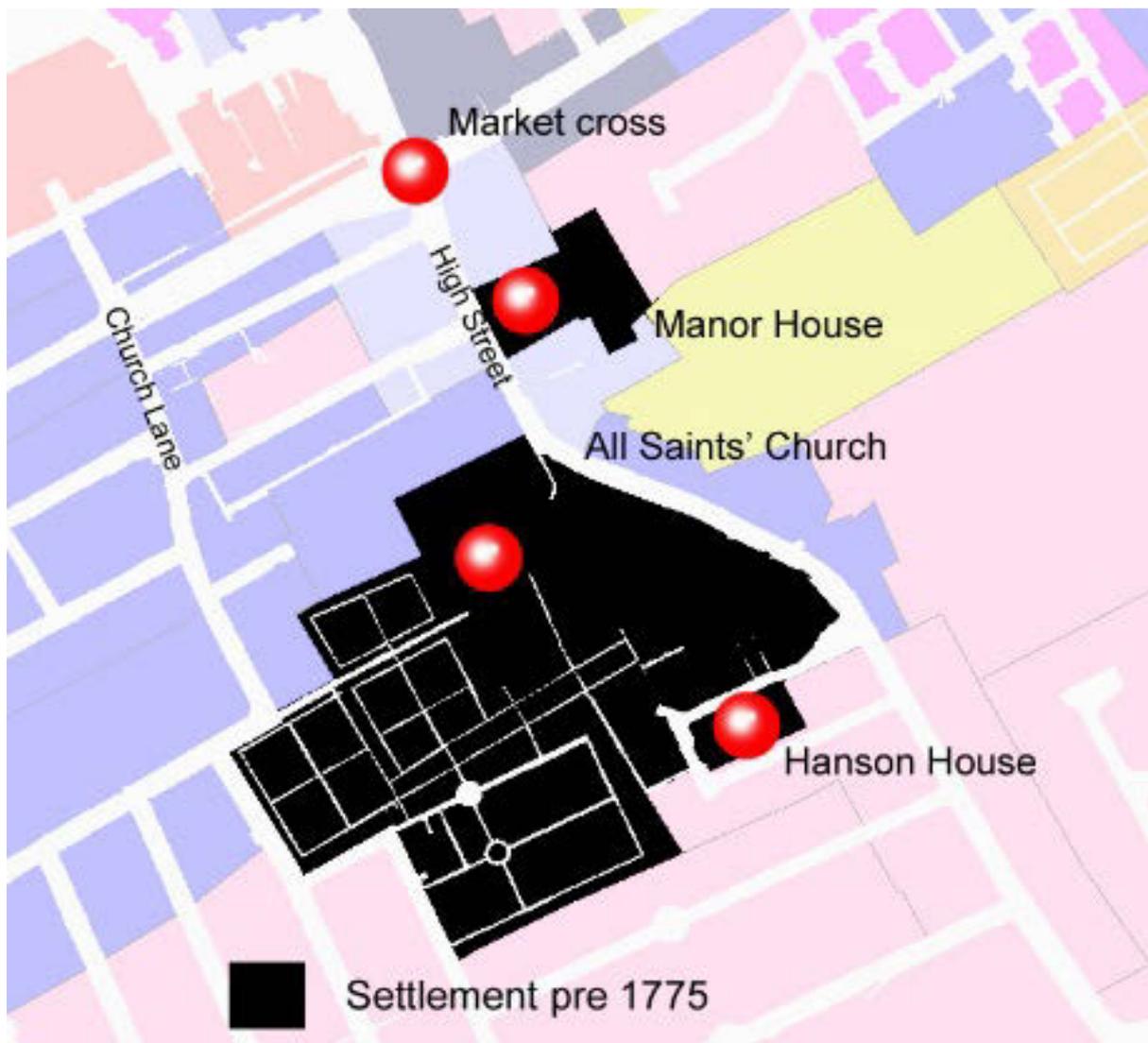


Figure 262. Zone map of Normanton's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The Wakefield and Leeds Branch of the Midland Railway opened in 1840 and Normanton had its own railway station located 550m to the west of the village. A small brick yard developed near the station and Wood House Mill was located 580m to the south west of the village. That is the extent of industrial development which could be identified within 1.5km of Normanton on mid-19th century mapping. The situation had changed dramatically by the late 19th century, although industrial development took place outside the original village core.

Normanton Railway station had developed a large area of railway sidings with engine sheds and shunting yards. Normanton Railway Station grew into a depot of national importance in the mid-19th century being situated on two national trunk-railways. Traffic from Lancashire, London, the Midlands, Leeds, Hull, York and all points north of York converged here. The station was an interchange not only for goods but passengers (Joy. 1984. Volume VIII. p.110). *A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain*. Volume 8. p. 110). The decline occurred in the later Industrial Period when new railways by-passed Normanton. The sidings at Normanton facilitated several collieries which had appear in the Normanton locality in the mid to late 19th century. A list of the larger collieries is presented below (also see Figure 263). All the collieries were large scale and all had connections with railway networks and to wharfs on the Calder and Hebble Canal. The canal was located 2.3km to the north of Normanton. The only other large scale industry in the Normanton locality was the Whitwood Chemical Works 1.2km to the northeast of the village (see list below).

1. West Riding and Silkstone Colliery. In operation between 1854 and 1966. Now the rail terminal of Wakefield Europort opened in 1996. HLC_PK 19855
2. Old Colliery. Established during the period 1854-94, and closed by 1908. Also site of Pioneer TV and DVD recorder factory opened in 1991 and closed in 2009. HLC_PK 19679
3. Don Pedro Colliery. In operation between 1878 and 1912. Now regenerated woodland and derelict land. HLC_PK 2003
4. Whitwood Chemical Works. Post c.1850. Site cleared in the 1970s. Now the Normanton Industrial Estate. HLC_PK 19995
5. St John's Colliery. Opened in 1870 and closed in 1973. Became an open cast site from 1973 to 1996. Area now derelict. HLC_PK 20112
6. Featherstone Main Colliery. In operation between 1868 and 1942. The area was subject to opencast mining during the 1990s, and was then restored to agricultural use. HLC_PK 19815

Although parts of the village High Street did become redeveloped with houses in the later Industrial Period, the focus of the town had changed. A new town had developed which centred on Market Street, High Street (which left the village core to the north and ran in an westwards direction, formerly Altofts Lane) and the southern route of Wakefield Road. Development also extended eastwards along Castleford Road. This area was largely undeveloped in c.1850 except for two station hotels. By the end of the 19th century Market Place and High Street (northern section) had developed as a commercial and civic core with small scale Victorian and Edwardian commercial buildings and a few institutes including a Congregational Church and a police station (HLC_PK 21199).

Zones of later Industrial Period terraced housing were built forming both in the Market Square and High Street localities and also as ribbon development along Wakefield Road and Castleford Road (e.g. HLC_PK 20573 and 21265). This development continued into the early 20th century to produce extensive developments of grid-iron terraced housing. The two largest zones were to the south of High Street and as grid-iron developments off Castleford Road to the east of Normanton (e.g. HLC_PK 20652 and 20586). Institutes such as chapels and schools were an integral part of the developments (e.g. HLC_PK 2065, 212627 and 20651). Normanton also gained a few villas on the edges of the Industrial Period settlement particularly around the old village core.

The commercial core around Market Street still retains a later Industrial Period character although this has been eroded by late 20th century piecemeal commercial and civic redevelopment. There was a period of post-war redevelopment of the zone of earlier terraced houses surrounding the commercial core. The large Edwardian zone of terraced housing to the south of High Street demonstrates better survival. The original village core now contains a mix of historic buildings, Industrial Period development including houses and institutes and piecemeal development of 20th century suburban houses.

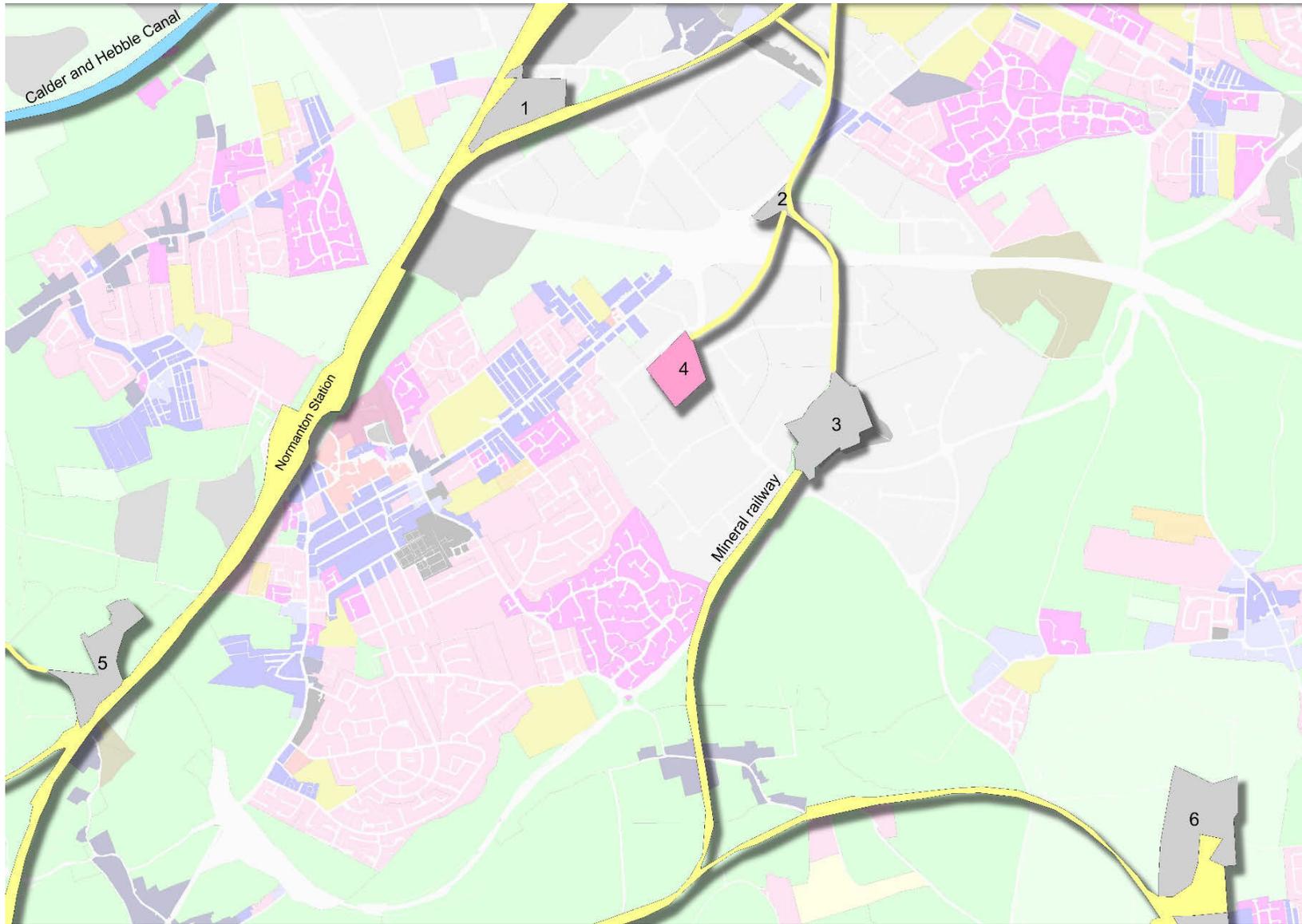


Figure 263. Distribution of collieries and other industrial features with communication routes in the Normanton locality as depicted on late 19th century OS mapping

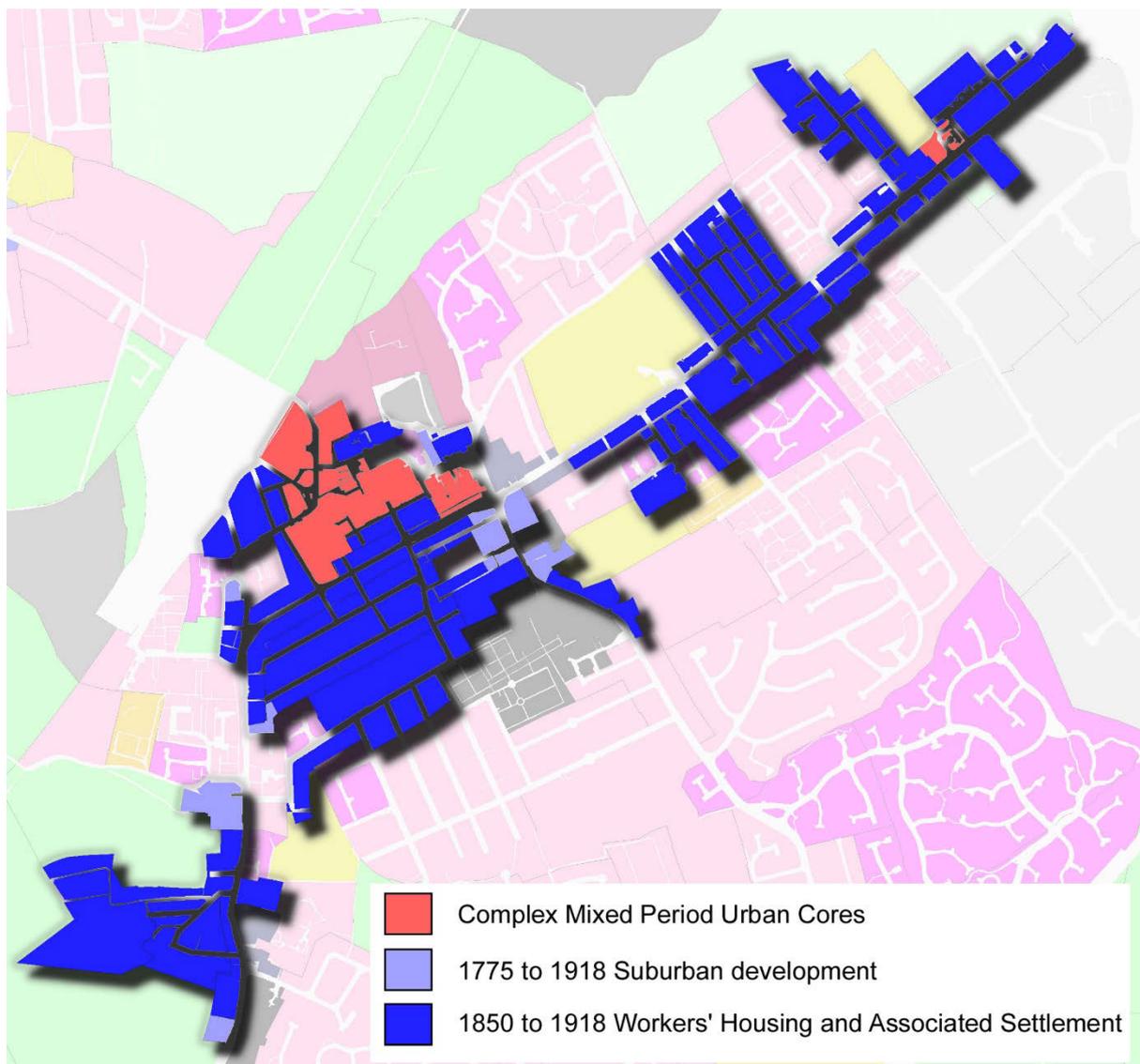


Figure 264. Zone map of Normanton's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

Normanton is now surrounded by a large zone of 20th century housing. Terraced house construction continued to the south of High Street (northern section) into the early 20th century. This area also contains an Interwar development of semi-detached houses around Hanson Avenue and The Freeston Academy which was established as a school in the 1930s (HLC_PK 20230 and 20174). A second development of Interwar housing occurred as ribbon development along Ashgap Lane in the Haw Hill area to the north of the town (HLC_PK 20796). The Haw Hill site of antiquity was transformed into a park in the early 20th century which also replaced a late 19th century chapel and small pox hospital (HLC_PK 205800).

Most of the post-war development occurs to the south of Normanton comprising two large scale estates which covered around 53 hectares. Construction of the Gipsy Lane Estate and Woodhouse Common Estate began in the late 1940s with most houses built by 1955. This was social housing comprising semi-detached houses arranged geometrically. An integral part of the estate were schools, shops and community centres (HLC_PK 20036 and 20037). The terraced houses to the west of the Market Street commercial core were replaced in the 1970s with a medium scale development of council flats (e.g. HLC_PK 20763). Fairway is a 22 hectare private estate which expanded the urban peripheries of Normanton to the east in the 1980s (HLC_PK 20154, 20155 and 20156). This area also contains East Grove which is a 5 hectare social housing development built in the 1970s (HLC_PK 20116). Bodmin Drive and Redruth Drive is a development of private houses constructed to the north of Normanton in the 1980s and early 1990s (HLC_PK 20126 and 20127).

Post 1990s development is represented by a large estate, Kingfisher Drive, to the southeast of Normanton which currently sits at the outer edge of the 20th century housing zone (HLC_PK 20129, 20130 and 20157). The estate is a private development built around 2000 and which covers 30 hectares. This was built on the site of the Normanton Golf Course which was established in the 1920s. Elsewhere, post 1990 development is small scale and piecemeal consisting largely of individual cul-de-sacs.

Normanton is now connected to Castleford to the east by a large zone of industry in an area formerly known as Whitwood Common. The area was the location of The Whitwood Chemical Works which also had a small associated settlement, the Don Pedro Colliery and Old Colliery (all sites are included on the list of industrial features above). Much of the development in the Whitwood Common area is now later 20th century to recent date replacing a few earlier industrial features as well and also a small amount of industrial workers' settlement. The Normanton Industrial Estate forms the large part of the southern half of the zone and is a mix of small to medium scale industrial/commercial units with a few larger scale sheds (e.g. HLC_PK 19996, 20000, 20001). Much of the estate dates from the 1980s, although some works were constructed in this area from the 1960s onwards (e.g. HLC_PK 19991). The M1 Motorway cuts through the site which sits around Junction 31. Development extends to the north with a few additional estates and the large scale Wakefield Europort which opened in 1996 and to the east with further industrial estates and a few distribution centres (e.g. HLC_PK 19831 and 19816).

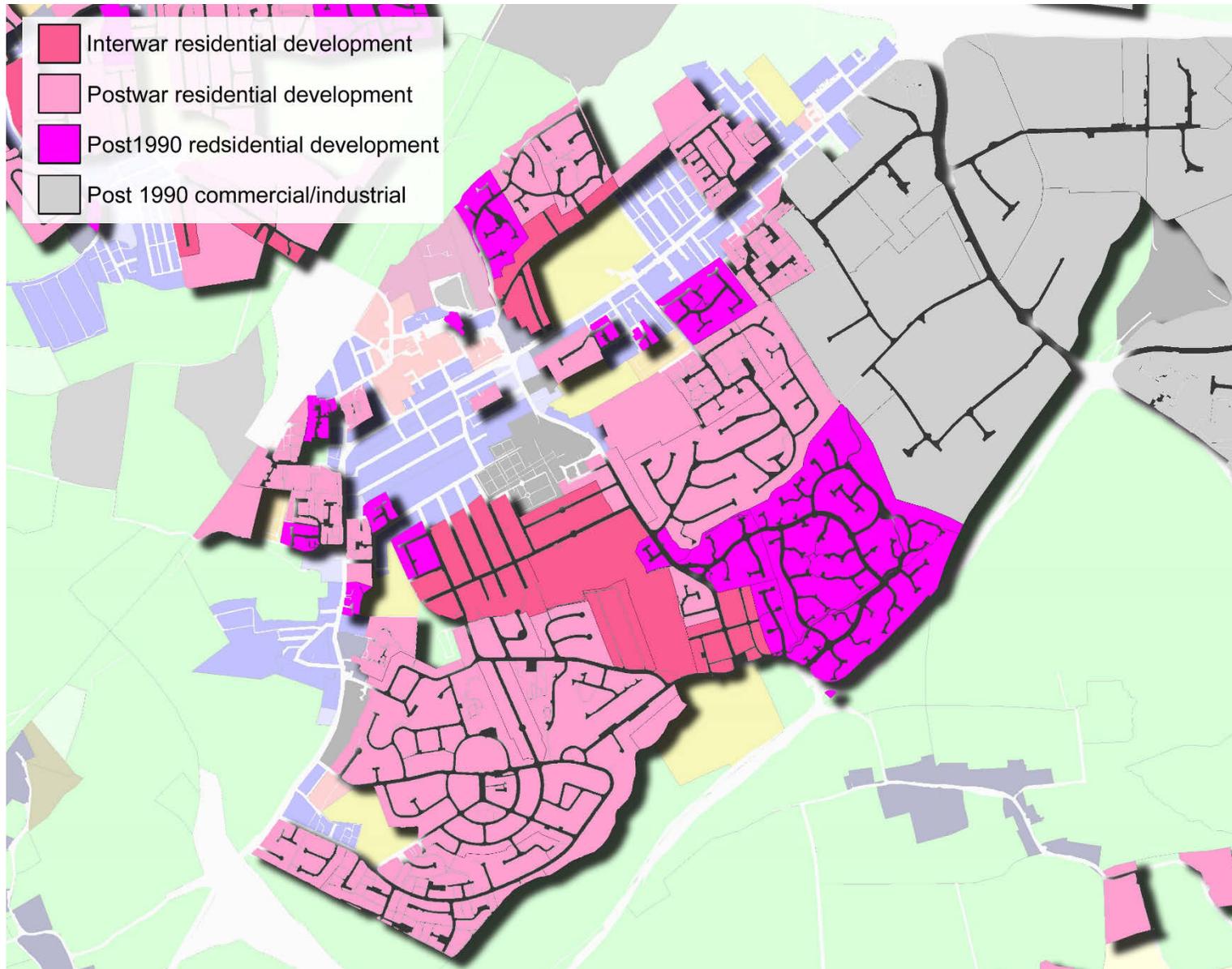


Figure 265. Zone map of Normanton's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

Very little remains of the open field systems around Normanton due to 20th century residential and industrial development. A few fragmentary remains occur around the near-by villages of Old Snydale and Woodhouse to the southeast and south west. Rural settlement in the open field areas was low density away from the village cores which implies most of the farms were located in the villages.

The nearest open land is the Newland Park area around 1.5km to the northwest, although the southern part of the area has been lost through 19th and 20th century mining and late 20th century open cast extraction.

The St John's Colliery became an open cast extraction site from 1973 to 1996. This lies at the eastern edge of a large zone of open cast coal and aggregation extraction which covers the Calder Valley floor for around 2km to the west of Normanton (e.g. HLC_PK 20011 and 20792). Most of these former mine sites now lie derelict or have been reclaimed as a nature reserve. One site to the north of the area in the Old Park locality may still be active either for mining or as a landfill site (HLC_PK 21301 and 20011).

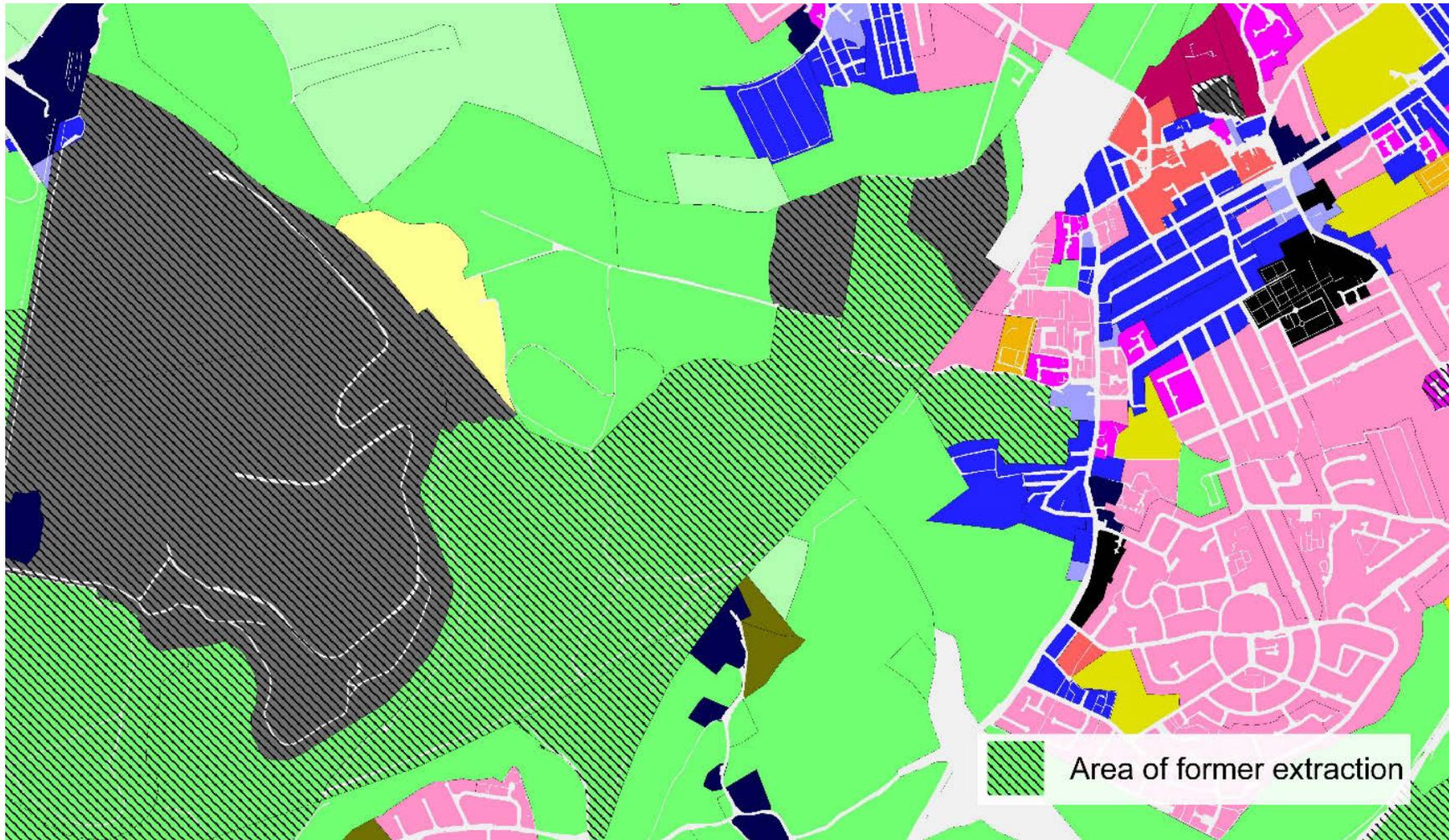
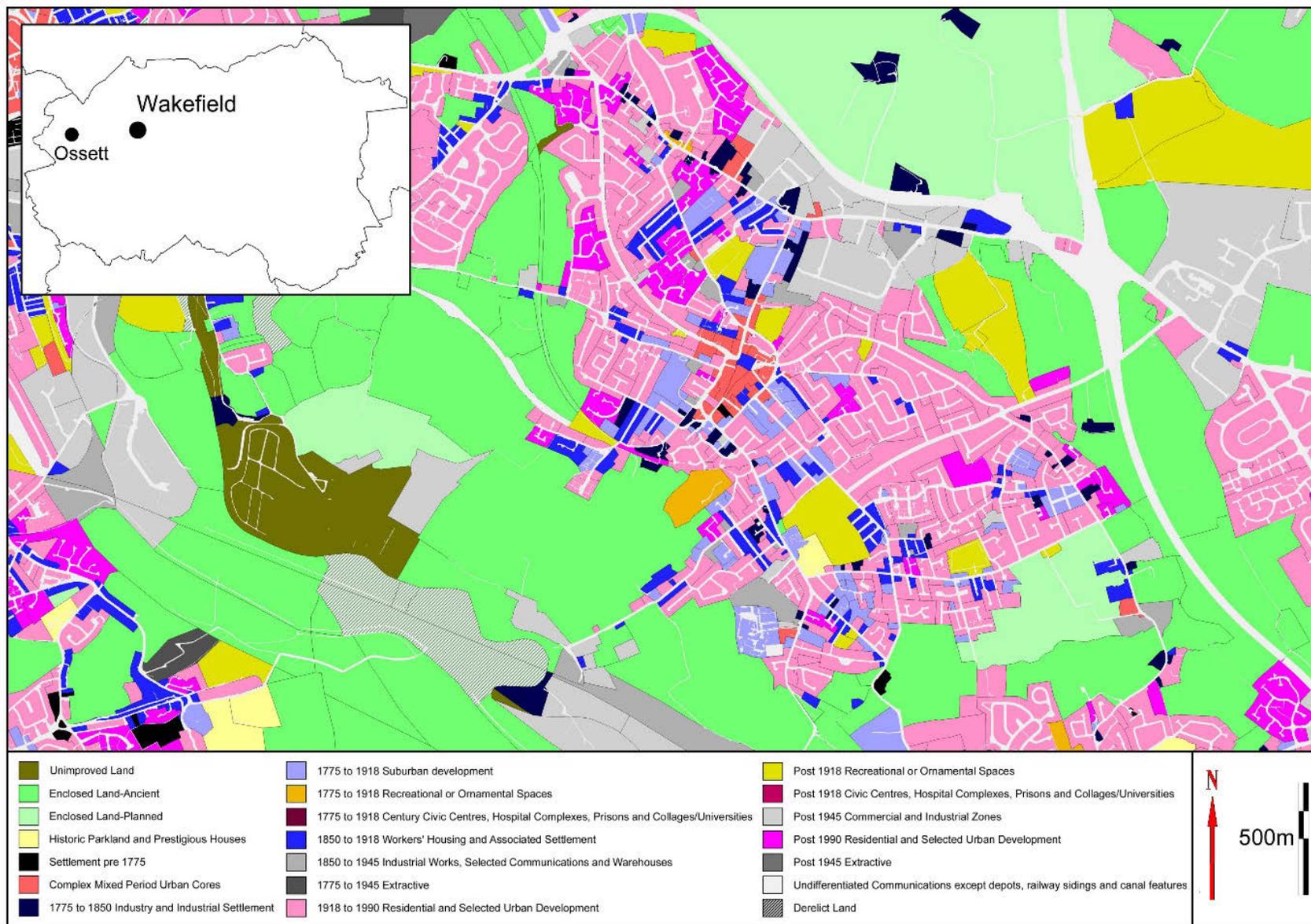


Figure 266. Former open cast coal or aggregate extraction sites in the Normanton locality. For the key see the Zone study area map. Not to scale

4.2.22 Ossett

Figure 267. Zone study area map of the Ossett locality



Overview

Ossett originated as a large village of medieval origins and probably one of local importance. The town developed in the early Industrial Period as a centre of textile manufactory and distribution. This probably occurred at first in small works and weavers' cottages within the town but also in cottages in the rural hinterland. Coal mining was also of local importance at this time. The textile industry expanded in the later Industrial Period with the advent of mechanised industry and several large mills were built in the town and surrounding areas, particularly in the Calder Valley to the south. Coal mining could be considered Ossett's second largest industry after textile production with several local collieries. The town core in the later Industrial Period was redeveloped as a commercial and civic core and a small zone of industrial settlement, which included terraces and a few villas, developed on the town's edges. A modest amount of residential development occurred in the Interwar period but the character at this time remained largely industrial. The post-war period saw a boom in housing construction with large estates being built to the west, south and east of the town and a zone of industry to the north. Although Ossett remains detached from the Wakefield urban conurbation it is joined to Dewsbury to the north by a band of development in the Chickenley locality.

Ossett is located in a hilltop position on a spur of a hill which projects southeast from the high hill at Bruntcliff Moor and Morley Upper Moor. The land drops to the south to the Calder valley. The river meanders southeast and loops east towards Wakefield. The northern valley side is cut by two main becks: Whitley Spring and Alverthorpe Beck. Both drain into the Calder to the southeast of Ossett. The town is located 5.5km to the west of the Wakefield City core (3.7km east of Dewsbury) in the Township of Ossett (105m AOD. OS ref 427829, 420413). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Historic core

"Osleset" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p. 188). The settlement may predate the Conquest. It is possible that the settlement originated as a camp or "set" associated with the Viking leader Osla. A Christian priest named Paulinus, who was buried at Dewsbury, was said to have preached here in 626. Ossett at the time of Domesday was a modest settlement of four villagers (villeins) and three lesser status villages (bordars), giving a population of around 30 or 50 people using conventional multipliers. The 1379 Poll Tax return for Ossett lists 74 households (around 400 persons) engaged in coal mining, handloom weaving and farming making Ossett a relatively large town at this time. Ossett received a licence from the Archbishop of York in 1409 for services in a Holy Trinity Church. The present Holy Trinity

Church was built in the mid to late 19th century in a previously developed rural location to the northwest of the town. The exact site of the original church is unknown but Old Church Street adjacent to the market place provides a clue (now part of HLC_PK 39751 and 31841). A chapel of ease was recorded on Market Place in 1725 which was rebuilt in 1806 as the Trinity Church. Market Place also included a grammar school which was founded in 1735 (<http://www.ossettcivictrust.co.uk/#/timeline/4578500964>. Accessed August 2016).

The plan of Ossett as depicted on mid-19th century mapping was polyfocal. There was a central linear high street, now corresponding with the northeast to southwest route of Bank Street and it is probable that this represented the main street after the time of the Conquest (HLC_PK 39751). There were long narrow plots running perpendicular to both sides of Bank Street which represent town croft or burgage plots. The Bank Street ends of the plots probably held street front properties, and to the rear were gardens and yards, although these were developed by the mid-19th century. The plots were bounded by a back lane both to the north and south. The back lanes correspond with Prospect Road and Ventor Way leading to Back Lane today. Bank Street widened at its northern end into a triangular green or market square which formerly held the church and grammar school but now contains Market Place and Ossett Town Hall (HLC_PK 39774). Bank Street extended northwards onto Dale Street which, in c.1850, contained a broken linear development of cottages and small mills.

A second focus of development was at the north eastern end of Market Street in the area known as Town End and Towngate. This area was known as Little Town. The area contained a partly developed circular green around which was a radial arrangement of toft and crofts. This arrangement of lanes and development was lost in the late 20th century with the redevelopment of this part of Ossett and the construction of Prospect Road.

The third focus of development was to the southeast of Bank Street and development here was linear along the northwest to southeast route of Queen Street. There may have been a continuation of the medieval high street at the northern end. Queen Street led to Ossett Green which was partly a linear development and partly a development of buildings around an elongated triangle of former green common (probably). Ossett Green may have originally been detached.

Ossett had an extensive medieval open field system which was present on all sides of the town. This is depicted very clearly on mid-19th century OS mapping. In some cases individual strips had survived into the 19th century. West Field is also named on mid-19th century mapping which supports the idea of an open field system. Ossett Green may have originated in the post medieval period as a common side settlement. The place name Middle Common and Low Common both occur to the east of Ossett Green. The positioning

of the names would make Ossett Green the “High Common”. The historic field boundaries in this locality were different, being larger and more regular in form.

Ossett was redeveloped in the Industrial Period and little evidence remains of any early building fabric. A photograph of “Old Ossett” illustrates a timber framed house of late medieval date within the town’s core which gives an indication of a well-developed and fairly high status town in the late Middle Ages (location not identified. Image held in WYHER archives). Ossett Hall is tentatively identified in a yard at the south western end of Bank Street. A photograph of this building held in the HER archives depicts a rendered house with a single cross wing, string course and possible lobby or through passage entry. A caption to the rear of the photo suggest that this is a timber framed house dating to 1480 which was inspected by Peter Thornborrow (former Senior Buildings Archaeologist, WYAAS) in 2004 who described it as “the finest timber framed building still in existence in Ossett” (HLC_PK 39809. Also see WYHER PRN 11428). There is an ambiguity in the HER regarding its position. Most of the town’s Listed building or HER records features reflect growth during the Industrial Period. They comprised primitive Methodist Chapel of 1863 date and the Town Hall of 1906-08 (Images of England UID 342523 and 342522). WYAAS HER records 18th century cottages, the Holy Trinity Church site, loom shops and 19th century warehouses (WYHER PRN 11447, 4645, 3632, 3633 and 3630).



Figure 268. House off Bank Street. Ossett. Possible timber framed hall. 2016

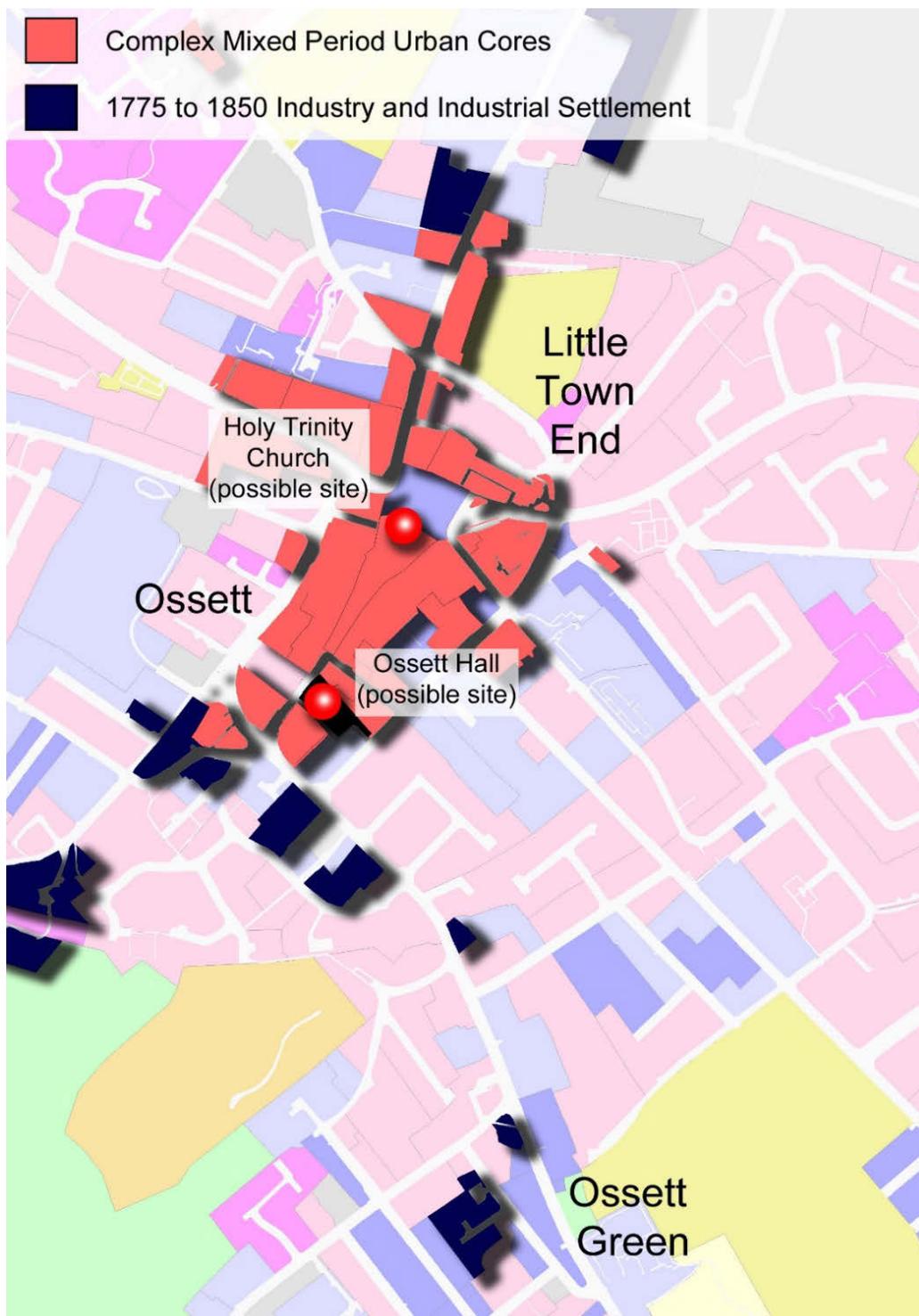


Figure 269. Zone map of Ossett's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

What is striking about the map details of the Ossett town core on mid-19th century mapping is the large amount of tenters present in the croft plots to both sides of Bank Street. Many more were present in the rural hinterland. Although mills were present, the association of the tenters was not particularly with the mills, but rather the yard developments of Ossett town

and with cottages and folds in the country side. This implies a thriving local domestic textile industry. The survival of this early Industrial Period character is fragmentary due to late 19th and 20th century redevelopment of the town core. The history of textile production in Ossett dates back to the middle ages as the 1379 Poll Tax returns indicate with mining, handloom weaving and farming being the chief occupations. Textile production continued into the post medieval period into the early Industrial Period and the residents of Ossett were producing cloth in attic workshops. A change came in the late 18th to early 19th century with the introduction of the power loom and production moved from the home into special built factories. Ossett Mill produced coarse uniform cloth to supply to the army during the Crimean War (<http://www.ossettcivictrust.co.uk/#/timeline/4578500964>. accessed 30.08.2016). The town became a centre of the rag recycling industry making mungo and shoddy. Several mills are indicated on mapping in the Ossett locality, the larger examples occurred outside the town core. The Calder Valley, particularly near Healey 1.4km to the southwest became a corridor zone of development. Mapping also indicates a growth in associated settlement. The houses of the town core were still small scale and piecemeal in construction though high density and probably contained a mix of cottages, workshops, a few commercial buildings and small warehouses. Associated settlement features such as chapels were also indicated on mid-19th century mapping. A small zone of mills and warehouses developed around Ossett. The Bradford Wakefield and Leeds Railway had reached Ossett by 1864 and the town had its own station and sidings (HLC_PK 39849). The town had expanded by the late 19th century with redevelopment in the town core, zones of terraced houses and villas, further mills through out and also rag warehouses within the town core. A list of the large named mills depicted on mapping in the Ossett locality is presented below (the numbers on the list are a key to Figure 270). This list does not account for the many smaller scale works and warehouses not named on 19th century mapping.

Accounts of coal mining in Ossett date back as far as 1366 when a miner, Adam Adamson, is reported to have died of a broken neck after falling down a pit. Mining was listed as a chief occupation of Ossett in 1379 (<http://www.ossettcivictrust.co.uk/#/timeline/4578500964>. accessed 30.08.2016). Several coal pits and a few small named collieries were present on mid-19th century mapping. By the later 19th century the number of pits had become fewer but the collieries were larger in scale. A few are indicated on late 19th century mapping. The larger collieries are also presented on mapping and listed below.

Industrial works as depicted on 19th century mapping in the Ossett locality:

1. Syke Ing Mill. Woollen. Mid-19th century area also contained a pre c.1850 coal pit. Demolished in the late 20th century. Land remains derelict. HLC_PK 11262
2. Chickenley Mills. Mungo. Pre-1850. Now post 1990 housing. HLC_PK 11257
3. Jilling Ing Mills. Woollen. Now post 1990 housing. HLC_PK 7683
4. Providence Mills. Woollen. Built 1820. Late 19th century additions. Modified but largely extant. HLC_PK 7660
5. Greengates Mill. Mungo. Post-1850. Extant but reused. Now engineering works. HLC_PK 7614
6. Highfield Mill. Carpet and worsted knitting. Demolished. Now post 1990 housing. HLC_PK 36397
7. Perseverance Mill. Mungo. Post-1850. Appears extant. HLC_PK 39548
8. Pale Side Mill. Woollen. Post-1850. Demolished. Now a late 20th century trading estate. HLC_PK 31839
9. Bottom Field Mill. Mungo. Possibly pre-1850. Demolished. Now a late 20th century trading estate. Mungo. HLC_PK 39559
10. Whitely Spring Mill. Woollen. Pre-1815. Demolished. Now a c.1950s to early 1960s engineering works. HLC_PK 21841
11. Brooks Mill. Woollen. Post-1850. Demolished. Now a late 20th century industrial estate. HLC_PK 21863
12. Fireworks manufactory. Post-1850. Demolished. Now a mid to late 20th century trading estate. HLC_PK 22468
13. Ings Mill. Cloth. Post-1850. Appears extant. HLC_PK 39719
14. Un-named rag warehouses. Post-1850. Probably demolished. Now a c.1970s school. HLC_PK 39688
15. Printing Works. Post-1850. Demolished. Now post-war housing. HLC_PK 39693
16. Temperance Mill. Wool extracting and grinding. Post-1850. Site of a small pre-1850 corn mill. Fragmentary or partial survival possible. Mill expanded or replaced with new works in the post-war period. Part of HLC_PK 39686
17. North Field Mills. Cloth and Mungo. Post 1850. Now post 1990 housing. Partial survival possible. HLC_PK 39685
18. Perseverance Mill. Mungo and Shoddy. Post-1850. Now Ossett Bus Station. HLC_PK 39776
19. Un-named rag warehouses. Probably pre-1850. Demolished. Now part of Ossett's modern civic and commercial core. Part of HLC_PK 39777

20. Providence Mill. Rags. Post-1850. Demolished. Now part of Ossett's modern civic and commercial core. Part of HLC_PK 39777
21. Un-named rag warehouse and smithy. Warehouse probably post-1850. Possibly extant. Part of HLC_PK 39795
22. Un-named rag warehouse and other works. Warehouse built 1864-5. Warehouse extant. HLC_PK 39879
23. Un-named rag warehouse. Post-1850. Now Interwar housing. HLC_PK 39859
24. Un-named rag warehouse. Possible pre-1850 foundations. Partial survival possible, otherwise land largely derelict. HLC_PK 39930
25. Westfield Mill. Woollen. Post-1850. Demolished. Now late 20th century housing. HLC_PK 36434
26. Un-named rag warehouse. Post-1850. Possibly extant. HLC_PK 39830
27. Un-named rag warehouses. 1853-5. Extant. HLC_PK 39875
28. Pildacre Mill. Woollen. Pre-1850. Demolished in the c.1970s. Land remains derelict. HLC_PK 41198
29. Spring Mill. Woollen. Post-1850. Demolished. Now a late 20th century golf course. HLC_PK 21849
30. Storrs Mill. Woollen. Pre-1850. Originally named Storrs Hill Mill. Demolished. Now post-1990 housing. HLC_PK 40014
31. Victoria Mill. Cloth finishing. 1851 date with largescale late 19th century expansion. Later phases may be partially extant. Site now a carpet works. HLC_PK 31776
32. Ossett Gas Works. Post 1850. Site cleared after 1984. Land remains derelict. HLC_PK 36292
33. Calder Vale Mills. Mungo. Post-1850. Mill appears extant though re-used. HLC_PK 36290
34. Healey Old Mills. 1787 origins as a woollen mill and dye works. Demolished. Now a food manufacturers. HLC_PK 20291
35. Healey New Mills. Woollen (scribbling and fulling). 1826-7. Appears extant though reused. HLC_PK 36289
36. Healey Low Mills. Woollen (scribbling and fulling). 1815. Demolished. Now a post-war railway siding. HLC_PK 20282
37. Manor Mill. Woollen. Post-1850. Demolished. Now 1970s housing. HLC_PK 39985

Collieries as depicted on 19th century mapping in the Ossett locality:

- Bank Top Colliery. Post-1850. Out of use by c.1908. Now playing fields. HLC_PK 7655

- Chickenley Heath Colliery. Pre-1850 origins with 19th and 20th century expansion. Closed by the 1960s. Land now playing fields. HLC_PK 7597
- Chickenley Wood Colliery. The colliery was in operation between 1876 and 1882. Land remains derelict. HLC_PK 7380
- Pildacre Colliery. Established in 1872. Site reused as Ossett Corporation Water Works pumping station from 1930s. Land now derelict. HLC_PK established in 1872
- Westfield Colliery. Post 1850. Now 20th century housing. No separate HLC record. Part of HLC_PK 39846
- Healey Lane Colliery. Mid to late 19th century. Site was redeveloped by the early 20th century with works and/or warehousing and yard. Now mid to late 20th century housing. HLC_PK 39961
- Un-named colliery. Mid to late 19th century. Land undeveloped. No separate HLC record. Part of HLC_PK 20272

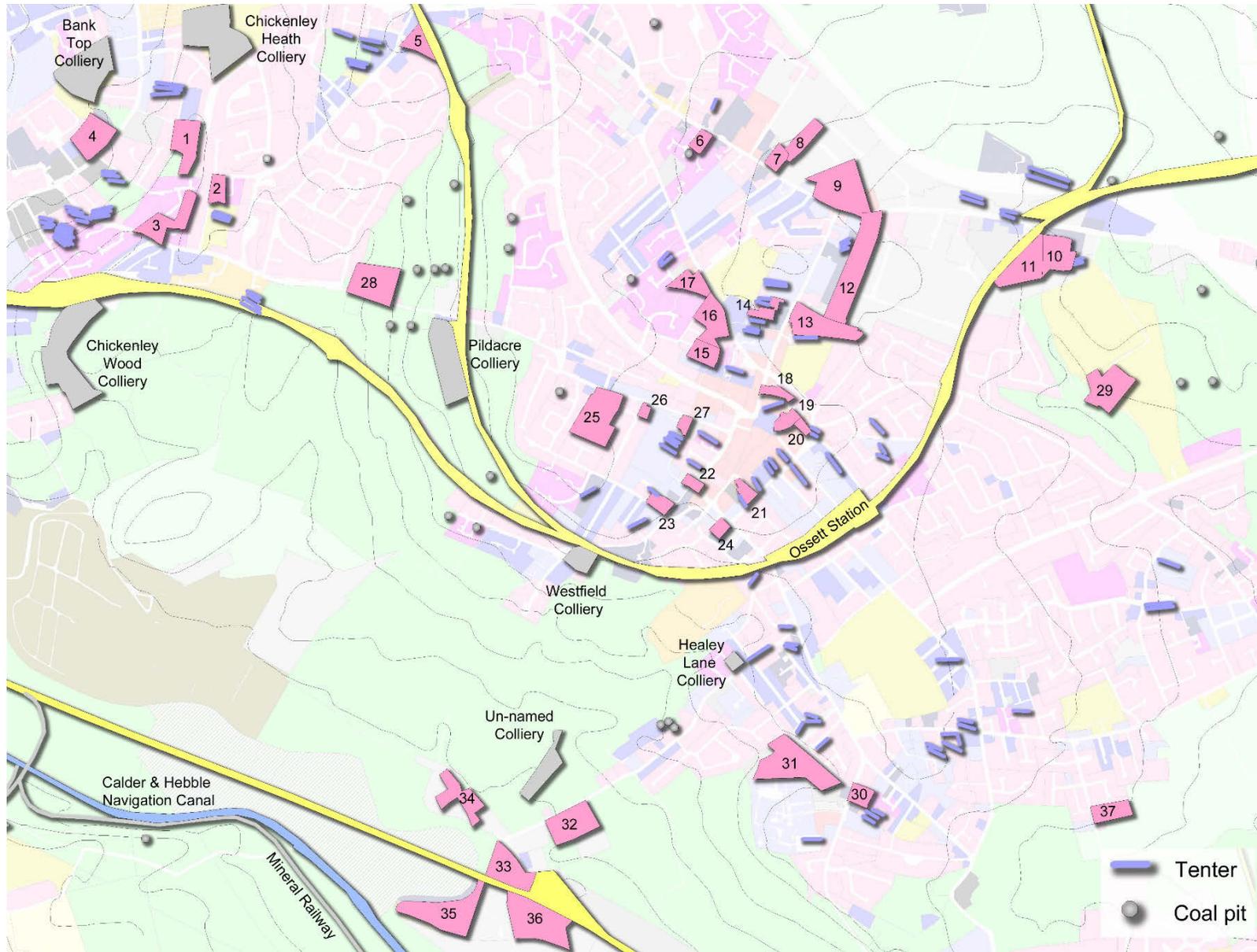


Figure 270. Distribution of coal mining and industrial features in the Ossett locality as depicted on 19th century OS mapping

Ossett did not see the large scale grid-iron terraced house development seen in other West Yorkshire towns. Ossett's settlement in the later Industrial Period was piecemeal and small scale. Development consisted of rows around the town core but also on the main roads and in association with individual industrial sites (e.g. HLC_PK 39881, 39902, 39545 and 36312). Ossett did develop a small zone of industrial housing. In some cases the earlier strip-field enclosure pattern was respected by later Industrial Period development. Ossett also gained a few villa status houses in the later Industrial Period. Again, the distribution was scattered and development was piecemeal forming a loose zone around the edges of the Ossett urban peripheries particularly to the south of the town (e.g. HLC_PK 39742 and 39938).

In addition to housing many institutes were built, some large and prestigious. The new Holy Trinity Church was constructed in a developing zone of houses to the northwest of the town in 1862-65 (HLC_PK 31841). Ossett Town Hall was built in 1906-08 (HLC_PK 39775). The town gained many small institutes including schools, churches, chapels, mechanics' institutes and technical schools. The town core probably became more commercial at this time with purpose built shops and chambers and this remains the dominant character of the town core today along Bank Street and Market Place localities despite piecemeal 20th century redevelopment (e.g. HLC_PK 39873).



Figure 271. Ossett Market Place with Town Hall to rear of shot. 2016

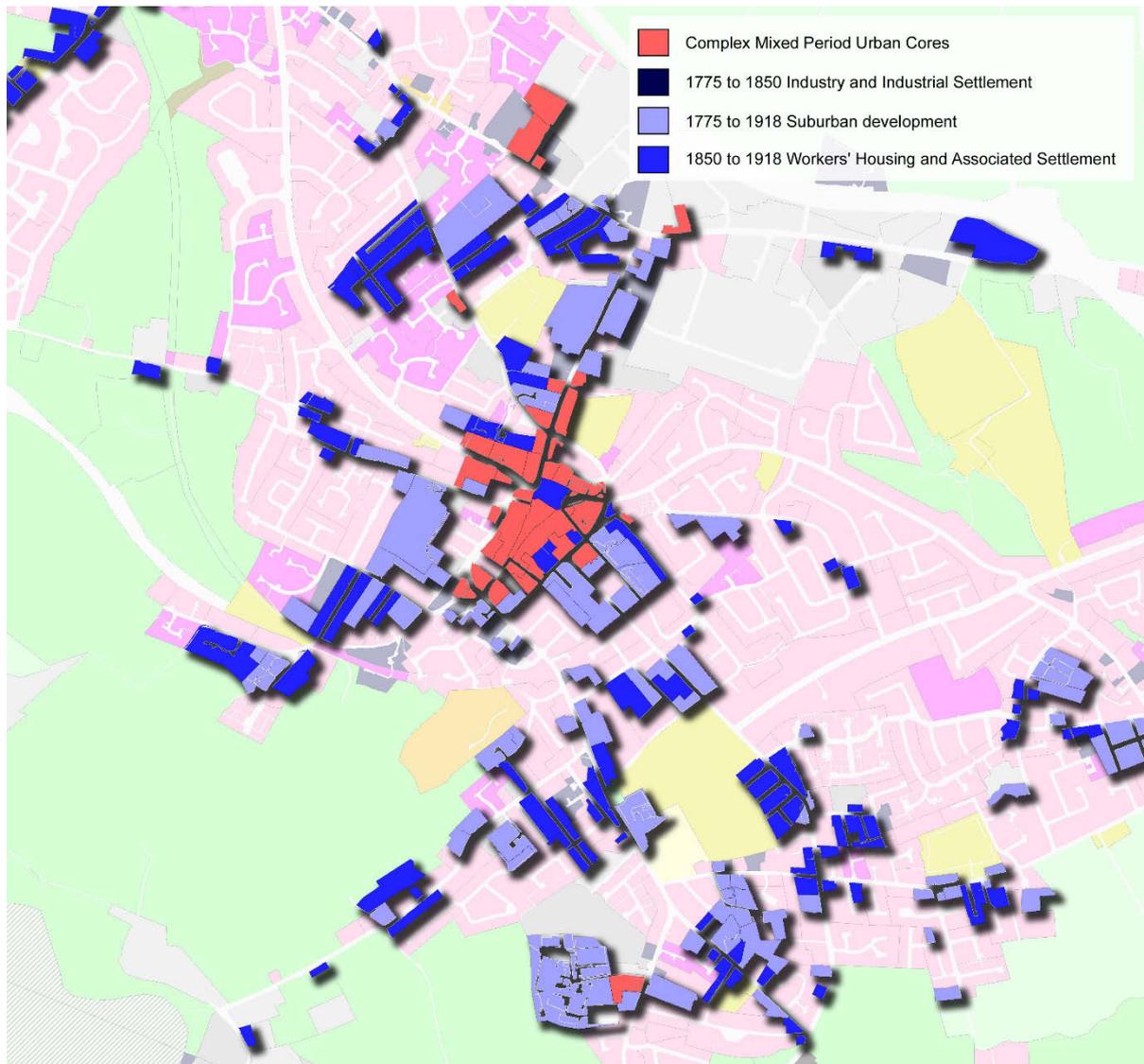


Figure 272. Zone map of Ossett's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

Residential development did occur in the Interwar period but this was also relatively small scale, consisting of the occasional crescent, a few rows and individual houses. One of the large areas of development occurred to the north of Ossett in the Woodbine Avenue and Northfield Road locality where development consisted of terraced rows and semi-detached houses (e.g. HLC_PK 39681). This area also gained a recreation ground and allotments during this time (HLC_PK 36392 and 39636). Ingfield Avenue was an example to the east of Ossett built around the mid-1930s (HC_PK 36349). Hillcrest Avenue was built to the north of Ossett in the Gawthorpe locality (HLC_PK 21770). And to the west of Ossett, Kings Way was a new road development which led to Gawthorpe to the north of Ossett and this became the focus of new social housing development which began in the Interwar period and continued into the post-war (e.g. HLC_PK 21773). The overall character of Ossett remained

industrial. Mills also continued to be built or expand. Ings Mill to the north of Ossett nearly doubled in size during this period (HLC_PK 39719). The Moorcroft housing estate was built in the late 20th century on the site of an un-named Interwar mill (HLC_PK 39639).

Ossett is now surrounded by a large zone of post-war housing. It remains detached from Wakefield but is connected to Dewsbury by a thread of development along Wakefield Road. The Kings Way area developed into a medium to large scale estate in the post-war period. The Millfield Estate expanded this development further west. Millfield was built on the site of Westfield Mill in the 1980s (HLC_PK 36434). To the east of Kings Way is the Bridle Lane and Swithenbank Avenue estate (HLC_PK 21767). This estate was a development of semi-detached houses built in the early post-war period on farm land. One of the larger post-war developments is to the east of Ossett in the Broadowler Lane locality. The housing in this area consists of semi-detached houses with a few detached houses built in the 1950s to early 1960s on previously undeveloped land (e.g. HLC_PK 21848, 21850 and 21852). This zone was expanded south in the 1970s and 80s with social housing developments of a similar scale. Examples include the Fairfield Mount and Fairfield Road estates consisting of semi-detached houses and short terraced rows also constructed on previously undeveloped agricultural land (HLC_PK 40103 and 21855).

Post 1990 housing development is represented by a few small to medium scale estates. Moorcroft and Constable Drive were built around 2002 on the site of 20th century industrial works and allotments (HLC_PK 39672 and 39636). Trinity View is a cul-de-sac of detached houses built between 1996 and 2002 on the site of Highfield Mill (HLC_PK 36397). Other developments such as Holly Approach and Kingsmead to the north of Ossett were built on previously undeveloped land (HLC_PK 21766 and 21779).

A significant late 20th century development to the north of Ossett was the construction of the Junction of the M1 and A368 between 1972 and 1984. Longlands Trading Estate is also located to the north of Ossett. The estate was constructed largely on undeveloped land in the late 1950s to 1970s with later additions but also incorporates a few earlier industrial sites such as Pale Side Mill (HLC_PK 31839). The mill was demolished in the c.1970s to be replaced by warehousing.

Market Place and Bank Street has seen piecemeal commercial redevelopment in the 20th century. Town End has seen the most development with a new bus station, a shopping precinct, post office, car park and council flats (HLC_PK 39776, 39777 and 39869). Redevelopment occurred in the 1960s and 70s but also in the late 20th century. This was once an area of dense Industrial Period urban development. Earlier street patterns have been

lost.

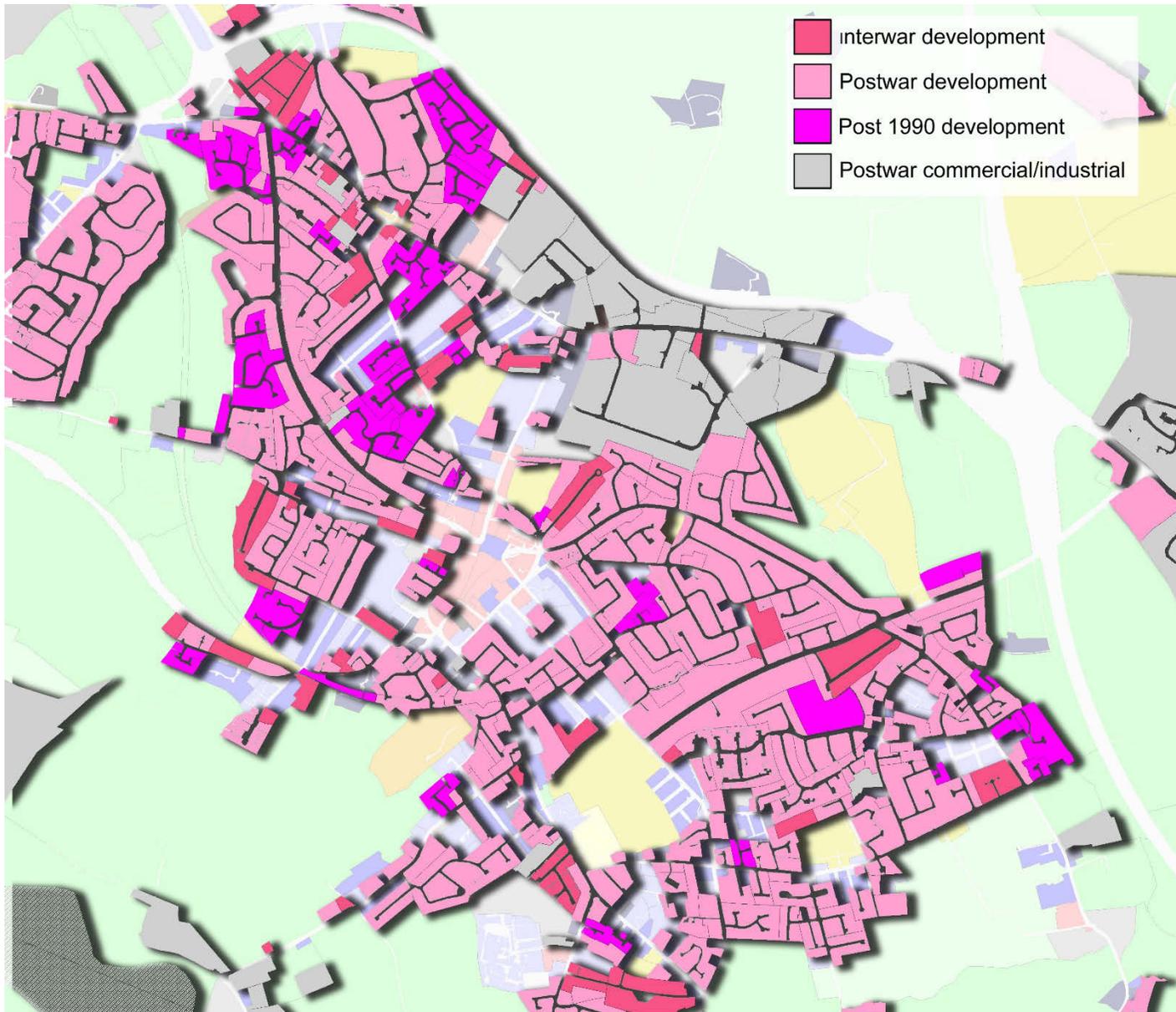


Figure 273. Zone map of Ossett's 20th century development (not to scale)



Figure 274. Post-war commercial redevelopment of Towngate, Ossett. This development entirely replaced the earlier settlement core. 2016

Rural hinterland

Mid-19th century mapping depicts Ossett as clearly being surrounded on all sides by an extensive enclosed open field system of medieval strip fields. This whole area has been redeveloped largely with housing in the 20th century but also some 19th and 20th century industry. There is fragmentary preservation of these fields within the current site perimeters. Industrial Period housing plots preserves these boundaries the best as housing was built piecemeal on a plot by plot basis whereas larger scale housing estates tended to ignore former internal field boundaries. A few cottages and former farms may survive subsumed by later development.

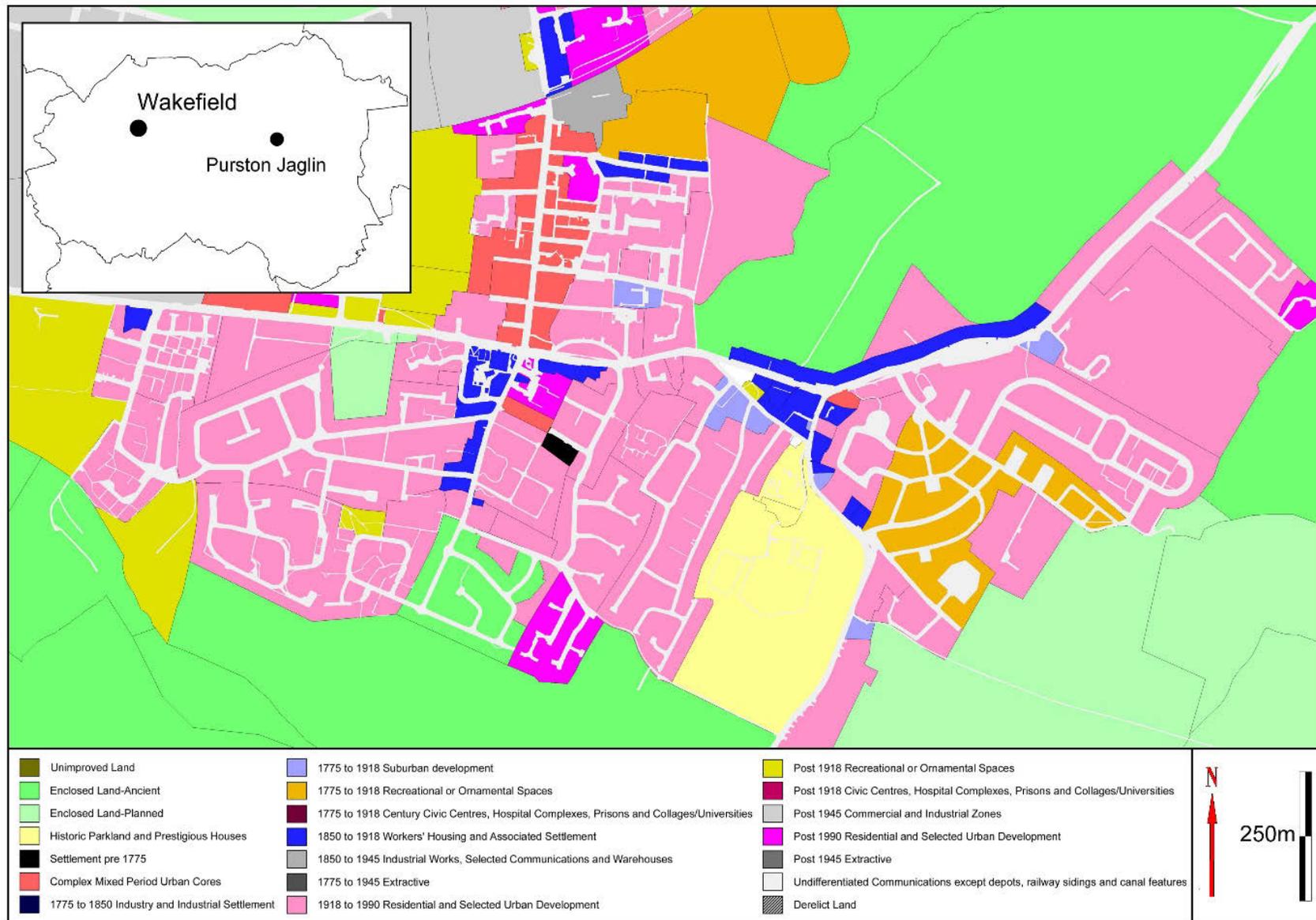
The nearest agricultural land to the Ossett core is around 450m to the south on the slopes above the River Calder. Here the fields are more in irregular form probably representing piecemeal enclosure or assarts, although a few strips may have extended into this area. There has been around 50% agglomeration since the 19th century. The amount of agglomeration increases to the northwest of the area. The Calder Valley bottom contains a large scale sewage works to the southwest of Ossett. The Dewsbury Waste Water

Treatment Works was established as the Mitchell Laithes Sewage Works in 1882 and expanded during the 20th century (HLC_PK 20271).

To the north of Ossett beyond the town's north fields was the Gawthorpe Park. This was one of the demesne parks of the earls Warenne (see HLC_PK 20237). The park contained over 300 deer in the mid-16th. The presence of the park is indicated by place name evidence. This area was named Old Park in c.1850. Pale Side Mill preserves the identity of the former park boundary fence (HLC_PK 31839). A few farms in this area have "Lodge" in the name (e.g. Red Lodge or Lodge Hill Farm, HLC_PK 11883 and 20257). This area also contains Haigh Hall which is a timber framed house dating to the mid-16th century (HLC_PK 11869). The park had been enclosed by the mid-19th century. The irregular fields to the north of the area, which may represent the assarting of Dogloitch Wood, demonstrate the best survival of field boundaries depicted on 19th century mapping. The fields to the south of this area have been subject to over 20% agglomeration and reorganisation in the 20th century.

4.2.23 Purston Jaglin

Figure 275.
Zone study
area map of the
Purston
Jaglin
locality



Overview

Purston Jaglin originated as a village of probable medieval origins. The village developed as a mining village in the early Industrial Period due to the presence of coal pits and small local collieries. Featherstone Main Colliery and the Ackton Hall Colliery around 1km to the northwest of the village were established in the mid to late 19th century which led to the development of a new industrial town in the South Featherstone locality. The Purston Jaglin Pontefract Road area was transformed as part of this development with Industrial Period housing, pubs and shops. Only the Ackworth Road area retains any sense of the village it once was. Featherstone and Purton Jaglin are now joined together as a detached residential and industrial suburb of Pontefract. Purston Jaglin sits on the south western slopes on the low rolling hills around Pontefract. The land drops to the south west into the Went Valley system which drains to the east. The village is located 9.7km to the east of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Purston Jaglin (4km southwest of Pontefract. 47m AOD. OS ref 443005, 419912). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Historic core

“Prestone” is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period. The “Jackling” suffix was added some time before 1583 (Smith, A.H. 1961 Part II. p.87). The shape of the village core, as depicted on mid-19th century mapping, was a right-angled triangle formed by three lanes (HLC_PK 36661. The hypoteneuse was formed by Ackworth Road to the south, the base was Hall Street to the east and the adjacent side by Pontefract Road. Pontefract Road was formed by the Weeland Branch of the Red House Wakefield, Pontefract and Weeland Trust Turnpike. The turnpike probably dates to 1740-41. How much the turnpike followed an earlier route is difficult to assess with the available resources. The route as it leaves the village to the east has a less straight and more organic appearance suggesting that this may be earlier. The route to the west is straight and appears planned. Pontefract road now forms a small residential and commercial core. This may not have always been the case. Ackworth Road may be the site of a more ancient core as there seem to be croft plots and strips which respect the alignment of the road. This was also the most heavily developed street in the mid-19th century. Pontefract road only contained a few properties in the 19th century and two of these were inns.

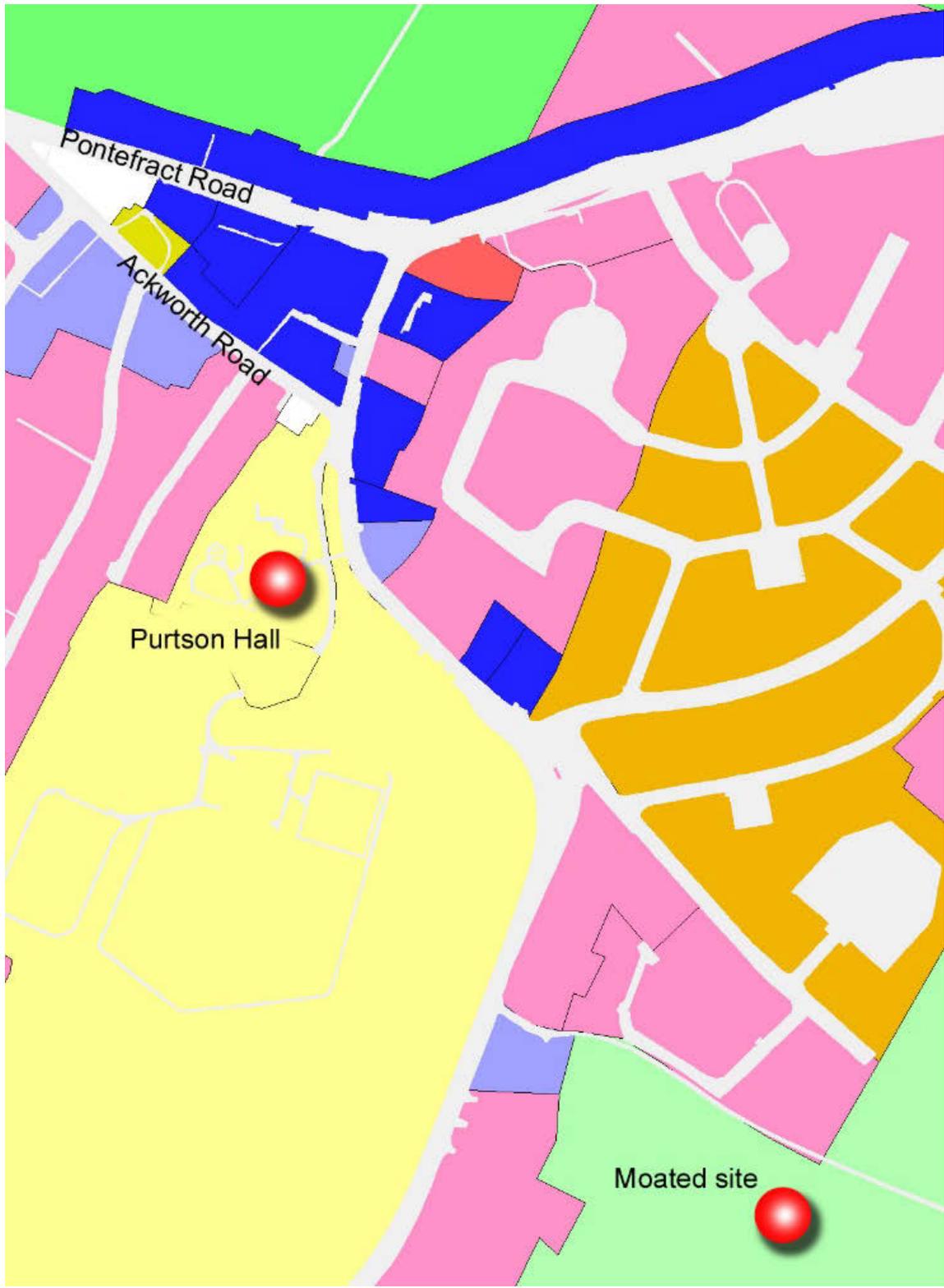


Figure 276. Zone map of Purston Jaglin's historic settlement (key supplied in Zone study area map above. Not to scale)

There are few clues in the buildings depicted on 19th century mapping which support ancient origins. Purston Hall was located at the south-eastern end of the village but this dates to 1820 (HLC_PK 22282). "Manor House" was present in a detached position to the southwest. An ancient date cannot be confirmed for this group (HLC_PK 43900). The house is situated on Nunn's Lane which suggests it might have once been an ecclesiastical land holding. A large moat was depicted 500m to the southeast of Purston Jaglin on late 19th century mapping almost certainly of medieval date (WYHER PRN 814).

Purston was surrounded by an extensive open field system which appear as enclosed fields with long sinuous boundaries both to the north and south of the village in c.1850. This suggests that Purston was a large settlement in the middle ages, although some fields, particular to the northeast may have been associated with the much larger settlement of Pontefract.

Industrial Period development

In 1870-72 John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales described Purston Jaglin as "... a township in Featherstone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 2 miles N W of Pontefract. Acres, 984. Real property £5, 570; of which £550 are in mines. Population 263. Houses 68" (Wilson, J.M. 1870-72 as cited in HLC_PK 3661).

Purston Colliery was named at the eastern end of the village in c.1850. This was closed by c.1894 (HLC_PK 22284). Manor Colliery was also present to the west of the village in c.1850. This too was no longer in use by c.1894 (HLC_PK 36598). In addition to the two collieries, there were several coal pits and quarries in the rural hinterland and Purston had a windmill, a brick yard and a small steam mill (e.g. HLC_PK 36630).

The situation had changed dramatically by the end of the 19th century with the introduction of two large collieries to the north of Purston. Featherstone Main Colliery was established 1.5km to the north of the village on Featherstone Common (HLC_PK 19815). The colliery has a history which dates from 1868 and which lasted until 1948. Between 1868 and 1948 the colliery more than doubled in size with spoil tips spreading westwards and also with sidings, brickworks and processing sheds to the south. The colliery site became the scene of a large area of opencast mining in the late 20th century. Acton Hall Colliery opened to the immediate south of Featherstone Main in 1877 (HLC_PK 20064). This closed in 1988. The sites of both collieries have since been reclaimed as fields or are in use as industrial estates. Victoria Colliery was located 1km to the west of Featherstone Main. Formerly named the Snydale Colliery, it opened in 1861 and closed in 1965. Colliery buildings remained until the late 1960s to early 1970s. The area has been reclaimed as fields (HLC_PK 20097). All three

collieries were connected to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Wakefield, Pontefract and Goole Line. These were two of many collieries in this part of the Wakefield district. Others includes the Street House Colliery and New Sharlston both to the west of Purston (e.g. HLC_PK 20099, 20097 and 22842).



Figure 277. Colliery features depicted in the Purston Jaglin and Featherstone locality as depicted on 19th through to early 20th century OS mapping

The industrial village of South Featherstone appeared around 500m to the northwest of Purston Jaglin by the end of the 19th century. The industrial association was the Featherstone Main and Acton Hall Collieries. This area in the mid-19th century had a single house named Mount Pleasant and the land was entirely in agricultural use. The enclosed Featherstone Common formed the northern part of the area and to the south were the former open fields associated with Purston Jaglin.

Settlement in South Featherstone at the end of the 19th century consisted of a few rows of terraces in short streets running off to Green Lane (HLC_PK 21187). Larger grid iron developments of terraced houses extended southwards along Station Lane to meet outskirts of Purston Jaglin village. This was a fully self-contained and planned settlement with chapels, schools and commercial buildings. South Featherstone even gained a church: St Thomas's built to the east of Station Lane in 1878 (HLC_PK 21175). Station Lane developed as a commercial core with terraced rows of shops. The Lister Public Baths were built to the west of Station Road in 1910 (HLC_PK 36599). Development continued into the early 20th century on Featherstone Lane leading north from South Featherstone (e.g. HLC_PK 20498). The Station Lane locality also continued to expand with houses. The Featherstone Rovers RLFC Stadium was established to the east of Station Lane in 1904 (HLC_PK 20477). Development as it passes through the village on Pontefract Road contains a mixture of terraced houses and a few shops of later Industrial Period date.

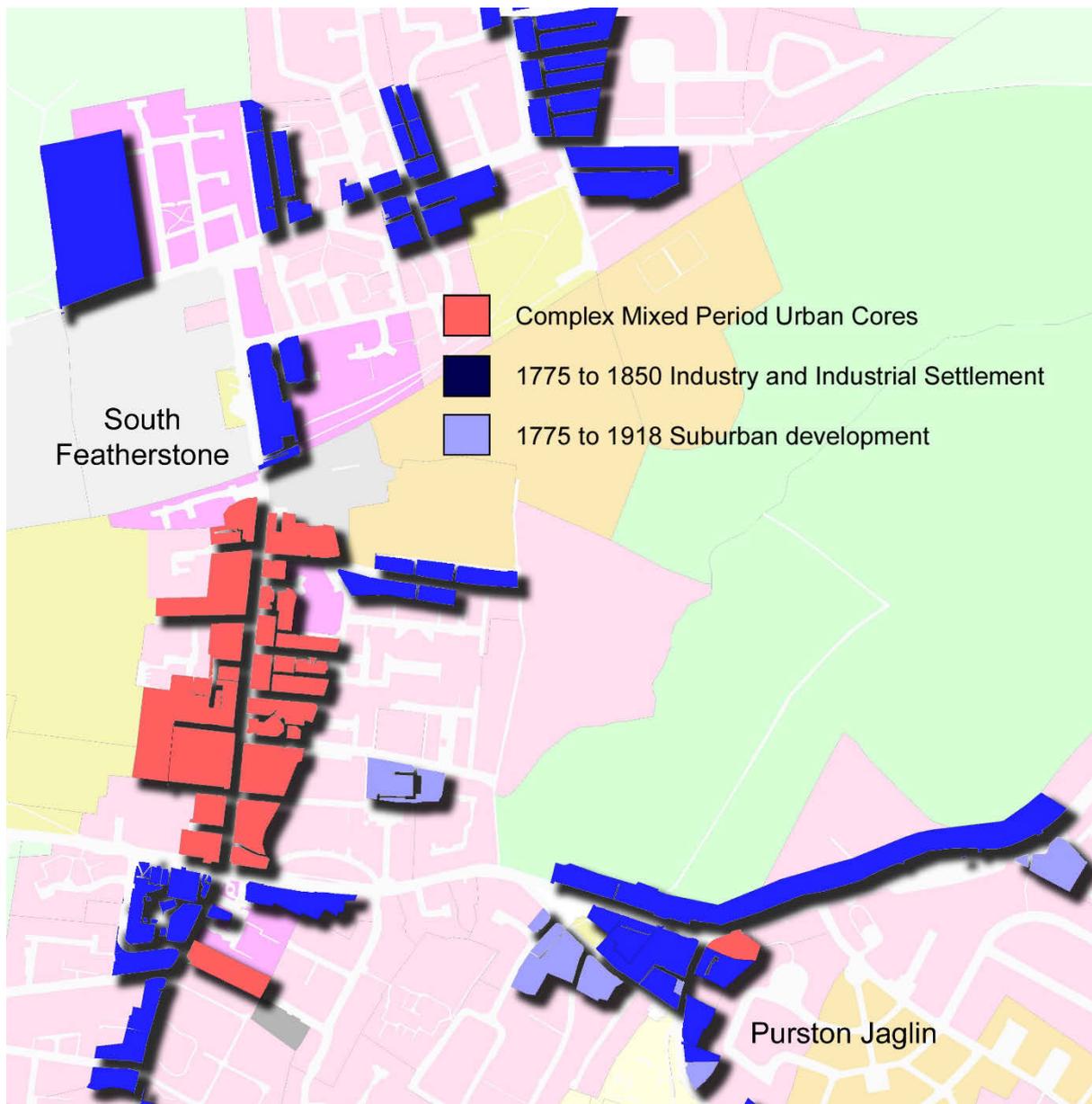


Figure 287. Zone map of Purston Jaglin's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

The Purston Jaglin locality now has a zone of 20th century urban development although this occurred probably as a suburb of South Featherstone rather than Purston which was becoming subsumed by this time. The area to the east of Station Lane became developed with social housing in the Interwar period (e.g. HLC_PK 21171). Associated contemporary features included allotment gardens and the Featherstone Technology College (HLC_PK 36588, 20475 and 22278).

Development continued on a slightly larger scale to the south of Pontefract Road with the construction of further estates. One of the largest was the Priory Road estate constructed to the west of the area in the 1950s and 60s as social housing (HLC_PK 22272 and 22273).

The estate was facilitated with a small commercial core and two schools. The Bedford Close estate was also a social housing development built around the 1960s to the east of the area and adjacent to this was the Nunn's Lane development of 1980s houses (HLC_PK 22274 and 22281). There is only one post 1990 development of significant scale and that is Nunn's Court which is a 2 hectare private estate built in the mid to late 1990s on farm land to the south of Featherstone (HLC_PK 36589).

The Interwar and post-war development generally consisted of social housing built on previously undeveloped agricultural land. The later 20th century to post 1990 examples represent private housing. This could reflect the changing status of the locality from mining town to Pontefract suburb after the closure of the mines.

Of interest is the Purston Public Park which was originally private parkland associated with Purston Hall. The grounds were converted into a public park in the period 1948 to 1951 (HLC_PK 22275).

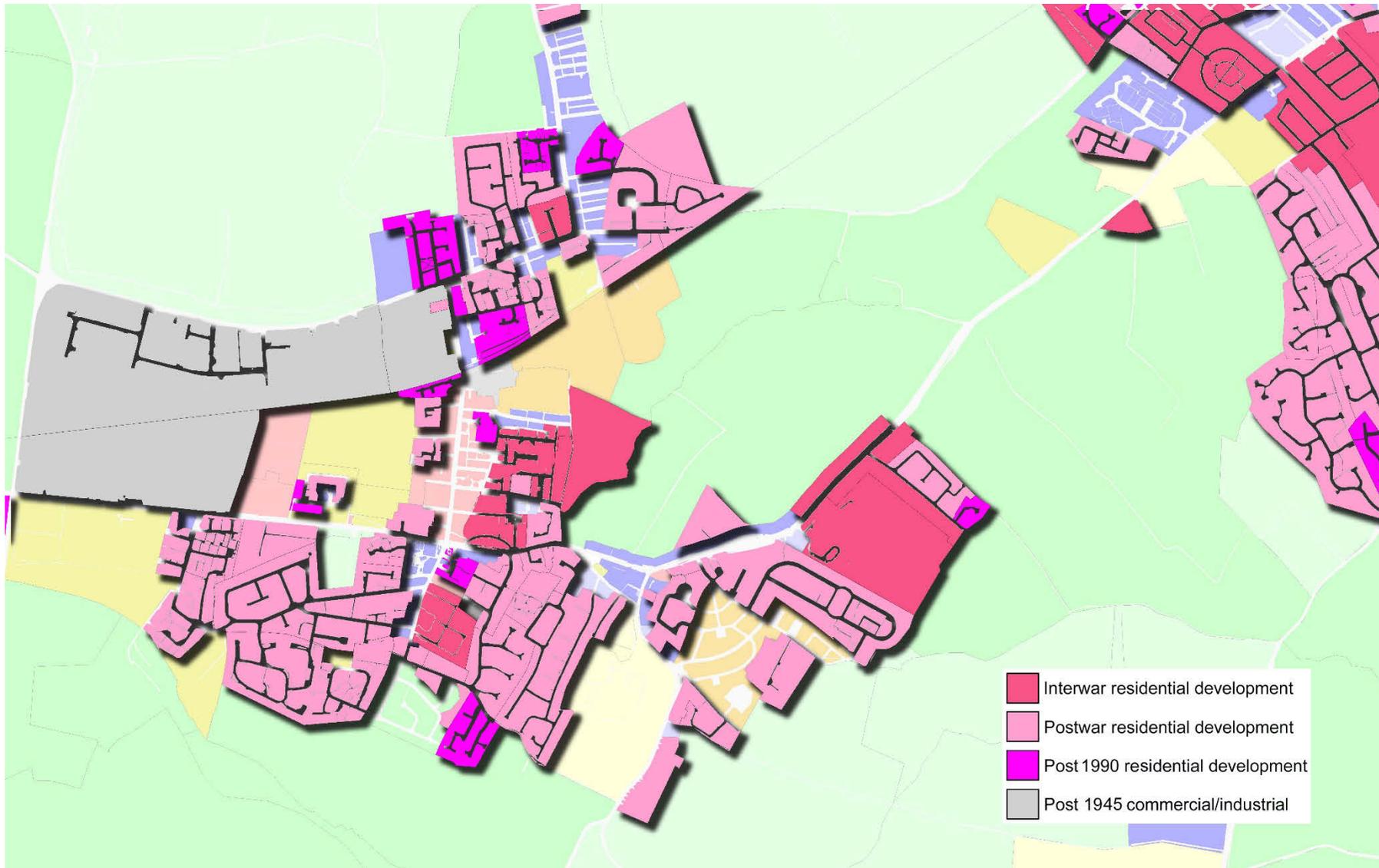


Figure 279. Zone map of Purston Jaglin's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

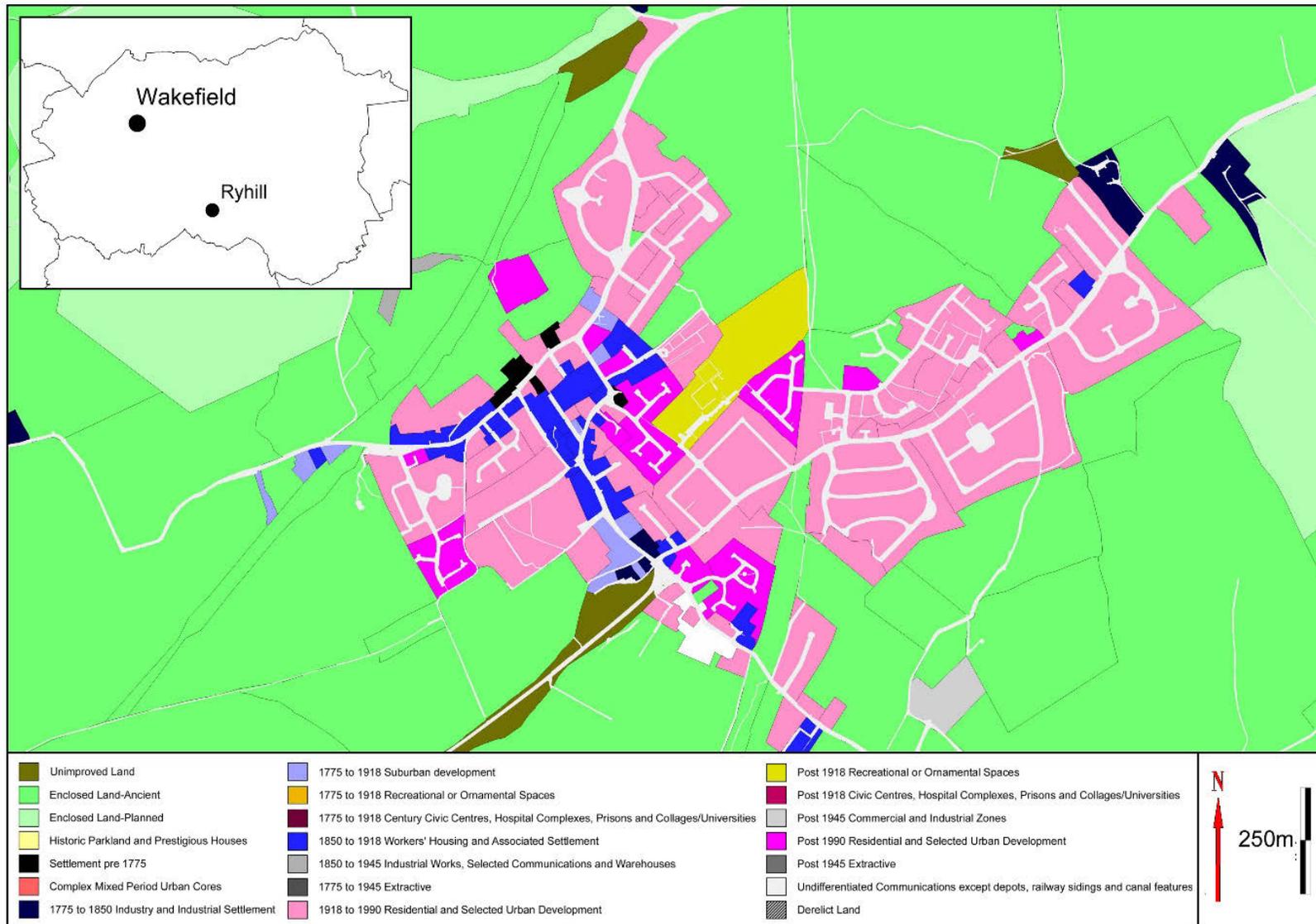
Rural hinterland

The open field systems associated with Purston Jaglin were clearly defined on mid-19th century mapping as groups of fields with long sinuous profiles. These occurred to the north, east and south of the village and possibly to the southeast, though they were less clearly defined in this locality. The open fields to the east merged with the much larger open field system associated with medieval Pontefract. Other medieval settlement in the Purston Jaglin locality included West Hardwick 2km to the southwest and High Ackworth a similar distance to the southeast. The area to the northwest of Purston was named Featherstone Common in the mid-19th century and the fields in this location were large with more regular borders which suggests later surveyed enclosure.

The land between Purston and the Pontefract urban conurbation 2km to the northeast is only partly developed. Evidence of the strip fields in this locality have been lost through a process of extensive 20th century agglomeration. Similar situation has occurred on the West Hardwick side of Purston though to a lesser degree with slightly better preservation of boundaries depicted on 19th century mapping. Featherstone Common was the scene of Industrial period coal mining and extensive opencast mining on the later 20th century. The area is now occupied by an industrial estate, recovered farmland and derelict land.

4.2.24 Ryhill and Havercroft

Figure 280.
 Zone study area
 map of the
 Ryhill and
 Havercroft
 locality



Overview

Ryhill and Havercroft originated as two detached villages with Ryhill to the north and Havercroft 550m to the southeast. Both had origins in the medieval period or earlier. The settlements underwent a modest transformation in the later Industrial Period with the introduction of three local collieries within 1.2km of the village and a larger colliery, Monkton Main Colliery 2.2km to the southwest. By the late 19th to early 20th century both villages were connected by continuous development of Industrial Period housing along Mill Lane. Development was small scale compared to other Wakefield industrial settlements. A few small estates were built in the Interwar period and this development continued into the post-war period so that now Ryhill and Havercroft are surrounded by a modest scaled zone of housing estates. Ryhill and Havercroft are situated on a hill top position on low rolling hills. The land drops generally to the north into the Haw Park Beck valley system which descend to meet the Calder Valley 5.6km to the northwest. The upper part of the valley to the north of Ryhill is dominated by two large reservoirs which were created in the late 18th century to feed the Barnsley Canal. Ryhill is located around 7.6km to the southeast of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Ryhill (90m AOD. OS ref 438489, 414435). Havercroft is situated in the adjacent Township of Havercroft with Cold Hiendley (100m AOD. OS ref 438857, 413809). The villages sits on the geological division between Pennine Coal Measures to the west and Pennine Upper Coal Measures to the east.

Historic core

“Rihella” is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and Havercroft is first mentioned in 1155-70 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part I. pp. 216 and 269).

Both villages were separated by around 500m in c.1850 with Mill Lane forming the connecting route. Ryhill, to the north, was a poly-focal settlement at this time with settlement running for around 200m along the northeast-southwest route of what is now named Station Road (e.g. HLC_PK 42466). Settlement also occurred as a linear development along the north-south route of School Lane leading to Mill Lane in the direction of Havercroft to the south. Later 19th century mapping more clearly depicts folds of cottages and one early Industrial Period yard development of terraces off Station Road. The village's one Listed building is a farm house dating to the mid to late 17th century. This occurs on Station Road to the west of the area (HLC_PK 42443). A farm was also named on School Lane on late 19th century OS mapping. Station Lane might be considered the earliest part of the village as the settlement here seems the densest and the lane had an irregular, organic and wide appearance on 19th century mapping. Narrow plots of land running perpendicular to Station Road were also a feature and these may represent croft plots. A Back Lane is named in

c.1850 and this partly follows the “dog-leg” route of School Lane and Mill Lane to the south of the village. Station Road today contains a mix of Industrial Period houses (early and late) and two pubs. Interwar housing has a strong representation. The Listed farm is extant at the western end but the associated barn and sheds lie derelict. School Lane contains a mix of cottages, Industrial Period houses and 20th century residential development. Mill Lane has a strongly late Industrial Period character with houses, one or two chapels and a small commercial core.

Havercroft was a linear development which ran for around 300m along Brier Lane (HLC_PK 42544). Although no Listed buildings are present in the village, the plan form of some building depicted on 19th century mapping suggest farms, the village had a pin fold and Havercroft Manor was named at the north-western side of the village. The antiquity of the manor cannot be confirmed. Havercroft may also have had croft plots. The village had a green at its northern end. Havercroft Green was a long narrow common which stretches for around 800m to the west of the village. The village end of the common attracted pre c.1850 settlement. Havercroft Green survives as an open space and still retains a few cottages. Brier Lane contains a mix of 20th century housing, with a strong representation of post-war development, some Industrial Period terraces and a few surviving cottages with at least one farm, Havercroft Manor. The building footprint of the Manor House appears extant from 19th century mapping and may be of archaeological interest.

Both villages appear to have had enclosed open field systems. These are depicted most clearly on mid-19th century mapping to the east of Ryhill covering a large distance. West Field is also named at Ryhill. The fields associated with Havercroft are most clearly depicted closer to the village core occurring to the east and west. Ridge and furrow was identified in fields to the southwest of Havercroft (WYHER PRN 4207).

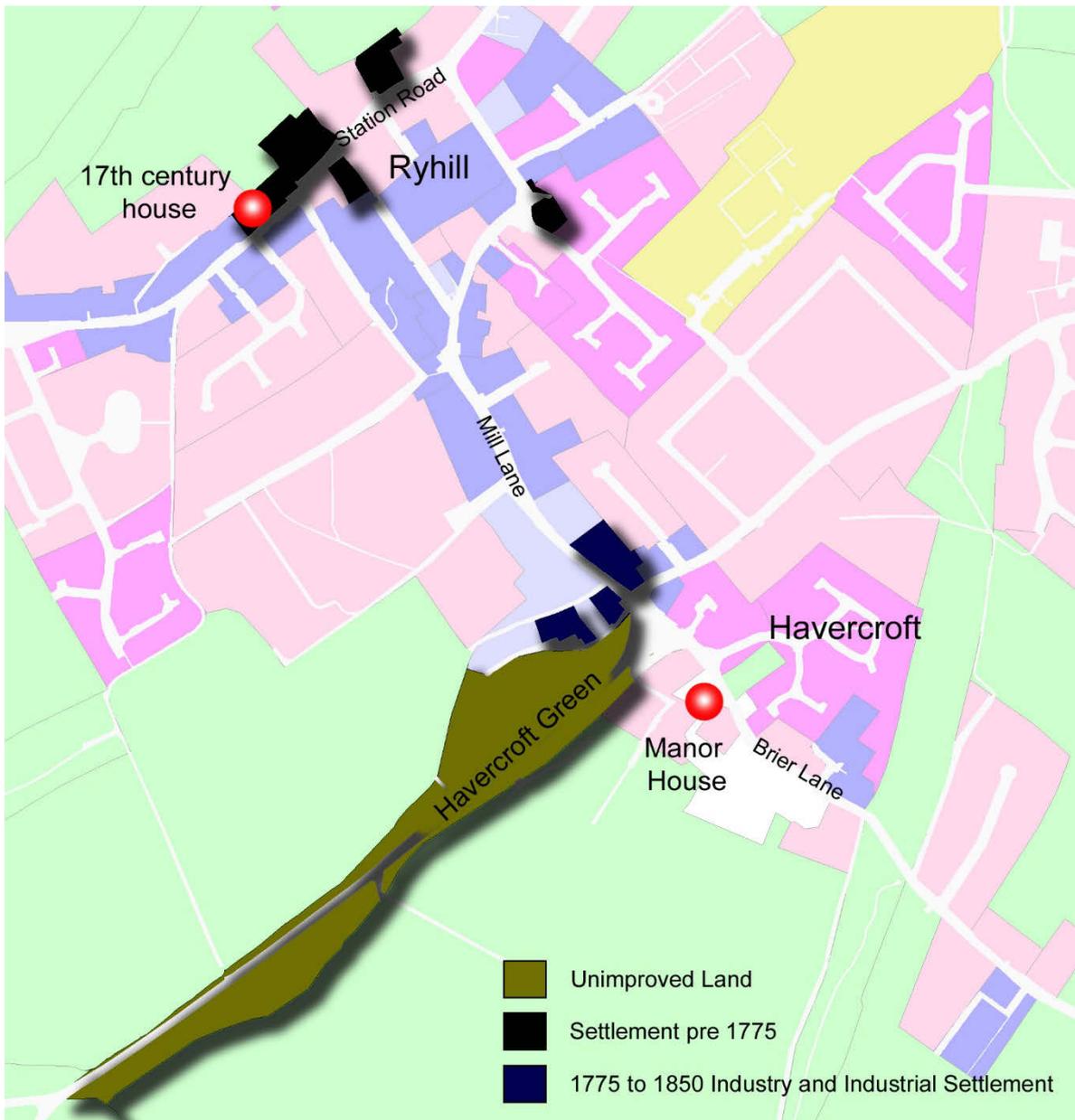


Figure 281. Zone map of Ryhill and Havercroft's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

No large industry could be identified in association with Ryhill and Havercroft in the mid-19th century beyond a few quarries in the rural hinterland and perhaps village industries.

A wood named Ryhill Pitts is named to the west of the Ryhill village. WYAAS archives suggests that this area may contain the earthworks associated with bell pits (WYHER PRN 3826). This hints at iron stone or coal extraction which may have taken place in the medieval or post medieval period. No coal pits could be identified on mid-19th century mapping in the Ryhill and Havercroft locality.

The situation had changed by the end of the 19th century with the introduction of three collieries both around 1km to the west of the villages. Ryhill Main Colliery opened in 1874 and was sunk by Henry Lodge, a former weaver from Skelmanthorpe. The colliery closed in 1923 after a series of fatal accidents (HLC_PK 18042). Havercroft Main was sunk around 1868 (from the date of a lease signed to work coal at Havercroft) (HLC_PK 18285). Hodroyd Colliery was located to the immediate south of Havercroft Main and was also mid to late 19th century in origin (HLC_PK 18284). These were small scale and short lived collieries. Both collieries were connected by mineral tram way to the Barnsley Branch of the Aire and Calder Canal around 1.5km to the west. Hodroyd Colliery [a second colliery with the Hodroyd name] was sunk 700m to the southeast of Havercroft by c.1908 (HLC_PK 42518). Hodroyd was enlarged during the early 20th century to become the New Monckton No.3 Colliery.

The largest colliery in the Havercroft Township was the Monckton Main Colliery 2.3km to the southwest of Havercroft (no HLC record as it falls outside the West Yorkshire County boundary). This colliery was established by the end of the 19th century and was a large colliery even by later Industrial Period standards. The colliery site contained on-site processing sheds including coke ovens and a brick works and also two dedicated railway branch lines: the Monkton Main Railway and the Monckton Main Colliery Branch Line, both with a large area of railway sidings. These in-turn were connected to the Midland Rail and Hull, Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway. The colliery also had a dock on the Barnsley Canal

The Barnsley Branch Canal on the Aire and Calder Navigation Canal was completed in 1802 and left the Calder 6.8km to the north of Ryhill in the Heath locality. Of interest to the Ryhill locality are the two large canal feeder reservoirs present in the valley to the north of the village: Winterset Reservoir and Cold Hiendley Reservoir ((HLC_PK 17805 and 17808). A railway station at Ryhill opened in 1882 on the Stairfoot and Nostell Branch Line (HLC_PK 36788).

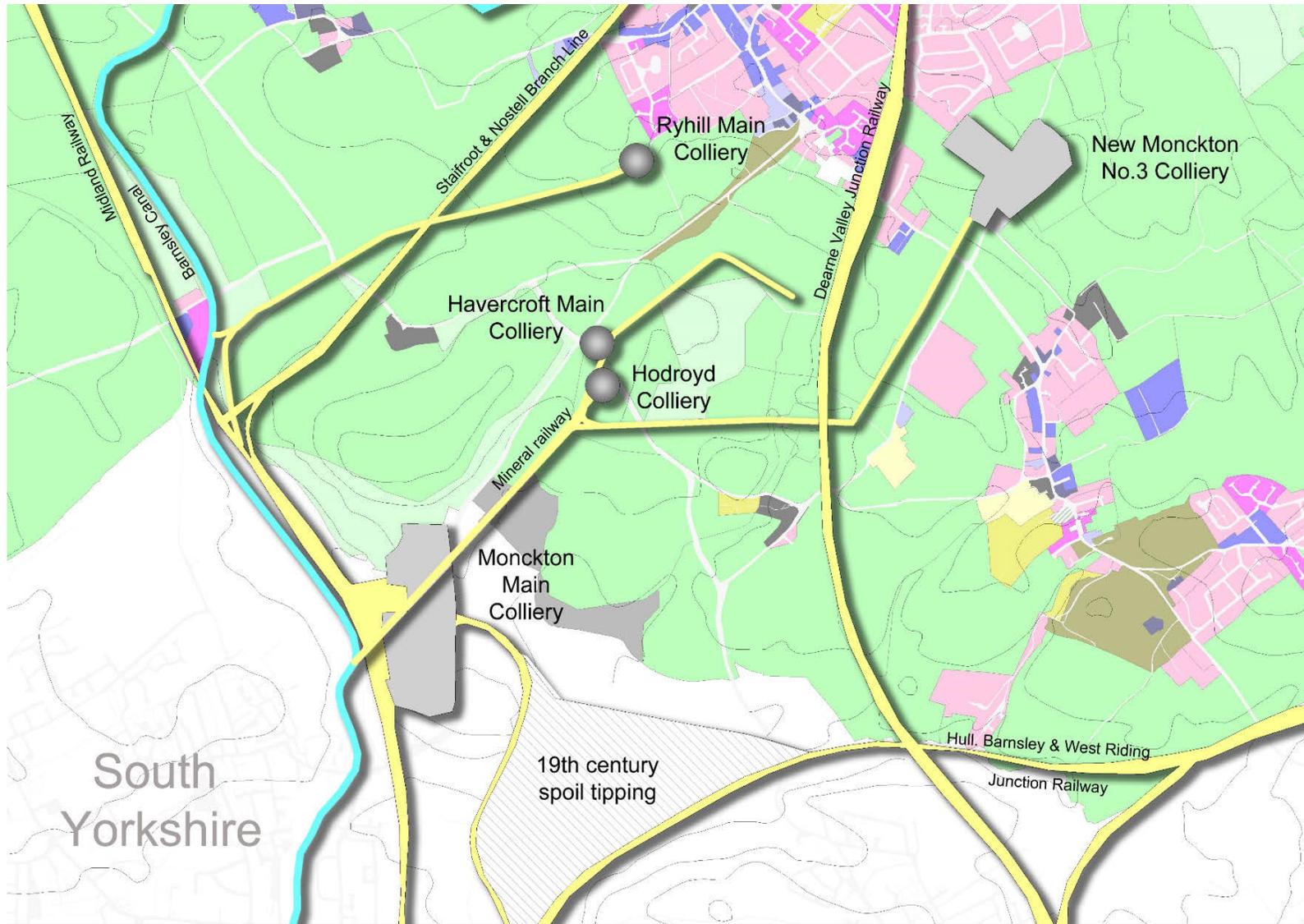


Figure 282. Colliery and railway distribution in the Havercroft locality as depicted on 19th and early 20th century OS mapping

Ryhill and Havercroft did not become heavily developed in the later Industrial Period with workers' houses and associated settlement. A few rows were built at the western side of the village near the railway station and Mill Lane also gained a few rows by the late 19th century (e.g. HLC_PK 42444 and 42446). It was at this time the two villages became connected. A fold of terraces named New Brunswick was constructed around 300m to the northeast of Ryhill and Ryhill also gained a church (HLC_PK 42432 and 42441). Development in the village cores was small scale and piecemeal at this time. A few terraced houses and also small villas were also built in the locality of the Monckton Main Colliery (no HLC record. Area falls in South Yorkshire).

The scale of development increased in the late Industrial Period after 1900 with the Mill Lane area gaining additional houses and also developing as a commercial core (e.g. HLC_PK 42490). Further workers' housing development also occurred on Station Road. Ryhill Cemetery and a school were also added to the east of Ryhill around this time (HLC_PK 42504 and 42479). Although development still remained fairly modest in scale, Ryhill and Havercroft had jointly become an industrial village.

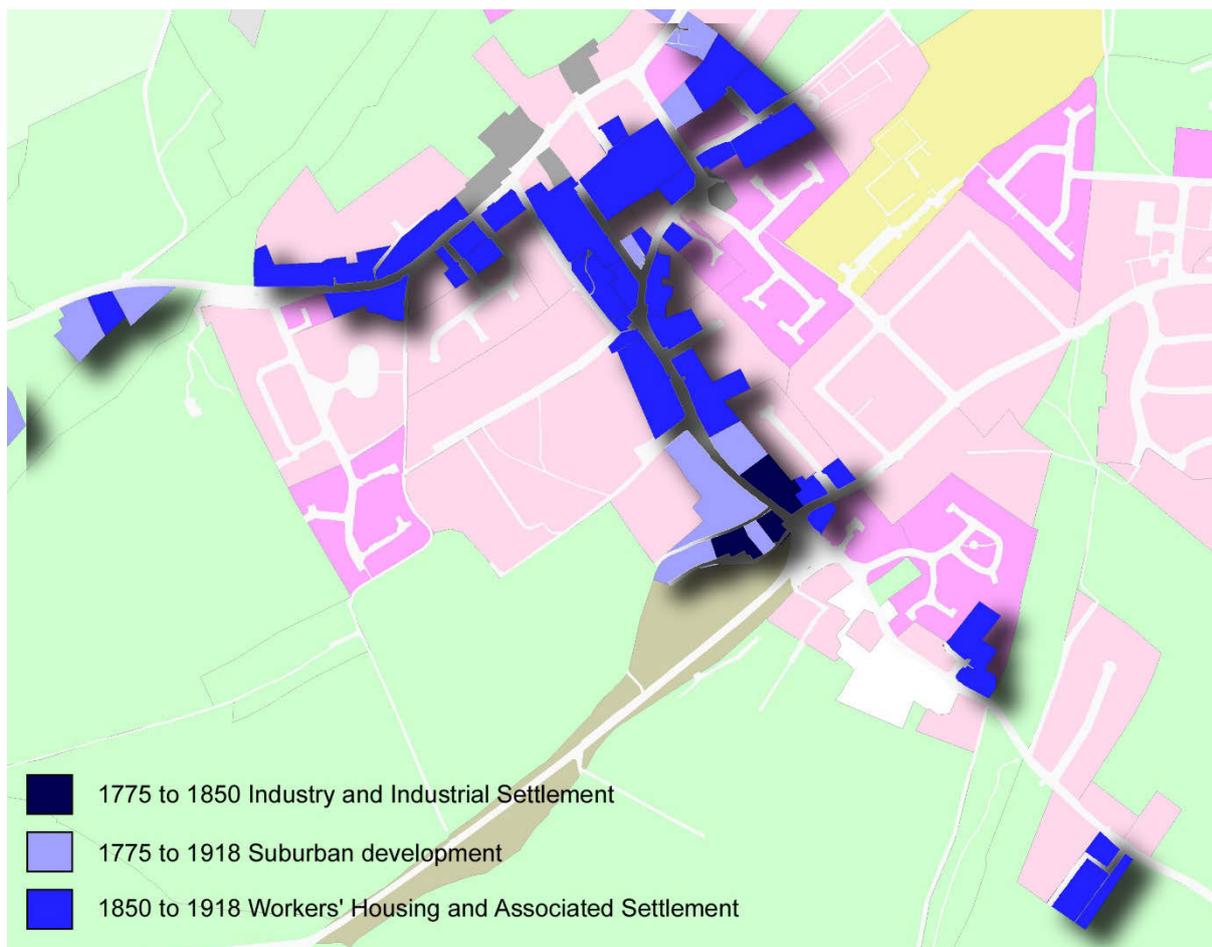


Figure 283. Zone map of Ryhill and Havercroft's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

The provision of colliery workers' housing continued into the early 20th century. Piecemeal development continued in the Mill Lane and Station Road localities with further houses and associated settlement features such as schools and social clubs (e.g. HLC_PK 42469). The inter war period saw the construction of a few larger estates to both sides of Mill Lane and to the south of Station Road. Mulberry Place was constructed to the east of Mill Lane in the 1930s (HLC_PK 22532). Church View was constructed to the north of this (HLC_PK 42439). It is likely that these estates represented working class housing. The area also included the Miners' Welfare Recreation Ground, also of Interwar date (HLC_PK 22534). The Westfield area of Ryhill contained two modest scaled developments: Westfields and Sunny Bank (e.g. HLC_PK 22535 and 42447). This area also contained a large allotment garden, still surviving (HLC_PK 22550).

A large zone of housing was beginning to develop 500m to the east of Havercroft off Cow Lane, a process which began in the 1920s with the construction of the Crescent Road estate of council houses (HLC_PK 18408). This was a planned settlement with a small commercial core on Cow Lane (HLC_PK 42555). Cow Lane leading to Newstead Lane also contained Hatfield Place which comprised two streets of social housing with a 1920s to 1930s date (HLC_PK 36774).

Post-war and later 20th century development around the village cores was piecemeal and small scale with individual houses or small cul-de-sacs (e.g. HLC_PK 42501). Larger scale development was expanding the urban peripheries. One of the largest areas of development was the Cow Lane area which continued the building phase begun in the Interwar period. Hill Crest and Brooklands Crescent were estates of semi-detached houses built in the 1950s to 1960s to the south of Cow Lane (HLC_PK 18409 and 18410). The Madeley Road and Highfield estates was built to the north of Cow Lane around the same time (HLC_PK 225330 and 36775).

Other post-war estates include the Nostell Lane development to the northeast of Ryhill and Hooton Crescent with Charles Street to the south of Station Road. (HLC_PK 22538, 22535 and 42449). Havercroft village gained Henry Avenue and the Havercroft Junior Infant and Nursery School at around the same time (HLC_PK 22545 and 42550).

The trend for 20th century housing was for social housing estates built on previously undeveloped agricultural land.

There are four notable post 1990 developments (i.e. above 2 hectares) and these comprise Hammerton Farm Avenue, Beachill Crescent and Willow Drive to the west of Havercroft and Ryhill and Felkirk Drive to the east (HLC_PK 42454, 36773, 42543 and 42448).

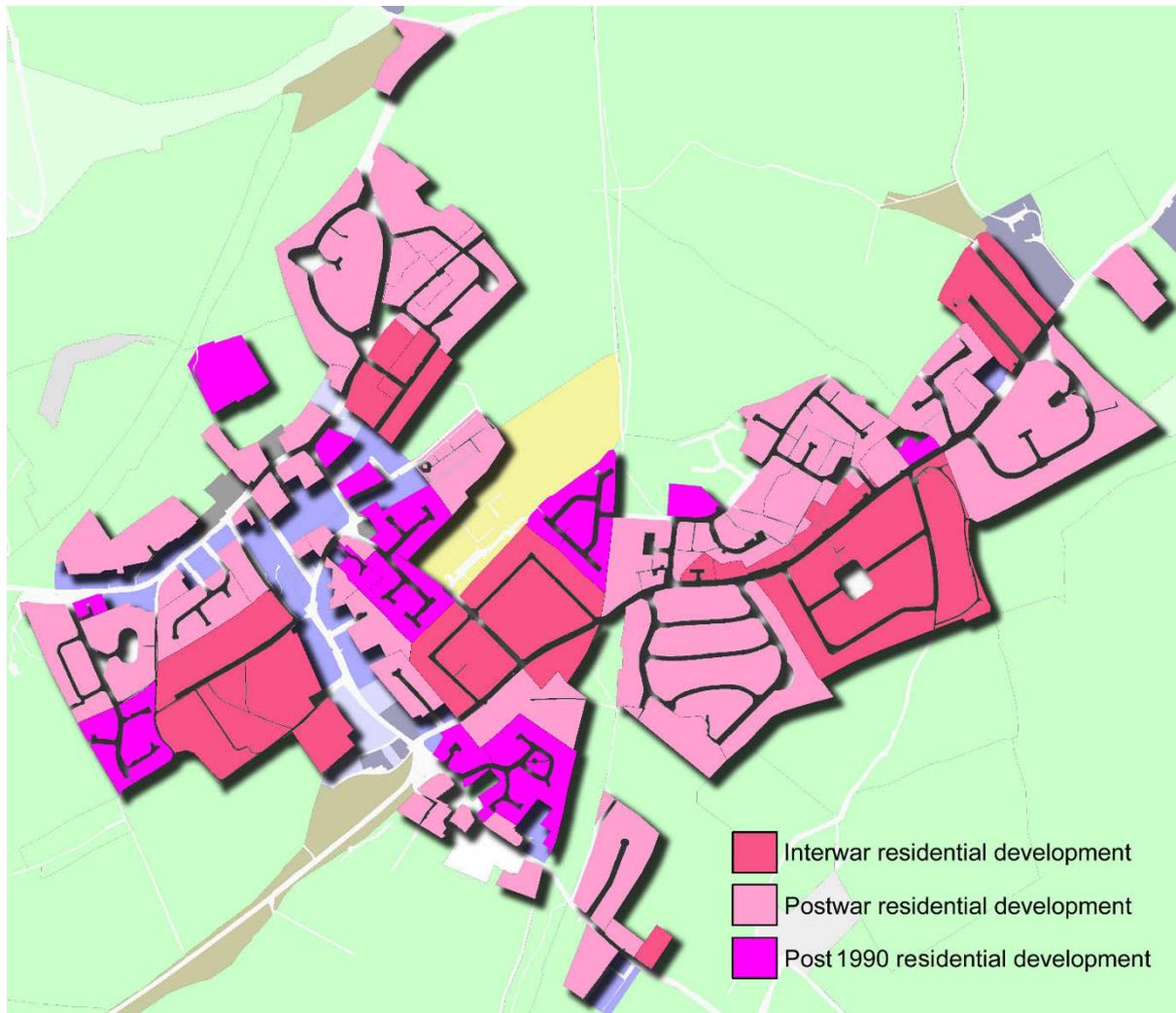


Figure 284. Zone map of the Ryhill and Havercroft 20th century to recent urban development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

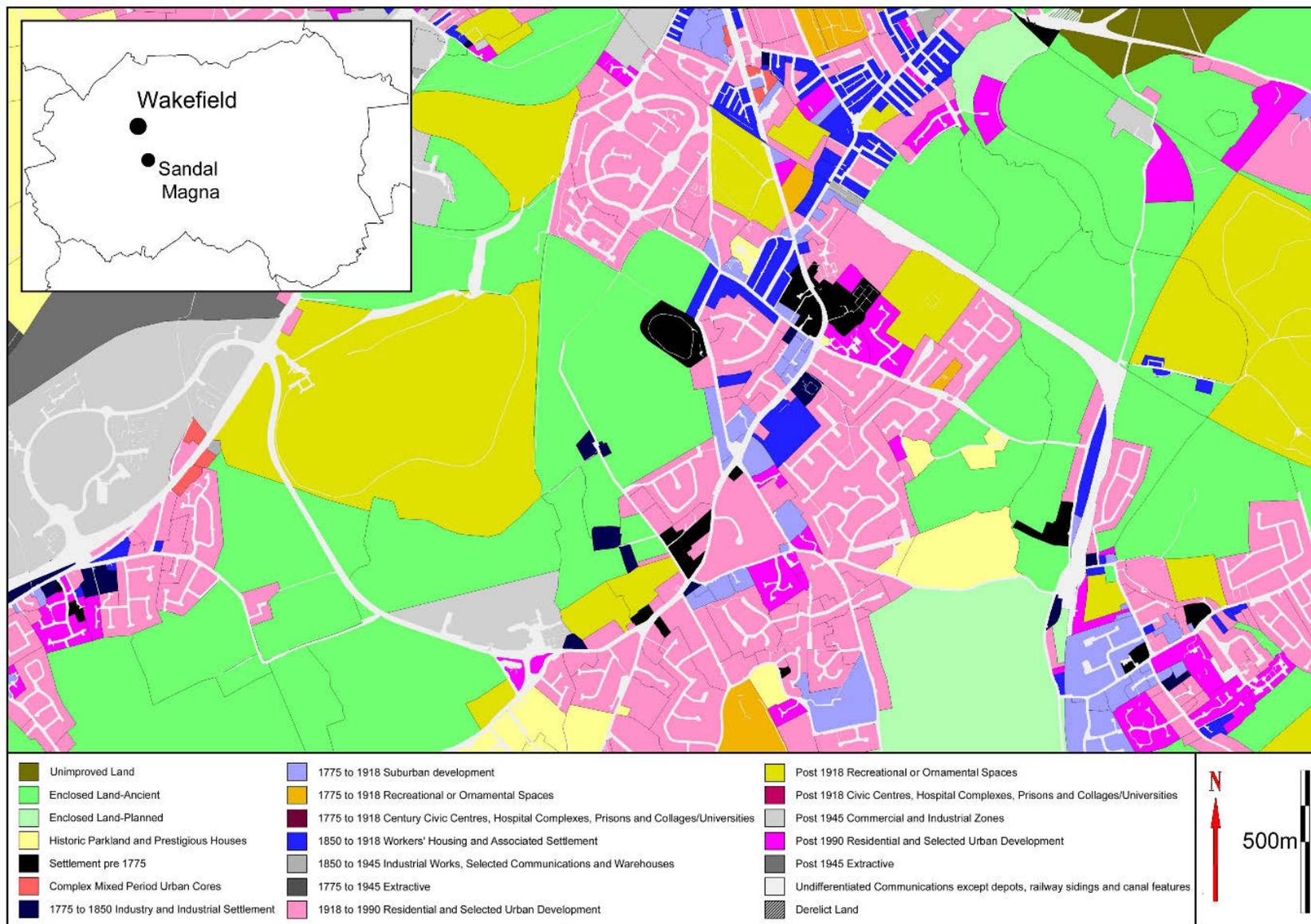
It is likely that Ryhill and Havercroft had extensive medieval open field systems both to the east and west of the villages. Part of this area was developed in the 20th century with housing estates. Evidence can still be seen on modern mapping particularly in the fields to the east where 20th century agglomeration has had the least effect.

Settlement density was low in these areas suggesting that farms were located in the village cores. The notable exception is Hodroyd Hall around 1km to the south of Havercroft beyond the open fields. The hall originated as a high status 17th century house (HLC_PK 22524).

400m to the west of this is the South Hiendley Parish Church which largely dates to the 13th and 15th century but contains Norman fabric (HLC_PK 18351). The church is unusual in that it occupies a detached position from South Hiendley which lies 850m to the east. The church may have served several communities. South Hiendley is located 1.5km to the southeast of Ryhill and Havercroft and may also have originated as a medieval village.

4.2.25 Sandal Magna

Figure 285.
Zone study
area map of
the Sandal
Magna
locality



Overview

Sandal Magna originated as a village probably of pre-medieval origins with an Anglo Saxon Church. The settlement was of local if not regional importance due to the presences of Sandal castle to the west of the village high street. The castle was the baronial seat of the lords of the Manor of Wakefield and the scene of historic sieges. Sandal lay just beyond the urban peripheries of Wakefield in the 19th century and probably developed as a suburb rather than an industrial town during this time. The Industrial Period spread of Wakefield reached the settlement by the beginning of the 20th century with encroaching terraced houses. What followed for Sandal Magna village in the 20th century was a process of subsumption as the urban peripheries spread southwards along both sides of Barnsley Road. Open spaces have been retained in the locality of the castle. The original village core now only partly retains a village like character, which has been eroded by the busy Barnsley Road and the impact of 20th century redevelopment. The village sits on a spur of land which projects northwest from the low rolling hills to the south of Wakefield. The land drops to the north into the broad Calder Valley. The river takes a meandering eastward route at this point. 2.5km to the north of Sandal Magna on the northern banks of the Calder is the City of Wakefield. Sandal Magna is located in the Township of Sandal Magna (40m AOD. OS ref 434294, 418200). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Lower Coal Measures.

Historic core

The historic core of Sandal Magna village as depicted on mid-19th century mapping was a linear development which ran from around 300m along Barnsley Road in the St Helen's Church area (HLC_PK 42199). The settlement here was densest and this area today still contains the most Listed buildings for this locality.

There are several points of historical evidence which support the early antiquity of this village. Sandal is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 with several other references in the later medieval periods (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.107). St Helen's Church may have been the location of one of two recorded Saxon churches in the Wakefield Manor (HLC_PK 21548). The church was almost completely rebuilt in the first half of the 14th century. The surrounding fields in the 19th century suggest medieval strip fields farming with an extensive range. Enclosure boundaries closer to the village, on both sides of Barnsley Road, suggest croft plots and Back Lane was named to the west. The picture is confused slightly by Barnsley Road being named the Wakefield and Sheffield Trust Turnpike in c.1850. Although the turnpike dates to 1757-58 it is probable it followed an earlier route through the village as both the church and croft plots seem to respect this route. Barnsley Road also contains five Listed buildings of 17th century origin (see below). Some realignment or change of focus may

have occurred after construction of the road. Sandal was probably a rural settlement up to the 18th century when it expanded as a suburb of Wakefield. The village seemed largely suburb in character on 19th century mapping

The historic core contains many Listed buildings occurring as linear development along Barnsley Road. Some are town houses and higher status terraces of 18th and early 19th century date (e.g. Images of England UID 441431, 441420 and 441440)). A few houses date from the 16th century such as Barleywood House, Nos 7 and 9 Woodcroft, Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Shaw Fold and an out building which originated as a house at No. 274 Barnsley Road (Images of England UID 441438, 446006, 445070, 445071 and 441441). One of the 17th century houses is described as a farm house. Sandal Hall was depicted and named at the junction of Barnsley Road and Walton Lane at the southern end of the village in c.1850. 19th century building footprints appear extant on current mapping. The hall has the appearance of a late 17th to early 18th century high status house with red brick walls and sandstone quoins. Actual antiquity cannot be confirmed, although its positioning at the end of the village high street in close proximity to the church is typical of this from of medieval village layout. The hall was originally set in Sandal Park and was built of stone. The park was probably a post medieval feature as it respects medieval strip field boundaries (HLC_PK 21546). The house was re-clad in brick by Thomas Holdsworth when he bought the property in 1865. The hall allegedly dates from the 17th century but may be much earlier. The house underwent substantial alterations in the 20th century when it was converted to a Wakefield Corporation hostel and children's home (HLC_PK 21553 contains additional information regarding the ownership of the Sandal Hall estate). It is now flats. (<http://www.overtown.org.uk/Sandal/sandal-views.html>. Accessed 11/08/2016). The hall does not appear as a Listed building.

Sandal Castle is a motte and bailey castle which was first mentioned c.1240 but probably developed from a timber castle replaced in stone during the 13th century. The main earthworks comprise a castle mound, a substantial motte and a crescent shaped inner bailey. Extensive outworks exist to the southeast which represent a civil war defensive outwork. (HLC_PK 20184). Excavation of the interior carried out between 1964 and 1973 has revealed a number of timber buildings including a square, timber-framed kitchen and an aisled hall of residence. The original wooden tower on the motte was a stone shell keep with circular towers. The castle was the Baronial seat of the lords of the Manor of Wakefield. It is famous as the location of the Battle of Wakefield in 1460 during the War of the Roses where Richard Plantagenet and his younger son Edmund were killed by the Lancastrians. It was also besieged during the English Civil War (HLC_PK 20184). The castle was put into ruin following the siege of 1646.

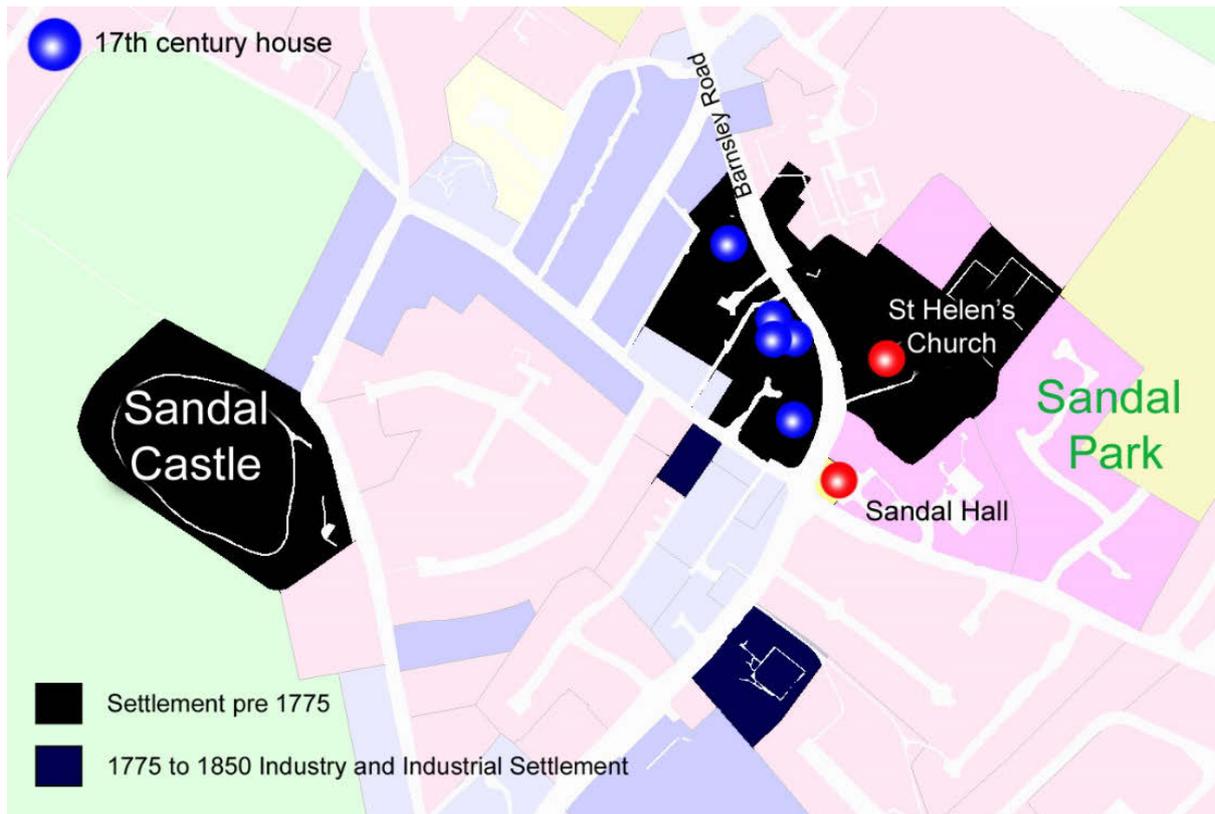


Figure 286. Zone map of Sandal Magna's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

With the exception of a brick kiln 270m to the north of the village, no incipient industry could be identified on 19th century mapping in the Sandal Magna locality on mid-19th or late 19th century OS mapping. The nearest industry was Thornes Woollen Mill and the Calder Dye Works located 1.6km to the northwest on the farm bank of the River Calder (HLC_PK 20198 and 20186). A small colliery was also present 1.3km to the southwest. The Calder Valley was becoming heavily industrialised 1.2km to the north of the village in the mid-19th century, but Sandal at this time remained detached. The brick kiln had become a medium scale brick works with yard and quarry pit by c.1894 but this remained the only industry near the village.

The historic character of Sandal Magna in the 19th century was one of a villa suburb with higher status terraces and town houses on Barnsley Road and several larger villas and Industrial Period halls, some set in large areas of private parkland, in the rural hinterland (e.g. HLC_PK 21530). Sandal was only a carriage ride away from Wakefield centre and in 1866 the Sandal and Agbrigg Railway Station opened 370m to the north of village which further encouraged the village's suburban development (HLC_PK 42183). It is not clear when the suburbanisation process began. There are a relatively large number of 17th century houses. The character was certainly suburban by the late 18th century. The form of the village was largely set by the mid-19th century with only the addition of a few villas by the end

of the 19th century (e.g. HLC_PK 42194). The peak in development appears to have occurred around the turn of the 19th century.

Sandal remained detached from Wakefield at the end of the 19th century, although the nearest terraced housing development was occurring only 500m to the northeast of the village as the low density rural suburb was becoming subsumed by industrial settlement. Threads of development along the lanes to the north of Sandal had reached the village by c.1910. The suburbanisation process continued into the 20th century with the construction of housing estates in the Interwar period.

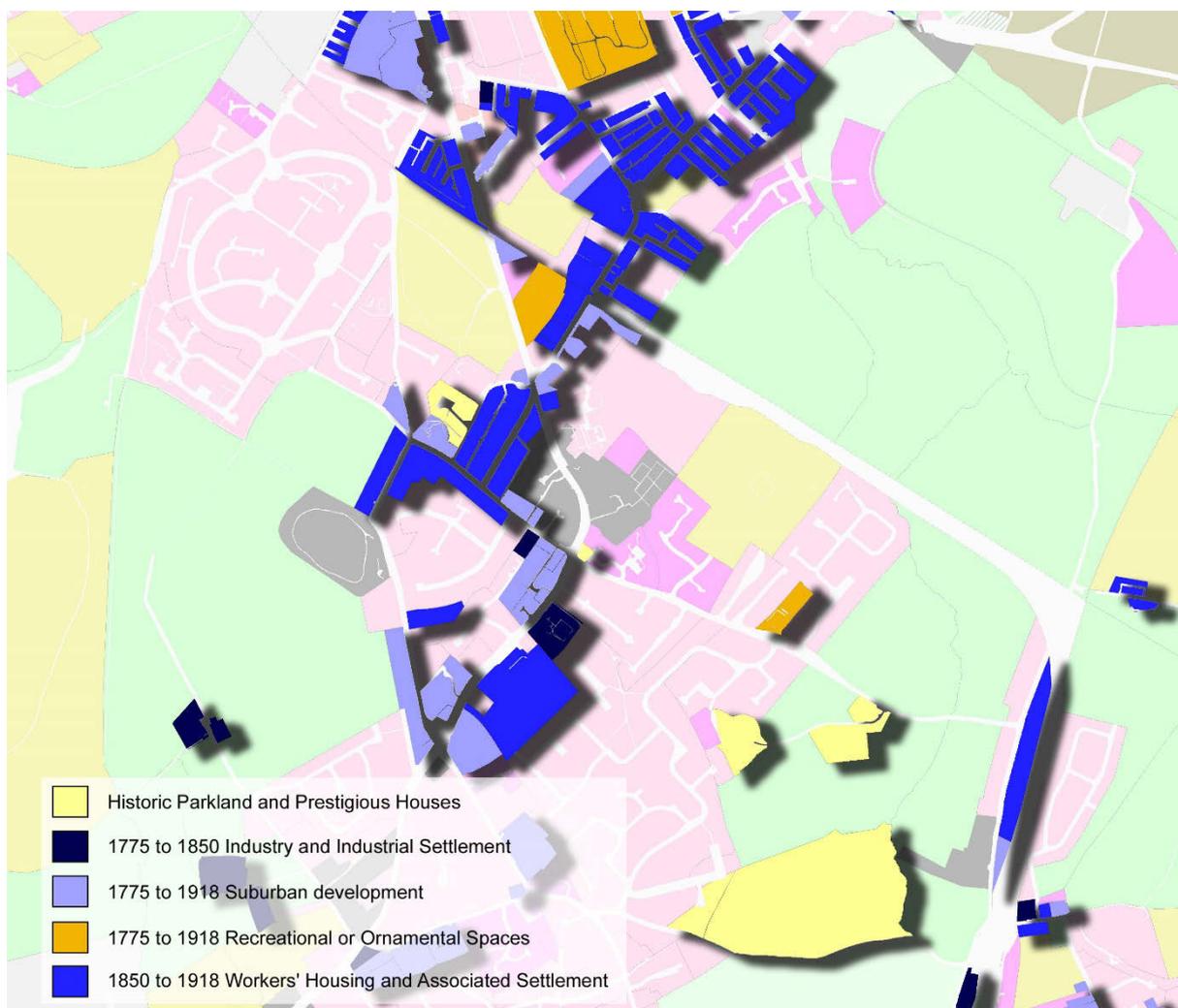


Figure 287. Zone map of Sandal Magna's later Industrial Period development [up to 1910]
(not to scale)

20th century and beyond

There is one large housing estate in the Sandal Magna locality and this is the 20 hectare Portobello Housing Estate built 800m to the northwest of the village in the 1920s to 30s. This

was social housing built in a geometric arrangement on previously undeveloped land (HHLC_PK 18810). A smaller estate of semi-detached houses, Milthorpe Crescent, was built in the Milnthorpe locality to the south of Sandal at around the same time (HLC_PK 21517). Housing development was occurring as linear development along Barnsley Road but also along the several side lanes. The Castle Road and Manygates Lane area to the east of Sandal Castle developed as a zone of early 20th century semi-detached houses (e.g. HLC_PK 31668 and 42253). Development also occurred along Agbrigg Road to the north of Sandal and Chevet Lane and Woodthorpe Lane to the south (e.g. HLC_PK 37139 and 31602). The social status attribute for houses in these localities was predominantly private housing built on previously undeveloped land, although private parkland was also becoming redeveloped by this time.

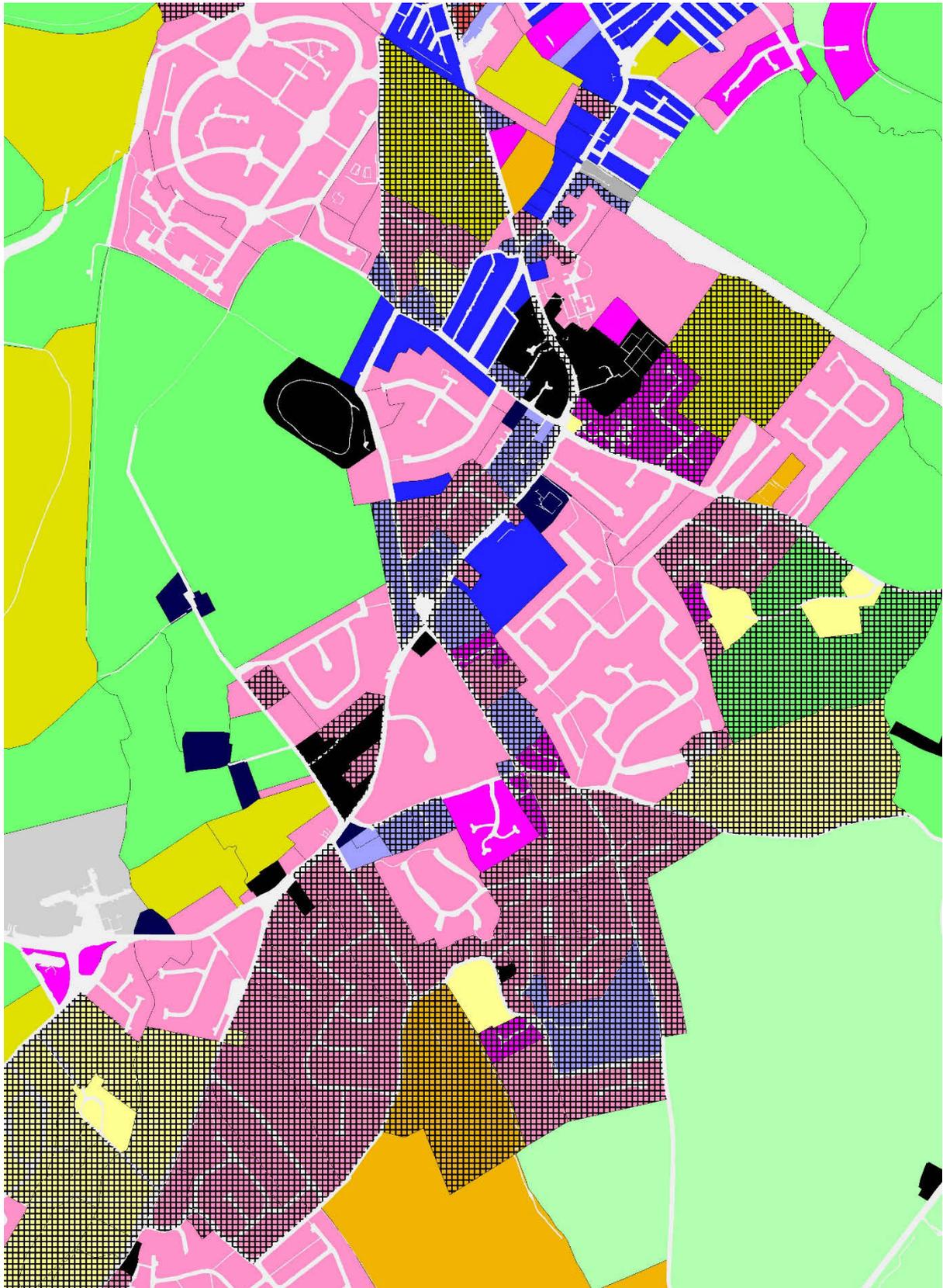


Figure 288. Villas and private parkland recorded as a previous type in the Sandal Magna locality (hashed areas on map). For the zone key see the zone study area map above

By the mid-20th century much of the urban development around Sandal Magna formed a networks of houses occurring as ribbon development along the many lanes around the village with the exception of the one large estate, Portobello Road. Post-war development generally occurred as larger estates filling in the gaps although Barnsley Road seemed to still form a core. The result is a long and narrow zone of development around 1km wide running in a south westerly direction from the Wakefield urban core. Agricultural land is still present to either side. The largest zone of development occurs on the eastern side of Barnsley Road. The two largest estates are Stillwell Drive and Woodthorpe Park Drive which are private estates dating to the 1970s to early 1980s (e.g., HLC_PK 21516 and 31611). A large estate at the southern end of this zone is the Pledwick development dating from the late 1960s to early 1970s (HLC_PK 18532 and 17776). This is also private housing. The Pledwick development occupies former private parkland associated with the 17th century Woodthorpe Hall (HLC_PK 31590). Although the internal boundaries of the park have been lost, the perimeter is preserved by modern boundaries. The hall is also extant but is now partly subsumed by modern housing (HLC_PK 31590).

The private parkland associated with Kettlethorpe Hall 1.6km to the southwest of Sandal has also been redeveloped with social housing and the Kettlethorpe High School of 1950s to 1960s date (HLC_PK and 31591 and 31661). Part of the ornamental park which includes ponds survives as a public park (HLC_PK 18506). Kettlethorpe Hall is a high status house dating to 1727 which is now in use as a residential care home (HLC_PK 31644). A third area of lost private parkland is Castle Grove Park which occurred to the north of Sandal (HLC_PK 31578). This is private parkland associated probably with Industrial Period villa development. Figure 288 above identifies the areas of private parkland in the Sandal Magna locality which has been redeveloped.

Other notable development in the area to the south of Sandal is the Stand Bridge Retail Park established on former agricultural land in the 1990s and the Wakefield Golf Club which was established in 1910 (HLC_PK 18626 and 31589). The golf club incorporates former private parkland associated with Woodthorpe Hall

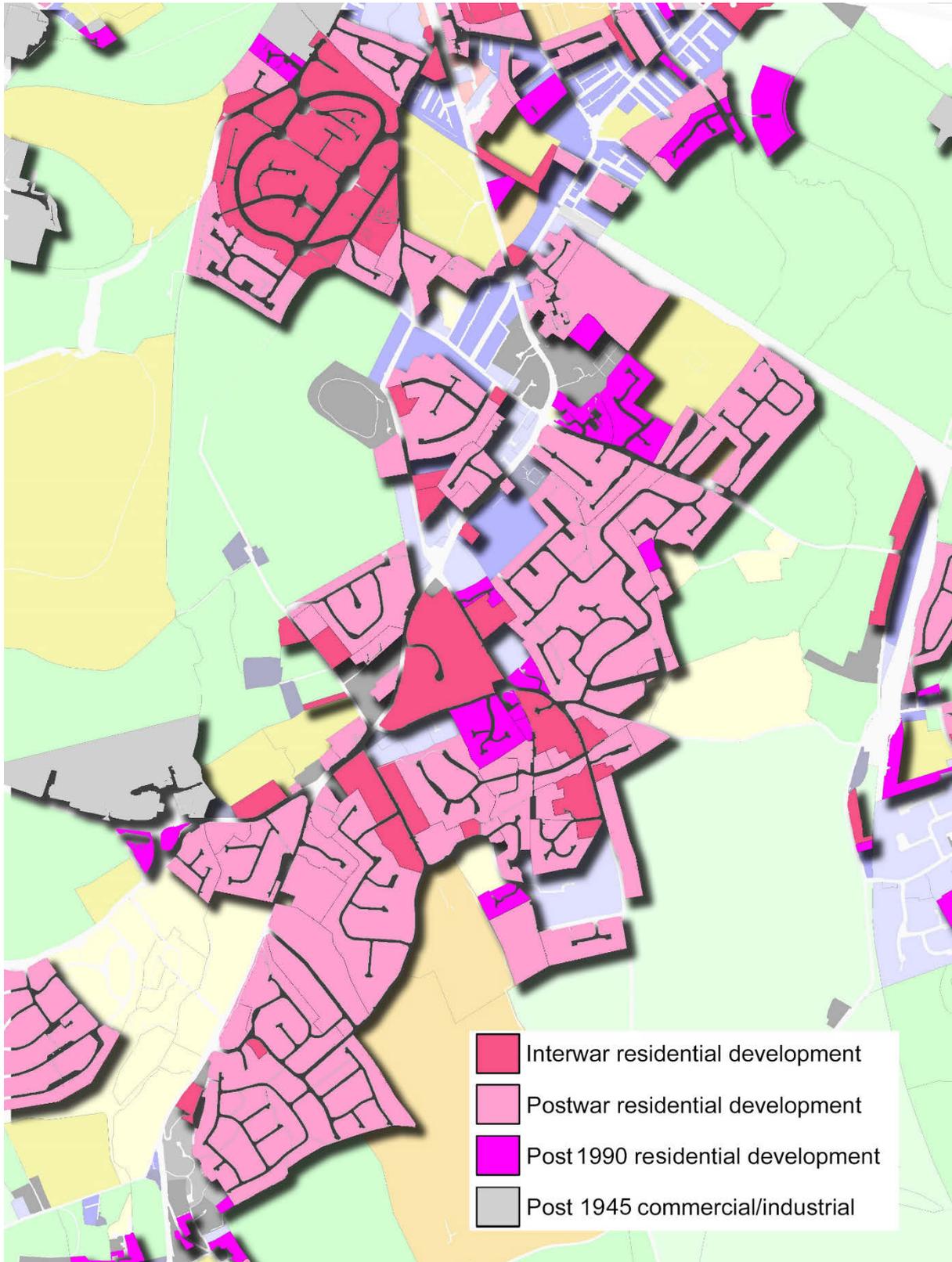


Figure 289. Zone map of Sandal Magna's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

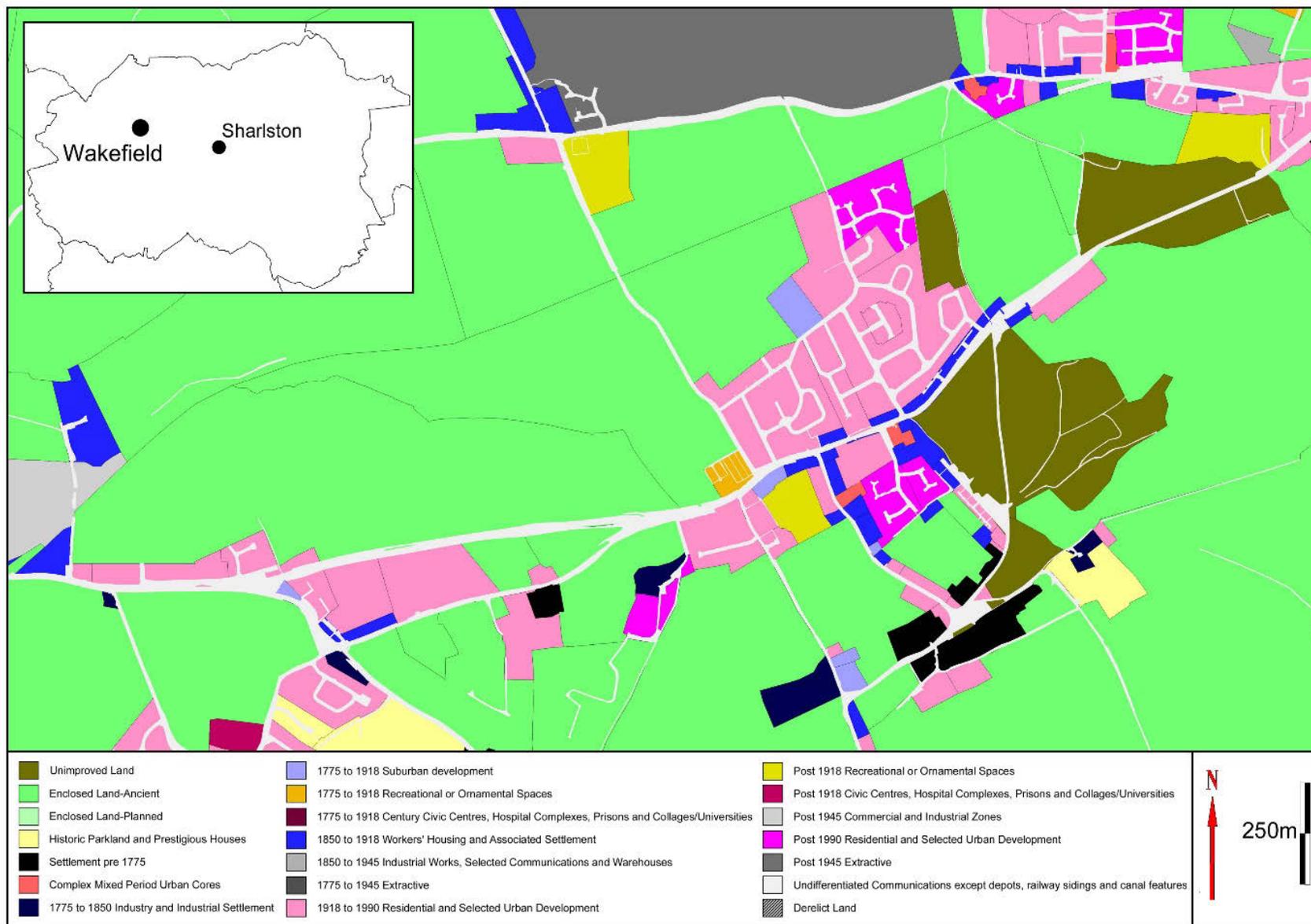
Rural hinterland

Sandal Magna was surrounded by an extensive area of strip fields stretching in all directions. Those to the north probably merged with fields associated with Wakefield. The area to the north of Sandal was named Sandal Common in c.1850, although this had been enclosed by the 19th century. The Woodthorpe Hall Park boundary to the south was also a notable feature in the mid-19th century. There were several villas with private parks in the fields surrounding Sandal. Lower status development largely occurred as low density linear development with folds, such as Little Sandal to the north and Milnthorpe to the south, occurring around junctions (HLC_PK 42190 and 42289). Milnthorpe contains a few Listed buildings and these include houses of 17th century and early 18th century date (e.g. Images of England UID 445512, 444639 and 444640). Milnthorpe now stands in a semi-rural position on Barnsley Road.

20th century development occurs as a north-south band to the east and west of Barnsley Road. The land to the north of Sandal is wholly developed as a southern extension of the Wakefield urban core. The fields around the castle remain undeveloped, although these have become agglomerated. The land beyond the development to the east of Barnsley Road is in agricultural use but has undergone extensive 20th century agglomeration with only fragmentary survival of strip field boundaries. This is also partly true to the west in the castle locality. This area was affected in the late 20th century by 74 hectares of open cast mining which occurred on the Calder valley floor. This area previously held valley floor meadows and an oxbow lake. The area now forms the Pugneys County Park (HLC_PK 20179).

4.2.26 Sharlston

Figure 290. Zone study area map of the Sharlston locality



Overview

Sharlston originated as a village probably of medieval origins. It developed as a mining village in the latter half of the 19th century due to the presence of local collieries, the nearest being New Sharlston Colliery 1.5km to the north with further collieries at Street House to the north east, Sharlston West Colliery to the west and Nostell Colliery to the south. Sharlston village remained rural at this time and a new settlement of miners' terraces developed at Sharlston Common to the north. Sharlston Common gained a small housing estate by the mid-20th century and this expanded to form a small zone of housing estates to the north of Sharlston Common in the mid to late 20th century. Sharlston Green does contain 20th century development but has managed to retain a village like appearance. Sharlston occupies a hill top position on the low rolling hills to the south of Wakefield. It is located 6km to the southeast of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Sharlston (70m AOD. OS ref 439183, 418837). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures which become Pennine Upper Coal Measures to the south of the village.

Historic core

The village of Sharlston, as depicted on mid-19th century mapping, was a green-side settlement running for around 330m on the north and south side of Sharlston Green (e.g. HLC_PK 18448, 18447 and 18435). The Green widened at its eastern end on to Sharlston Common which still remains un-enclosed (HLC_PK 17984).

It is likely that Sharlston originated as a medieval village. "Scharueston" was first recorded in 1173-93 and at several other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.114). Although the form could be classed as a village green settlement, settlement on the southern side of the green is more linear in form with rear toft plots and a back lane which is suggestive of a post Conquest planned settlement. There was a large area of enclosed strip fields depicted on mid-19th century mapping occurring most clearly to the north, east and south of the village. The fields to the south merged with those associated with the nearby villages of Foulby and Crofton.

The village contains several Listed features. One is a farm house to the north of the green with 17th century origins (Images of England UID 437093). The others are estate features relating to Sharlston Hall. Sharlston Hall is a sprawling elite residence which developed from the 15th century as a timber framed hall house with 16th and 17th century additions. The hall has Grade II* Listed building status (HLC_PK 18432).

Modern OS mapping (2015 Master Map) still depict five farms scattered around Sharlston Green. There has been some 20th century residential development but this is small scale and piecemeal and Sharlston remains village-like.

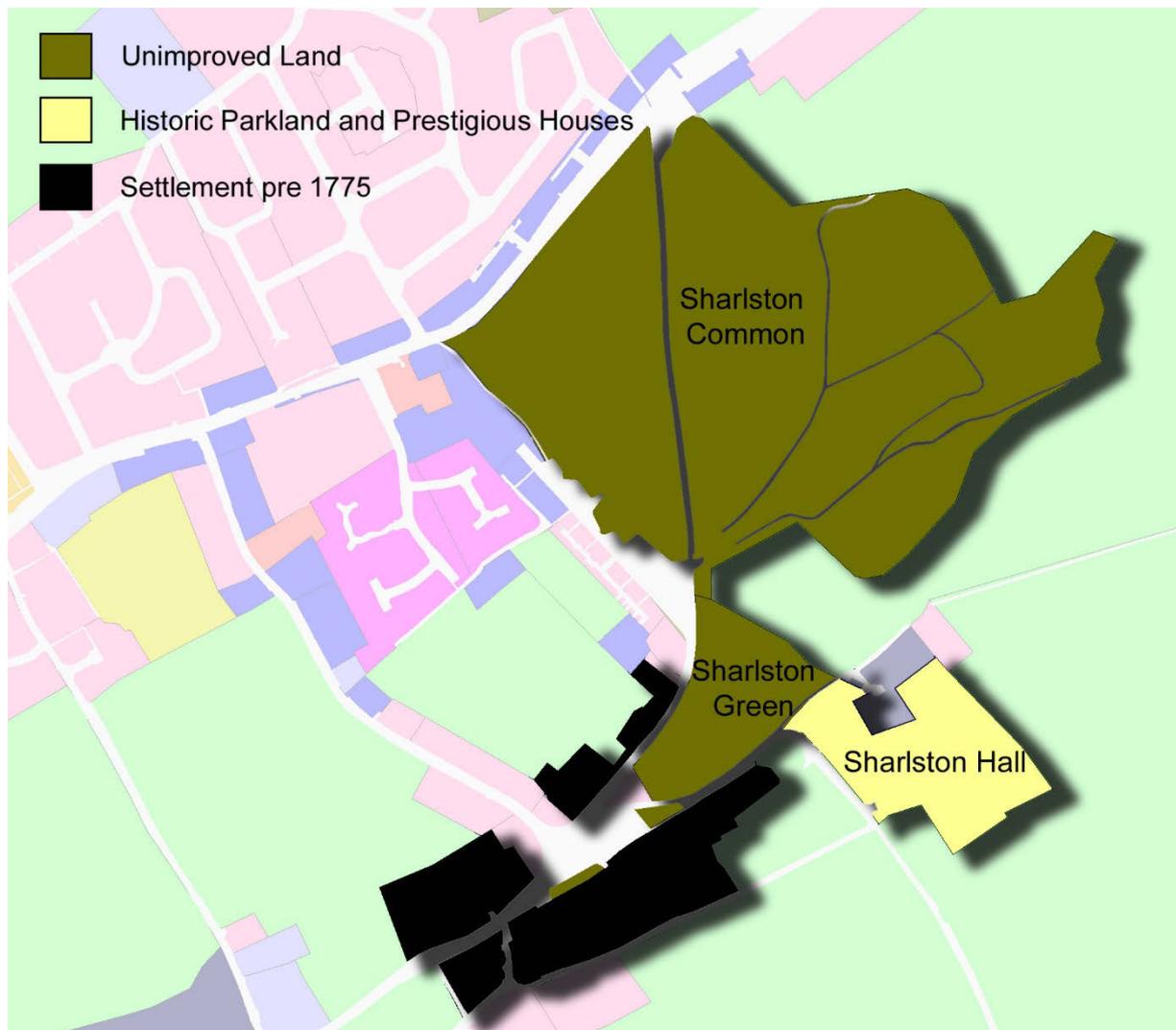


Figure 291. Zone map of Sharlston's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The village had a smithy and Sharlston Windmill (corn) was depicted in fields to the south of the hall (HLC_PK 17833). A reservoir was also depicted on the southern side of the common in c.1850, though the association is unclear. Sharlston Common is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 30962, WYHER PRN 3831). It was an area of common that was subject to coal and ironstone extraction from the medieval period through to the 17th century which is confirmed by documentary evidence (as cited in HLC_PK 17984). The monuments are clearly visible and include bell pits and other earthworks associated with coal and ironstone mining.

Mid-19th century OS mapping depicts two coal pits at the eastern end of Charlston village which suggest small scale extraction continuing into the Industrial Period. The mining had changed by the end of the 19th century with the small pits abandoned in favour of large scale collieries.

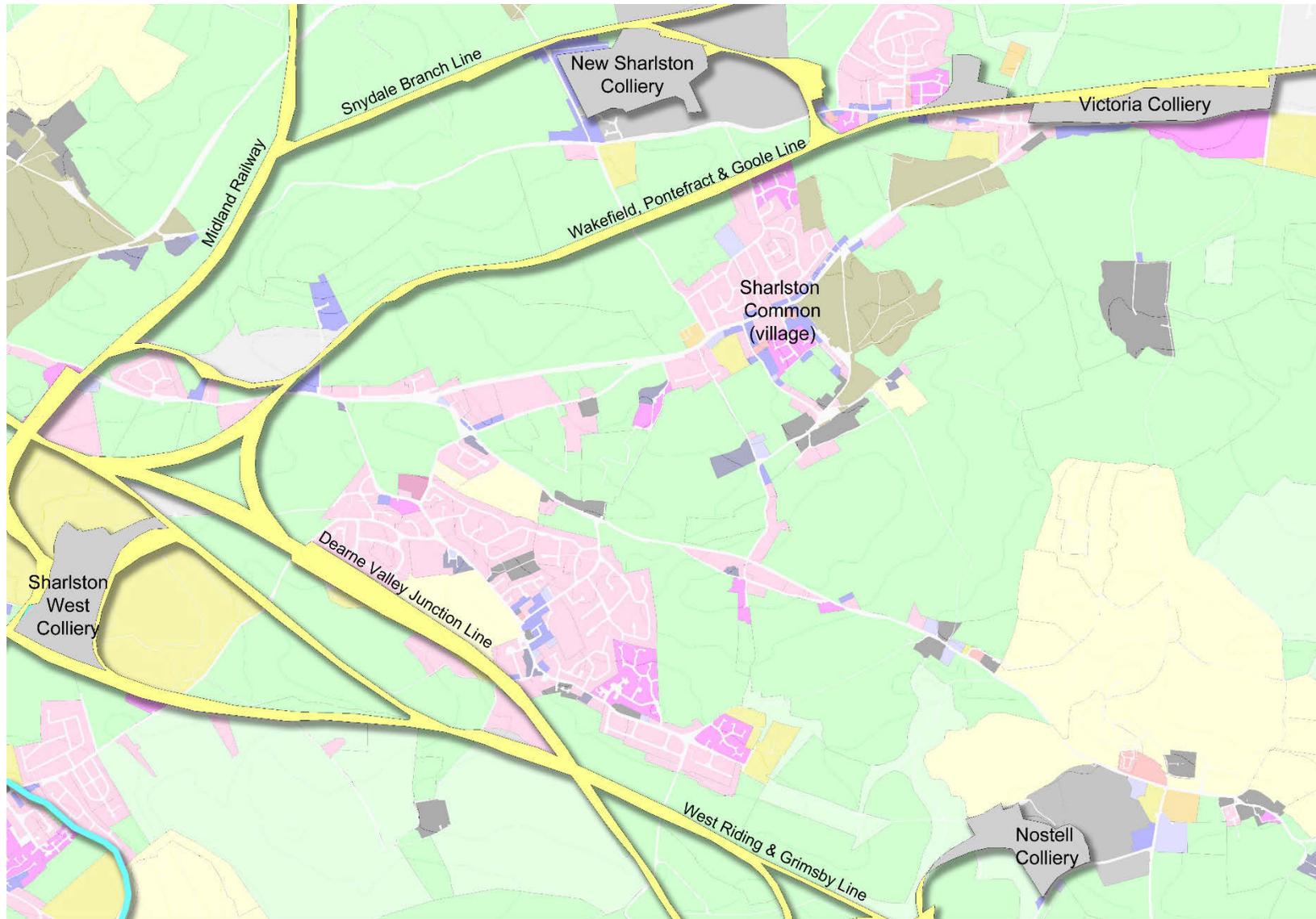


Figure 292. Distribution of large collieries and railway features in the Sharlston locality as depicted on 19th and early 20th century OS mapping

There are four large scale collieries with 3km of Sharlston:

- New Sharlston Colliery. 1.6km northwest of Sharlston. Sharlston Colliery opened in 1858 and closed in July 1993. This area is now an open cast quarry. HLC_PK 20099
- Victoria Colliery. 1.7km northeast of Sharlston. Formerly the Snydale Colliery. Opened in 1861 and closed in 1965. 1.7km northeast of Sharlston. Site reverted to fields. HLC_PK 20097
- Nostell Colliery. 1.9km south of Sharlston. Opened in 1854 and operated through to 1987. Land remains derelict. HLC_PK 17969
- Sharlston West Colliery (also known as the Walton Colliery). 3.1km west of Sharlston. Operated between 1890 and 1979. Area reclaimed as the Walton Colliery Nature Park. HLC_PK 19830

There were large scale collieries all established in the mid to late 19th century, all with onsite processing and all had direct access to national railway routes. New Sharlston Colliery and Victoria Colliery probably had the most relevance to Sharlston.

A new village formed 500m to the north of Sharlston. Sharlston Common [Village] was first named on late 19th century OS mapping and consisted of rows of terraced houses running perpendicular to the east west route of Weeland Road (HLC_PK 22845). A few Industrial Period Houses were also present on Grime Lane. The settlement also gained the Sharlston Hotel (pub), the Church of St Luke and the Jubilee Recreation Ground (e.g. HLC_PK 43930 and 43945). Development continued on a small scale into the early 20th century with further houses occurring as ribbon development along Weeland Road and Grime Lane. The settlement also gained a large area of allotments to the north of the village. A few terraces were also constructed closer to New Sharlston Colliery. The village was relatively small scale compared to other Wakefield Industrial settlements. Old Sharlston appeared largely unaffected.



Figure 293. Zone map of Sharlston's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

Two small estates were added in the early 20th century at the western end of the village, comprising development around Northfield Road, Jubilee Road and Birkwood Avenue (e.g. HLC_PK 22574 and 22573). Development began in the 1930s and was completed in the early post-war period probably as social housing provision for mining families. Piecemeal ribbon development also occurred on Weeland Road, particularly to the east of the village (e.g. HLC_PK 440720). Sharlston Community School also originates from the Interwar period and this is located on the northern side of the village (HLC_PK 22578).

The largest post-war development occurred to the north of Weeland Road: the Woodside Estate was built in the 1950s and was also social housing built on previously undeveloped land (HLC_PK 22575). Birkwood Avenue was a smaller estate of similar date built to the west of Sharlston Common (HLC_PK 22573).

There have been two significant post-war developments: Beechfield Drive is a late 20th century 3 hectare development built to the north of Charlston Green and The Heathers, of similar scale and date, is to the south (HLC_PK 22627 and 18465). Both occur as new builds on former agricultural land.

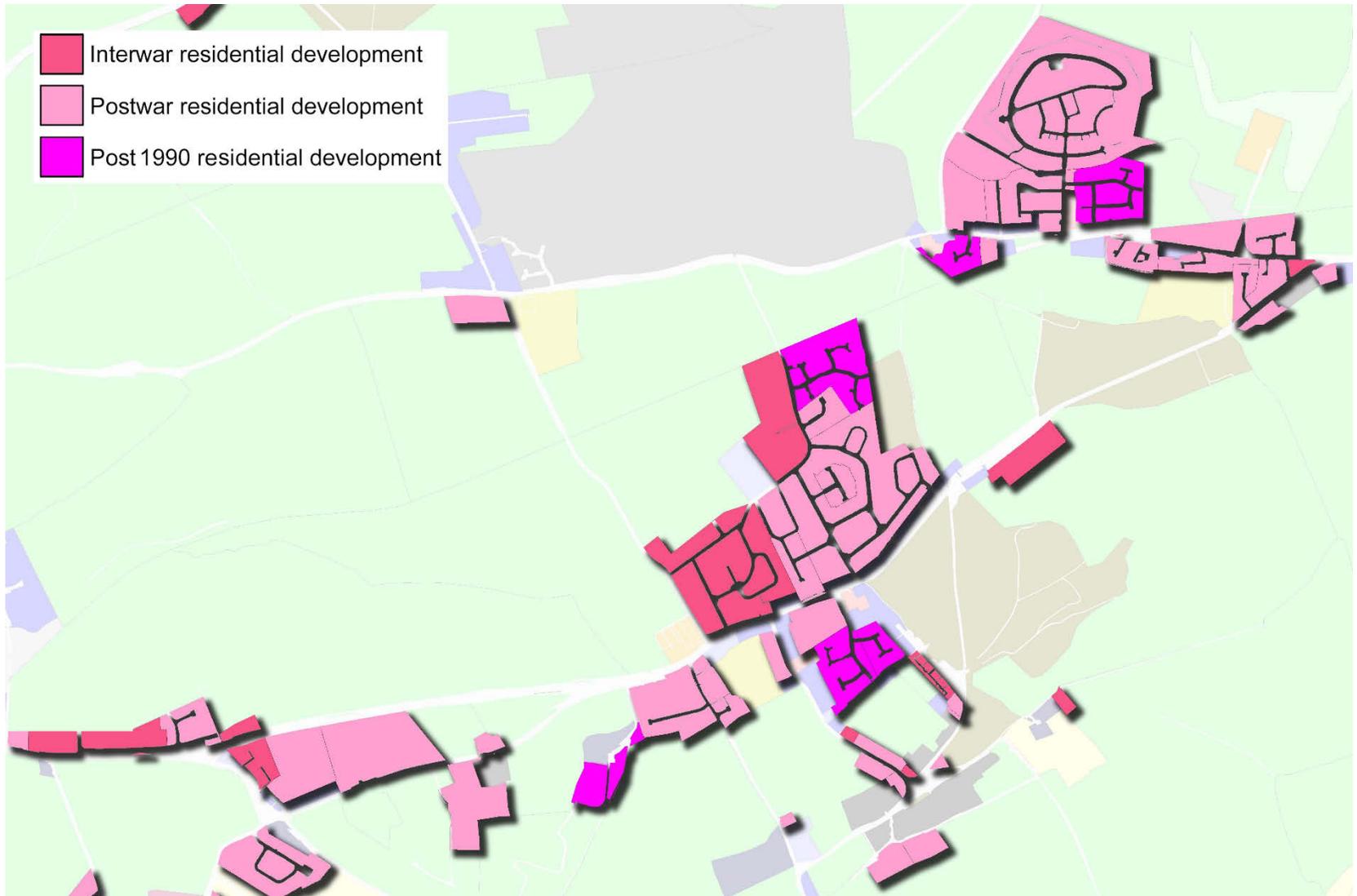


Figure 294.
Zone map of
Sharlston's
20th century to
recent urban
and industrial
development

Rural hinterland

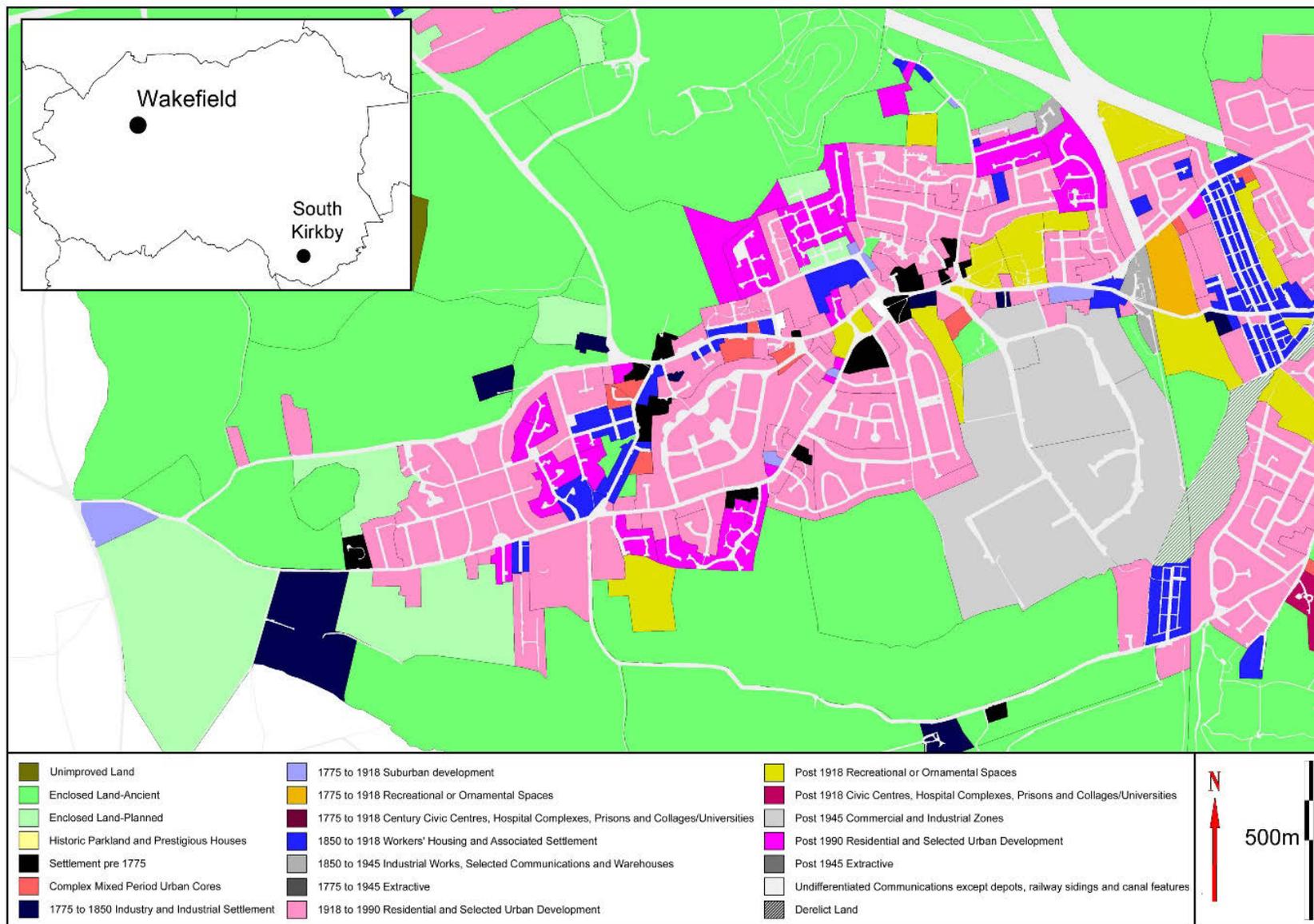
The land to the south of Sharlston still contain fields with the serpentine boundaries characteristic of enclosed medieval strip fields. There has been agglomeration in this area but to less than 50%. The land to the north of the village has been affected by the growth of Sharlston Common, agglomeration and mining. Sharlston's west fields (Dean Field) are still in agricultural use and here the agglomeration stands at over 50% and the area is now crossed by the A645 trunk road. Sharlston Common and a second, slightly smaller area of common land named Sharlston Carr survive to the east of the village.

The density of farms in the fields around Sharlston was low probably because they were contained within the village. Huntwick Grange is located 1km east of Sharlston and falls outside the area of former strip fields. It is possible the Huntwick originated as a grange farm associated with Nostell Priory in the early 14th century. The current house dates from the 17th century (HLC_PK 17982).

Nostell Park is located only 800m south of Sharlston. The park originated as a deer park in the 16th century which was created after the dissolution of Nostell Priory. The park was landscaped in the early 18th century when Nostell Priory was rebuilt (HLC_PK 17940). Nostell Priory is an impressive 18th-century country house built for the Winn family and which is set above a lake in an area of extensive parkland (HLC_PK 17938). The present house and park were created on the site of the Priory of the Augustinian Canons of St Oswald founded in the year 1122 by King Henry I. This was founded on site of a previous community of hermits dedicated to St. James. The priory was dissolved by the Crown in 1540 and survives as fragments of standing fabric, below ground remains and a few earthwork features. It is possible the parks preserves the boundaries of an even earlier pre-monastic medieval estate.

4.2.27 South Kirkby

Figure 295.
Zone study
area map of
the South
Kirkby
locality



Overview

South Kirkby, formerly named Kirkby, originated as a village of medieval origins and perhaps was even earlier. South Kirkby expanded from the late half 19th century as a mining town due to the presence of South Kirkby Colliery 1km to the north of the village. By the mid-19th century South Kirkby had become connected to South Elmsall by a ribbon of continuous development along Barnsley Road (formerly Lidgate). There are now large estates of residential development to three sides of the village and an industrial estate to the southeast. South Kirkby sits on a hilltop position on a spur of land which projects eastwards from Brierly Common and south Kirkby Common. To the north is Haigh Hill Beck valley and to the south Langthwaite Beck. Both meet around 2km to the east to the village to flow eastwards as "The Beck" to become Hampole Dike. South Kirkby is located 15.5km to the southeast of the Wakefield City core in the Township of South Kirkby (35m AOD. OS ref 445310, 411098). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Upper Coal Measures.

Historic core

"Cherchebi" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and several other times in the medieval period. The "South" prefix appears in 1119-29 as "Sudkirkebi" (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.40). The "kirk" element probably refers to a church which existed here at the time of the survey. WYAAS records All Saints' Church as the oldest standing building in the village: "The nave (the central part where the worshippers sit) may date back to Anglo-Saxon times. It's the right size and the walls are thinner than those in the rest of the church. This might account for the name of the village. The Vikings saw the church and called the place Kirkby [Kirkby derives from the Norse word for church]. If there was an older Anglo-Saxon name for the settlement it has been lost. A stone church would have been rare in the 8th and 9th centuries" (WYHER PRN 970). The church is Listed as 13th or 14th century (HLC_PK 42612).

The village was at least of local importance from antiquity. In the Poll Tax Survey of 1379, sixty-five entries are listed for South Kirkby suggesting a settlement of significant size. Entries included tailors, weavers, a smith, wright, carpenter and thatcher (see HLC_PK 42734). The economy was probably rural with an extensive strip field system surrounded the village suggesting a developed medieval agrarian system. 19th century OS mapping described several farms both in the village and as ribbon development to the west of the village on White Apron Street suggesting the rural economy was still of importance into the latter half of the 19th century.

The location of the early settlement can be inferred from historic mapping. Settlement on mid-19th century OS mapping concentrated along White Apron Street, Barnsley Road, Stockingate, Bell Lane and Carr Lane (e.g. HLC_PK 42773 and 42734). It may have

extended as low density linear development further east and west along White Apron Street and Barnsley Road (formerly Lidgate). The street pattern in the village core was organic rather than linear with several wide road junctions. The lanes to the immediate west of the church form a sub-oval enclosure which was filled with Rectory Farm and other buildings in the 19th century. This could possibly represent a former village green, although this is speculation and would suggest a pre-Conquest village green type settlement in the vicinity of the church rather than a later planned high street. Settlement ran for around 350m eastwards along Lidgate (Barnsley Road) which had a more linear plan. The plan is confused by the enclosure pattern to the west of the church along White Apron Street. In c.1850 settlement along the lane was low density. There was an area of land to the north enclosed by Northfield Lane to the north. The lane survives running through modern housing estates. A few fields in this area resembled croft plots which were bounded by Northfield Lane. It could be suggested that this area represented a shrunken or relocated medieval village high street with Northfield Lane acting as the back lane. Again, this is speculation (see map below. Figure 207).

The survival of historic buildings is fragmentary. The church is of confirmed early medieval date. The other three Listed buildings are 700m west of the core along White Apron Street and represent 18th century houses and sheds and a 17th century barn (Images of England UID 425364, 425705 and 425706). WYAAS records a demolished gentry house to the immediate west of the church (probably Rectory Farm) of possible 14th century date possibly with an associated barn which would make this locality the site of the manor (possibly a rectory manor). There is also an early 19th century house which conceals an older stone building. The Rectory Farm "Tithe Barn" (as named on current OS mapping) contains earlier timbers (e.g. WYHER PRN 12213, 12219, 12215). Today, the church remains the most prominent historic feature but one or two early stone buildings also survive. The core appears more like an early to mid-20th century dormer town with a few Edwardian terraces and shops. As a medieval settlement of significance however, it is possible that early fabric remains hidden in later buildings or below ground.

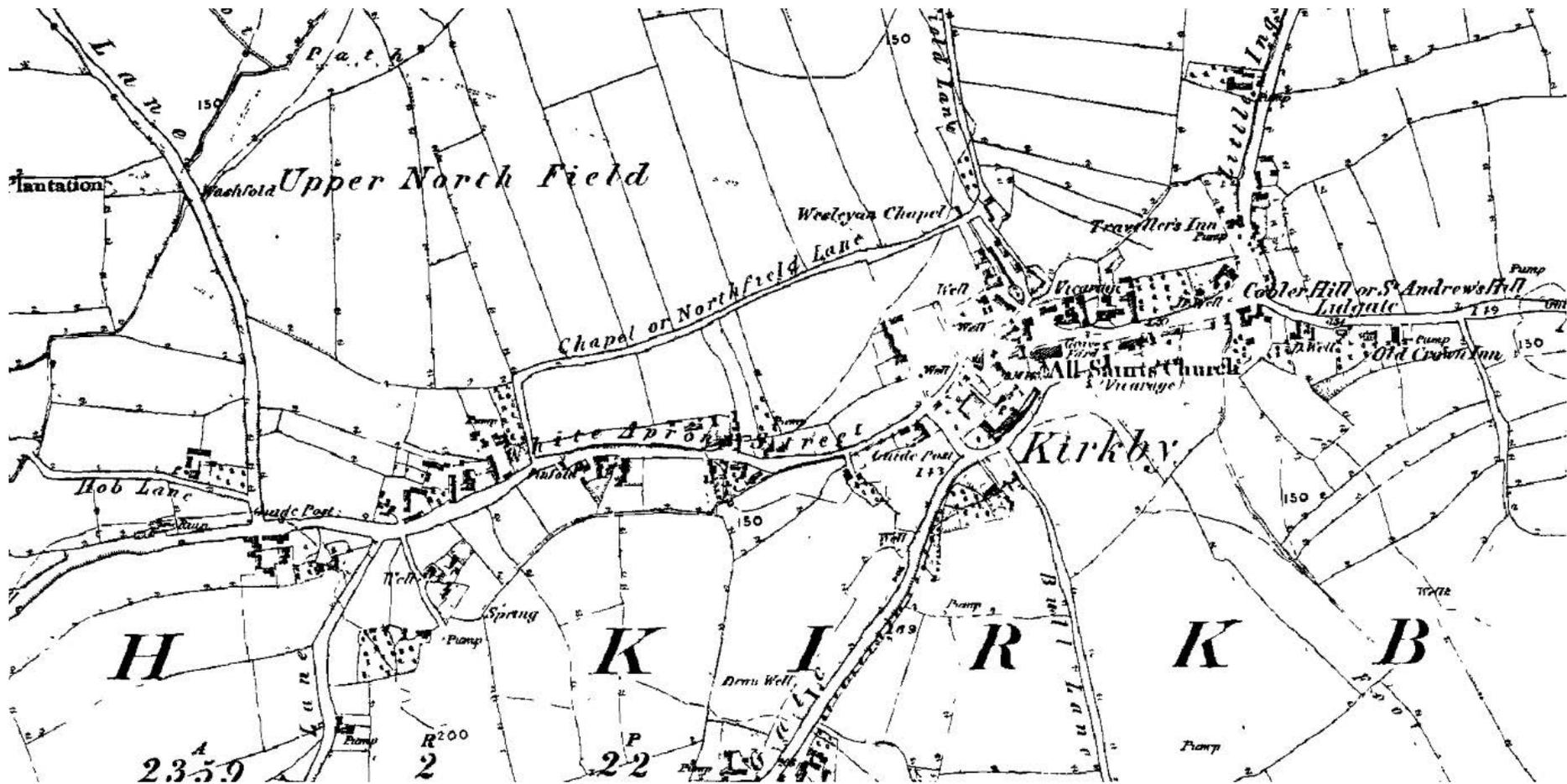


Figure 206. South Kirkby as depicted on mid-19th century OS mapping showing field boundary patterns to the west of the village. Enclosed strip fields are also evident on this map. © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016)

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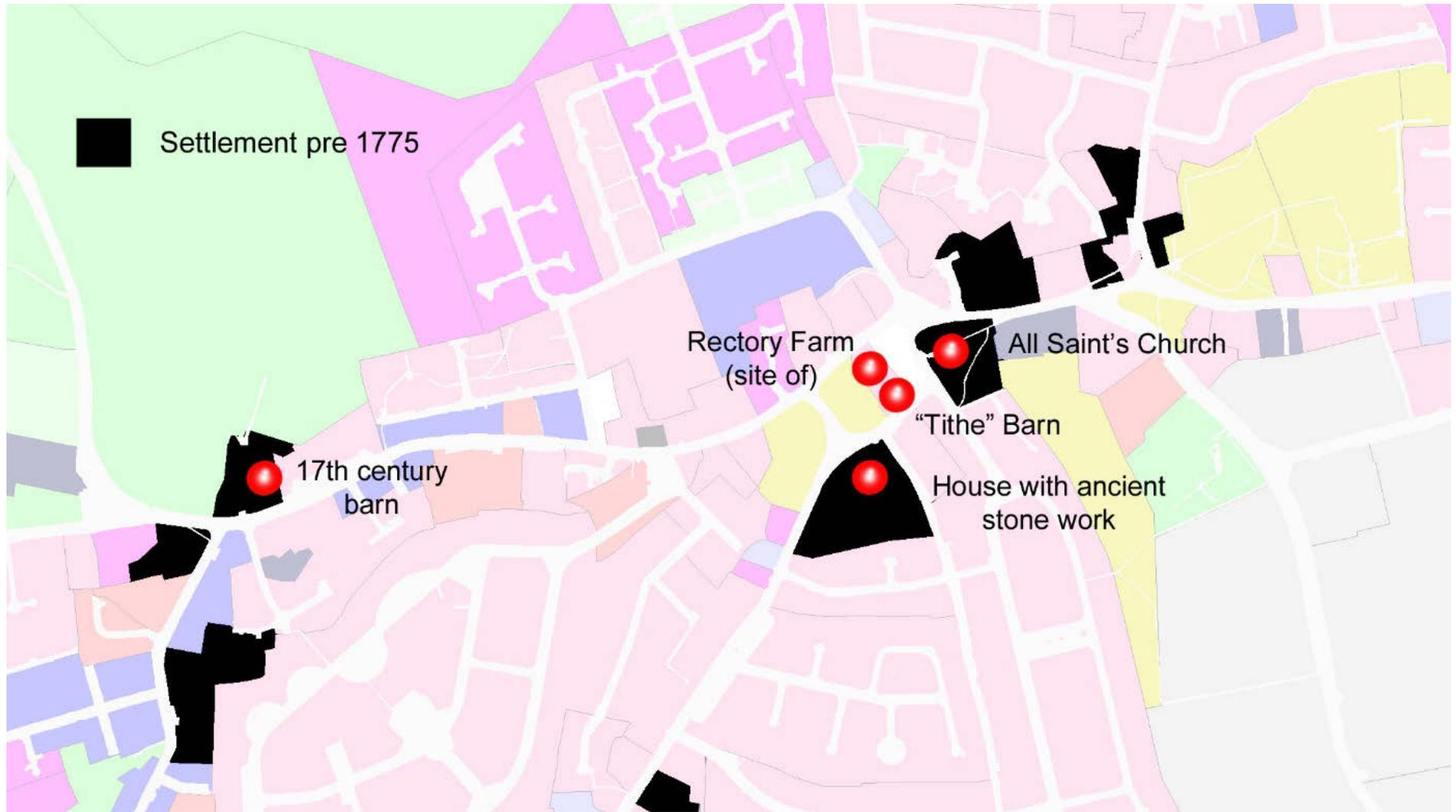


Figure 297. Zone map of South Kirkby's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The village demonstrated only slight development in the latter half of the 19th century with the construction of a few rows of terraces and other housing types (small villas) particularly in the White Apron Street area and probably some piecemeal development within the village core (e.g. HLC_PK 42660). The only industry was local and small scale. Kirkby Windmill (corn) was located 1.2km to the southwest of the village (site now a school. HLC_PK 23083). Moorthorpe Railway Station arrived by May 1879. The station was situated on the Midland Railway and North Eastern Railway Swinton and Knottingley Joint Railway (HLC_PK 42754). The real change was occurring 1km to the northwest of the village, with the introduction of the South Kirkby Colliery. The mine was in operation from 1878 through to 1988 (HLC_PK 22206). The mine in the 19th century was relatively small scale. It was connected to the Great Northern & Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway by dedicated railway sidings. The mine continued into the 20th century as a drift mine expanding to its maximum size in the latter half of the 20th century with extensive areas of spoil tipping. Associated settlement in the late 19th century consisted of a few terraced rows in the locality of the colliery. These have largely been lost through later colliery expansion.

The village began to redevelop in the late Industrial Period (after c.1895) as a small mining town. A grid iron development to the north of White Apron Street was constructed at this time (HLC_PK 42658). This was replaced by bungalows in the c.1960s to early 1970s. Elsewhere the development was more piecemeal with individual rows occurring as ribbon development on lanes leading from the village, particularly along Mill Lane to the west and Carr Lane to the northeast (e.g. HLC_PK 427610). Mill Lane later acquired a larger grid iron development of through terraced houses. A small industrial housing zone also developed to the east of the village near Moorthorpe Railway Station which included terraced houses and later semi-detached houses. Moorthorpe Cemetery which was laid out in 1907 also occurs in this area (HLC_PK 22867). The South Kirkby County Primary School was established to the west of the village at this time (HLC_PK 23140). The village core contains a few terraced rows, institutes and commercial buildings including a picture theatre dated from this time. South Kirkby and South Elmsall became connected along Barnsley Road during the late Industrial Period with a continuous ribbon development of houses. The development merged with the large grid iron terraces and early housing estates of the South Elmsall urban peripheries.

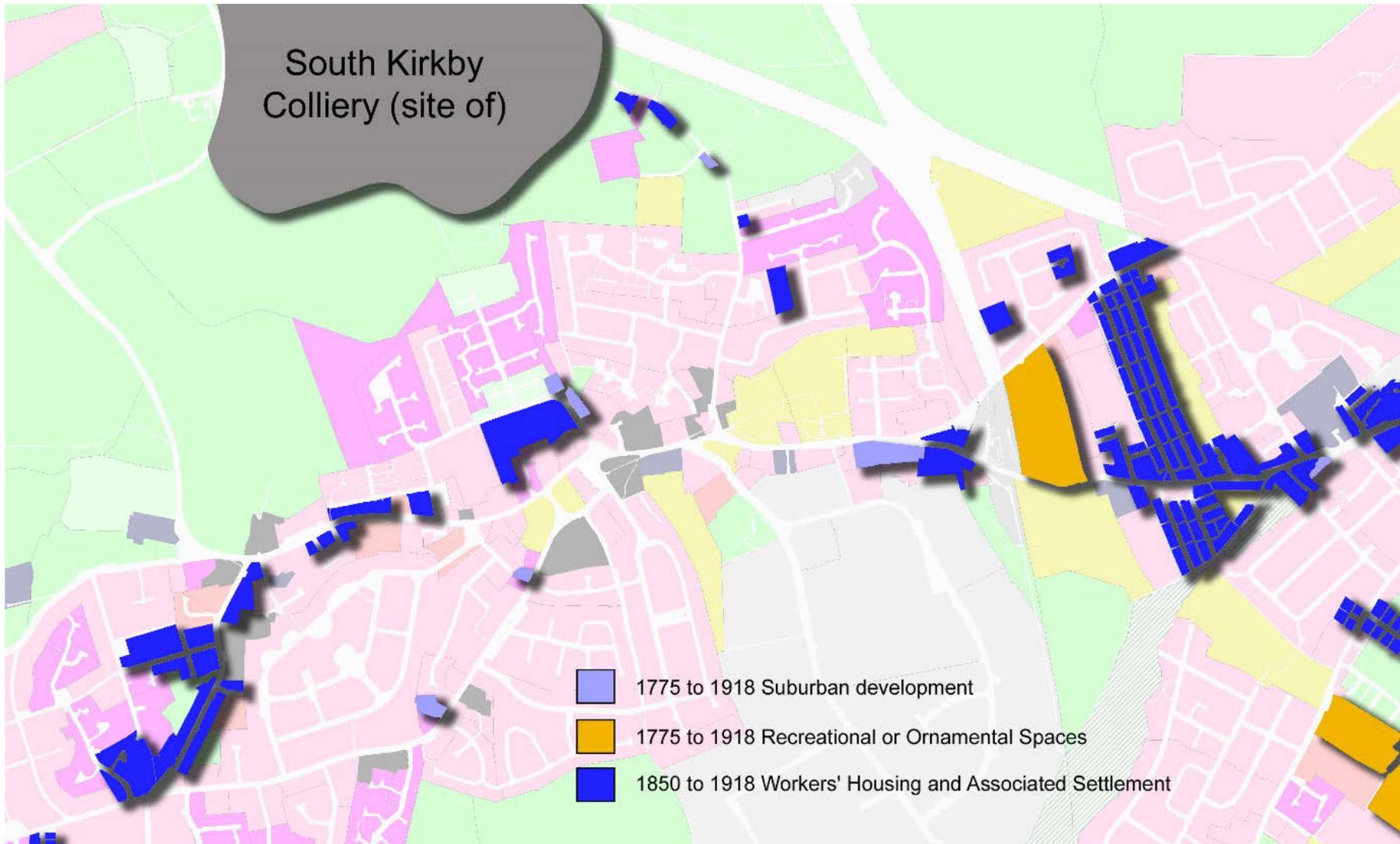


Figure 298. Zone map of South Kirkby's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

The provision of workers' housing continued into the Interwar period on a greater scale with the construction of housing estates in the South Kirkby locality. The largest was the Hilltop Housing Estate 1km to the west of the village. This is an estate of social housing built in the geometric arrangement on previously undeveloped land (HLC_PK 19618). The estate came provided with a school, recreation ground and allotments (e.g. HLC_PK 22557 and 42582). Smaller estates were built to the north and south of the village at around the same time and these also represented social housing (HLCH_PK 22941). The Northfield Avenue development has since been replaced by modern housing (HLC_PK 22941). The Park Estate survives to the south (HLC_PK 19608).

South Kirkby and South Elmsall are now surrounded by a continuous zone of 20th century industrial and residential development. Social housing development continued at South Kirkby with the construction of further large estates. The estates of the Grove Lane area now surrounds the Park Estate. It is a development of c.1950s and 1960s semi-detached houses (e.g. HLC_PK 22555 and 19609). The Beacon View estates to the north of the village was built in the late 1960s to 1970s on previously developed land. This estate contains a mix of detached and semi-detached houses suggesting private development (HLC_PK 22945). South Kirkby contains several other smaller scale housing developments from the latter half of the 20th century.

The South Kirkby Recreation Ground was established between 1948 and 1951 to the north of the village (HLC_PK 36796).

South Kirkby contains several post 1990 estates. These occur as small to medium scale developments positioned intermittently in the housing zone on all sides of the village. One of the largest is the Mayfields Way estate occurring to the south of the village (HLC_PK 23085). This estate was built on previously undeveloped land. Late 20th century development also occurs as infill development to the west of South Kirkby in the Hilltop Estate area on former allotments and recreation grounds (e.g. HLC_PK 42582). To the north of the village are the Hague Park Lane and Northfield Avenue estates which replaced allotment gardens and early 20th century terraced houses (HLC_PK 22941 and 22939). Ings Way and Ings Holt were built in the Moorthorpe area to the northeast of the village in the 1980s to early 1990s on previously undeveloped agricultural land (HLC_PK 22951 and 22949). This development occurred after the closure of the South Kirkby coal mine.

The Langthwaite Business Park now dominates a large area to the southeast of South Kirkby. The park which covers over 50 hectares was established in the late 1970s to early 1980s expanding southwards in the later 1980s (HLC_PK 19596).

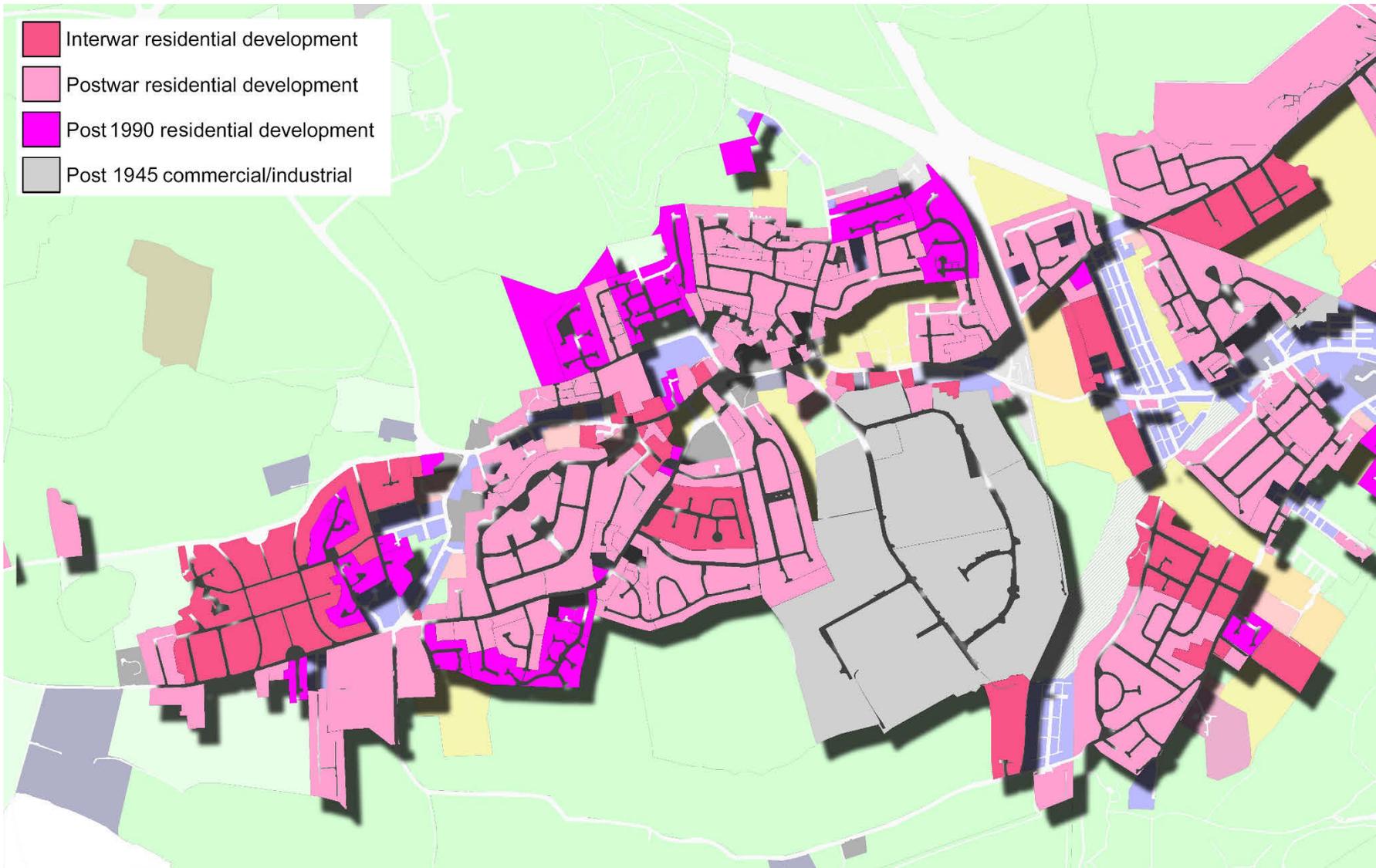


Figure 299. Zone map of South Kirkby's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland.

South Kirkby in the mid-19th century was surrounded by an area of probable enclosed medieval strip fields. This is evident on mapping through the presence of fields with long sinuous profiles and though place name evidence, such as Upper and Lower North Field. These merged with the more extensive medieval open fields associated with South Elmsall 1.7km to the east. The area beyond the open fields to the west and south west was named Kirkby Common and Brierly Common. This was enclosed probably occurred around 1807 (see HLC_PK 22941).

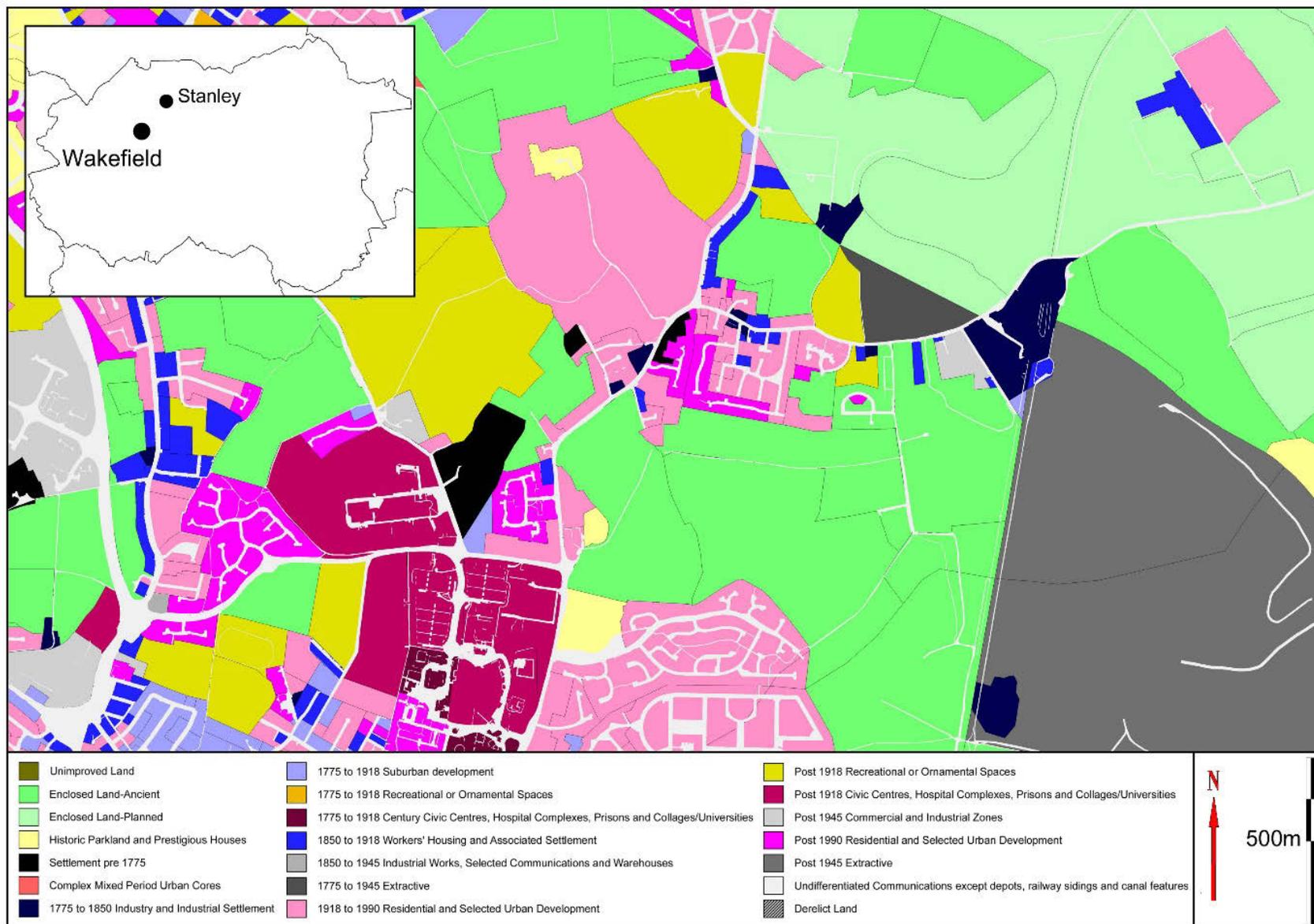
Most of the village open fields have been lost under housing or industrial estates or though mining activities in the South Kirkby Colliery locality. The nearest agricultural land occurs 600m to the south of the village and here there has been significant 20th century field agglomeration. The later surveyed enclosure of Kirkby Common demonstrates better survival. There is fragmentary survival of the strip field form preserved by the site perimeters of later Industrial Period housing development in the Moorthorpe locality to the east of South Kirkby.

Most historic farms probably occurred in the village core or as linear development along the network of lanes in the rural hinterland. Several farms can be identified in the village on 19th century mapping. In other area the settlement was low density or absent. Both Stocking Gate and White Apron Street within 800m of the village core contain surviving farms of 18th century date with evidence of earlier buildings (HLC_PK 42633 and 42668). 1.5km to the northwest of the village is Hague Hall (HLC_PK 22210). The hall, now lost, dated from the 17th century. Broad Lane Farm 1.3km to the south of the village also dates from the 17th century (HLC_PK 19592).

Of special interest to this locality is the South Kirkby Fort (HLC_PK 19600. Scheduled Ancient Monument 31532). South Kirkby Fort lies on South Kirkby Common. The enclosure is defined by a bank and ditch. An excavation was undertaken in 1949 by officers of Wakefield Museum and pupils of the local school. An excavation trench across the bank and ditch was opened which produced finds including animal bone, charcoal, a timber fence and pottery. The pottery is reported to have been late Iron Age (200BC or later).

4.2.28 Stanley

Figure 300. Zone study area map of the Stanley locality



Overview

Stanley is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.159). In 1850, the settlement around Stanley consisted of a small village and detached hall of the same name and Stanley Lane Ends located 1.2km to the north. The rural hinterland contained a few large houses with private parkland which probably became developed as a detached suburb of Wakefield in the 18th and 19th century if not earlier. Stanley village grew slightly in the late 19th century due to the presence of local coal mines, the River Calder which was formerly navigable and the Aire and Calder Navigation Canal. Development consisted largely of a few terraced houses and the village remained rural and park-like in its setting. The suburban spread of Wakefield crept northwards along Aberford Road (A642) during the early 20th century and had reached Stanley by c.1950. Stanley is now joined to the urban peripheries but still only by a thread of development. The village is now surrounded by a zone of mid to late 20th century housing. Stanley Lane Ends 1km north of Stanley was also developed as a village in the 19th century and was a slightly larger settlement than Stanley at this time. The antiquity of Stanley Lane Ends in relation to Stanley is unclear. The character is one of an Industrial Period village. The settlement was in close proximity to the Victoria Haigh Moor Colliery. Stanley Lane Ends now forms part of the larger urban conurbation of Outwood and Lofthouse Gate connected by a large zone of mid to late 20th century housing. The Stanley village core is situated in a valley side position at a low elevation on the western side of the Calder Valley. The hills are low and the valley is wide and the Calder flows northward and then loops to the east at this point. The land to the east of Stanley was liable to flooding in the 19th century and consisted of valley floor meadows. The land rises to the west to Newton Hill and Snow Hill to drop again further west into the Balne Beck valley system. Stanley is located 2.5km to the northeast of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Stanley cum Wrenthorpe (25m AOD. OS ref 434510, 423057). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Historic core

OS mapping in the mid 19th century depicted four settlements in the Stanley cum Wrenthorpe Township with the Stanley name: Stanley Village occupying a central position, Stanley Hall 800m to the south, Stanley Ferry 900m to the east and Stanley Lane Ends 1.2km to the north. Stanley was mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at other times in the later medieval period although whether this refers to a village, a hall or scattered settlement is unclear (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. Pg. 159).

Stanley Hall was formerly named Midgley Hall and was founded sometime after 1327 by William de Miggeley who was granted the manor lands by Edward III. It passed through a

number of families in the late medieval and post medieval period. In February 1759 most of the old hall was burned down. Having been restored it was bought by cloth merchant Benjamin Heywood in 1802. By 1862 the hall was being let to tenants until it was finally sold to the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum. Stanley Hall was then converted into a Mental Deficiency Colony for "Imbecile Boys" (c.1901). There was a school and patients were encouraged to take part in farming activities. In recent years the grade II Listed hall has become a hostel for nurses at Pinderfields Hospital (HLC_PK 21588).

The village of Stanley (as named on c.1850 mapping) was a linear development of houses which ran for around 300m along Aberford road (now the A642) before turning onto Ferry Lane for around 200m (e.g. HLC_PK 42010). The antiquity of this settlement cannot be firmly established with the available resources. Development in the 19th century appears to be largely industrial in character. The current character appears to be a mix of 20th century and Industrial Period with a few earlier cottages. There is nothing to suggest earlier origins, although this cannot be ruled out. Fields to the south of Ferry Lane hint at medieval strips or crofts. The land to the northwest was formerly a large private park associated with Hatfeild Hall (now a golf course). Hatfeild Hall was built between 1598 and 1608 for Gervase Hatfeild. This replaced an earlier hall named Woodhall. Woodhall was owned by Robert Fleming in the 14th century (HLC_PK 20046). Hatfeild Hall became the property of the West Riding Asylums Board in 1920 and the Hall became a hospital for mentally handicapped women. The Hall remained hospital property for the next 65 years until it was sold to a local wine bar owner in 1985. The Hall was destroyed by fire in the early hours of New Year's Day, 1987. Only part of the shell of the building was saved, but in recent years it has been partly restored by Normanton Golf Club. The building is now used for private functions with a club house to the rear of the building (HLC_PK 20046). The antiquity of the park is not clear, although its large oval boundary hints at an early date. To the south of Stanley was Stanley Park. This was the former parkland associated with Stanley Hall. It may have had an earlier incarnation as a deer park prior to the 17th century (HLC_PK21505). To the immediate south of Stanley Park was Clark Hall. This is a brick house built by Brian Bradford c.1542 on the stone foundations of older house (HLC_PK 21504). The Stanley Township is unusual in having a concentration of halls with confirmed medieval dates.

Another historic site of interest in the Stanley locality was the St. Swithin's Chantry Chapel and St Swithin's Well. The chapel was founded by John, Earl Warrene in the late 13th century. Personal name evidence suggests that there was also a small settlement at St Swithin's. (WYHER PRN 3445. No separate HLC record. Part of HLC_PK 21592). The chapel site, now on the edge of a housing estate, was in a rural position 1km to the south of Stanley in c.1850.

The historic core of Stanley Lane Ends ran for around 200m at the western end of Lake Lock Road with further development along Long Causeway (e.g. HLC_PK 41785). Again, the antiquity of this settlement is in doubt. The settlement consisted of yard developments of cottages and possible workshops with a few commercial buildings in the mid-19th century. Terraces and other types of development, such as village institutes were added during the mid to late 19th and into the early 20th century. The proximity of local collieries (see below) may have been the economic motivation behind the settlement. Earlier origins cannot be dismissed however. The current character represents a mix of commercial and domestic with a later Industrial Period character with terraced houses, pubs and a few shops.

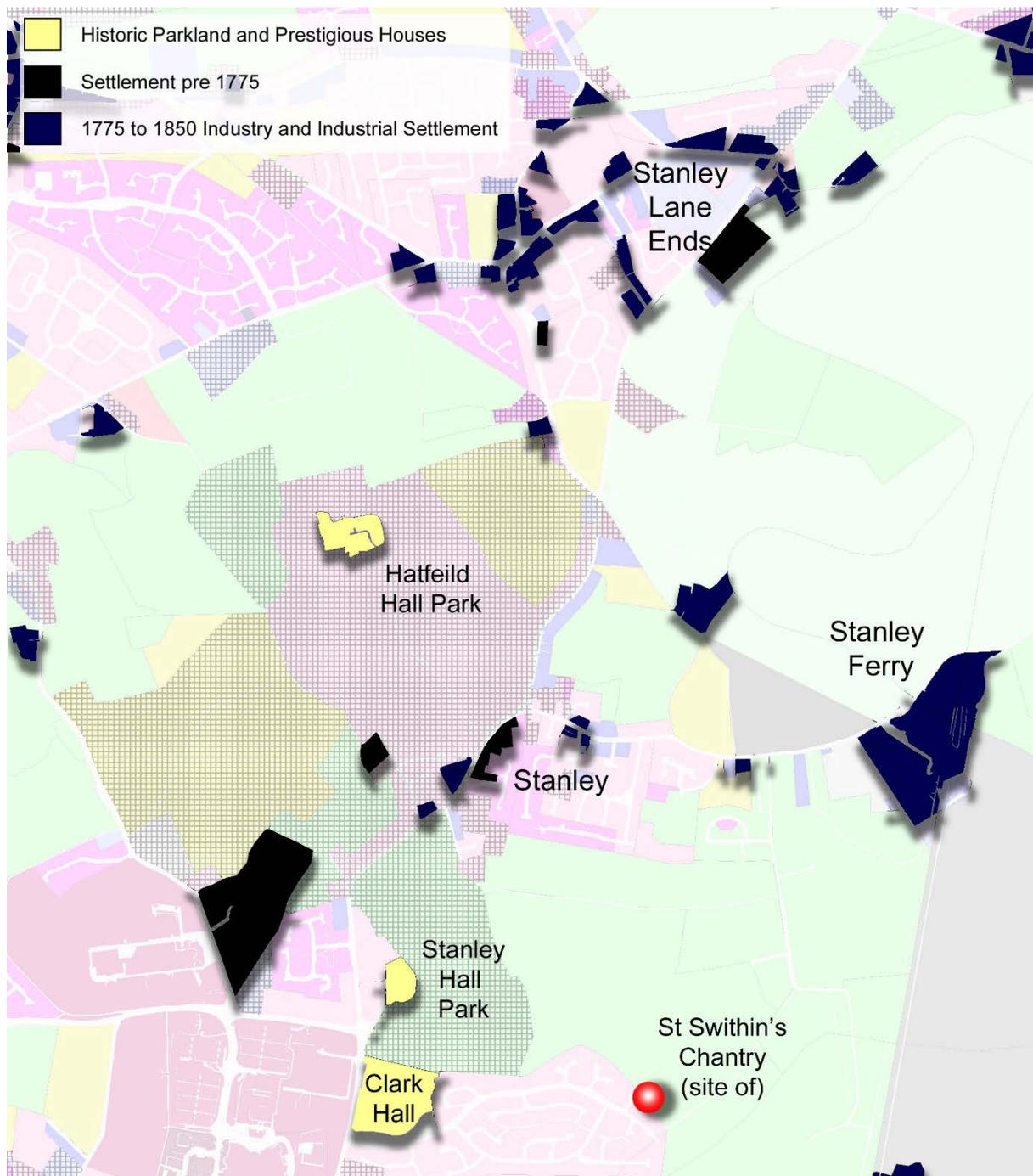


Figure 301. Zone map of Stanley's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The principal industry in the Stanley locality in the 19th century was coal mining. Although historic extraction in this area was likely, it did not occur on a large scale until the 19th century. Several collieries and coal pits were depicted around Stanley on mid-19th mapping. Victoria Colliery was the most dominant. It was situated in a mid-point rural position between Stanley and Stanley Lane Ends within former parkland belonging to Hatfeild Hall. The colliery predated c.1850. It closed in 1879 after a disastrous explosion killed 21 men and boys (HLC_PK 20055). Victoria Colliery was at the centre of a networks of tramways which interconnected other collieries to wharfs and basins on the Calder and Hebble Navigation Canal at Stanley Ferry. The Victoria Colliery became very large in scale and gave its name to other coal pits in this locality. A list of collieries in the Stanley locality is presented below, also see Figure 302 below which presents a location plan:

- Victoria Colliery. Pre c.1850. Closed 1879 though still present as Victoria Pit No.1 and No.2 on late 19th century mapping. Land reclaimed as Stanley Marsh Nature reserve. HLC_PK 20055
- Victoria Colliery Newton Lane Pit and No.6 pit (pumping). Pre c.1850. Closed c.1896. No.6 pit may have closed later. Now a 1960s housing estate. HLC_PK 28815 and 41529
- Victoria Colliery Stanley Ferry Pit. In operation from 1855 to 1880. Former colliery buildings and machinery survived until the 1930s. Now playing fields. HLC_PK 36256
- Victoria Haigh Moor Colliery. Post c.1850. Went out of use in the late 19th to very early 20th century. Now Interwar housing. HLC_PK 41991
- Lofthouse Colliery. Lofthouse Colliery opened in 1876 and closed in 1983. Now playing fields. HLC_PK 20148

In addition to large collieries, the Stanley area also contained several individual coals pits marked on mid-19th century maps, although most were unnamed. Some of these were connected to the tram-way networks and many were lost by the late 19th century. Most collieries had on site processing facilities such as coke ovens and others had associated brick works. The only other industry of any significance depicted on 19th century mapping appear to have been sandstone quarry (e.g. Lee Moor Quarry northwest of Stanley Lane Ends. HLC_PK 22821). There was an alum works and a large detached brick works at Lofthouse 2.km to the northwest. A small industrial zone developed around Stanley Ferry (Aire and Calder Navigation New Cut: Lofthouse and Newland Basins. HLC_PK 41981). Two basins were present: one serving the Victoria colliery and the other connected by tramway to St John's Colliery 2km to the southeast.

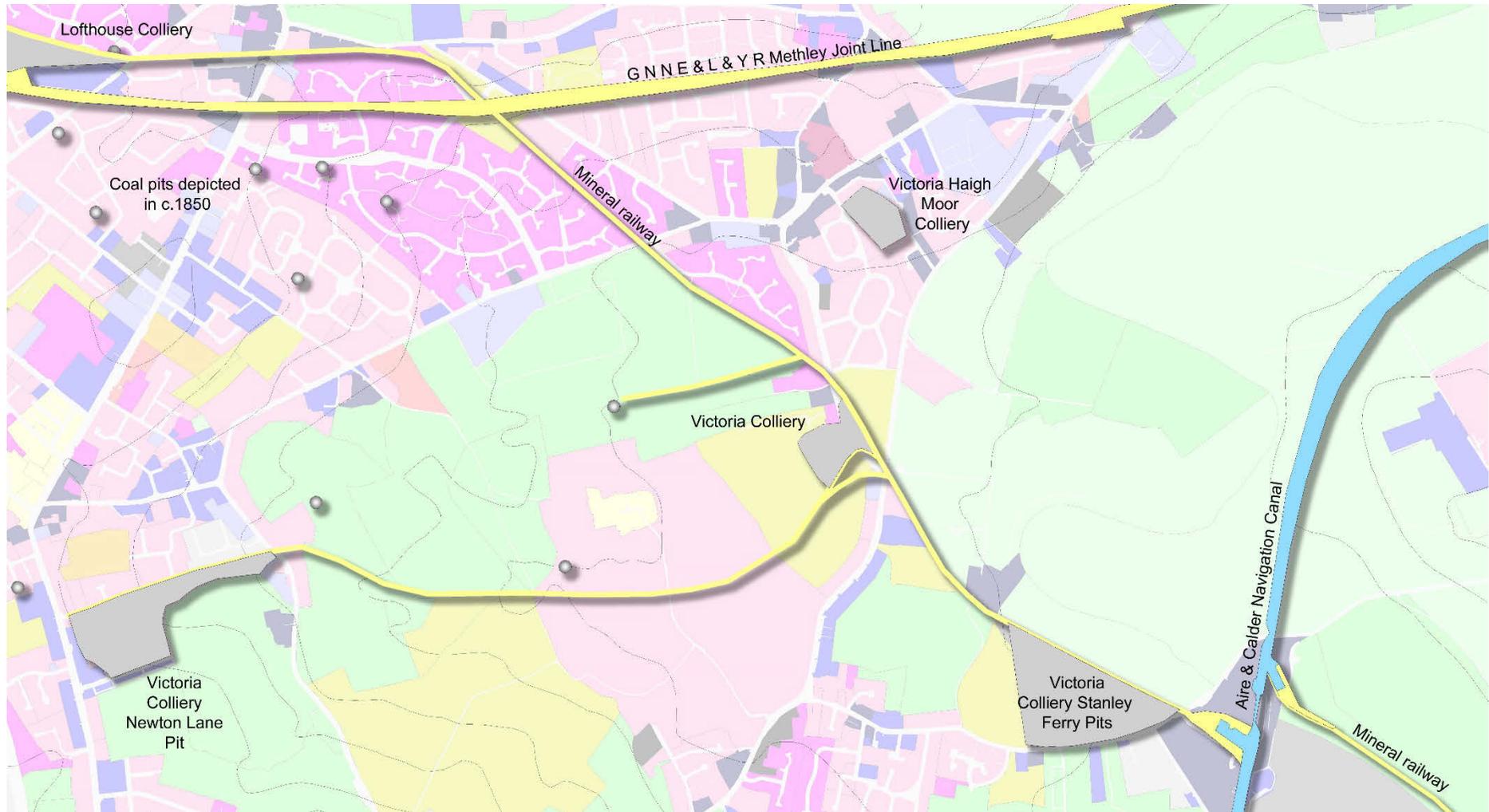


Figure 302. Colliery and transport route distribution in the Stanley locality as depicted on 19th century OS mapping

Stanley village in the 19th century was rural village surrounded by halls and private parkland. A few halls were ancient. Others, such as Stanley Grange 700m to the southwest of Stanley, were 18th or 19th century (HLC_PK 21591). It is likely that the Stanley locality functioned as a high status suburb of Wakefield from at least the 18th century. The village was only 1.7km away from Wakefield's urban spread in c.1850. Stanley village in c.1850 consisted of a few cottages, at least one farm, an inn and probable village institutes such as a chapel and school. A few additional terraces were built on Aberford Road (part of HLC_PK 42011). Industrial period settlement remained small scale and piecemeal. Several rows of terraces were added along Aberford Road's northward route in the later Industrial Period (HLC_PK 41955). Short terraced rows were also built in association with individual collieries and at Stanley Ferry.

It was Stanley Lane Ends which saw the greatest amount of development in the Industrial Period but this was also relatively small scale. This development may have represented a shift of the settlement core from Stanley to Stanley Lane Ends, although the antiquity of either settlement cannot be confirmed. Terraces were added within the village core along Long Causeway and Lake Lock Road together with associated settlement features such as pubs and chapels (e.g. HLC_PK 41785 and 41784). Late Industrial Period terraces occurred as a small grid-iron development to the south of Lake Lock Road. Stanley Lane Ends has the character of a planned industrial settlement. In addition to the development in the village core, the eastern end of the village gained St Peter's Church dating to 1821-24, a mid to late 19th century cemetery, a school and cottage hospital (HLC_PK 22820, 41985 and 41836). To the east of the church was the settlement of Lake Lock. The name, which indicates a connection with the Calder Navigation, and its position on the Wakefield and Aberford Trust Turnpike of 1788-89 suggests 18th century foundations, though earlier settlement cannot be ruled out. Lake Lodge to the immediate south of the church dates from the 17th century (HLC_PK 22824). A few cottages and houses from this period survive. Lake Lock also became developed with a few villas and late Industrial Period terraces (e.g. HLC_PK 23593).

Of special interest to the Stanley locality is the West Riding Lunatic Asylum situated 1.5km to the south of the village on the outer edge of the 19th century Wakefield urban conurbation. The hospital was established in 1818 as a pauper lunatic asylum (HLC_PK 21462). This asylum was only the sixth to be built in England and was founded with the belief that "lunatics" should be treated humanely and given occupations. The asylum demonstrated 19th and 20th century additions and became the Stanley Royd Hospital and later the Pinderfields Hospital. Part of the original asylum survives and has been converted to flats.

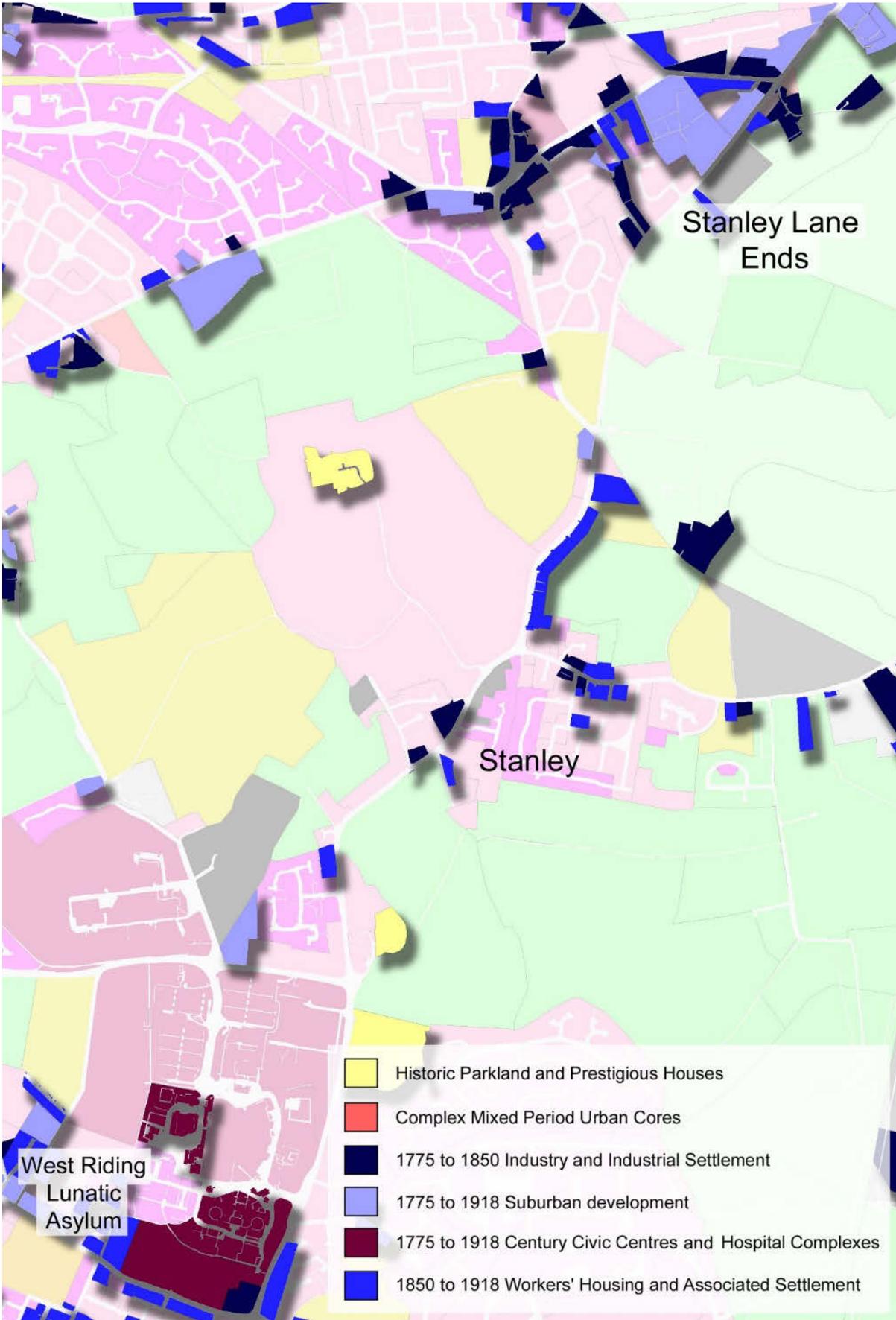


Figure 303. Zone map of Stanley's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

Interwar housing development in the Stanley locality remained relatively small scale with the most significant development occurring along the main roads as short rows of terraces or semi-detached houses such as those on Aberford Road at Stanley and Lime Pit Lane at Stanley Lane Ends (HLC_PK 41953 and 41782). The development on Aberford Road is the thread of housing which links Stanley to the Wakefield urban peripheries.

Stanley [village] gained a small zone of housing in the post-war period. The largest development is the Riverdale Estate built in the late 1960s to early 1970s to the south of Ferry Lane (HLC_PK 36250). St Swithin's Grove was built to the immediate east at around the same time (HLC_PK 41996). Other mid to late 20th century development in Stanley consists of individual houses or small cul-de-sacs. Post c.1990 development is represented by Ash Grove and Clark Hall Road also to the west of the Riverdale Estate (HLC_PK 36249 and 42003).

Stanley Lane Ends demonstrates the greatest amount of post-war housing development and is now connected to Outwood 1.4km to the west by a large and continuous zone of housing. Interwar housing is small scale and piecemeal and the largest development is the Stanley St Peter's Primary School constructed between 1908 and 1921 (HLC_PK 22823).

The largest post-war housing development is the Gainsborough Way estate of semi-detached houses to the west of Stanley Lane Ends which covers 14 hectares and was built sometime between 1972 to the early 1980s. (HLC_PK 22804). Newland Avenue is a smaller estate to the immediate south and dates from the 1960s and also consists of semi-detached houses (HLC_PK 22805). Both estates were constructed on previously undeveloped agricultural land. Semi-detached housing estates were also constructed to the east of Stanley Lane Ends. Orchard Avenue and Ash Crescent represent post-war social house developments dating from the late 1940s to 1950s (HLC_PK 21637 and 22817). Beaumont Street and Lake Lock Drive expanded the housing zone westwards with cul-de-sacs of c.1960s semi-detached houses (HLC_PK 22819 and 23600).

The Broad Meadows estate now forms the bridge of development between Stanley Lane Ends and Outwood. This estate covers around 30 hectares and was constructed in the late 1980s to 1990s (e.g. HLC_PK 20137, 36279, 20139 and 22827). This estate was constructed largely on previously undeveloped agricultural land.

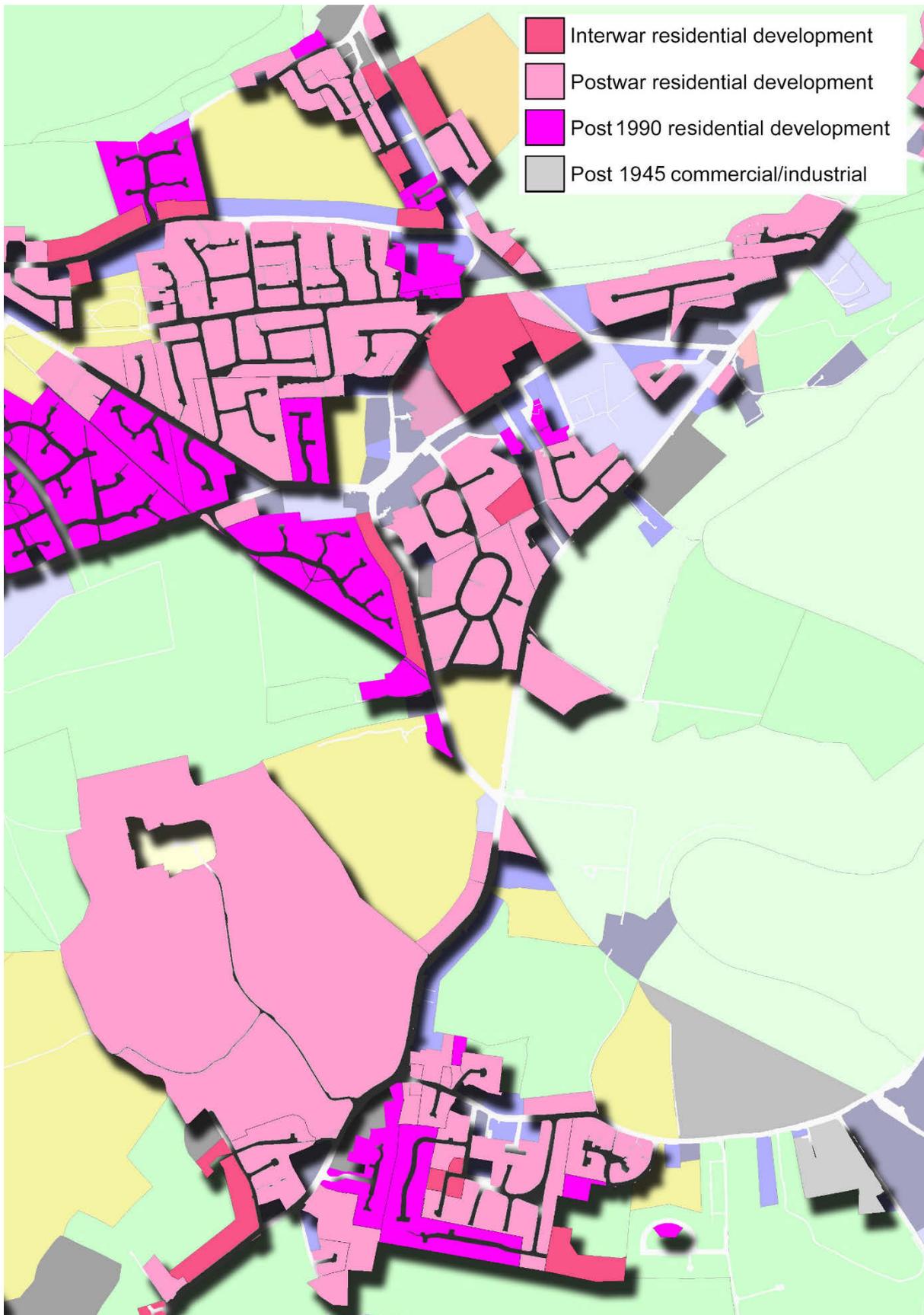
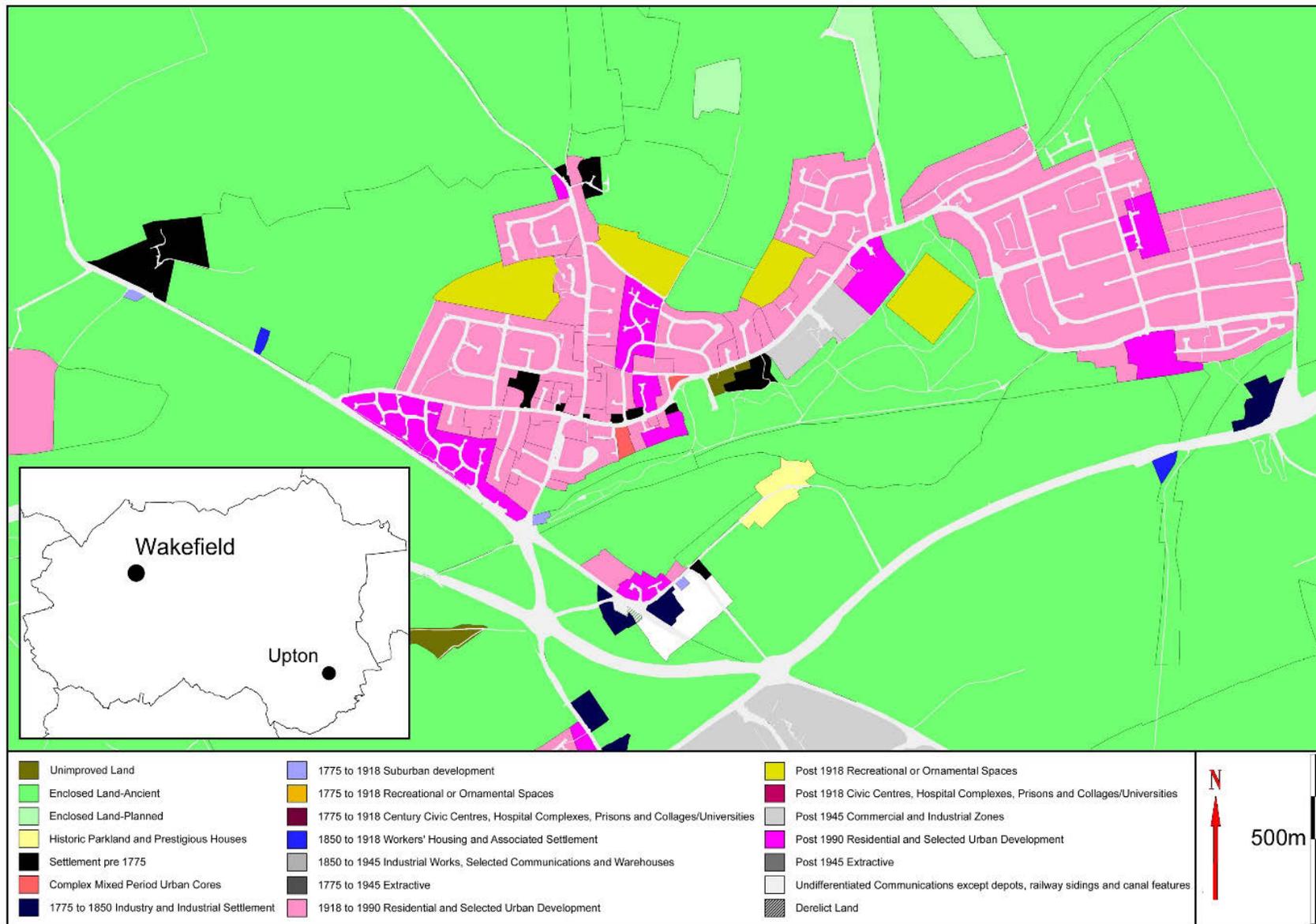


Figure 304. Zone map of Stanley's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

4.2.29 Upton

Figure 305. Zone study area map of the Upton locality



Overview

Upton originated as a village of probable medieval origins which remained rural and village-like into the early 20th century. The transformation came in 1924 with the establishment of Upton Colliery with an extensive associated features such as railway sidings, clay pits and brickworks. From this point on, Upton became transformed into a mining village with large estates of miners' housing. The village core was also redeveloped at this time. The colliery closed in 1964 but the village continued to develop with housing estates, though on a smaller scale. The village occupies a valley side position on the low rolling hills to the south of the Wakefield District. The land drops to the south into the Wrang Brook which flows to the southeast to become Skell Brook. Upton is located around 16km to the southeast of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Upton (55m AOD. OS ref 447450, 413210). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Upper Coal Measures which becomes Dolomitised Limestone around 500m to the southeast of the village.

Historic core

“Uptun” was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.98). The village in c.1850 consisted of a linear development running for around 400m predominantly on the northern side of Upton High Street (HLC_PK 43034). The development consisted of cottages. The plan form of some building ranges on later 19th century mapping suggest the presence of at least three farms. No church is depicted but a Wesleyan Methodist chapel was described at the eastern end of the village (HLC_PK 43100). Upton Hall was located in a large enclosure at the eastern end of the village. Its position is consistent with other medieval high street villages. The hall may have been of significant antiquity, even as a pre-Conquest estate. WYAAS holds the following information: ‘Site of Upton Hall. Present on 1st ed. OS map, now demolished. Tentatively identified as the site of the medieval palace of the Archbishops of York. 19th c. floors partially excavated by D. Smith (of Upton). Substantial house possibly rebuilt or refurbished in the 17th century (WYHER PRN 3838. HLC_PK 43055). The hall was demolished after 1956 and the area is now regenerated scrub land.

Fields patterns depicted on mid-19th century mapping strongly suggest the presence of enclosed strip fields which are particularly visible to the north of the village. There may have also been croft plots on the northern side with a back lane marked on c.1850s OS mapping as a footpath (now preserved as Beech Road and a path between housing).

Upton is located only 530m north of the village of North Elmsall. “Ernshala” was also named in the Domesday Survey. The area around the village of North Elmsall has yielded an unusually large number of high-status Anglo Saxon finds, with a supposedly pagan Saxon

burial near White Hart Farm within the village core (HLC_PK 43766). North Elmsall Old Hall dates from the early 17th century but may be of earlier origins (HLC_PK 19761).

Upton High Street was extensively redeveloped in the early 20th century and little remains of any overall vernacular character beyond the occasional cottage. The few surviving cottages may be worthy of further investigation.

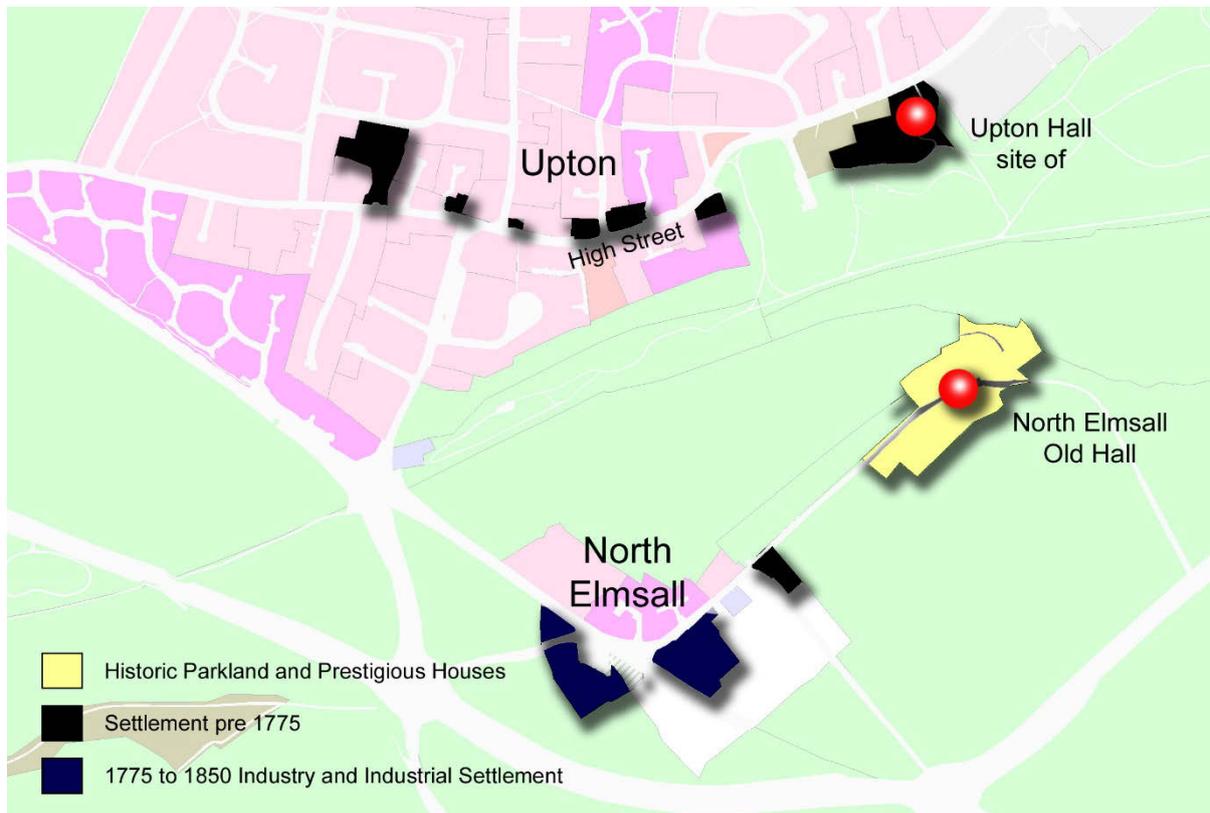


Figure 306. Zone map of Upton's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

Upton remained relatively unaltered into the early 20th century. The Upton and North Elmsall Station was built in 1891 and closed in 1967 (HLC_PK 43772). An old windmill was described on late 19th century mapping at Upton Beacon 700m to the north of the village (HLC_PK 43112). Several small quarries were depicted in the rural hinterland. North Elmsall presented a similar picture.

A big change occurred after 1924 with the opening of Upton Colliery. The colliery covered 37 hectares and included an extensive area of sidings connected to the Hull, Barnsley & West Yorkshire Junction Railway and also brickworks (HLC_PK 19644). The workings extended northwards with around 16 hectares of clay pits (HLC_PK 19638). The colliery became disused in 1964 and the land is now occupied by a school, an industrial estate and playing fields.

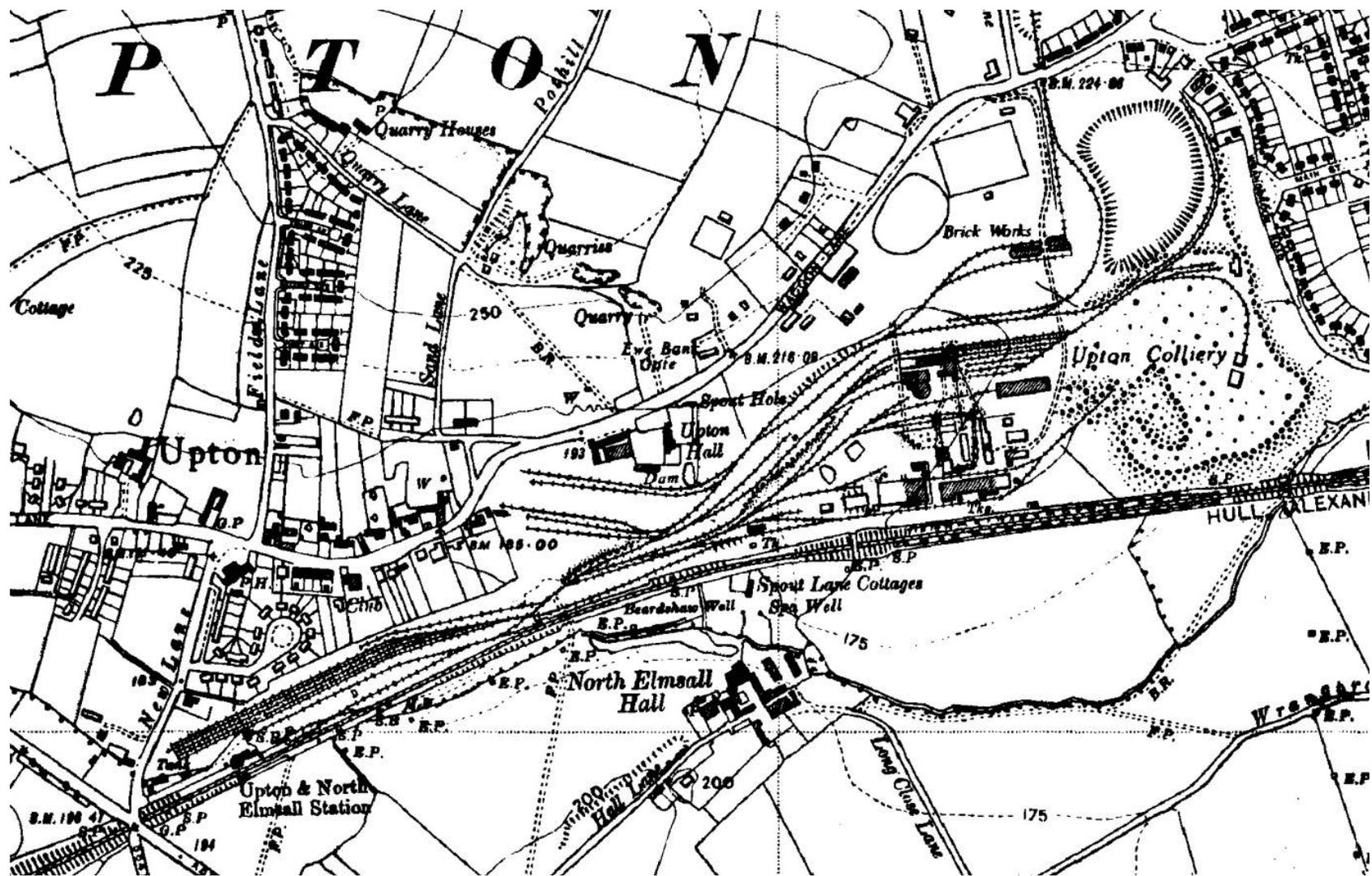


Figure 307. Upton Colliery as depicted on mid-20th century mapping. © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

20th century and beyond

It was from the 1920s that Upton was transformed from a village into a small mining town. The largest estate was the Smeaton Road/Walton Road development built to the immediate east of the colliery (HLC_PK 19642). This is a 39 hectare estate built in a geometric arrangement between 1932 and 1935 to provide workers' housing (social housing). The estate came facilitated with a small commercial core, a central green and allotment gardens (e.g. HLC_PK 23148). Accommodation was predominantly short terraced rows or semi-detached houses, though a few high status houses were present on the estate's peripheries. There was also a school, Harewood Lane First School, but this was replaced by a housing estate after 2002 (HLC_PK 23149). Although there has been a small amount of redevelopment, the estate is still a well preserved representative of Interwar social housing.

Smaller scale Interwar development was occurring closer to the village core. First, Second and Third Avenue is a 2.7 hectare development of semi-detached houses built to the north of the village (HLC_PK 22972). New Lane Crescent is a similar scale development to the south (HLC_PK 22984). It was at this time the village became redeveloped as a commercial core with the piecemeal construction of small shops, a public house, village police station and small Methodist church (e.g. HLC_PK 43026, 43027 and 43033).

Development continued into the post-war period with the construction of one large estate, a few small to medium scale estates and piecemeal residential development. The largest estate occurred to the west of the village: Sunny Avenue was built in the immediate post-war period on previously undeveloped agricultural land and consists of semi-detached houses (HLC_PK 19716). Other examples of housing estates from before 1964 include the Hill Estate, Tower Avenue, Pennine View and Grosvenor Avenue (HLC_PK 22974, 22970, 22976 and 43024). These all occur to the north or south of High Street and all were built on previously undeveloped land. Greenwood Avenue was built to the north of the colliery site in the late 1980s and this represents post colliery closure private housing (HLC_PK 19659).

There are two notable post 1990 estates and these comprise Thistle Drive built in the late 1990s to the southwest of the village and an estate on an unnamed street to the north (HLC_PK 22973 and 22985). Upton Primary School was constructed between 1992 and 1999 on derelict land associated with Upton Colliery (HLC_PK 22983). Also of note in Upton is the Steed Court Business Park which was created around 2010. The estate reuses earlier factory buildings and a former Miners' Welfare Hall (HLC_PK 22982). The colliery site now also contains a playing field and park.

North Elmsall is still situated in a semi-rural position and still retains buildings and cottages. A few private houses were added to the northern side of the village in the late 20th century

and recently. The Upton 20th century urban zone is only 400m to the north and the Dale Lane Industrial Estate around the same distance to the south.

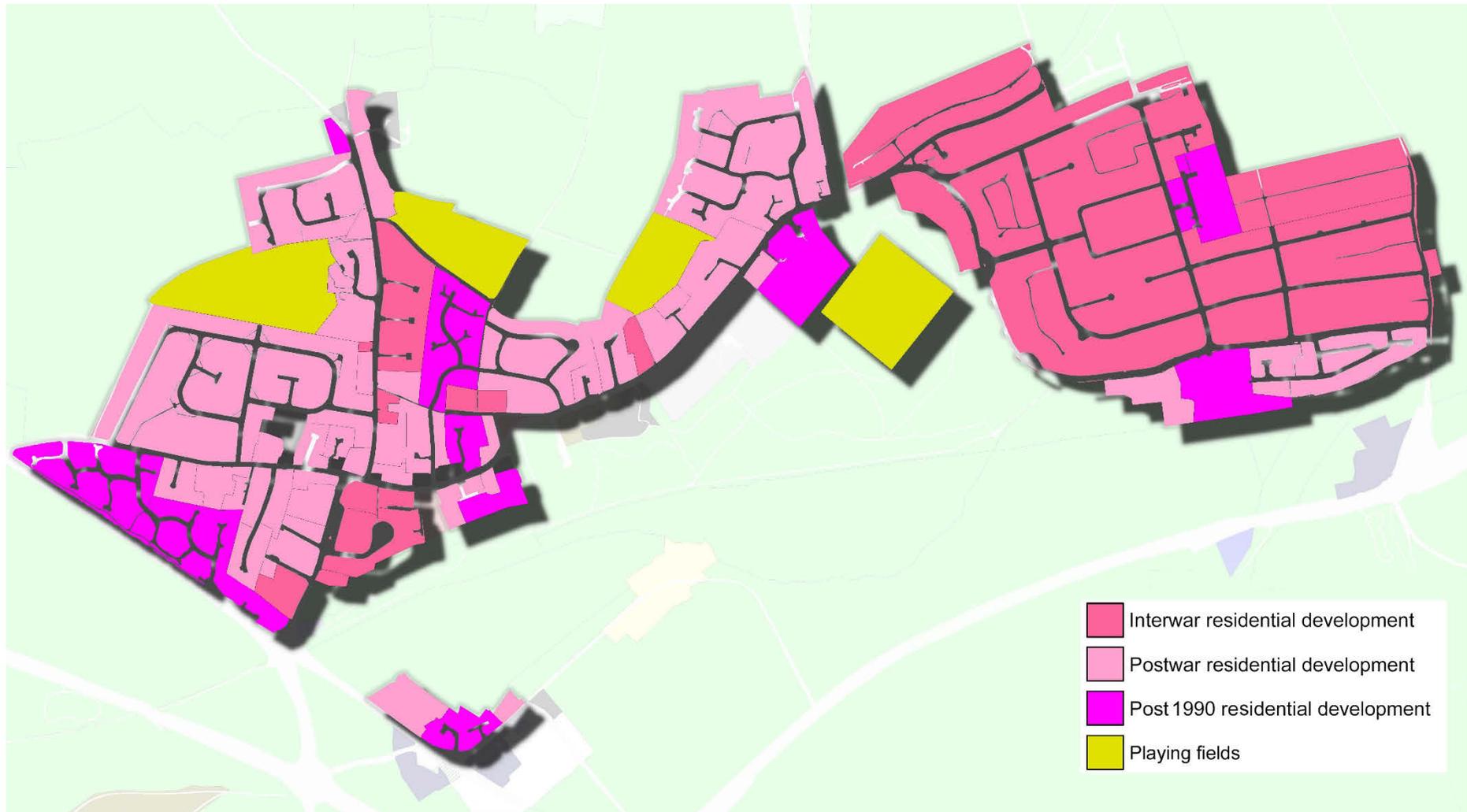


Figure 308. Zones of modern housing in the Upton locality (not to scale)

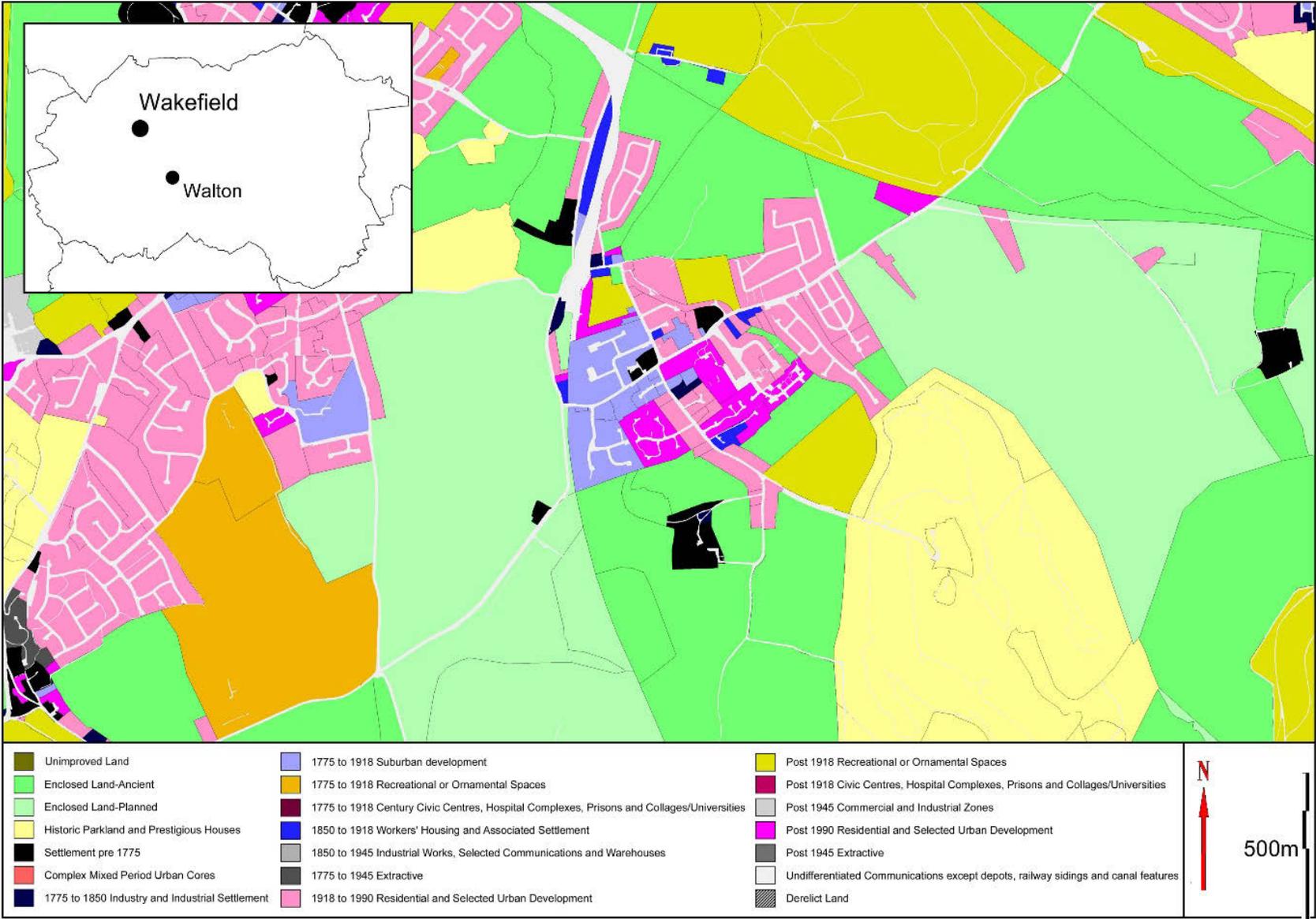
Rural hinterland

It is likely that Upton had associated strip fields and these are depicted most clearly on mid-19th century mapping to the north of the village. There may have also been croft plots with a back lane on the northern side of High Street. The open fields to the north of the village met with Badsworth village around 2km to the northwest and with the fields associated with North Elmsall to the south. Mining and 20th century housing has removed a large part of the villages' open fields. There is partial survival beyond the estates to the north of the village but this area has undergone 20th century field agglomeration.

The fields to the west of Upton were more piecemeal in character, although they have now undergone extensive 20th century agglomeration. This area contains three Listed farms of 18th or early 19th century date (HLC_PK 19750, 19749 and 19746).

4.2.30 Walton

Figure 309.
 Zone study
 area map
 of the
 Walton
 locality



Overview

Walton was named in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although it is not clear if this refers to the village of Walton or Walton Hall to the south which originated as a medieval moated site and possibly a pre-Conquest manor. The Walton of the 19th century was a small village with an 18th to early 19th century suburban character. Walton became situated both on the Midland Railway and the Barnsley branch of the Aire and Calder Canal. Sharlston West Colliery was present 1km to the northwest by the late 19th century but this did not become large scale until the early 20th century. After this time Walton developed a small amount of workers' housing with associated features such as a village school. Estate construction began in a modest way in the Interwar period and became larger in scale in the latter half of the 20th century. Walton survives as a detached suburb of Wakefield surrounded by a modest zone of housing. The setting is rural but the area has been affected by large scale mining. Walton is located around 4.4km to the southeast of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Walton (45m AOD. OS ref 435372, 417177). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Historic core

"Waleton" is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.112). It is possible that Walton originated as a village of medieval origins. There are hints on the eastern side of the village of enclosed medieval strips and "The Balk" occurs as place name evidence to the south of the village. The village as depicted on 19th century mapping is a linear development running for 500m along the east-west route of Shay Lane (HLC_PK 18379). The character seems more 18th or 19th century suburban on 19th century mapping but there are hints of earlier settlement. The locality contains two Listed buildings: Walton House is a hall of late 18th century date and the other is a slightly lesser status house with attached cottages of mid-18th century date (Images of England UID 342345 and 342346). The latter demonstrates internal stop chamfered spine beams which may have belonged to an earlier timber framed building.

A sub-settlement, Lower Town was present 370m to the north of Shay Lane and this settlement contained a building named Manor House (now demolished), although the antiquity of this building cannot be confirmed (HLC_PK 42324. Manor house, now demolished, has no separate listing. Part of HLC_PK 24053). Overtown (or Upper Town) was named as a detached fold 650m to the south of Shaw Lane. Overtown contains three Listed buildings: two are Yeomen's houses of 17th century date and the third is an 18th century barn (Images of England UID 342349, 342347 and 342348). At the time of the Dissolution, Sir Robert Waterton of Walton Hall is known to have owned the three hamlets of

Middle Walton, Nether Walton and Overtown. Grange Farm and Rose Farm, both at Overtown, were built in the 17th century (HLC_PK 17820. Rose Farm was named to the immediate south of Overtown Grange Farm on late 19th century mapping).

Walton Hall is located 1.1km to the southeast of Walton village. The current Walton Hall is a country house built in c.1768 by Thomas Waterton. The factual information regarding Walton Hall is compiled in HLC_PK 18006. Within the grounds of the hall is the site of a medieval moated manor house, constructed in the early 14th century. Documentary evidence suggests this originated as a pre-Conquest manor. Historically, Walton formed part of the Honour of Pontefract of which the Saxon thane Ashenhold was lord. Walton was owned by his son Ailric. After the Conquest it was given to Ilbert de Lacy. Ilbert granted some of the land back to Ailric. Walton Hall probably originated as a hunting park which may have been associated with the original Saxon estate. Haw Park Woods and Hare Park to the south of Walton Park both owe their origin to the word "hay", which means a hunting ground or paled park.

The hall passed through several families in the medieval period. In 1333, Thomas de Burgh received a licence to fortify his mansion at Walton. It was enlarged and crenelated in 1435 becoming a building of considerable size which boasted an oak panelled hall of around 27 metres in length. The Water Gate at Walton Hall is the only part of the original building still standing and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (part of HLC_PK 17936). In 1767, Thomas Waterton, demolished the original Walton Hall and caused the present large Georgian mansion to be built in its place. The original moat was enlarged to form part of the lake.

In 1782 Charles Waterton was born at Walton Hall. He was a famous naturalist, taxidermist and noted explorer. From 1820 Charles Waterton dedicated his life to observing and protecting the local wildlife and created what is said to be the world's first nature reserve by building a stone wall stretching over 3 miles around the Walton Hall Estate to keep poachers out and the wildlife in.

Priory Square is named at the north western side of the village on Shaw Lane. There may also have been a priory [or grange?] at Walton. The house at the northwest corner of Priory Square may have been part of the original malt kiln belonging to the priory. The priory estate was once owned by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (part of HLC_PK 18379). The Priory Square locality contains the house with the early timbers mentioned above.

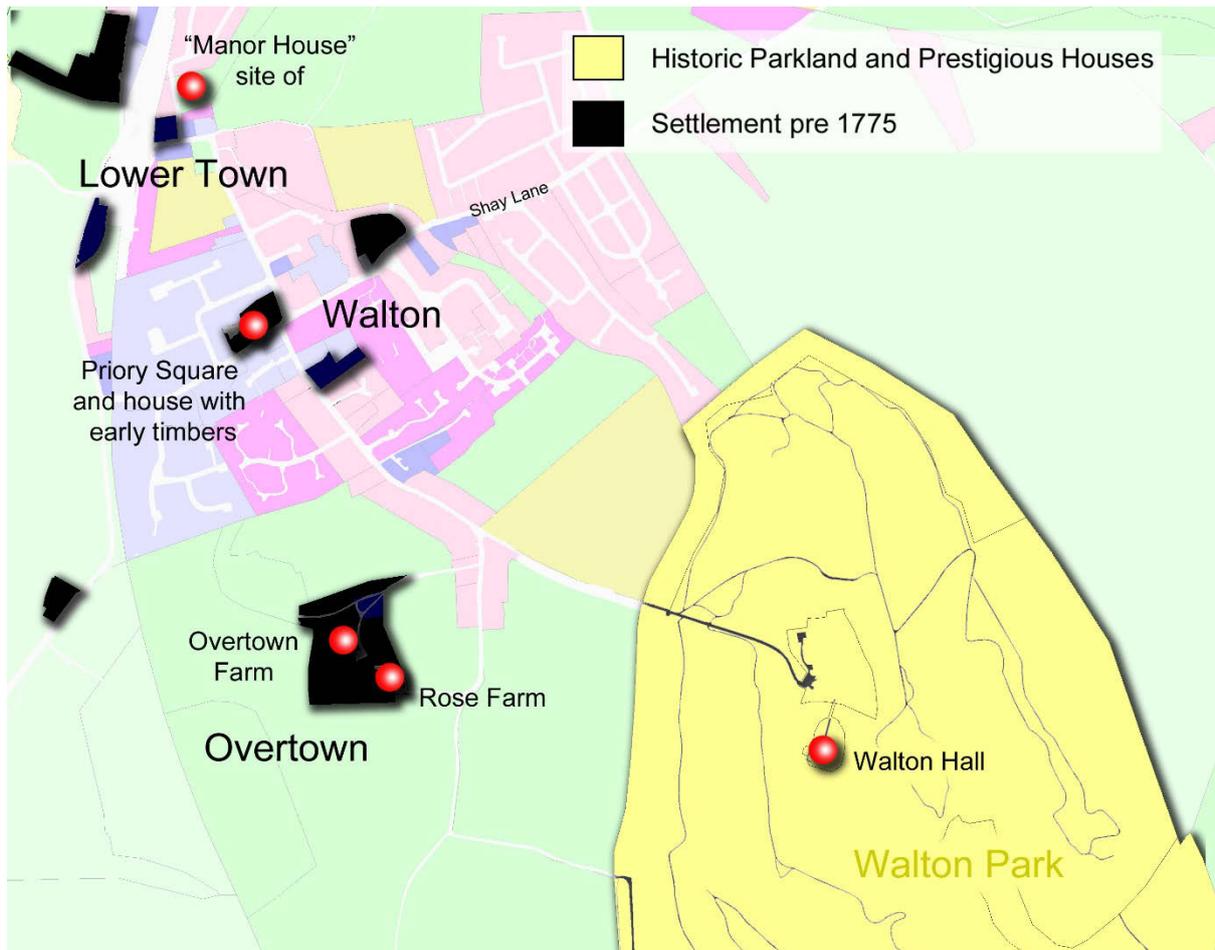


Figure 310. Zone map of Walton's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The Barnsley Branch of the Aire and Calder Canal had reached Walton by 1799. The canal was originally owned by the Barnsley Canal Company but was taken over by the Aire and Calder Canal Company in 1854. The canal was abandoned in 1953. The canal was intended to transport coal and manufactured goods from Barnsley and agricultural lime from Knottingley. Sandal and Walton railway station was opened in 1870 by the Midland Railway on its line from Derby to Leeds Wellington Station (HLC_PK 42317). Walton in the mid to late 19th century retained a rural character. With cottages and a Methodist chapel on Shay Lane with further cottages and Manor House [Farm] at Lower Town. There is evidence that Walton had developed as a rural suburb in the 18th and 19th century due to the presence of villas located around the village and larger halls with private parkland in the rural hinterland (e.g. Thornhill House. HLC_PK 17813 or Sandal Grange HLC_PK 21530).

Apart from the occasional sandstone quarry and coal pit, industry appears absent on mid-19th century OS mapping in the Walton locality. By the late 19th century a small industrial zone was developing around 700m to the north of the village. Mapping depicts a saw mill

and brick works and also the Sharlston West Colliery (HLC_PK 21572 . 19830). The brickworks may have been the site of an earlier coal pit. Sharlston West Colliery (later named Walton Colliery) was small scale at this time consisting of a shaft and small range of sheds with a colliers' row of terraces to the north. By c.1910 the colliery had expanded rapidly with additional sheds and railway sidings connecting the colliery to the G N and G C R Crofton Branch Line. The brickworks had also expanded with larger clay pits and sidings. Sharlston West Colliery operated between 1890 and 1979. At its peak it employed over 1,500 men who produced a daily output of 2,200 tonnes. Following the colliery's closure the site was restored as a nature reserve. This involved covering the spoil heaps with subsoil. This work was completed by the mid-1990s (HLC_PK 19830). The effects of the colliery in the village was slight. Lower Town gained a few terraces and a linear development of terraced houses was built along Oakenshaw Lane to the northwest of the village (e.g. HLC_PK 42309). The number of cottages to the north of Sharlston West Colliery also increased. These were demolished in the later 20th century due to colliery expansion (no separate HLC record. Part of HLC_PK 19830).

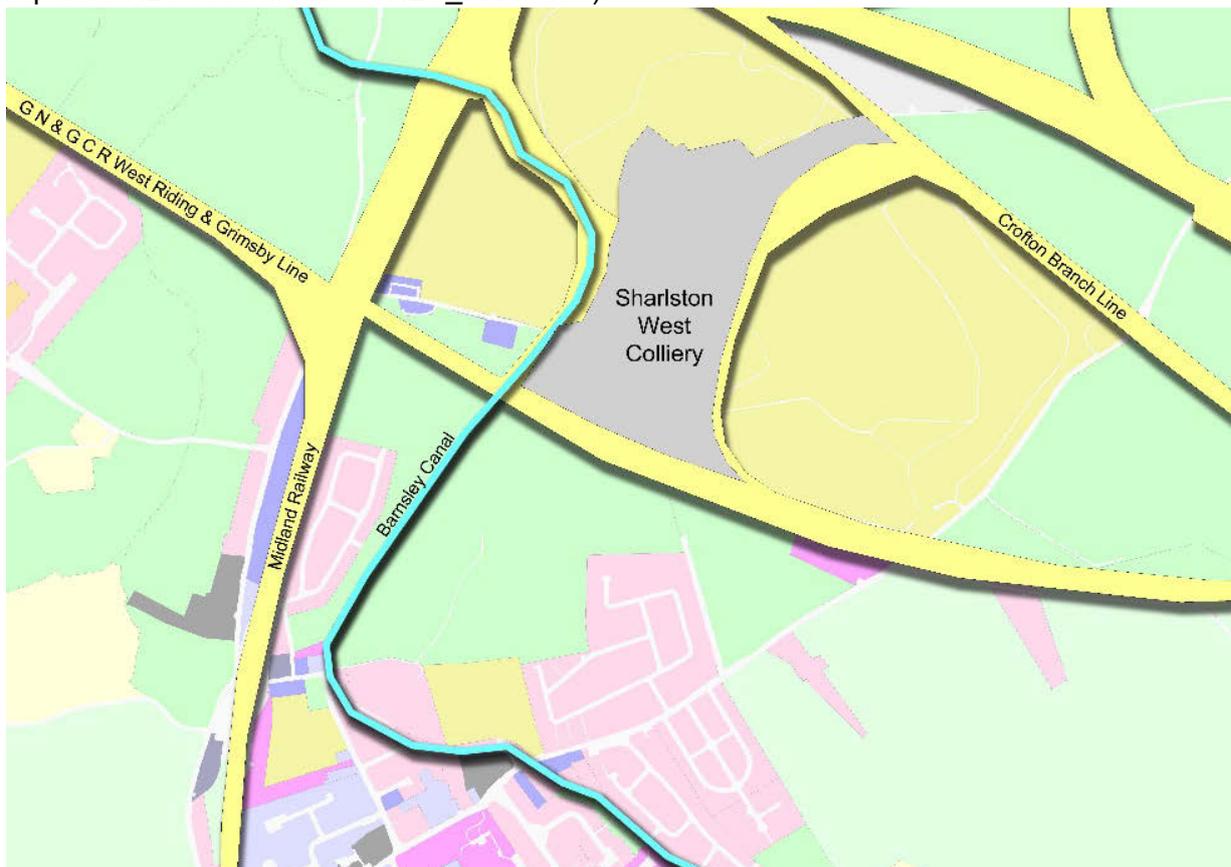


Figure 311. Extent of Sharlston West Colliery with rail and canal networks as depicted on early 20th century mapping

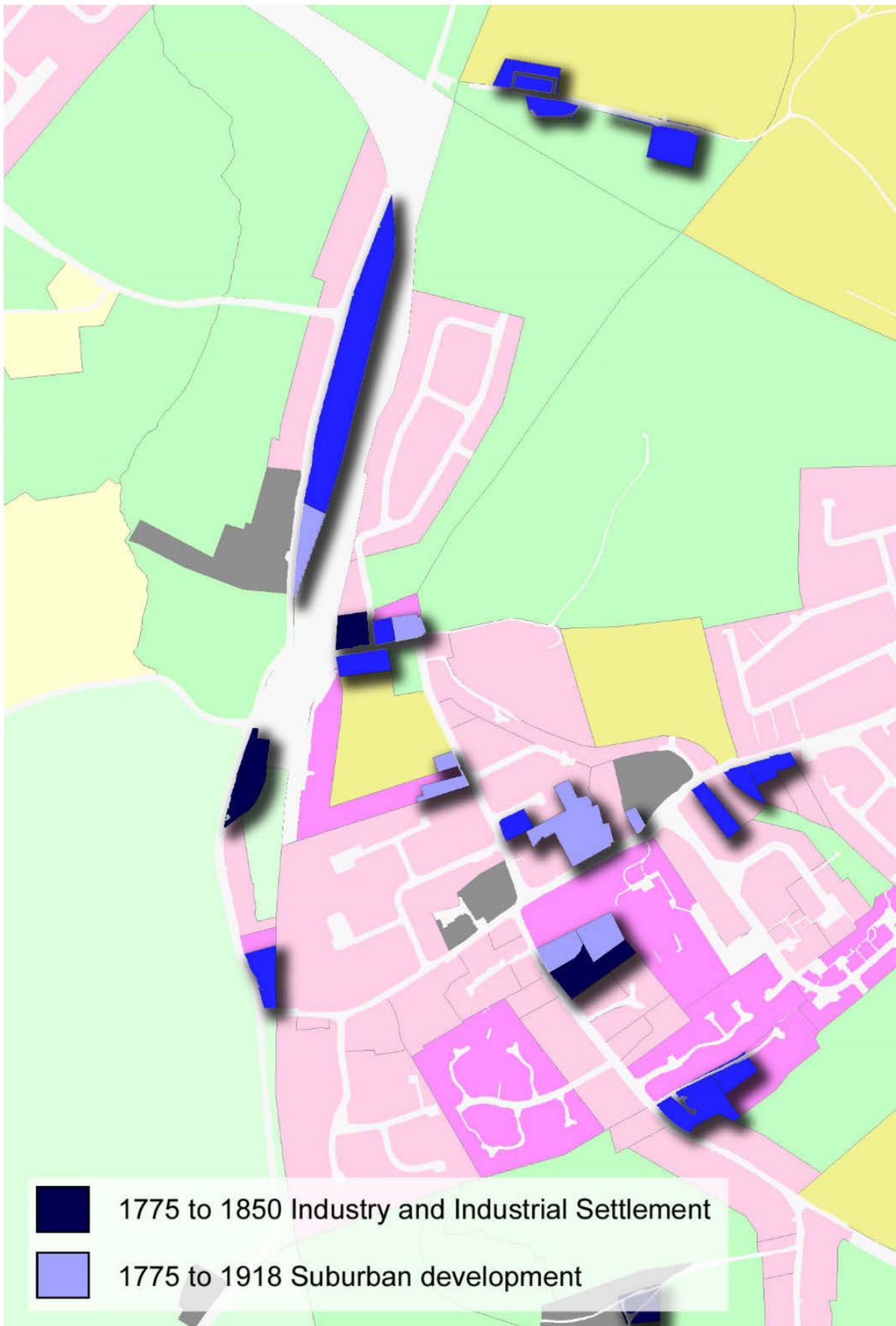


Figure 312. Zone map of Walton's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)



Figure 313. Barnsley Canal. Walton locality. 2013

20th century and beyond

Housing estate construction in Walton began in the Interwar period. Brooklands Road was a 3 hectare estate of semi-detached houses built to the west of the village in the 1920s or 30s in a geometric arrangement (HLC_PK 17809). Semi-detached houses also occurred as linear development along Oakenshaw Lane to the north of the village (HLC_PK 42312). The Interwar period also saw the introduction of a playing field on Shaw Lane and a village hall on School Lane (HLC_PK 24055).

Walton gained a few medium scale estates in the post-war period largely occurring at the eastern and western ends of Shaw Lane. Elmwood Garth, Cherry Tree Road and Grove Crescent to the east of Walton represent estates of detached and semi-detached houses of post-war date (1950s and early 1960s)(HLC_PK 17826, 17811 and 18376). Beech Croft is of a similar date located off School Lane (HLC_PK 42327). To the west of Walton is Thornhill Drive and Woodfield Park which are c.1950s to c.1970s estates of semi-detached and detached houses (HLC_PK 17813 and 17814). Manor Garth was built to the north of Low Town in the 1950s and a linear development of piecemeal constructed detached houses occurs on The Balk to the south of Walton (HLC_PK 24054 and 18386). Most estates with the exception of Thornhill Drive and Woodfield Park were built on previously undeveloped agricultural land. The latter two estates replaced a villa or occurred as villa garden infill development.

Post 1990 development is represented by three cul-de-sac developments and the Walton Primary School to the south of Shaw Lane (e.g. HLC_PK 17815, 17812, 18416 and 18378). The school replaced a post-war school and the estates were built on previously undeveloped agricultural land.

Other significant late 20th century development include the opening of Waterton Park Golf Club in 1995 in the grounds of Walton Hall and the conversion of the Sharlston West Colliery site into the Walton Colliery Nature Park which became designated as a nature reserve in 2008 (HLC_PK 18005 and 19830)

Walton today has a strong 20th century suburban character particularly on School Lane. Shay Lane and Lower Walton still retains a few cottages, villas and terraced rows giving a more rural village feel.

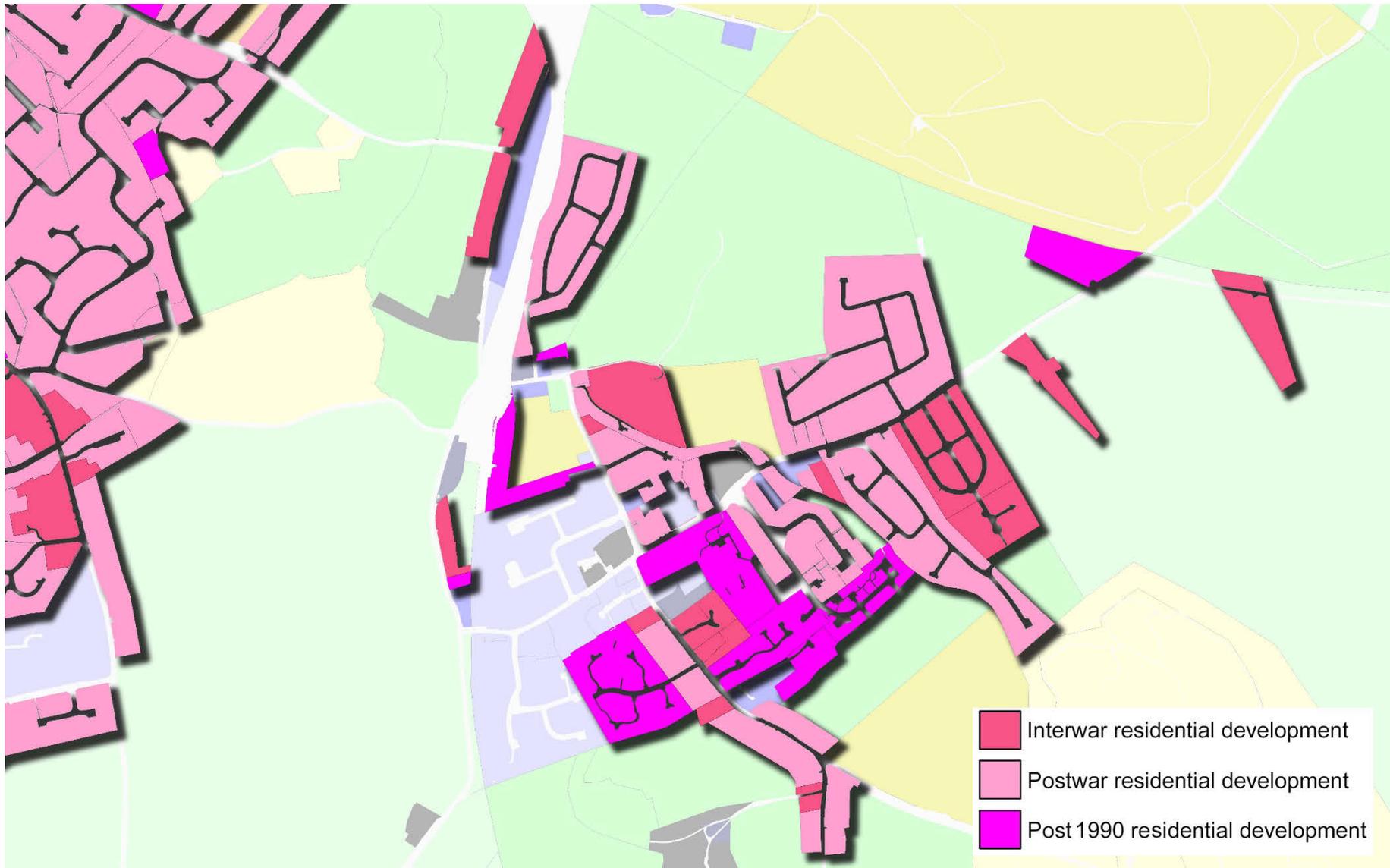


Figure 314. Zone map of Walton's 20th century to recent urban and industrial development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

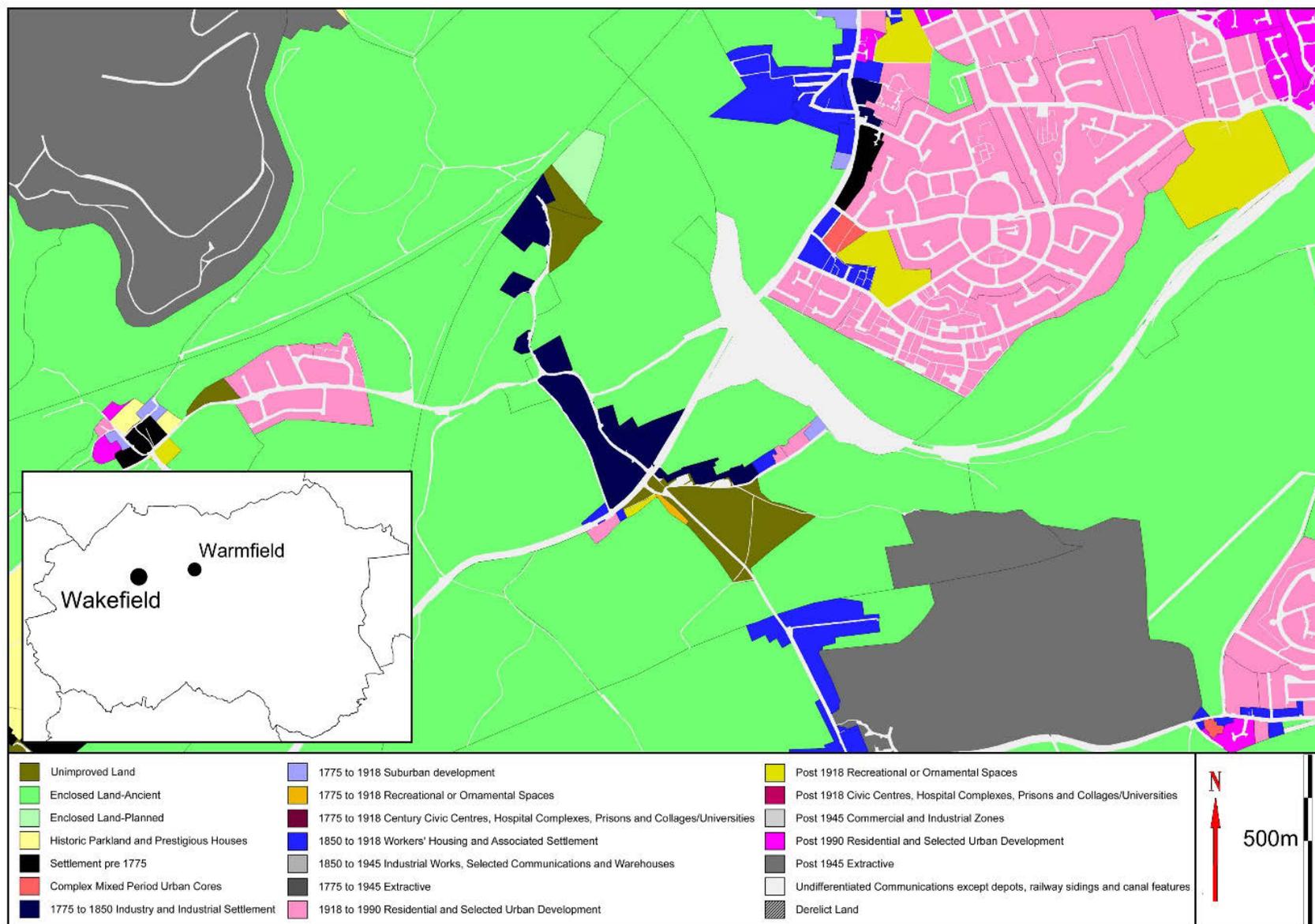
Shay Lane may have represented a medieval village core. Mid-19th century OS mapping depicted probable enclosed medieval strip fields occurring to the east of the village. The northwest were the open fields associated with the village of Sandal Magna and the area of the southwest was named Walton common. The common was probably enclosed at an early period as it contains Overtown and Rose Farm, farms of 17th century date. Walton Hall Park, which may have originated as a medieval deer park or even a Saxon estate, was present of the southeast. The park may have been much more extensive than it is now, this is suggested by place name evidence and boundaries depicted on mid-19th century mapping. Preservation of the Walton strip fields is fragmentary, lost through 19th century field agglomeration, the expansion of Sharlston West Colliery and the construction of 20th century housing. Walton Common remains an open landscape with fields but this area underwent agglomeration in the 20th century.



Figure 315. Rose Farm. Walton. 17th century farm. 2016 (WYHLC Project)

4.2.31 Warmfield

Figure 316. Zone study area map of the Warmfield locality



Overview

Warmfield originated as a village with probable medieval origins which remained rural both in character and setting into the 20th century. The village remains rural but has seen the encroachment of the Normanton suburbs to the east and extensive open area extraction to the north and south. The village stands in isolation from the surrounding rural hinterland cut off by 19th century rail and 20th century road schemes. The village high street remains well preserved with little 20th century intrusion. Warmfield sits in a hill top position on low rolling hills to the east of Wakefield. The land drops to the north into the Calder Valley which is broad at this point. The river meanders to the north and then east around a broad valley loop. The land to the south is hilly and rolling. There is a small valley to the southwest which contains Red Brook. The brook joins a larger valley system which descends northwards to join the Calder. Warmfield is situated 4km to the east of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Warmfield cum Heath (65m AOD. OS ref 437446, 420993). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Historic core

“Warnesfeld” is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at other times in the later medieval period (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.117). The village, as depicted on mid-19th century mapping, could be considered a typical medieval linear or high street development. Settlement ran for around 450m along Warmfield Lane (HLC_PK 44192). The medieval settlement probably ran along the western side of the lane as it is here there are strong suggestions of croft plots which are bounded by a back lane, now named Croft Head Lane. Strip fields were on all sides of the village with a small common, Warmfield Green, at the south eastern end of Warmfield Lane (HLC_PK 20109). The north end of the common also attracted a small amount of settlement.

A church or manor could not be identified in the village, although Low Farm to the south of the village is in a typical location. The farm is situated in an unusually large enclosure which falls at the southern end of the crofts and in c.1850 (though mapping is a little vague however).

The parish church was probably St Peter’s Church located 1.2km to the west of Warmfield in the smaller village of Kirkthorpe. The church dates to the 14th century and may have been the parish centre for several villages in this locality (HLC_PK 44216).

19th century mapping depicts Warmfield with cottages and probable farms along the high street. This area also held the Plough Inn. On the northern side of Warmfield Common were several cottages, a few rows of early terraces, a village school and the Pineapple Inn.

Settlement also led north of the village with two farms along Goosehill Lane. The lane led a to second smaller common named Goosehill Common 350m to the north of the core. This area also had a fold of cottages. The village has two Listed buildings: an early 19th century farmhouse and an early to mid-19th century gate lodge associated with Newland Hall to the north (Images of England UID 342361 and 342359)

Of Interest to the Warmfield locality was Newland Hall with associated private parkland which was situated 1.5km to the northwest of the village. The hall was built in around 1745 and demolished in 1917 but ruined stables and farm buildings dating from the seventeenth to nineteenth century, remain extant. The hall was built on the site of Newland Preceptory. The preceptory was founded by the Knights Hospitallers in around 1180, and confiscated by the Crown in 1540, when the site became a farm (HLC_PK 20864). The site is a scheduled monument.

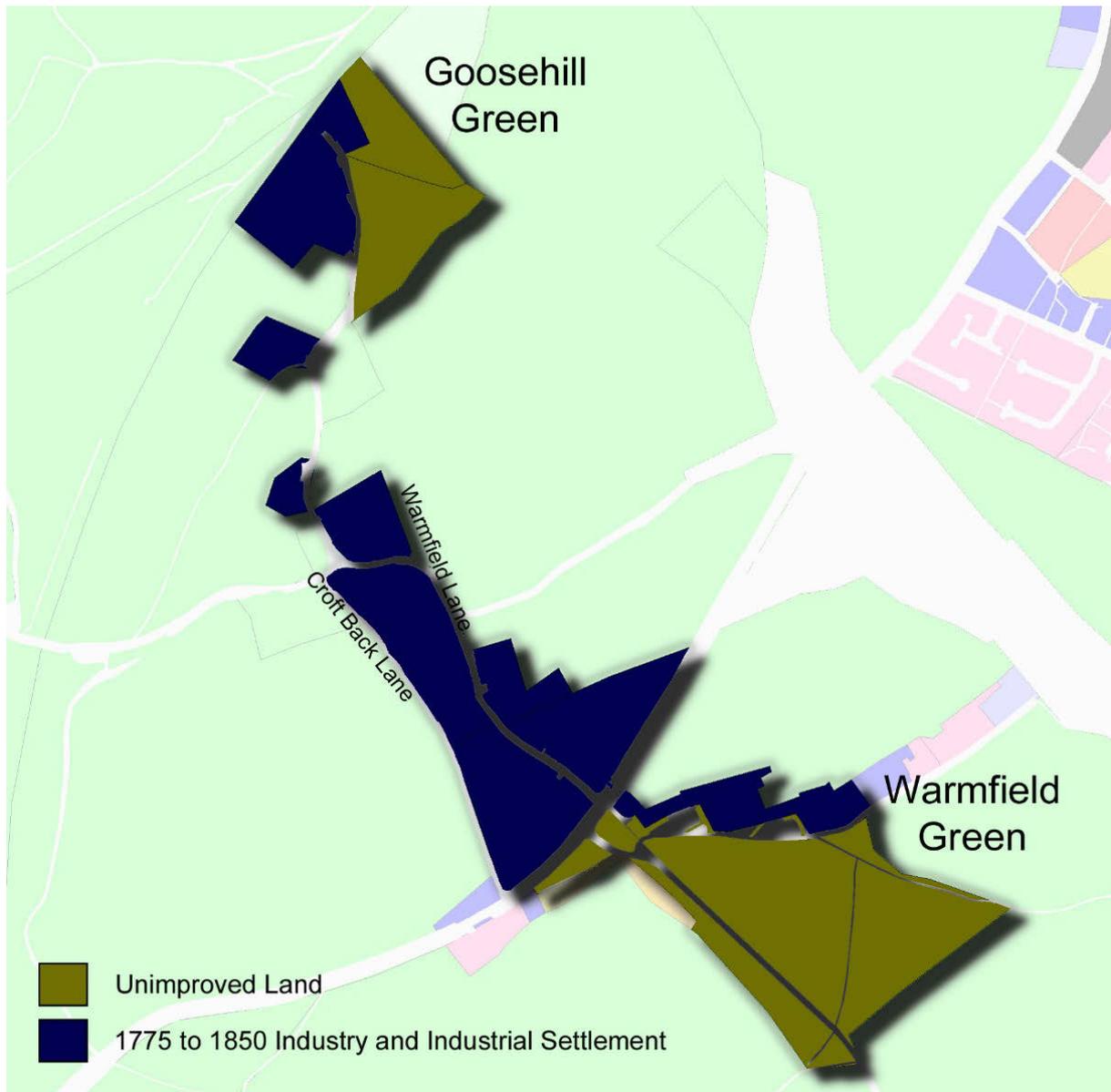


Figure 317. Zone map of Warmfield's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

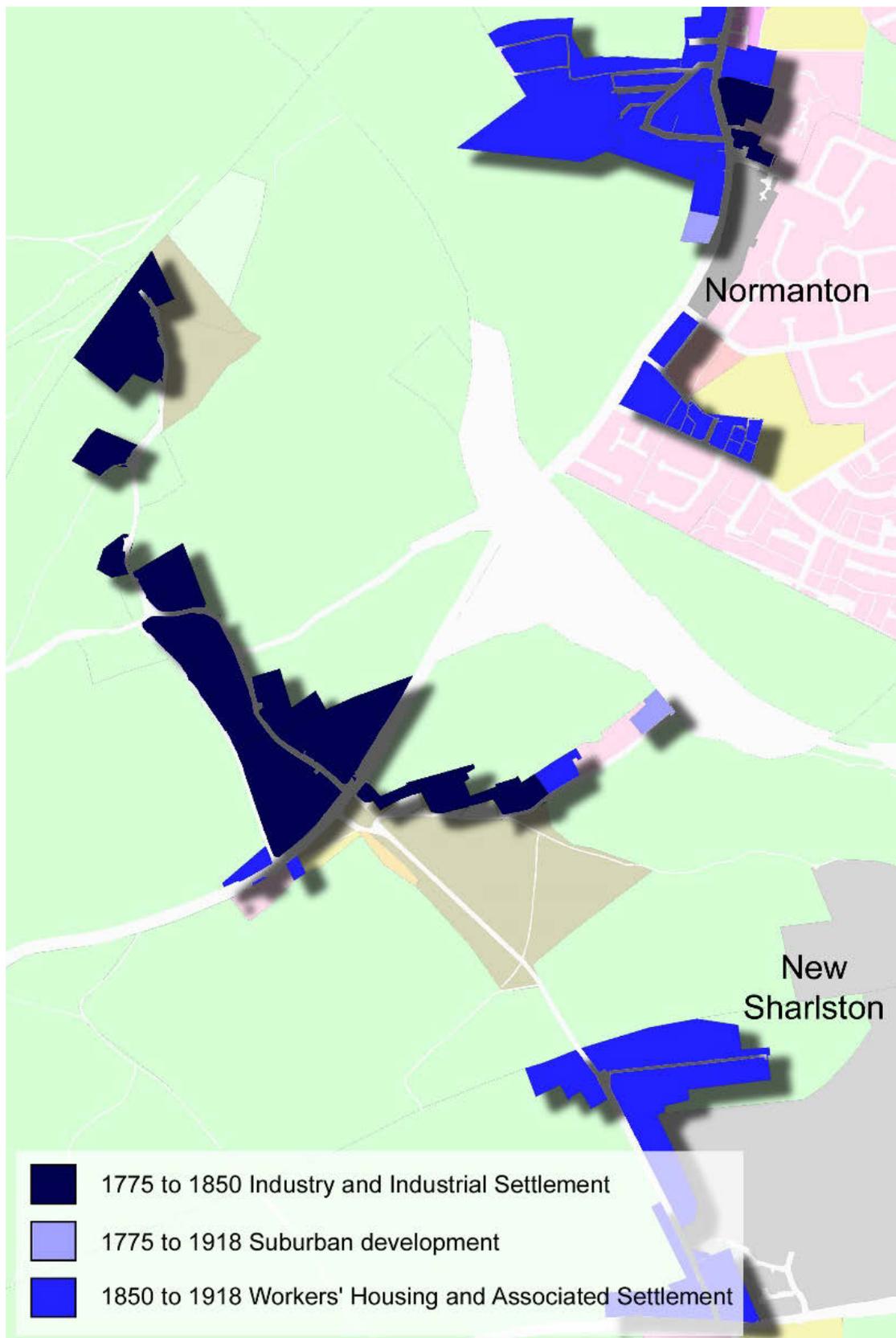


Figure 318. Zone map of Warmfield's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

The historic character of Warmfield was set largely by the 19th century. A few rows of cottages date from the Industrial Period but this development is piecemeal. Warmfield still remains in an isolated rural position. The Wakefield and Leeds Branch of the Midland Railway was present only 250m to the east of the village by 1840. The railway truncated land to the north of the village and created a geographical detachment from the historic Newland Hall and associated historic park. The railway was served by largescale railway sidings at Normanton 1.9km to the north (HLC_PK 20196). The Industrial Period urban spread of Normanton was encroached along Wakefield Road. By c.1894 the southern extremities of Normanton were only c.700 away from the village (now modern housing. HLC_PK 43757).

The reason for the expansion of Normanton was due the presence of two large collieries: St Johns Colliery 1.2km to the north of Warmfield and New Sharlston Colliery 1km to the southeast (HLC_PK 20012 and 20099). New Sharlston Colliery opened in 1858 and closed in July 1993. The colliery site was re-established as an open cast quarry after 2002. St John's Colliery opened in 1870 and closed in 1973. After its closure the site was opencast mined. The land is now derelict. Both collieries were large scale with on-site processing and both were connected to national rail networks by dedicated sidings and mineral railways. St Johns Colliery was also connected to the Aire & Calder Navigation Canal.

The areas of opencast mining in the Warmfield locality represent a significant landscape element. One of the largest sites was in the Old Park area around 1.5km to the north. Opencast mining began here between 1948 and 1951, with separate quarries to the north and south of the polygon. The working area was enlarged between 1951 and 1956, and again to 1967. (HLC_PK 20011). Some open cast sites were reused as tips after their closure (e.g. HLC_PK 20099). The extent of opencast mining operations together with 19th century collieries and communication features is presented in Figure 319 below:.



Figure 319. Distribution of collieries with significant communication features in the Warmfield locality as depicted on 19th century (solid colour). Also showing late 20th century and other extraction areas (hashed area)

20th century and beyond

There has been a small amount of 20th century development in Warmfield but this is very small scale, piecemeal and limited to individual houses (e.g., HLC_PK 44199). The village of Kirkthorpe also saw piecemeal development and also a small estate built as social housing in the 1950s to early 1960s (Church Field. HLC_PK 22152). Normanton now has a large zone of housing. The nearest estate to Warmfield lies only 700m to the east. This is the Gipsy Lane Estate built as social housing in the early post-war period (HLC_PK 20036).

The late 20th century which has made the greatest impact of the landscape in the Warmfield locality was the A655 bypass road scheme built between 1991 to 1996 (HLC_PK 20103). Although the road partly follows an earlier lane it has had the effect of visually detaching the green from the original village core and the double roundabout 300m to the west is a dominant feature.

Little has changed since the 19th century both within the village core and in both common areas. There has been some residential conversion of farms buildings but very little in the way of new builds. The village retains a strong Industrial Period rural character with a strong presence of earlier vernacular character.

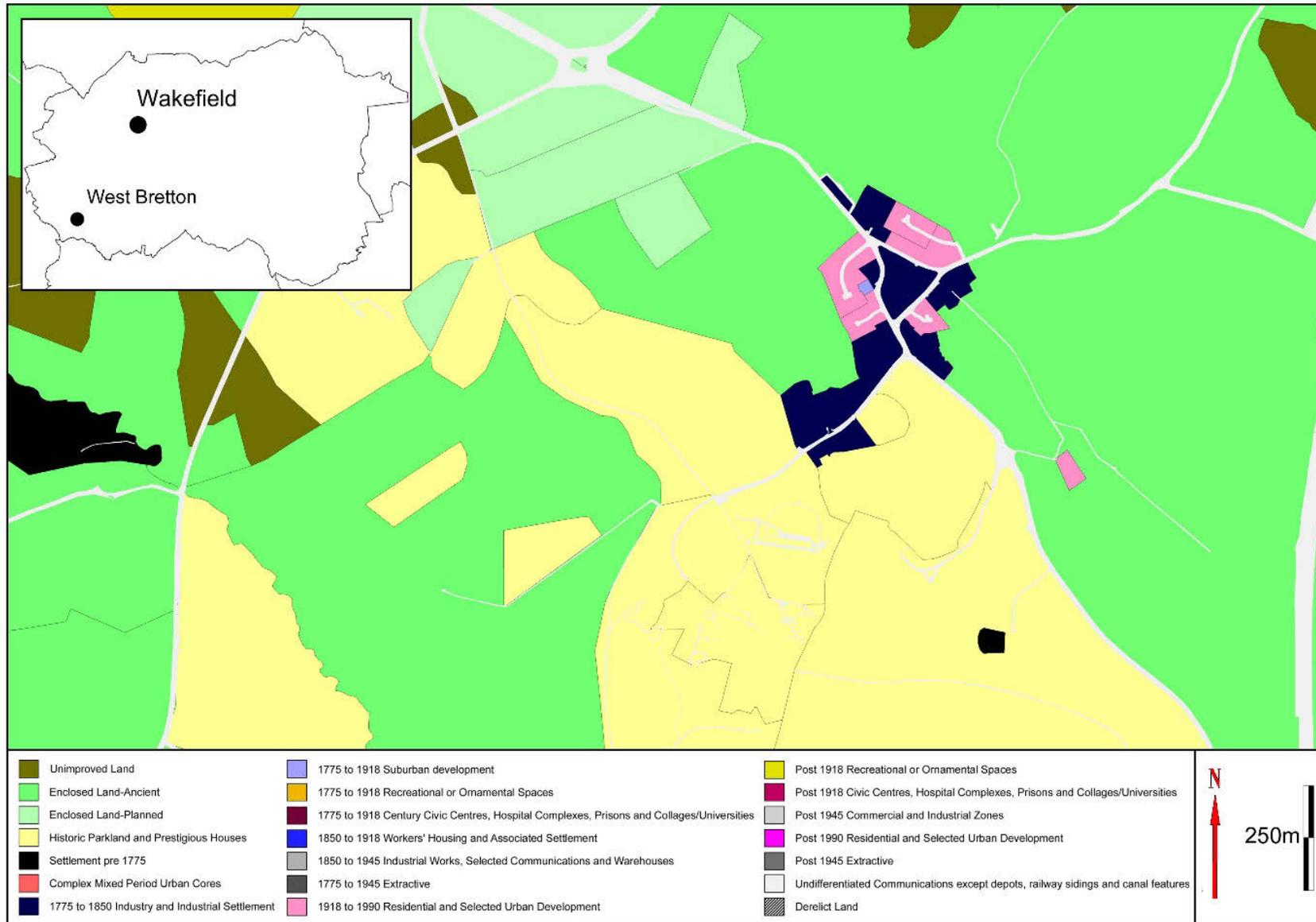
Rural hinterland

The high street and croft arrangement in the village core as depicted on 19th century mapping is well preserved. Farms are still active in the village core. There were fairly extensive areas of enclosed strip fields depicted on mid-19th century mapping to all sides of the village. This area is still in agricultural use but is now crossed by several 19th and 20th century communication networks features (road and rail). There was extensive agglomeration in the 20th century and the characteristic serpentine boundaries of the former strips now demonstrates only fragmentary preservation. The two village greens survive as depicted on 19th century mapping.

There were two parks north of the Warmfield open fields. Old Park is suggested by place name evidence to the northwest and Newland Park to the northeast. It is possible that Old Park had medieval origins as a one of the demesne parks of the earls Warenne (HLC_PK 21310). The house named Old Park on 19th century mapping may have originated as a medieval lodge. The park underwent extensive opencast mining in the 20th century. Newland Park demonstrates better survival with only the southern part of the area affected by extraction.

4.2.32 West Bretton

Figure 320.
Zone study
area map of
the West
Bretton
locality



Overview

There are two historic built environment elements to Bretton: West Bretton village of possible medieval origins and Bretton Hall with extensive area of landscaped park which was built in early 18th century. The hall may have replaced an earlier high status house and deer park. It was after the establishment of the Georgian hall and park that West Bretton developed as an estate village. The village demonstrates several houses and farms with a high status appearance which also suggests a process of suburbanisation in the 18th and early 19th century. The historic character is relatively well preserved, but the village has seen some 20th century development both with piecemeal construction of individual houses in the core and a few cul-de-sacs forming a tight zone in the peripheries. The hall was converted to a college in the post-war period and the park is now the Yorkshire Sculpture Park. The village occupies a hill top position on the rolling hills in the southern part of the Wakefield district. The land drops to the south into the River Dearne valley which flows in an easterly direction though Bretton Park before turning south. There is a tributary valley system to the west of the village down which flows the Bentley Beck into the Dearne. West Bretton is located around 8.5km to the southwest of the Wakefield City core in the Township of West Bretton (140m AOD. OS ref 428725, 413575). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures which become Pennine Lower Coal Measures around 1.5km to the west of the village.

Historic core

“Bretone” was mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The “West” prefix was added by c.1200 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.99). It is likely that Bretton was a village of at least local importance. Records of the 13th century describes a corn mill and in 1379 there was a smith and the population was around 70 people (*Wilkinson, J.F. 1989. p.7*). Bretton [Corn] Mill was located 1.7km to the southeast of the village which is a possible location of the medieval mill (HLC_PK 17742).

It is likely that Bretton Hall was a manorial seat from at least the 13th century and possibly an Anglo-Saxon holding from before the Conquest. The hall passed through a number of hands in the medieval and early post medieval period. The current hall was built by Sir William Wentworth after he inherited the estate in 1706 (the hall was built around c.1720) (HLC_PK 17702). The old hall was located somewhere within the park. The hall also had an associated chapel-of-ease, St Bartholomew’s which was built in 1358. It is believed that the chapel site was south of the current hall (*Wilkinson, J.F. 1989. p.9*). The park was transformed into its current ornamental landscape form by Sir Thomas Wentworth in the latter half of the 18th century (e.g. HLC_PK 17703). The date of the original park is unclear,

although a medieval date from at least the 13th century is likely. There may be several phases of park enlargement with the historic deer park at its core.

The village of West Bretton formed the largest settlement in the West Bretton Township but this may not have been the original medieval core. The settlement as depicted on mid-19th century mapping was a nucleated settlement clustered around several lanes (HLC_PK 17755). Huddersfield Road seems to have formed the main thoroughfare, although this was named the Barnsley and Grange Moor Trust Turnpike which dates to 1758-59. It is unclear how much the turnpike followed an earlier route through the village. It could be that the turnpike represents a re-alignment of the village core. Village settlement was also present on Sycamore Lane, Bretton Lane and Park Lane. The presence of a medieval village in the West Bretton locality is likely as there is evidence of strip fields under parts of the park (e.g. HLC_PK 17703). A few fields depicted on mid-19th century mapping vaguely resemble the long serpentine form associated with strips particularly to the east of the village. The fact that Bretton Hall has always represented a high status house with a parkland could mean that early settlement was relocated in the act of landscaping both in the 18th century and also in the middle ages. It might be that Bretton Hall Park contains not only a lost hall but also the site of a lost village. The original village site may have been located near the medieval chapel.

All the Listed buildings within the village all point to a rebuild in the 18th and early 19th century with a mix of villas, estate cottages and farms (e.g. Images of England UID 342568, 342554, 342555, 342562 and 436752).

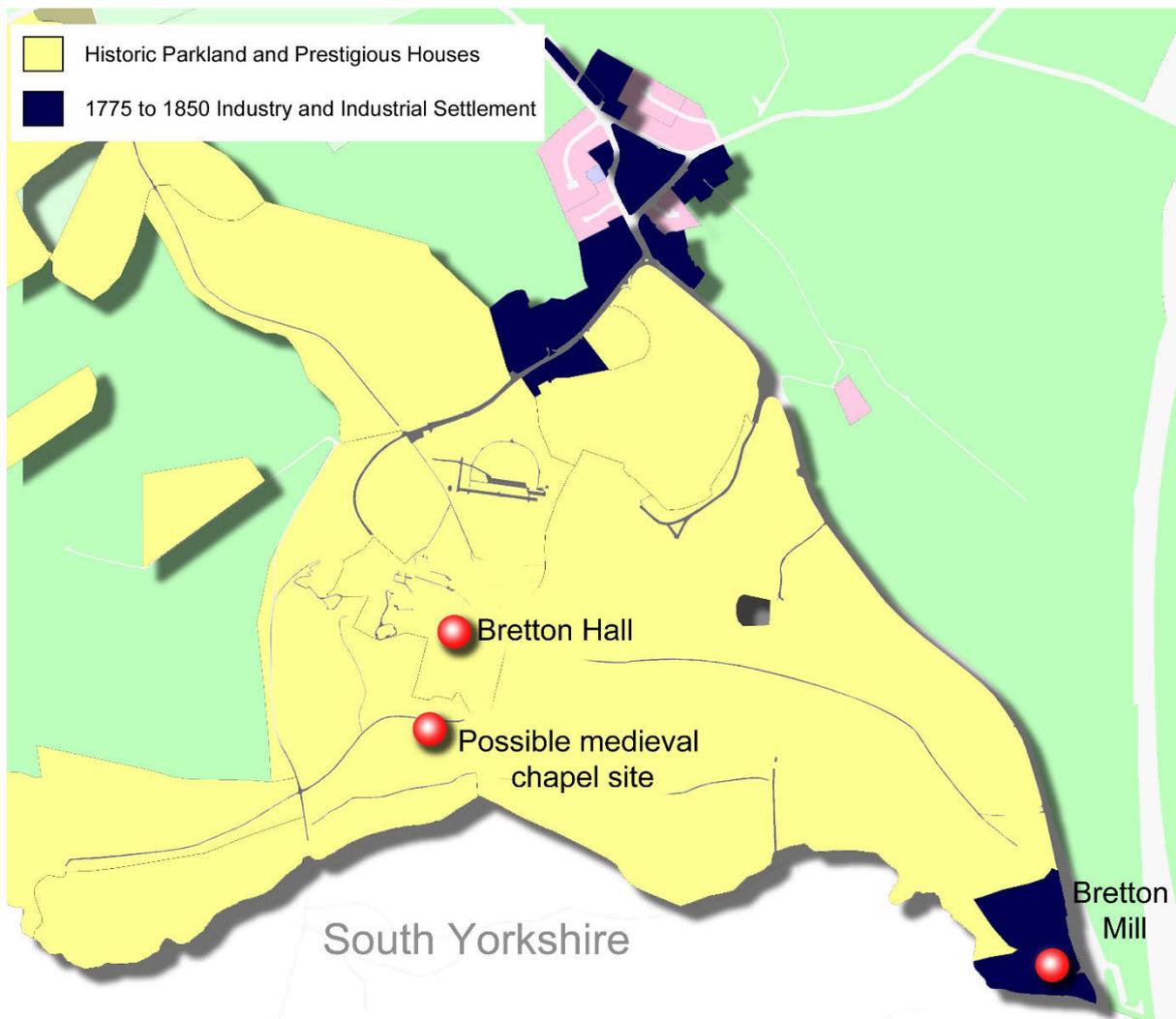


Figure 321. Zone map of West Bretton's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

Iron stone and coal extraction has been occurring in the Bretton locality since the middle age largely undertaken Byland Abbey at this time. A number of farms, particularly to the west of Bretton bear the "Grange" place name element. Bentley Grange 2km to the west of the village is one of the better documented examples. Bentley Grange was established by the monks of Byland Abbey in 1198 (HLC_PK 4031). There is significant evidence of medieval and early post medieval iron working in this area occurring as both above ground and below ground archaeological remains. The land to the south of Bentley Grange contains a large area of historic bell pits potentially with a medieval to 17th century date (HLC_PK 4002). To the north of Bentley Grange is Furnace Wood which was probably the site of iron working (HLC_PK 17764). Place name evidence puts iron working activity within Bretton Park. Smithy Ridge is named 800m to the east of the hall and the River Dearne as it leaves the ornamental parkland contained not only a mill race associated with Bretton Mill but also the site of a blast furnace (part of HLC_PK 17703).

After the Dissolution of the monasteries, Matthew Wentworth bought "all the myne, and delf of ironstone" around Bentley Grange. Though the ironstone was exhausted by the mid-1600s, smithies continued to operate fuelled by charcoal. The furnace at Bretton, probably at Smithy Ridge, supplied pig iron to Colnebridge, Wortley Top Forge and Kirkstall in 1728. The furnace at Bretton was taken over by the Cockshutts of Wortley and pig iron was produced there in 1806 but the site had closed by 1820. Coal mines in the Bretton locality remained small scale. Several small mines were operated. Coal pits can be identified on mid-19th century OS mapping to the immediate west of the Woolley Edge Service Station 1km to the east of the village (HLC_PK 19933). The Jagger Brothers who owned Emley Colliery 2km west of the village (HLC_PK 4015) also opened shafts on Malt Kiln Farm in the village core between 1856 and 1871 (no separate HLC record. Part of HLC_PK 17739) (*Wilkinson, J.F. 1989. pp.18-22*). There were few larger scale collieries in the wider rural area around Bretton. Haigh Colliery was located 2km to the southeast of West Bretton. Haigh Colliery opened in 1862 and closed in 1968, although workings are still evident on later 1970s and early 1980s mapping. An incline (with mineral tramway led from the colliery to a junction with Haigh Station (HLC_PK 37058). 1.8km south of Haigh Colliery was Woolley Colliery which was in operation from 1869 to 1987. Part of the land is still derelict. The pit was one of the largest in West Yorkshire: in 1980, it employed 1514 men underground and 428 on the surface. The land now partly lies derelict and also contains a modern housing estate (HLC_PK 19938).

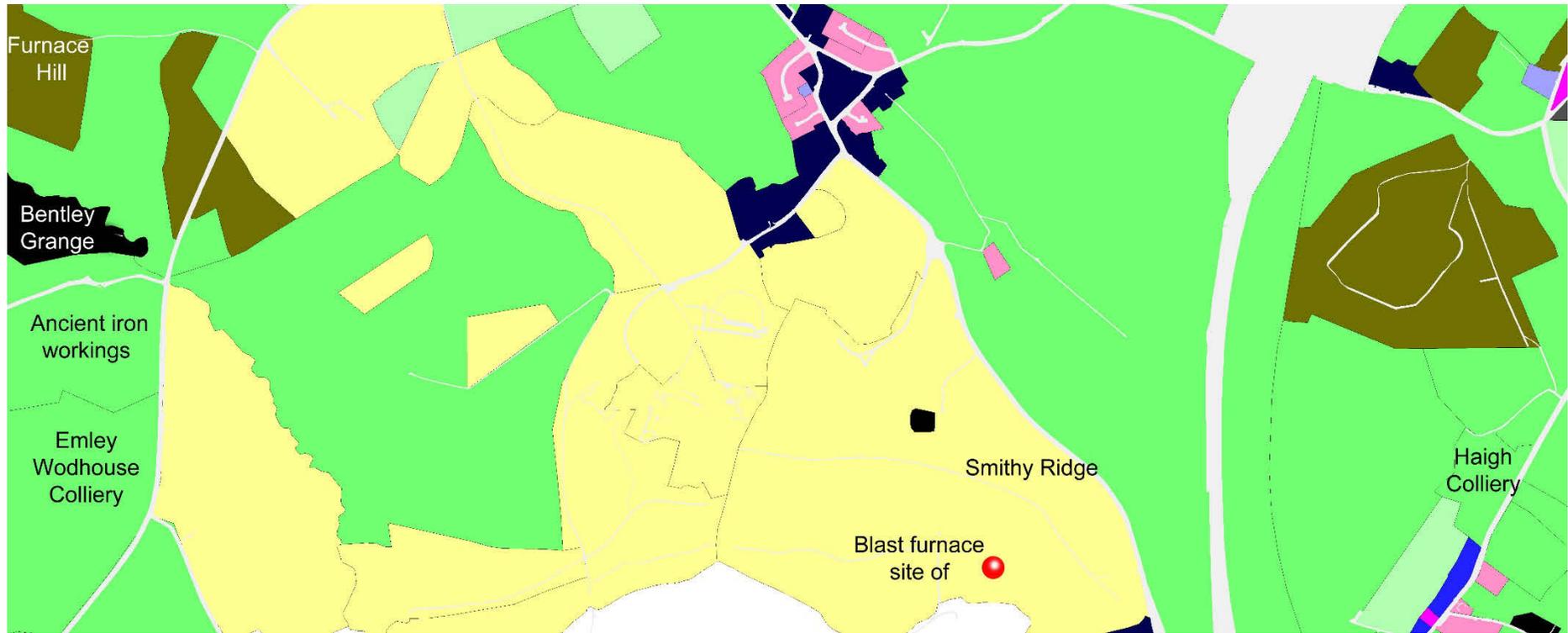


Figure 322. Location of historic extraction and iron working sites in the West Bretton locality

20th century and beyond

The historic character of West Bretton today has a strongly late 18th to early 19th century suburban feel with several villas and other higher status houses. 20th century development does occur as piecemeal development within the village core but the bulk of the housing is confined to a small Interwar linear development of semi-detached houses on Bretton Lane and three cul-de-sacs of detached and semi-detached houses of post-war date which form a tight zone to the north and west of the village (e.g. HLC_PK 17736, 17737, 17752 and 17756). One cul-de-sac is built on previously undeveloped land, the others replaced earlier villas or occurred as infill development.

Bretton Hall became a college in 1949 and later became an affiliated college of the University of Leeds. The college was closed in 2006 (HLC_PK 17702). The park became a public recreation space as the Yorkshire Sculpture Park. The open-air gallery was the UK's first sculpture park, and was established in around 1949 (HLC_PK 17715).

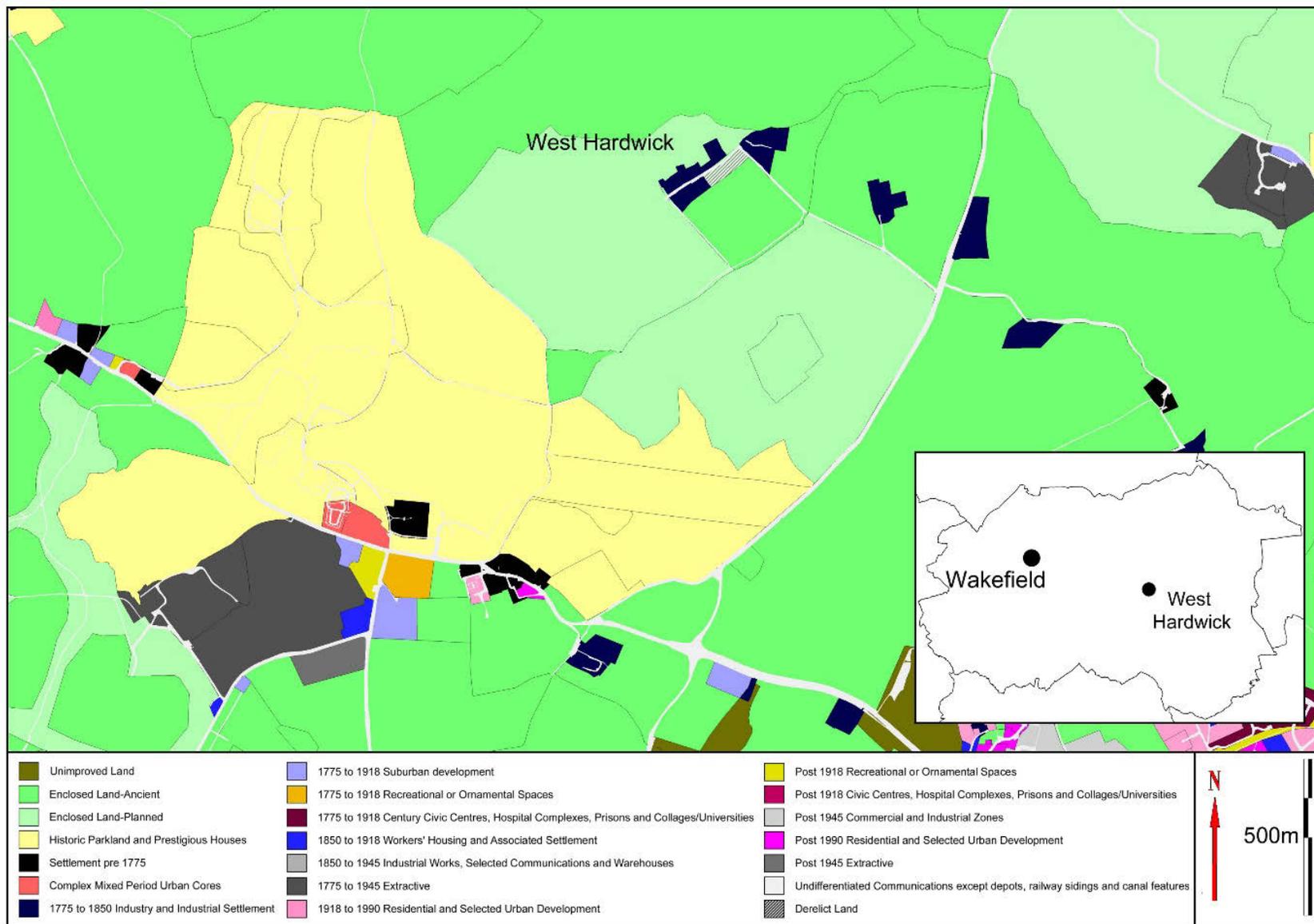
Rural hinterland

It is unclear if the current West Bretton has an ancient precedence or was moved to this location after the creation of Bretton Hall Park. There are surviving ridge and furrow earthworks surviving in the park and a few fields, particularly to the east of the village have the characteristic strip field form. Generally in the West Bretton locality, the fields were small and irregular and the land was heavily wooded in parts. Bretton Common was named on mid-19th century OS mapping 1km to the west of the village but this was enclosed by c.1850.

The survival of field boundaries depicted on mid-19th century mapping is fair. There has been around 50% agglomeration. The loss of historic woodland also stands at around 50%. Much of the land around Bretton remains in agricultural use or is in use as a public park retaining many historic parkland features. The greatest impact of the 20th century in this locality is the M1 motorway which opened in 1968. The area also contains the Woolley Edge Services which date from 1972 (HLC_PK 17743).

4.2.33 West Hardwick

Figure 323.
Zone study
area map of
the West
Hardwick
locality



Overview

West Hardwick is a village probably of medieval origins which may have had greater significance in the past. It still remains an isolated rural village consisting of a short lane of farms and the occasional detached house. The large scale 19th and 20th century coal mining and other extraction activities which made big impacts on nearby settlements such as Crofton, Featherstone, Ackworth and Purston Jaglin over 2km away. West Hardwick appears relatively untouched by Industrial Period and modern development. The nearest modern urban developments are the late 20th century housing estates of Purston Jaglin 1km to the northeast. The village represents a small enclave of rural historic character. The village sits on a small spur of land on the low rolling hills in the east Wakefield district. The spur is created by two short becks, Hardwick Beck to the south and an un-named beck to the north. The two meet 650m to the east of the village and continues southeast as Went Beck. The land rises to the northwest to the hill around Huntwick and Wragby. West Hardwick is located 8.5km to the southwest of the Wakefield City core in the small Township of West Hardwick (the Township has a 2km² area)(40m AOD OS ref 441856, 418454). The village represents the only settlement in this township (including farms). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Historic core

“Harduic” in the Parish of Wragby was mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and at several other times in the later medieval period. The “West” prefix occurs first in 1559 (Smith, A.H. 1961. Part II. p.88). There is little information readily available regarding West Hardwick but it is likely that the village was of medieval origins. Domesday records Hardwick as having taxable value at 16 geld units. The population consisted of twenty villagers, fifteen small holders and two priests. The estate value was six plough lands, three lord's plough teams and seven men's plough teams (see HLC_PK 17953). This was a relatively large estate. The presence of priests indicates a settlement of at least local importance.

The village as depicted on mid-19th century mapping was a simple linear development running for around 350m along the northeast-southwest route of Hardwick Lane. The linear plan suggest a post Conquest planned settlement rather than an earlier settlement which would have a village green arrangement or more organic form. The lane opened out at the eastern end onto what appears to have been a semi-enclosed common. This area was named Hardwick Green in c.1850. There was a meeting of several lanes in the Hardwick Green area. Long narrow plots of land running perpendicular to Hardwick Lane ran both to the north and south. These may have represented medieval allotment strips or even croft plots as each plot had a house at its lane-side head. No manor house or church is described

on historic mapping, but the large farm at the eastern end stood in isolation in a larger enclosure (now named Nostell Low Farm). The building ranges were larger and more sprawling than other buildings in the village and the position is consistent with a manor-farm. West Hardwick could be described as a shrunken medieval village. Even from the 19th century there has been building loss. WYAAS archives describe earthworks at the eastern end of the village which probably represent empty toft and croft plots (WYHER PRN 3425).

The village was in an isolated position in c.1850 connected to adjacent settlements by winding lanes rather than major route. The associated croft plots were clearly defined but represented a tight area around the core. Strip fields were likely but not particularly evident on 19th century mapping compared to those of Purston Jaglin village 1.8km to the northeast. Here the fields formed a large and clearly defined area. The lack of clearly defined strips in the West Hardwick Township could be an accident of post-medieval enclosure events rather than a lack of open fields associated with the village. Ridge and furrow preserved as earthworks or more likely crop marks can be anticipated.

There may have been an historic association with West Hardwick and Nostell Priory Park possibly as an estate village. Nostell Low Farm is named at the eastern end of the village. The historic house at Nostell Priory is located 1.4km to the southwest. The edge of the associated historic parkland lies only 620m from the village. The current house at Nostell Priory is an impressive early 18th century (c.1736) mansion built by the Winn Family (HLC_PK 17938). It is set in a large area of private parkland which was landscaped around the time the house was constructed (HLC_PK 17940). The house was built on the site of the Priory of Augustinian Canons of St Oswald which was founded in the early 12th century. This in turn was founded on the site of an earlier hermitage dedicated to St James. The priory contained a medieval chapel which may have served the local communities. The priory was dissolved by the Crown 1540.

The 18th century park may have replaced a post medieval deer park created after the Dissolution when the land was given to Dr Thomas Leigh. It can be speculated that the historic precedence of the park and Nostell estate may be much older and was already established at the time of the foundation of the priory in the 12th century. A large priory estate would have had many agricultural and industrial interests in this locality including grange farms, village tithings, mining and forging. Huntwick Grange Farm, surviving 1.3km to the northwest of the village, is known to have been a priory grange from the 14th century (see HLC_PK 17982). The 18th century estate of Nostell Priory may also have had interests in the village with estate farms and keepers' cottages. Gamekeeper's Cottage is named on the current OS Master Map (2015) although this may be a modern conceit.

None of the buildings in the village have Listed building status, none have any associated HER records and Google Street view is not accessible along Hardwick Lane. Beyond plan analysis on available OS mapping an assessment of the age of the buildings cannot be made. There is a fair preservation of building footprints depicted on 19th century OS maps suggesting a building continuity at least from the 19th century with few losses. There are also one or two modern houses; early fabric is possible however. At least four farms are named on modern mapping.

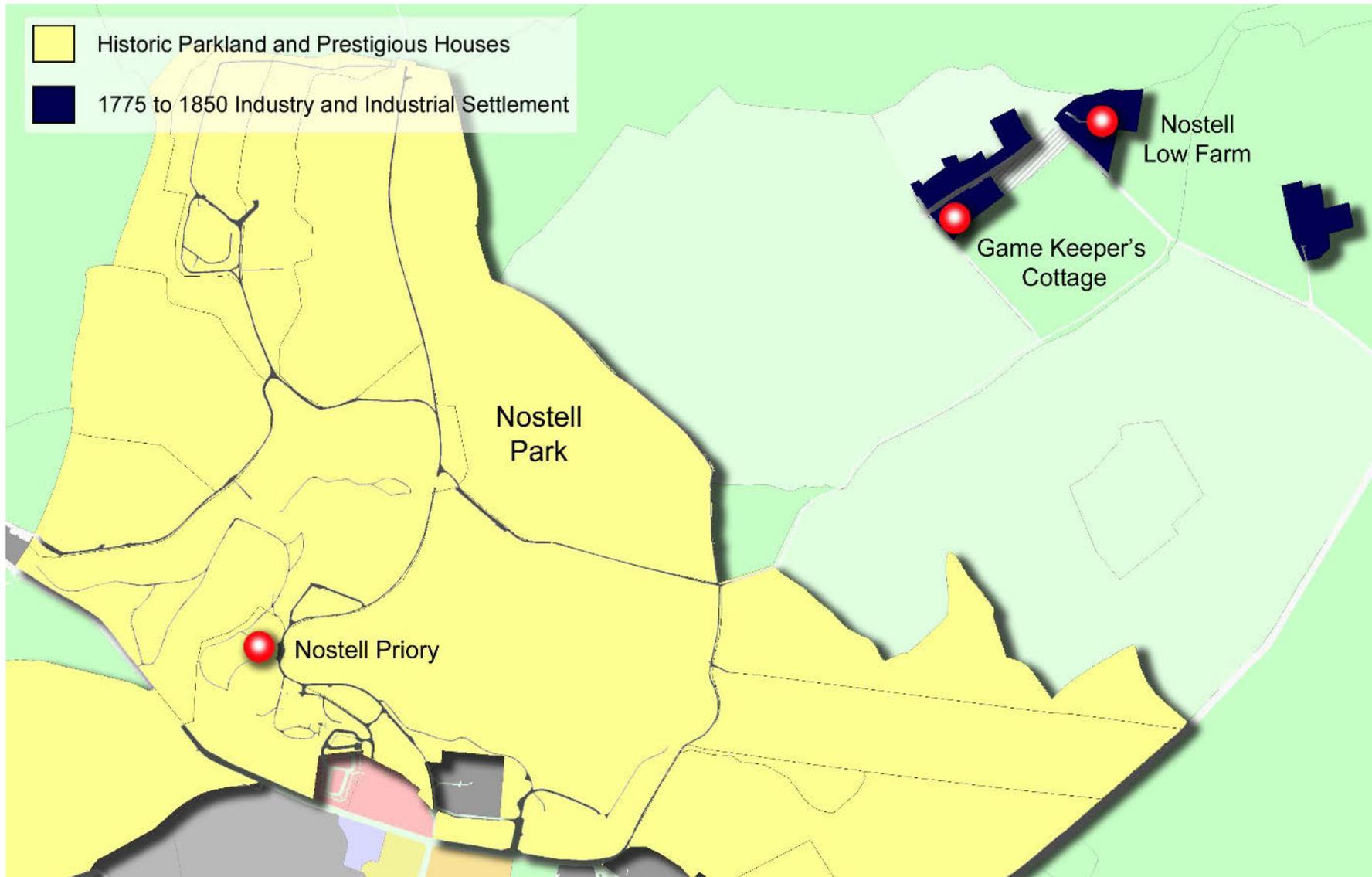


Figure 324. Zone map of West Hardwick's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

Some farms in the village superficially resemble model farms of 18th or 19th century date. No industry could be identified from 19th century mapping either in the village or the rural hinterland. Beyond agricultural buildings, West Hardwick appears to be relatively untouched by 19th or early 20th century industry. There were no works beyond unrecorded village workshops, no large quarries, no mines and no workers' housing beyond possible estate cottages. It could be the status and presence of Nostell Priory which preserved the village and surrounding countryside.

All the industry occurred outside the West Hardwick Township and this was on a large scale. Several large mines were present but all further than 1.8km away from the village. One of the largest and most pertinent to Nostell was Nostell Colliery. The mine lay 2km to the southwest of the village on the edge of Nostell Park. The mine opened in 1854 and closed in 1987. The area now lies derelict (HLC_PK 17969). Other large collieries were present around 1.8km to the north at South Featherstone and Snydale (e.g. HLC_PK 20064 and 20097). It was the result of large scale mining that colliery towns such as Crofton, Purston Jaglin, South Featherstone and Sharlston Common developed. Figure 325 below describes the collieries in the wider West Hardwick locality.

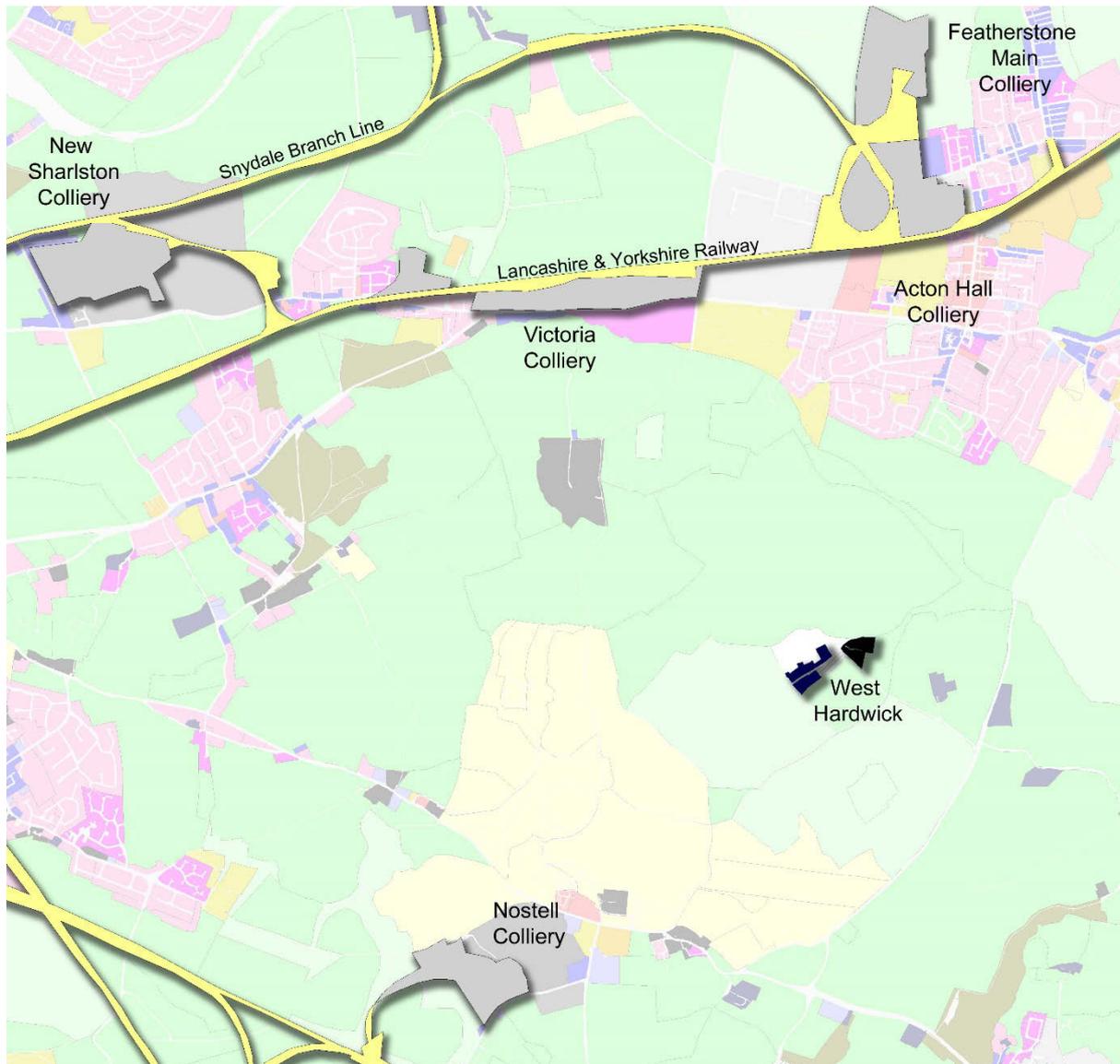


Figure 325. Zone map of West Hardwick's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

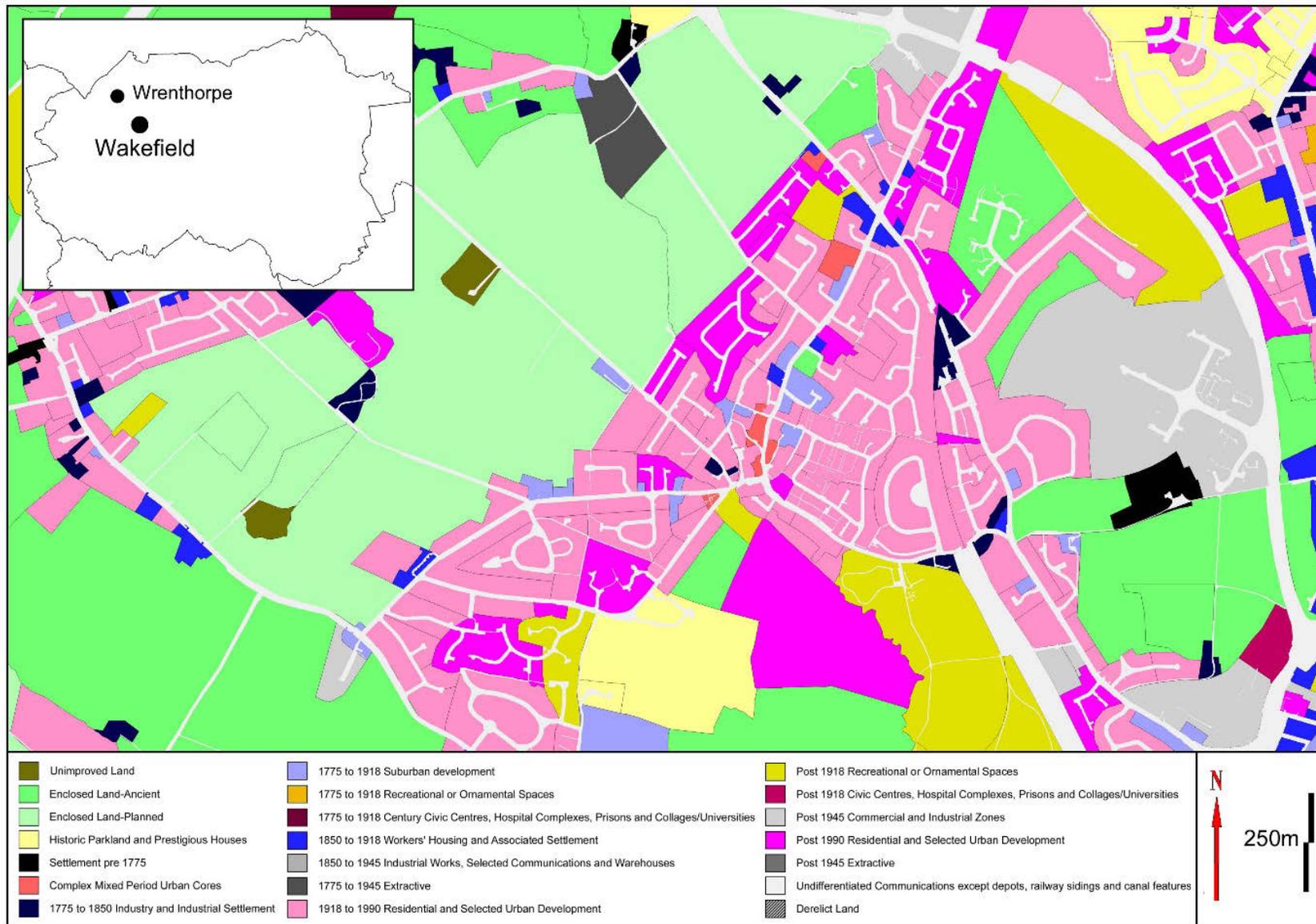
20th century and beyond

The village has undergone little 20th century modernisation. Some farms may have undergone residential conversion, there are a few new agricultural sheds and two new bungalows are present on New Road to the east of the village. As far as can be ascertained from available mapping and web-based evidence, the village remains rural and village-like. The nearest modern urban development of any scale are the housing estates of Purston Jaglin 1km to the northeast but this has little impact on the immediate historic character.

The surrounding fields have seen significant 20th century agglomeration. The croft plots to the north and south of Hardwick Lane demonstrate only fragmentary preservation.

4.2.34 Wrenthorpe

Figure 326.
Zone study
area map of
the
Wrenthorpe
locality



Overview

Wrenthorpe originated as a village of possible medieval origins. The village was of local importance during the 16th and 17th century due to the thriving pottery industry in this locality. Wrenthorpe was also named Potovens. The potteries were no longer present by the Industrial Period but the village did contain a few new works at this time including a woollen mill and a rope walk. Industrial Period residential development remained relatively small scale and piecemeal forming occurring close to the village core. The village also attracted a small amount of suburban development. The suburban spread of Wakefield had almost reached Wrenthorpe by the mid-20th century but the village is now wholly connected through a continuous zone of housing which occurs as ribbon development along Bradford Road but joined to nearby Alverthorpe. Wrenthorpe sits in an outer conurbation position on the northern edge of Wakefield. The village is located in a valley-side position on the northern banks of Balne Beck. The beck flows 3.3km to the southeast to meet the River Calder. The land rises to the north to the former moors of Spring Hill and to the west Quarry Hill and Brandy Carr Hill which had been enclosed by the mid-19th century. Wrenthorpe is situated 2.6km to the northwest of the Wakefield City core in the Township of Stanley cum Wrenthorpe (50m AOD. OS ref 431451, 422520). The subsurface geology consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Historic core

Wrenthorpe was first mentioned in historic records as early as 1221 (Smith, A.H. 1961 Part II. p.157). It is known that Wrenthorpe village was the site of a thriving local pottery industry and the village contained many small potteries from at least the mid-15th century into the 18th century (WYHER PRN 2059). The industry was so important that the village also carried the named Potovens. The readily availability of clay, coal, water and wood led to the development of this cottage industry which in its hey-day rivalled those in the Stoke area, with examples of their products being found as far away as the Midlands. In addition to pottery vessels, potters diversified into clay pipe making. To this day pieces of local pottery and clay pipes regular turn up in gardens and on redevelopment sites both within the core and rural hinterland (www.wrenthorpecommunity.org.uk/informationhistory.php). Accessed 23.08.2016).

A village core was identifiable on mid-19th century OS mapping. The village was unusual in its arrangement. The main route through the village is represented by the north-south Wrenthorpe Road (formerly Potovens Lane) on which settlement ran for around 220m. Side lanes led off Potovens Lane like the branches of a tree which now correspond with School Lane, Wrenthorpe Lane, Bunkers Hill and Towlerton Lane today. The lanes held a sprawling

and organic arrangement of yard developments which contained probable cottages, workshops and small commercial buildings. Settlement also extended northwards as broken ribbon development along Potovens Lane as far as Brag Lane End 600m to the northeast of the village.

The village does not have the linear arrangement found in other some medieval settlement in the Wakefield district. Rather it demonstrates an organic growth which can be found in common-side settlements such as Adwalton and Drighlington in the Leeds district which suggests it may mainly have been a post medieval development. The fan-like arrangement of lanes and yards in the village may have originated as common trackways which later became fossilised by built development, although this is conjecture. The fields in the Brandy Carr Hill and Quarry Hill area to the immediate west of the village are large and have the straight boundaries associated with surveyed enclosure of 18th or early 19th century date. It is likely that this area represented moorland or even common woodland prior to that time. As a common, it would have been an important area of resource for the pottery industry.

Wrenthorpe Hall was named 1km to the east of the village in c.1850. The hall dates to the 17th century but may have had earlier origins, even provided the basis of the Wrenthorpe place name (HLC_PK 21449). One possible meaning of the name "Wrenthorpe" could be "Wifrun's outlying farmsteads, or "Wifrun's torp".

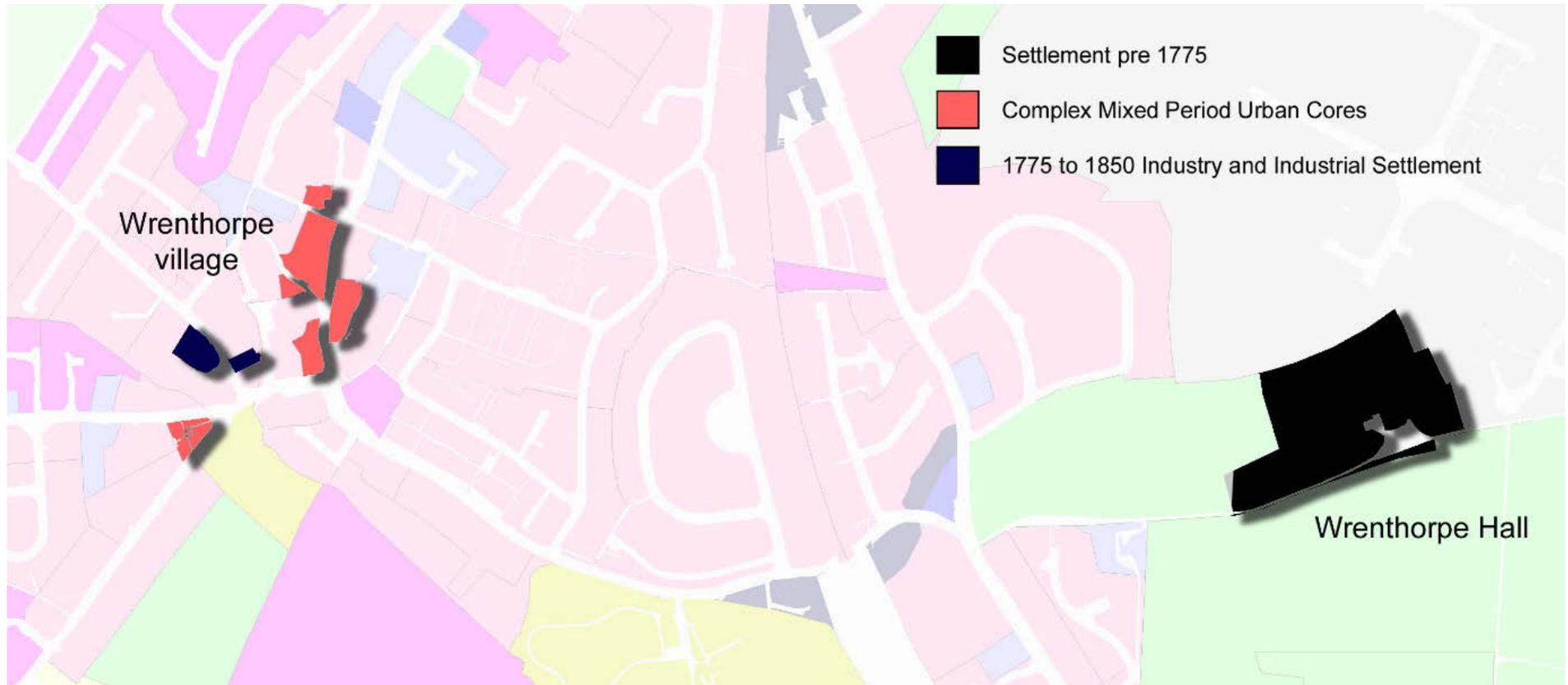


Figure 328. Zone map of Wrenthorpe's historic settlement (not to scale)

Industrial Period development

The pottery industry remained in production until 1785 by which time the factory potteries of Leeds and Rothwell rose to prominence. It was replaced by various small scale local industries including coal mining, quarrying, rope making and textile manufactory. There are several largescale quarries in the rural hinterland around Wrenthorpe. One of the largest is the disused quarry on Brandy Carr Hill 800m to the northwest of the village. This quarry predated c.1850 (HLC_PK 41857).

Coal mining may have been occurring from the medieval period. Open cast mining in the late 1980s revealed several bell pits on the northern edge of the village (www.wrenthorpecommunity.org.uk/informationhistory.php). Website accessed 23.08.2016). This area may have formerly been common land. Mid-19th century mapping depicts several coal pits in the Wrenthorpe locality. There were also two collieries of significant scale in the 19th century. Victoria Colliery was located 800m to the north of the village. This was a short lived colliery which only appeared on late 19th century OS mapping and was already disused by this time (HLC_PK 41375). The site now contains post-war housing. Wrenthorpe Colliery appears to have been larger in scale and was located 1.3km to the southeast of the village. The colliery operated from 1838 until 1927. This was an important local colliery. 1908 there were 80 underground workers and 31 surface workers. Wrenthorpe colliery had a branch line to the nearby main line from Leeds to London. Wrenthorpe colliery closed in 1927 at the same time as New Low Laithes Colliery as a result of the General strike. The site now contains a council depot and offices (HLC_PK 21679).

A rope works was located in fields 300m to the northwest of the village on late 19th century mapping. Smaller rope walks were also present in other parts of the village. Calvert's Rope Works was in operation between 1854 and 1892 and closed in 1962. Calvert's business started in 1787 at other sites nearby. The site of the works is now a post 1990 housing estate (HLC_PK 31455). The only other industry of significant scale in Wrenthorpe was Silcoates Mill (woollen) which was in operation from the end of the 18th century until 1906. The site is now playing fields (HLC_PK 40982).

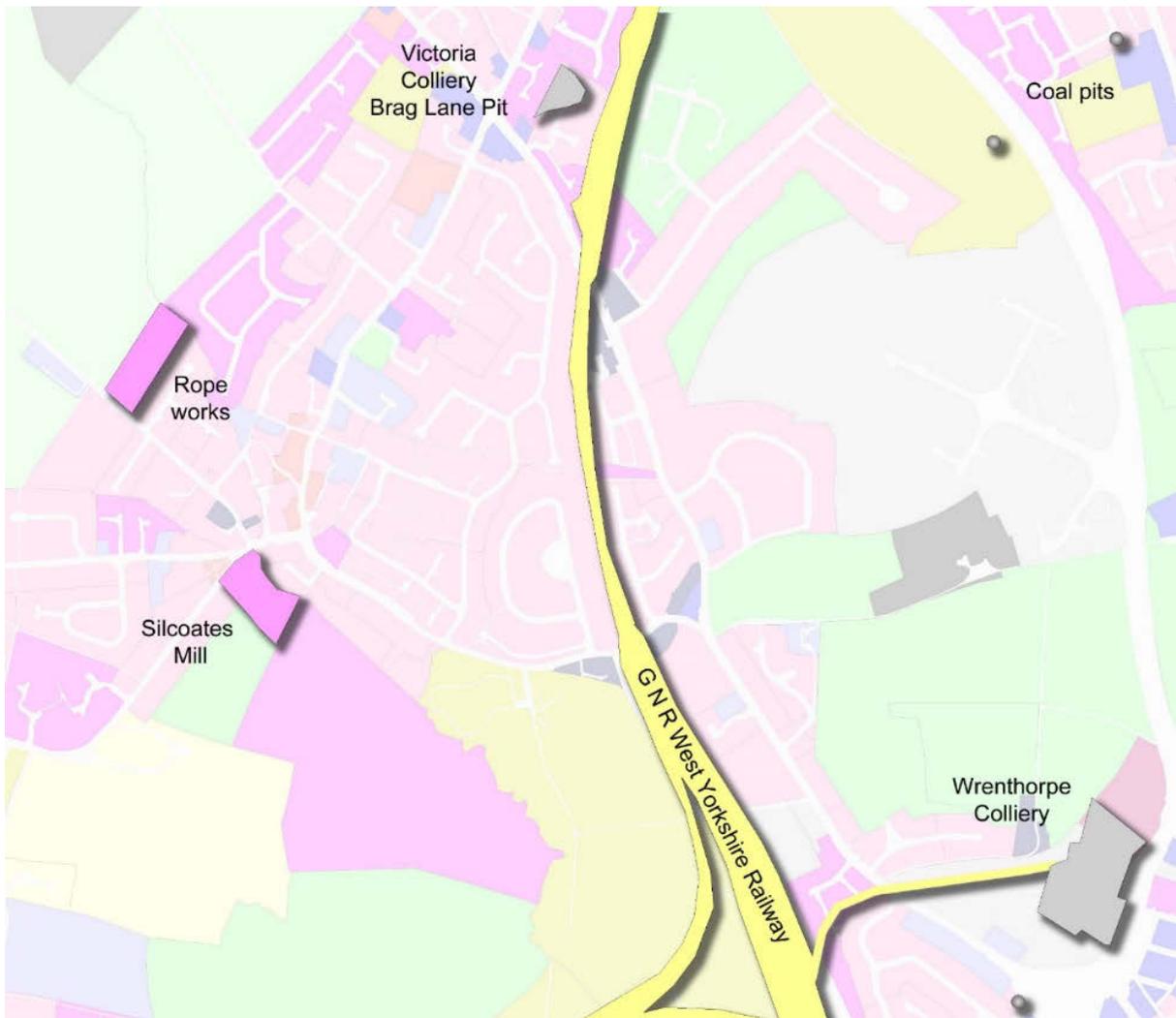


Figure 329. Distribution of industry and communication features in the Wrenthorpe locality as depicted on 19th century OS mapping

The character of Wrenthorpe on early 19th century mapping appears to be early industrial with a sprawling arrangement of cottages and works shops in yard developments. It is known that the owners of both the mill and rope works built cottages within the village. There may have also been miners' cottages in the village. Several short individual rows of cottages can be identified on 19th century mapping both in the village and the rural hinterland (e.g. HLC_PK 40972). Wrenthorpe also gained a few villa status houses (e.g. HLC_PK 41416). Potovens Lane formed a focal point of later development but it also occurred throughout the village. The village also contains a number of small institutes from the Industrial Period. These include St Anne's Church dating to the mid to late 19th century (HLC_PK 41444). Adjacent to this was a contemporary school (HLC_PK 41419). The village core probably underwent redevelopment in the later industrial period with working class houses.

Of special interest to Wrenthorpe is Silcoates School located at mid-way point between the village and nearby Alverthorpe village. The school site was originally Silcoates Hall dating to c.1748. The first school was founded in 1820 by Congregationalists who bought the hall. Much of the building was destroyed by fire in 1904 and was rebuilt (HLC_PK 21446).

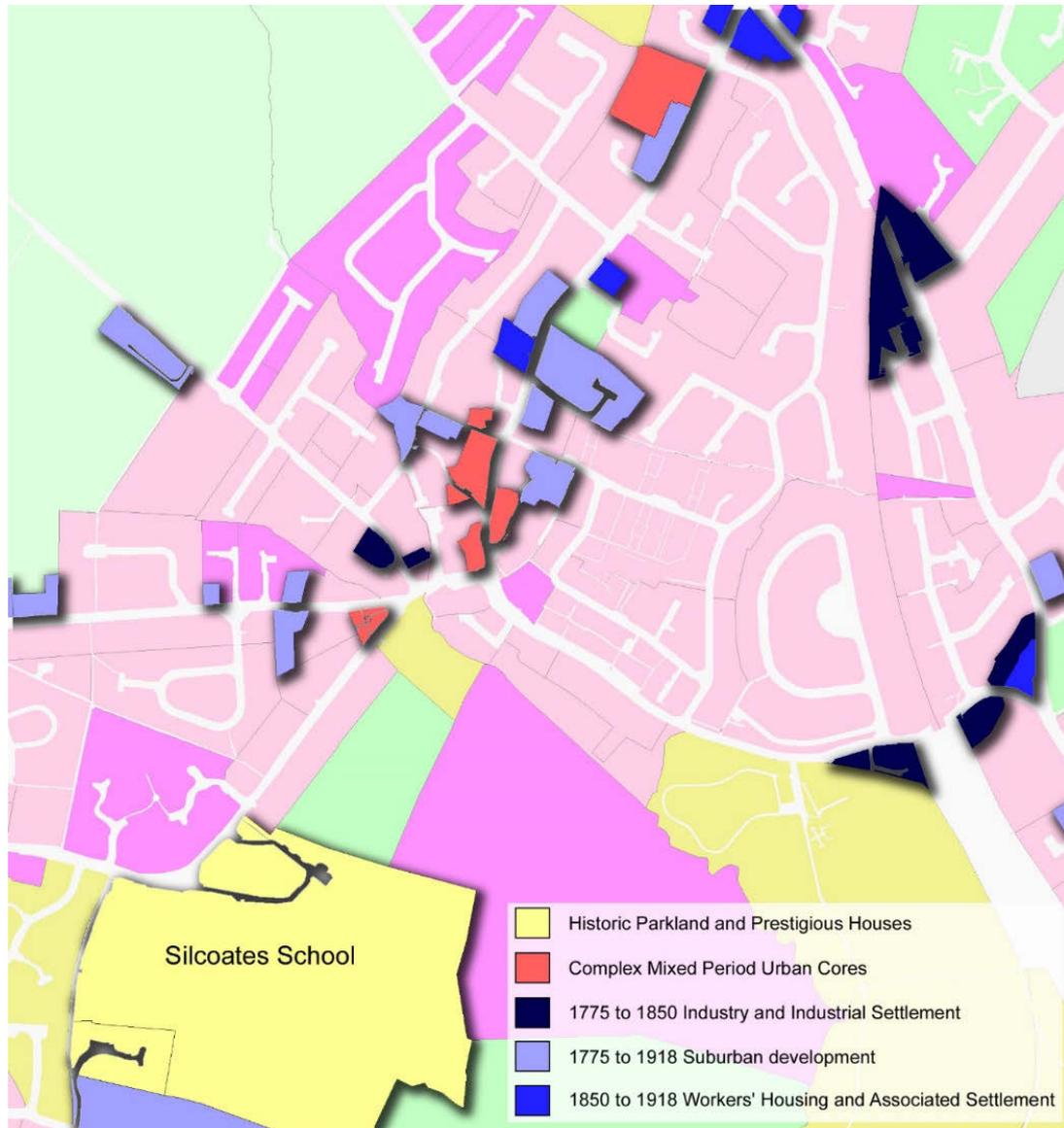


Figure 330. Zone map of Wrenthorpe's later Industrial Period development (not to scale)

20th century and beyond

Wrenthorpe Road today has a mixed character: part later Industrial Period workers' housing and part post-war suburb. Little remains with any vernacular character. The rear yard developments also appear to have been redeveloped in the late 20th century. One or two earlier cottages may stand in isolation subsumed by later housing.

Wrenthorpe now sits on the outer north western edge of the Wakefield urban conurbation. Housing estates were built around Wrenthorpe in the Interwar period. In addition to some piecemeal development, there are four notable, though still only medium, scale estates. Coronation Street and Pacaholme Road to the west and south of the village were two estates of semi-detached houses built in the 1930S in the geometric arrangement (HLC_PK 21441 and 22100). Single street developments of semi-detached houses of the same period also occurred on Wrenthorpe Lane and Silcoates Lane to the west of the village with Ruskin Avenue to the east (e.g. HLC_PK 22103 and 21436). The estates were generally built on previously undeveloped land.

Post-war development filled in the gaps between the Interwar developments and occurred on a larger scale forming a zone to the east and west of the village. The trend was for medium scale development on previously undeveloped land. The two largest developments to the east of the village were the Westways and Valley Drive estates built around the 1970s to early 1980s as mixed developments of semi-detached houses, short terraced rows and low-rise flats (HLC_PK 21442). Lindale Mount, Sunny Hill and Queens Drive are estates of semi-detached houses also built in the post-war period possibly as a continuation of the Interwar development to the west of the village (HLC_PK 22105, 22106 and 22104). This zone also contained some 1970s development such as Sunnyhill Croft (HLC_PK 31462). The estates were accompanied by four new schools in the late 20th century: Wrenthorpe Primary School, Pinderfields Hospital School, Jerry Clay Lane Junior and Infants' School and Alverthorpe St Paul's C of E Junior and Infants' School (HLC_PK 41422, 41418, 31456 and 23069).

Post 1990 development is represented also by a few medium scale cul-de-sac developments of detached and semi-detached houses. Thompson Drive, Cricketers' Approach and Woodside were built in the 1980s to early 1990s on previously undeveloped land to the northwest of the village (HLC_PK 31436, 31437 and 31439). Thompson Drive formerly contained a farm. to the west of Wrenthorpe are Sunny Hill Gardens, Silcoates Drive and Harewood Drive (HLC_PK 41017, 22107 and 22101). Sunny Hill Gardens replaced earlier villas, Silcoates Drive replaced playing fields and Harewood Drive was built on previously undeveloped agricultural land.

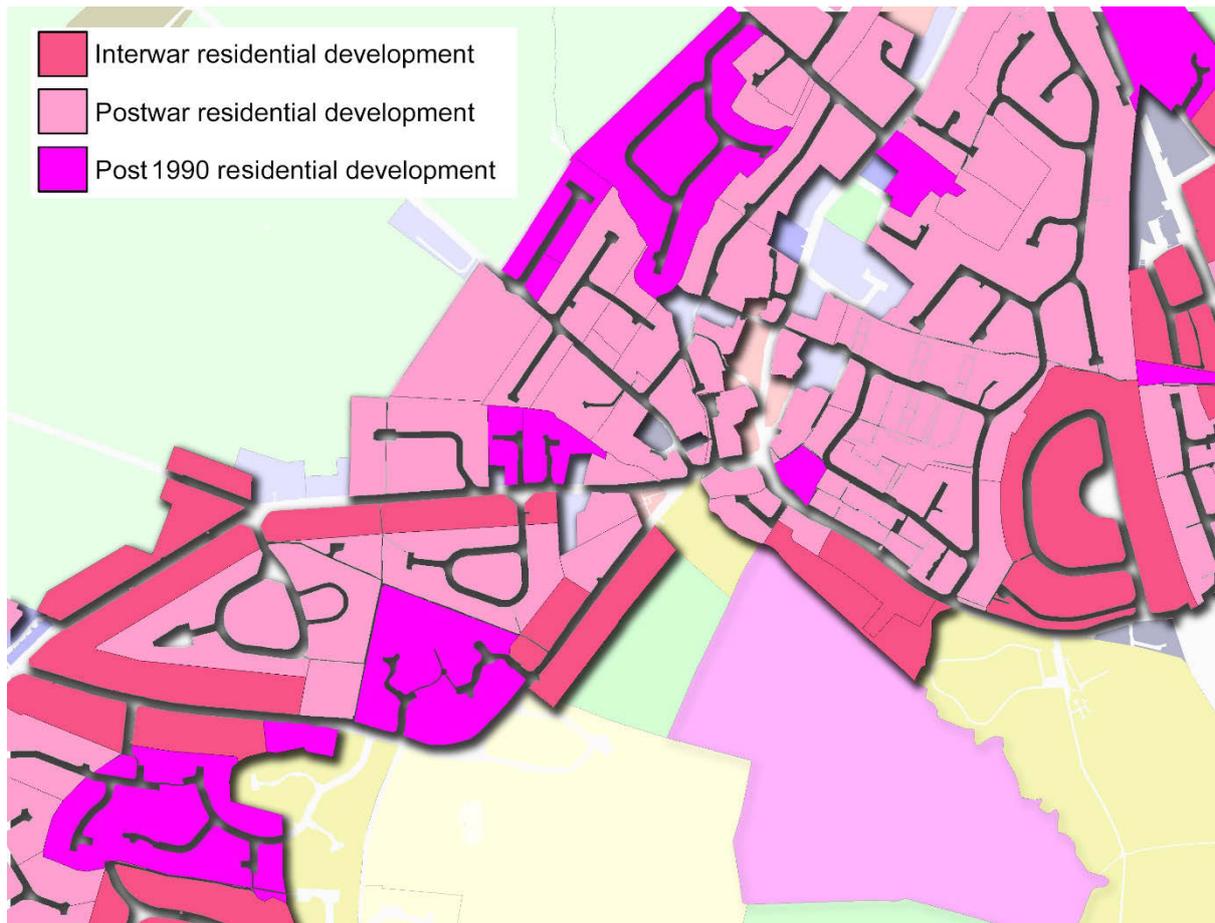


Figure 331. Zone map of Wrenthorpe's 20th century to recent urban development (not to scale)

Rural hinterland

If Wrenthorpe had a medieval village high street and associated strip fields these are not immediately apparent on historic OS mapping. The village in c.1850 rather had the appearance of a common side settlement. The land to the immediate west, in the Jerry Clay Lane area had fields boundaries which were long and straight, resembling surveyed enclosure which suggests it was open land or common until the 18th or 19th century. The fields to the east of the village were small and irregular in common with piecemeal enclosure or assarting. The village centre now lies around 370m away from agricultural land to the west. This area has seen some agglomeration of the surveyed enclosure but to less than 50%. There is a large area of undeveloped LAND situated to the immediate east of Silcoates School which contains relic field boundaries and is now crossed by semi-formal footpaths. The land is entirely surrounded by houses but has managed to survive, by some accident, to the present, undeveloped as urban green space.

Beyond the Jerry Clay Area further west the field boundaries are irregular suggesting piecemeal enclosure. This area is historically known as Brandy Carr. There were two ancient woods to the northwest of Wakefield, Brandy Carr and Outwood (see HLC_PK

20242). This was common woodland connected to the Manor of Wakefield and was THE site of a wide variety of agricultural and industrial practices, including foraging, quarrying, charcoal-burning, ironstone mining, wood-working, and probably coal mining. Documentary sources indicate that the wood was surrounded by a ditch and pale. The Brandy Carr area largely remains as agricultural land though has seen some agglomeration (less than 50%) and is now crossed by the M1 motorway.

4.3 Complex Urban Core Analysis

4.3.1 Castleford

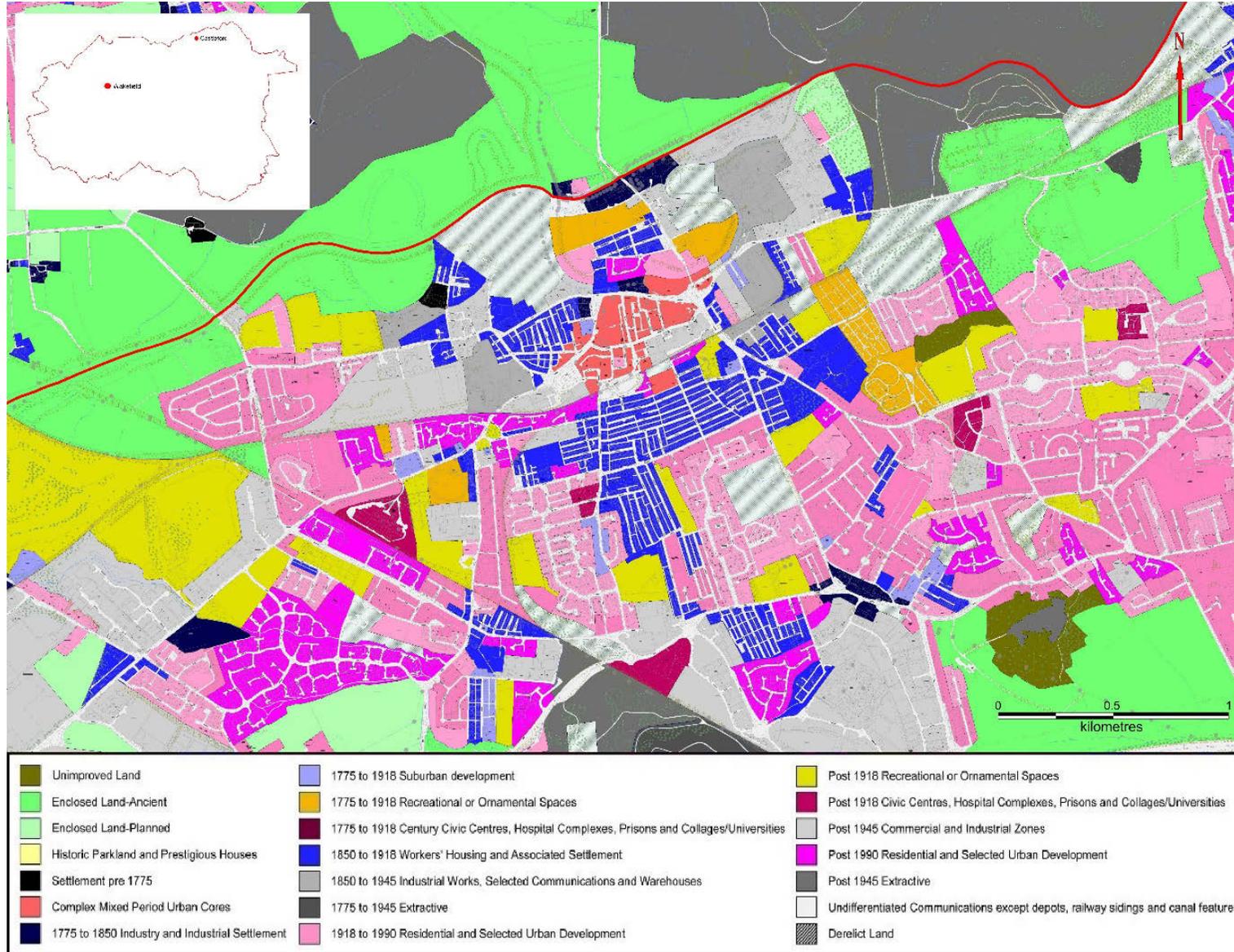


Figure 332. Study area zone map of the Castleford locality

Overview

Castleford is situated on the southern side of the River Aire, West Yorkshire, approximately 15km to the south-east of Leeds, and approximately 10km north-east of Wakefield. Castleford was established as an urban district, in the administrative county of the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1894, with an urban district council. Whitwood and Glass Houghton were added to the district in the 1930s. The urban district was incorporated as a municipal borough in 1955. Following the Local Government Act 1972, the municipal borough was abolished on 1 April 1974, it then became an unparished area of the City of Wakefield, a metropolitan borough in West Yorkshire. Castleford is now controlled by Wakefield Council. Three electoral wards cover the town: Airedale and Ferry Fryston; Altofts and Whitwood; and Castleford Central and Glass Houghton.

Castleford has a population of 40,210 (2011 census). Castleford has experienced population growth since 2001 with current projections estimating continued population and household growth within the wider Wakefield district. District population projections for 2008-2033 estimate an additional 48,600 residents over 25 years (1,944 people per annum) with an estimated 36,000 homes needed to meet this future demand, including within Castleford.

Castleford town centre is focused around the primary shopping area along Carlton Street which is pedestrianised for most of its central length from Bridge Street car park in the east to the cross roads at Bank Street and Station Road in the west. There is a covered shopping centre, 'Carlton Lanes' and at the western end of this there is an indoor market which houses approximately 70 stalls and is open Monday to Saturday. There is also an outdoor market on Carlton Street which takes place four days a week. Immediately south of the town centre, and running parallel with Carlton Street, is the railway with Castleford Station to the rear of the main shopping area. The central bus station is situated off Albion Street at the western end of the main shopping area.

Within the town centre there are a number of focal points including Henry Moor Square, Castleford Bridge and All Saints' Church as well a number of buildings of architectural merit. Although there are some quality buildings in the town centre the urban grain is generally fragmented due to site clearances that have taken place over time. The built form around the edge of the town centre (along Aire Street and Bridge Street) in particular has been lost as it has given way to a series of car parks to service the shops.

The Castleford area has a varied surface geology to the south bank of the River Aire, comprising mixed sands with occasional embedded coal granules, overlying carboniferous sandstones (Abramson *et al.* 1999, 1).

Prehistoric Period

Although the first settlement at Castleford was established by the Romans in the 1st century AD, this was located within a landscape that had already been intensively exploited and settled over the course of the previous millennia. The earliest evidence of activity from the Castleford area comes from Ferry Fryston, Methley and Glass Houghton, where assemblages of flint implements dating to the Mesolithic period have been discovered, which may represent the site of temporary hunting camps.

The Neolithic period saw the gradual introduction of farming, as well as social and cultural developments that lead to the construction of substantial ritual monuments within the landscape. Evidence for settlement dating to the Neolithic is generally scarce, but sites at Colton and Garforth, to the north of Castleford, have produced evidence for Neolithic occupation. An important Neolithic ritual landscape has also been identified at Ferrybridge, 6km to the south-east of Castleford, at the centre of which lay a large circular henge monument, comprising a bank and ditch. This became a focal point for ritual and funerary activity into the Bronze Age, and continued to influence the settlement pattern in the immediate area through the Iron Age (Roberts 2005).

By the Iron Age the Castleford area was densely farmed and settled, and the landscape divided into an extensive pattern of fields between which ran trackways connecting individual farmsteads. These farmsteads consist of one or more roundhouses, large circular buildings, constructed of timber with a thatched roof, which would have provided accommodation, as excavated at Methley and Whitwood (Roberts and Richardson 2002; Burgess and Roberts 2004). By the 1st century AD, Iron Age societies in Britain were divided into a number of tribes, or tribal groupings. A large tribal grouping known as the Brigantes controlled much of what is now northern England including the Castleford area.

Roman Period

In AD 43 the Romans invaded southern Britain, and the Brigantes became a Roman ally, retaining their independence under their queen Cartimandua. In about 68 AD civil war between factions within the Brigantes saw Cartimandua removed from power, and in 71 AD the Romans moved north to occupy the Brigantian territory. A network of forts was

established as the army advanced, including a fort at Castleford, situated on a river crossing to control this strategic point and allow supplies to be bought up river. Details for the Roman occupation at Castleford are primarily taken from the three volume publication of the extensive archaeological excavations of the 1970s and 1980s (Cool and Philo 1998; Abramson *et al.* 1999; Rush *et al.* 2000), unless otherwise stated.

The Roman forts

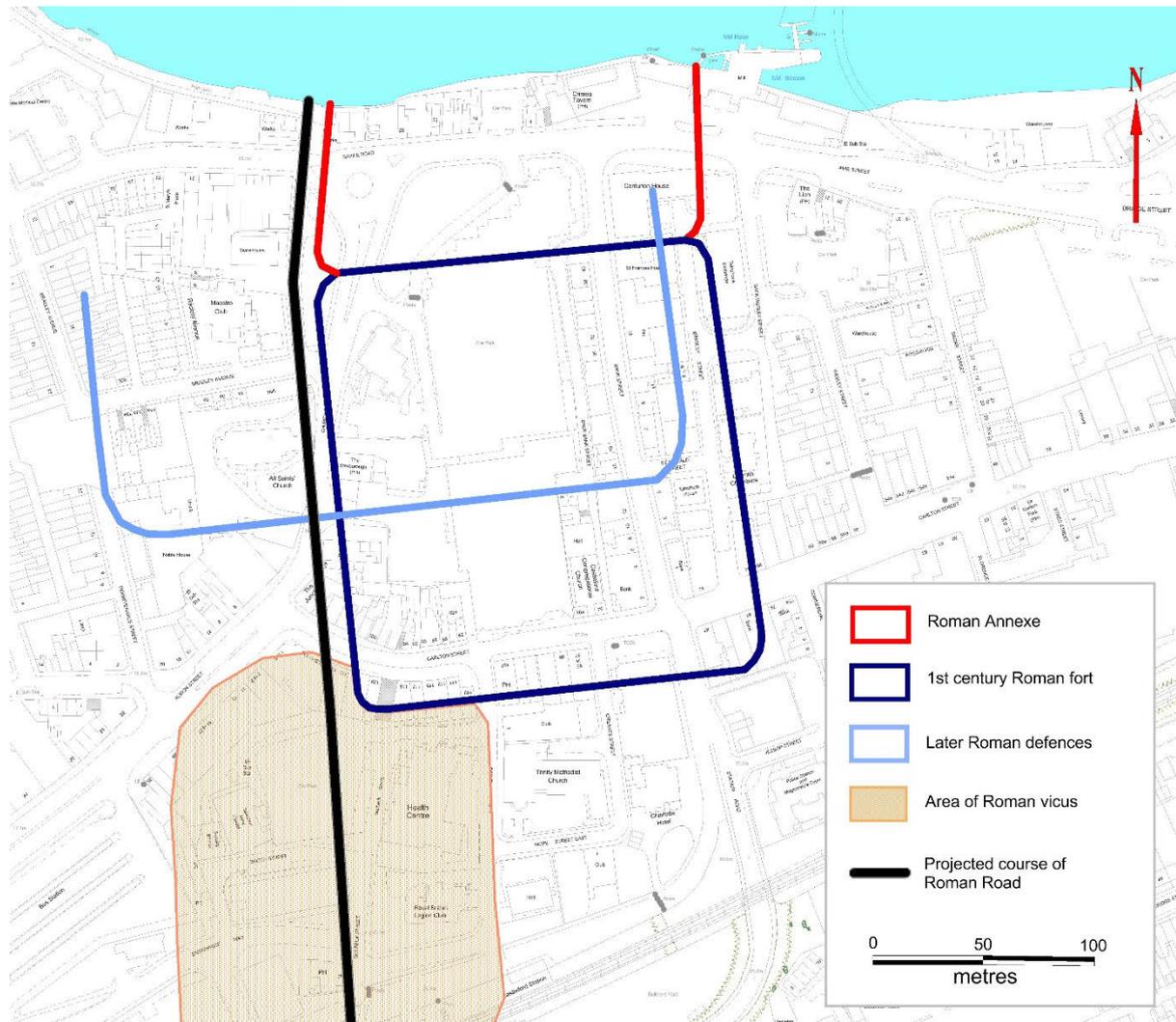


Figure 333. Plans of the Roman defences superimposed on a plan of modern Castleford

Excavations at Castleford have revealed the remains of two Roman forts dating to the late first century AD, the earliest of which was in use from about AD 71 to AD 86. This first fort was constructed on a terrace of ground on the southern side of a bend in the river Aire, which provided a naturally defensive position from which a ford across the river could be controlled, and traffic moving along the Roman road to its immediate west could be observed. This was to become one of the main north-south routes through northern Britain during the Roman period, and its line is followed by the modern A656 to the north and

preserved through Castleford by Welbeck Street and Beacroft Road. The fort may have initially functioned as a seasonal campaign base during the AD 70s. Initially it may only have been fully occupied during the winter months, and evidence from animal bone found within the fort suggests that there was a spring cull of livestock prior to the unit moving out on campaign. Concentrations of unwanted metal and leather off cuts found in a midden may also represent seasonal cleaning of workshops. Some buildings within the first fort were also re-built a number of times within a few years, also suggesting different distinct phases of occupation, perhaps by various units with differing requirements. There is no definite evidence for which units were stationed here, although evidence from stamped roof tiles suggests that the Fourth Cohort of Gauls may have been present at some point.

Unfortunately, the defences of the first fort at Castleford have yet to be identified, making it more difficult to determine the fort's plan. Despite this, the remains of numerous buildings and structures within the fort's interior have been revealed, and a wide variety of objects and material found within them provide extensive evidence for the activities which may have been carried out within them.

A second fort at Castleford was constructed soon after the demolition of the first, in about AD 86. This new fort appears to have been on a different alignment to the first, and probably covered a smaller area. Unlike the first fort, the alignment of the second fort's defences has been identified through archaeological excavation, which has shown that these formed a rectangular circuit enclosing about 3.4 hectares (8.4 acres). This would have encompassed land from Bradley Street in the east to Church Street in the west, and from Carlton Street in the south to the northern side of the supermarket car park, to the south of Savile Road. The fort would probably have had a gate in each of its sides, although evidence of only one has so far been uncovered in Castleford, during excavations at the Wilson's Yard site in 1981. There is extensive evidence for the buildings which occupied the fort's interior, the majority of which would have been constructed primarily of timber, although in some cases resting on stone foundations with tiled roofs. As in the first fort, the internal layout would have followed a standard plan, at the centre of which was the headquarters building (*principia*), with the commanding officers house (*praetorium*) next to it. The remains of two substantial granary buildings have also been identified, measuring 8m wide by 25m long, as well as barrack blocks, workshops and possible stables. The ground waterlogged ground conditions in the area has meant that organic material including wood, leather and bone has survived in a well preserved state in certain areas of the fort. To the north of the fort a defended annexe extended north towards the river Aire, and included a bath-house and warehouses, and probably a wharf.

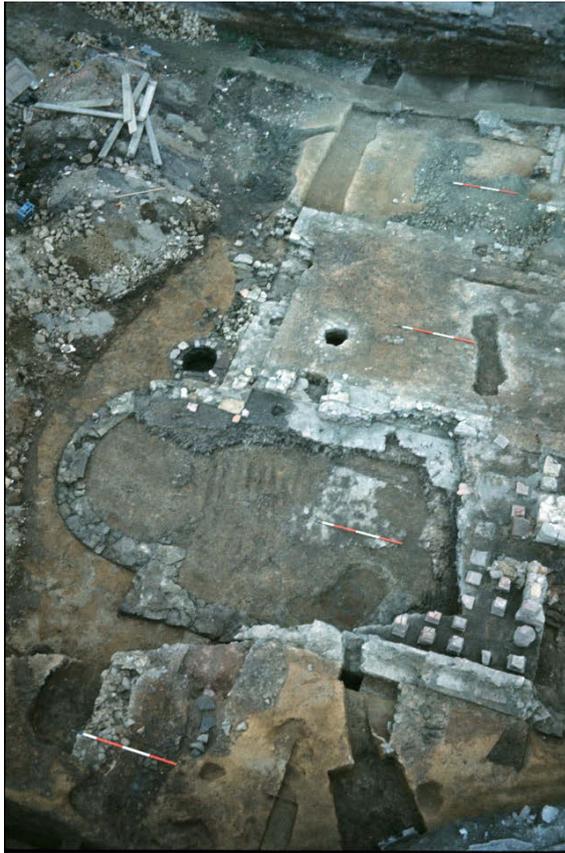


Figure 334. 1978 excavations of Castleford Roman bath-house. Photograph © West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

The provision of bath houses was considered to be very important to the Roman military, apart from their obvious role in cleanliness, they played an important role in exercise and providing a place for off-duty soldiers to socialise. The bath houses were also frequently adopted by the civil population for the same reasons, and are seen as a significant factor in the Romanisation of the country. The bath-house at Castleford was initially used by the military but later, it was also used by the civil population - the second fort was abandoned by the military in c.AD 100, but archaeological evidence recovered during the excavation of the bath house, showed that it continued to be used by the civil population of Castleford and passing military units until the late-3rd or early-4th century AD. A variety of small finds were recovered from the bath house including a gaming dice, bone counters for board games, a pair of epilation (hair removal) forceps, and coins of various emperors, including Nero (54-68 AD), Vespasian (69-79 AD), Trajan (98-117 AD), and Constantine (306-337 AD).

Extensive archaeological investigations of the Roman remains of Castleford were undertaken by the West Yorkshire Archaeological Unit between 1974 and 1985. The location of the bath house was first identified in a series of trial pits, prior to the demolition of a number of modern buildings in 1978 and was subsequently investigated as a large, open-area rescue excavation. Due to the quality of the archaeological survival, a decision was taken that the upstanding features and floors should not be removed; consequently,

information on the construction of the bath house is incomplete and the pre bath house levels have not been revealed. The full extent of the northern end of the bath house was not exposed during the excavation; however, a sewer trench has since been cut in the surface of Aire Street, exposing the probable north-west corner of the structure. On completion of the excavations in November 1978, the remains were re-buried for protection. The remains of the building are preserved beneath a grassed area at the junction of Church Street and Savile Road, and the plot has recently been given Scheduled Ancient Monument status (Roman Bath House, Castleford – List Entry Number 1428421 Date Scheduled: 19th February 2016).

The Civilian Settlement (vicus)

Civilian occupation at Castleford began when a *vicus*, a civil settlement associated with a Roman fort, was established in the AD 70s, soon after the construction of the first fort. The *vicus* was probably focused to the south-west of the fort, along either side of the main north-south road, although excavation has largely been limited to the western side of the road. As the position of the fort's defences are uncertain, it is also not always clear whether excavated structures belong within the fort or are associated with civilian activity. The *vicus* would have provided a range of commercial, industrial and recreational services to the garrison. Its location on the river Aire and the main north-south road would also have provided possibilities for wider trade and exchange, and it may also have acted as a staging post where accommodation could be provided for travellers and horses could be rested. The *vicus* may initially have been occupied by specialist craftsmen and traders, deliberately settled here by the army. Indeed, the *vicus* appears to have been laid out to a deliberate plan, with rows of narrow buildings constructed on regular sized plots to a standard layout, with their gable ends fronting onto the main road. The remains of such buildings were discovered during excavation to the north of Booth Street, with similar buildings identified to the south of Enterprise Way, to the east of the proposed development site. These are likely to have combined both domestic and industrial functions, acting as workshops for craftsmen or stores for traders. Between Booth Street and Enterprise Way, there appears to have been an industrial area, comprising workshops and stores, and a yard containing numerous hearths.

High quantities of military objects were also discovered here, including fragments of a helmet, part of a belt buckle and scales from armour, suggesting that this area was being used to repair, or re-smelt, metal and other items belonging to the garrison. Activity within the *vicus* and the fort therefore appear to have been closely linked, which makes it difficult

for archaeologists to determine whether activity in some parts of the *vicus* was civilian or military, or indeed, a combination of both.

The settlement appears to have been at its largest and most prosperous during the first half of the second century, when substantial new timber and masonry buildings were constructed. These included a *mansio*, or guest house, and a possible temple and/or market place. The large quantities of high quality and luxury items discovered on archaeological excavations, including imported tableware, glass, jewellery and finely produced sculpture, suggest that during this period the settlement at Castleford became a highly Romanised and significant centre. Objects manufactured in Roman Castleford included high quality enamelware items, an example of which was a brooch found near Alford, Lincolnshire. This is decorated with two panels of moulded letters surrounded by a background of blue enamel, and reads 'Brooch from Castleford' - *FIBULA EX REG LAGITIENSE* (Tomlin and Hassall 2001, 396).

Later Roman period

During the 3rd century the character and the nature of activity within the settlement appears to have changed, reflected in a marked reduction in finds of pottery, metalwork, coins and other objects dateable to this period recovered from excavations. The buildings fronting onto the western side of the main road were abandoned, with the substantial stone buildings appear to have fallen into disrepair and disuse, with rubbish and debris accumulating on their floor surfaces. At some point the walls of these buildings were demolished, and the stone removed down to foundation level, presumably for re-use elsewhere. No new buildings were constructed in their place, and this part of the settlement appears to have been permanently abandoned for occupation.

At some time in the later 3rd century, civilian settlement appears to have been established in the former fort area, and this was provided with a new defensive circuit. This comprised parallel defensive ditches which ran north-south between Bradley Street and Bank Street, then turned westwards cutting across the centre of the former second fort. By the late 4th century evidence for occupation at Castleford becomes limited, and it is possible that the site was largely abandoned by the early 5th century.

Post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon Periods

At the end of Roman rule this part of Yorkshire became part of the British kingdom of Elmet. Elmet was one of a number of small independent kingdoms to emerge at the end of the

Roman period. Embracing the present West Riding of Yorkshire, the region, at the height of its powers, is believed to have extended from the headwaters of the Humber, across to the Pennine foothills in the west, with its southern border reaching to the banks of the River Sheaf (Sheaf meaning boundary and from which Sheffield derives its name) and the River Don. High Melton-in-Elmet lay just north of the River Don. The short lived British kingdom of Dunoting (Craven) is believed to have formed the north-western boundary of Elmet.

Evidence of the one-time kingdom is relatively sparse, typical of Dark Age history, basically deriving from interpretation of literary sources, place names and the limited archaeological findings. The period was one of migration, settlement and the eventual colonisation by the English speaking Anglo-Saxons of Germanic origin; one of the outcomes of which was the renaming of the country to 'England - Land of the Angles'.

In the 6th century, the Anglo-Saxons occupying territory to the east of Elmet (the East Riding) formed the kingdom of Deira, those to the north Bernicia, whilst the Angles of Mercia lay in the south and Midlands. Elmet was then, for some time, at the forefront of British territory, forming a bridgehead separating Angles of the Midlands from those occupying the Plain of York. It is claimed that the westward expansion of the English was long delayed by the Britons of Elmet, and it was not until the early part of the 7th century that the Angles were able to continue their westward migration to settle in the valleys of the Aire and Wharfe. For a period Elmet was sufficiently powerful to withstand Anglian pressure, whether from Deira, Bernicia or Mercia.

About AD 600, some 300 (or 363 - references quote both figures) nobles and warriors, and foot soldiers drawn from numerous British regions, assembled at Edinburgh (the region of Gododdin). This force attempted to recapture Catterick, and thereby prevent the merger of the English kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira. The disastrous defeat of the British, who were annihilated in the encounter, by the larger heathen force, is lamented in 'the Gododdin', an elegy composed by the poet Aneirin. Thereafter, with its military power considerably weakened, Elmet became isolated and more vulnerable; its fate virtually sealed when the Angles of Deira and Bernicia united to form the powerful kingdom of Northumbria, which extended its influence across the Pennines.

In Castleford, some occupation of limited continuing occupation is indicated by the discovery of burials in the *vicus* area dating to the 5th or 6th centuries (Roberts, 2010). In the early 7th century the Castleford area fell within the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria; being the site of an important river crossing. However, the size and nature of any settlement is unclear.

The middle of the 10th century saw the final years of a power struggle between the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of what was soon to become England. By this time, Northumbria – essentially the area between the Humber and the Firth of Forth – was the only one of the four kingdoms not to have fallen under the control of the West Saxons, then led by King Eadred of Wessex; instead, it was governed from York by rulers of Scandinavian origin.

The Castleford area does not feature in documentary sources until the mid-10th century, when the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records two events for the years 947 and 948. According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, in 947 Eadred came to Tanshelf, where Wulfstan, archbishop of York, and all the councillors of the Northumbrians pledged themselves to the king. Very shortly afterwards, they betrayed their oaths, and took the Norwegian Erik Bloodaxe as their king. In 948 Eadred ravaged Northumbria, and burnt down St Wilfrid's minster at Ripon. While Eadred was on his way home, the army of York overtook him at Castleford and inflicted heavy losses. This confrontation must have taken place somewhere on the north bank of the Aire, possibly in the present-day Lock Lane area. This so enraged Eadred that he threatened to march back into Northumbria and destroy it utterly, at which point the Northumbrians deserted Erik and paid Eadred compensation.

The place-name *Ceasterforda* – ‘the fortress by the ford’ – contains none of the elements that were so common in names from this period and which signified the presence of a settlement or population: most likely all that stood in the vicinity of the river crossing were the remains of *Lagentium*, which by that time would surely have disappeared, plundered for building materials, if a post-Roman settlement of any consequence had either continued or had subsequently developed prior to 948.

There is no archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon Castleford. It is assumed that the settlement (and perhaps a fortification) continued to lie on the road leading to the ford (Roberts, 2012). Such continuity is supported by the foundation of the church on the line of the road in the 12th century, and it seems likely that the village will have had a very linear form – with the church, churchyard and rectory complex occupying most of the western side of the street, within an area defined by the earthworks of the last Roman defences, whilst the eastern side being occupied by the villagers.

Medieval Period (11th to 16th century)

Reference to Castleford is conspicuous by its absence from the next written record of activity in the area: the Domesday Book of 1086, which only identifies manors at (Glass) Houghton (*Hoctun*), Wheldale (*Queldale*), Fryston (*Friston*) and Whitwood (*Whitwode*). This, however,

does not mean there was not a village in existence at this time, for Domesday is a taxation assessment which records administrative areas – manors – rather than centres of population, and in any one manor there was often more than one township or *vill*. Consequently there could well have been a *vill* at Castleford, situated within one of these manors, most likely Houghton, which later became known as the manor of Houghton-with-Castleford. In fact, topographical and later historical evidence strongly suggests that this was the case.

Church of All Saints' (HLC_PK 21234). Grade II Listed. The first mention of Castleford Parish Church is in surviving sources between 1178 and 1184 when Henry II confirmed a grant by Henry de Lacy to the hospital of St Lazarus in Jerusalem. However, the benefaction failed to take place and the patronage remained with the de Lacy successors. Some 200 years later it was restored by John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster around 1370. Another restoration took place between 1866 and 1868, the cost being met by public subscription and what was to be the last Church Rate levied on the district. Thomas Davidson Bland was the principle subscriber whilst the chancel restoration was paid for by his son-in-law and rector Reverend Theophilus Barnes. On the 3rd. of June 1855, Reverend W.T.M. Sylvester was inducted as Rector of Castleford where he remained until his death on the 9th of January, 1888. He played an active part of the life of Castleford during this time, being Chairman of the Burial Board and Glass Houghton School Board amongst others. A foundation stone of the new church was laid on the 3rd of September 1866 and the rebuilding costs were £4500. After Reverend Sylvester died a memorial fund was started and the proceeds were used for new bells. The surviving Parish Registers date from 1653.

During the later medieval period there are references to a castle, corn mills and a ferry crossing at Castleford, as well as the church, but the settlement probably remained small in size. However, in many places any evidence for medieval settlement has been truncated by



later, often 19th-century, buildings (Roberts 2012).

Figure 335. Church of All Saints, Church Street, Castleford (HLC_PK 21234). Grade II Listed.

Rebuilt in 1866-68. © Copyright Betty Longbottom and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. <http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2016946>

Antiquarians of 16th to 18th centuries usually attributed all ancient remains in Castleford to the Romans. John Leland and William Stukely were less certain though and thought some of the earthworks and 'ancient enclosures' to the west and south of the church in particular, might be later. They considered that these might have been associated with a castle or, as Leland put, 'some Manor Place':

"... From Pontefract to Castelleford Village 2.Miles, most by enclosid Ground. One shoid me there a Garth by the Chirch Yard, where many straung thingges of Foundations hath be found: and he sayid that ther had beene a Castelle, but it was rather sum Manor Place ...'

Parts of these areas were occupied by the Roman *vicus*, but only limited medieval activity has been recorded through excavation.

The notion of lost earthworks representing a medieval castles or manor house is strengthened by a documentary reference made between 1129-1140, which records a grant made to St John's Priory by William Foliot (a local baron), of a carucate of land 'that lay before the castle at Castleford'. This possibility of a castle site to south of the church is given support by some 18th century maps. A square feature called Castle Hill is marked just south of Castleford, on the map of Yorkshire published in 1775 by Thomas Jefferys. It is in the area of Bean Croft Field where Camden described frequent coin finds and Stukeley saw stone pavements and foundations. Perhaps significantly, a copper alloy gilt brooch, of 10th-12th century date, and a spindlewhorl, dating to between 1200-1485, have been found in this part of the town (Roberts 2012).

From c.1070 Ilbert de Lacy built a castle on the site of the royal manor of Tanshelf, from where he controlled his new estates in what became the Honour of Pontefract. In c.1090 Robert de Lacy founded the Priory of St John the Evangelist in Pontefract, which was granted extensive lands in the Honour. The management of the Honour required good communications between Pontefract and the administrative centres of Rothwell, Leeds, Kippax and Barwick. Although there was a crossing on the River Aire at Ferrybridge, the old Roman road, crossing at the Aire Castleford, was the quickest route to the western and northern parts of the Honour (Roberts, 2012).

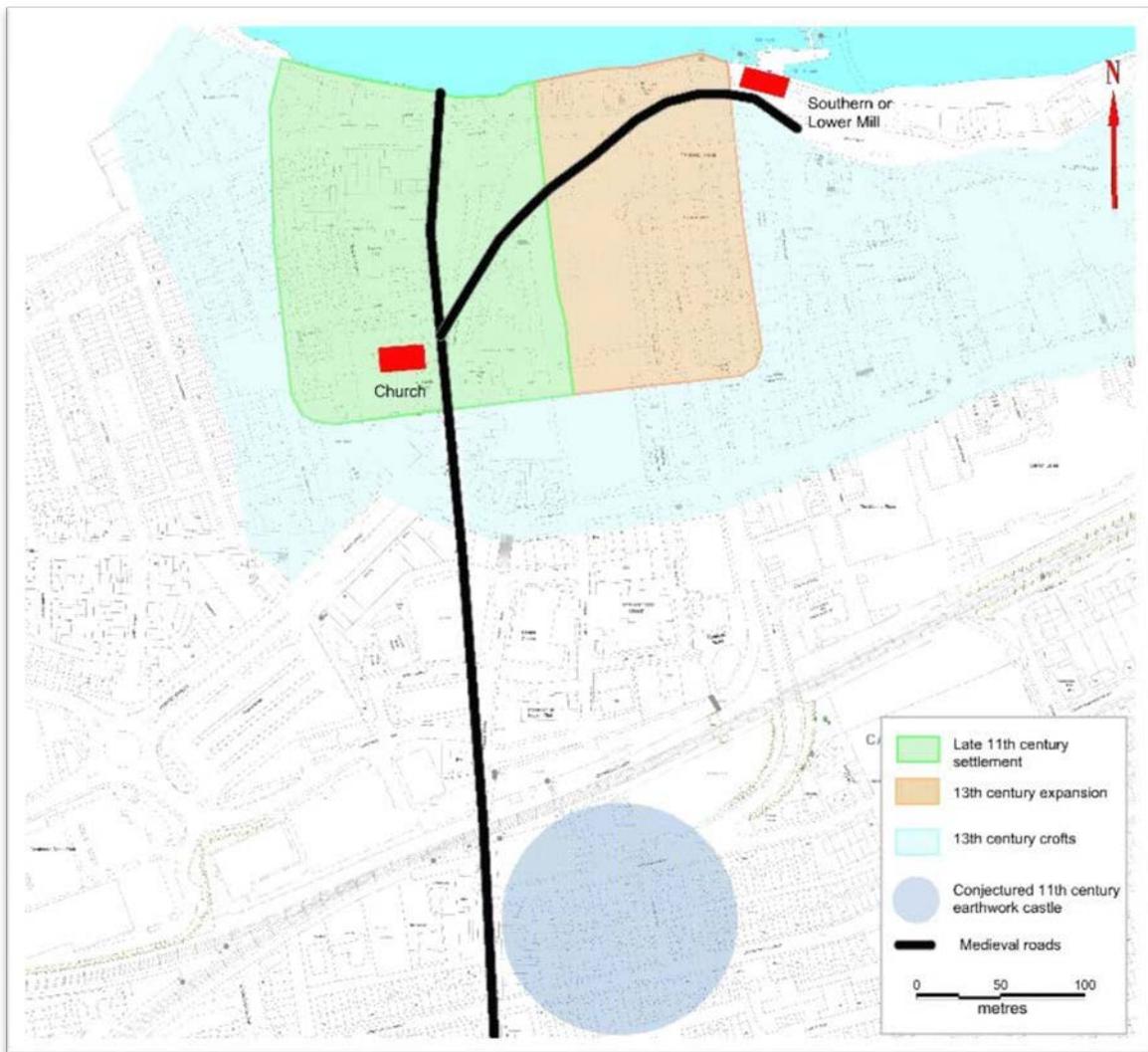
Landowners and administration

Until well into the 19th century and in all but a small number of long-established towns which were run by their own corporations (Pontefract and Wakefield being local examples), considerable power lay in the hands of the Church of England. This was especially so in parishes such as Castleford, where the only centres of population were small villages of a few hundred people – in this particular case the townships of Castleford itself and (Glass) Houghton. Until government legislation began to change things from the early 1800s onwards, the parish was, in effect, the local authority and was responsible for upkeep of roads and bridges, maintaining law and order and dealing with poverty, as well as matters relating to the church itself. Decisions on these affairs were made at so-called vestry meetings, in which only the more prominent parishioners usually took part.

This was financed in two main ways. Firstly, there was the income from land which the church owned, known as glebe land, and which it either cultivated itself or leased out to others. Secondly, there was the ancient system of tithes, by which each villager was compelled to hand over to the church a tenth of the produce of his or her landholding. As with the business of tilling the village fields, each community had its own specific rules and customs on the payment of tithes which had evolved over the centuries. For some of the land the description gives clues as to its location, although most of it was scattered throughout the village fields in small strips and enclosed plots. Although their location is impossible to define, nevertheless many of them possessed evocative names typical of those applied to field divisions in medieval times and which survived right to the end of Castleford as an agricultural community.

Settlement

Because the built-up area of Castleford did not expand very much until the second half of the 19th century, maps from immediately prior to that time show a village with a layout which had changed little in hundreds of years. Among the most noticeable features are the long narrow plots of land, known as crofts or tofts, running at right angles to the main street of the village which, during the medieval period, were utilised as privately-cultivated smallholdings and orchards behind a house facing on to the street. The majority of them run north-south, from what is now Aire Street to a parallel 'back lane' – what became Carlton Street – though there are also signs of similar plots running west-east from what is now Church Street. These latter tofts are much shorter than the north-south plots, which suggests they were originally longer but were cut across at their eastern ends by the north-south strips when these were laid out at a later date. The streets were interconnected by ginnels and yards. Plot widths are often narrow, reflecting medieval plots along the main streets. Vestiges of the



former medieval boundaries are fossilised within the current townscape – particularly plot boundaries along Back Bank Street, Bank Street, Back Wesley Street and Wesley Street.

Figure 336. The 11th Century Village of Castleford is focused on the ford and lies within the relict earthworks of the late Roman defences. A conjectured medieval earthwork castle is situated to the south. By the 13th century, the village had expanded eastwards towards the mills. This was followed by development of crofts to the south of Church Street (and Aire Street) extending as far back to Back Lane (now Carlton Street)

This sequence of land division points to the earliest medieval settlement in Castleford being focused on the old Roman road as it ran down to the ford, which seems a logical arrangement if this road was still the main communication route at the time. However, at some point this appears to have been superseded by the main street-back lane layout, an arrangement which was very common across the Vale of York and East Riding of Yorkshire during the medieval period, and is generally agreed by historians to represent a village which

was carefully planned and laid out by a local landowner, to bring together in one place the people needed to tend the surrounding fields through co-operative effort. The position of the church at one end of the grid pattern layout is also a characteristic planned village feature, added to which, until sometime into the 19th century, Aire Street and its continuation round to Church Street were known as High Road, while Carlton Street is named on several old maps and documents as Back Lane.

When the planned village was laid out, it appears to have completely ignored the old Roman road, cutting almost at random across its line and relegating it to the status of a minor track leading into the village fields and no farther: in present-day terms following the line of Welbeck Street, Beancroft Road and Barnes Road before petering out around the junction of Barnes Road and Love Lane. The implication of this is that by the time the village was established, the old Roman routeway had been superseded by roads reflecting new patterns of local settlement and communications, leading to and from the administrative centre of Pontefract, the markets there and at Wakefield, and the local Domesday settlements of Houghton, Whitwood, Wheldale and Fryston – all converging on what was still an important river crossing. Documentary records show that the method of crossing remained a ford at least into the second half of the 12th century. Written evidence which might confirm this two-stage development of the medieval village is contained in a deed of 1461, which refers to land in the “old town” at Castleford, suggesting there was at that time still a differentiation between the original focus of settlement around the church and Roman fort site, and a newer part of the village based on the more recent main street-back lane layout.

If the evidence points to a late 11th century establishment of a planned village at Castleford, what might have been the reason for doing so on that site? The most likely one arises from the post-1066 division of territory which saw great tracts of land in Yorkshire allocated to the de Lacy family, who established their baronial headquarters at Pontefract. The de Lacys would have recognised the importance of the site for controlling access to and from Pontefract and consequently would have wanted to establish a presence there, while the meadows of Castleford Ings (the area between present-day Wheldon Road and the river) would have provided much richer grazing land and winter livestock fodder than the higher ground and thinner soil nearer Pontefract. To add to the location’s agricultural potential, 12th century documents suggest that the river was an important source of fish, too, while it would not be too long before the first of the mills, which have been a constant feature of the riverbank ever since, was built.

Perhaps, too, the earlier settlement on the Roman road had fallen victim to the harrying of the north, when William's army swept across Yorkshire wreaking revenge for the defiance of the old Northumbrian earls, who had killed his placeman Robert de Comines and captured the stronghold of York: certainly, its position would have rendered it vulnerable. If so, then with its strategic location, wealth of resources and the old community lying in ruins, Castleford represented the ideal location to 'start again' with a planned medieval village. Whatever the ultimate reason, this represented the beginning of almost 750 years' unbroken settlement on the site, leading directly to the Castleford of today.

Church Street East (leading to Aire Street) was probably not part of the very first village plan, and may have been created in the 12th century to give access to the new mills at the weir. The village core would have remained around the early 12th century church until the establishment of a bridge to the east (in the vicinity of the present stone-built bridge. After construction of the bridge, the focus of the village shifted eastwards; the medieval village having adopted a Y-shape plan parallel to the river, between the church and the southern (or Lower) mill (Roberts, 2012). It is possible that the 14th-century village did not extend further than the southern mill – it is a distinct possibility that the village in the 14th century was contained within an area defined by surviving earthworks of the late Roman defences.

Despite almost two centuries of relentless building, rebuilding and road widening, the basic shape of its medieval layout can still be traced in the modern town. Church Street, Aire Street and Bridge Street, albeit straightened in the 1970s, preserve the line of the old main street, while Carlton Street precisely follows the course of the back lane. Likewise, streets such as Bank Street, Sagar Street, Bradley Street and Wesley Street often follow the boundaries of the former tofts, while late 19th century street plans show that the frontages of some of the bigger buildings from that time still standing on the north side of Carlton Street are exactly the width of the old plots on which they were built, providing a direct and visible link between the village of the 11th century and the town of the 21st century.

Population and occupations

Castleford is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, but other historical documents refer to a settlement called 'Castreford' (or 'Castelforde') in about 1130. From the Poll Tax of 1379, the list of taxpayers for 'Castelford' suggests there were forty-two householders in Castleford alone; some where a husband and wife were listed; others in which just one person was named; several where adult children were living with their parents. The great majority paid only the basic 4d tax and were probably among the humblest category of peasants, with few possessions of any worth, who eked a subsistence standard of living from their strips of land

in the village fields, a few head of livestock and any surplus produce from their gardens. Seven individuals or couples were assessed at 6d and just one couple, grocers John and Margaret Otour, at the higher rate of 12d – although one Deonisius Ffyssh was listed as having a servant, suggesting a degree of wealth, despite paying only 4d tax.

These higher-rate taxpayers were those who had a trade and were able to earn a living by charging for their services. Their occupations were typical of those to be found in a small rural community and included a small number of craftsmen serving the elementary needs of the populace – two smiths and a wright (a general joiner rather than specifically a wheel builder) – plus a salt dealer (*salter*) and a grocer (*spicer*). Castleford also possessed elements of a rudimentary textile industry at this time, indicated by two weavers (*websters*) and a walker, this latter title referring to someone who shrank and beat wet cloth as part of the fulling process: there is known to have been a fulling mill on the river in 1372. The lengths of cloth were then probably taken elsewhere, most likely via the markets at Wakefield or Pontefract, for dyeing and finishing.

Those forty-two households equated to a population of 200-250 people at most when children and elderly dependants are taken into account, although several factors need to be borne in mind when considering this figure. For one thing, many more people are known to have evaded the 1379 tax than they did its 1377 equivalent; for another, the poll taxes were levied just thirty years after the Black Death had swept across the country reducing the population by anything up to a half. This means the 1379 population of Castleford was, in reality, probably more than 200 and, furthermore, that whatever the actual figure was, it was still substantially less than it had been in the early years of the 14th century, before plague had added to the losses already caused by a run of poor harvests in the second decade of the century. Taking into account evasion, plague and starvation, it may be that Castleford's population at its medieval peak (c.1310) was up to twice the number implied in 1379 – and in common with most of rural England, it would be many years before that level was reached again.

It should be noted that Castleford was then – and for at least another 500 years – one of two separate villages within the parish of that name, with (Glass) Houghton being very much a township of its own. The 1379 poll tax return lists fifty households in 'Hogton', again mainly paying 4d, with the only listed occupations being two smiths, a wright, a *webster* and two tailors: perhaps these latter made use of cloth produced down the hill in Castleford. Houghton's taxpayers were liable for a total of 17s 10d, whereas in Castleford the total was

two shillings less. By contrast, Pontefract, with its dozens of merchants, tailors, drapers, ostlers, skimmers, taverners, coopers and barbers, was liable for £14 8s 10d taxation.

The first references to coal mining in the district also date from the 13th and 14th centuries. The earliest 13th century reference to coal mining (*Carbone de Terro Fordiendo* – literally ‘digging the carbon of the earth’) relate to Pontefract and Featherstone. By the 14th century mining was well established in most of the villages around Castleford, and in the 16th century coal was being mined at Houghton. However, it was not until 1615 that there is definite evidence for coal mining in Castleford itself century (Roberts, 2012). Many of the ‘old coal pits’ depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6” map of 1852, particularly surrounding Glass Houghton, probably date to the 16th and 17th centuries.

Field systems

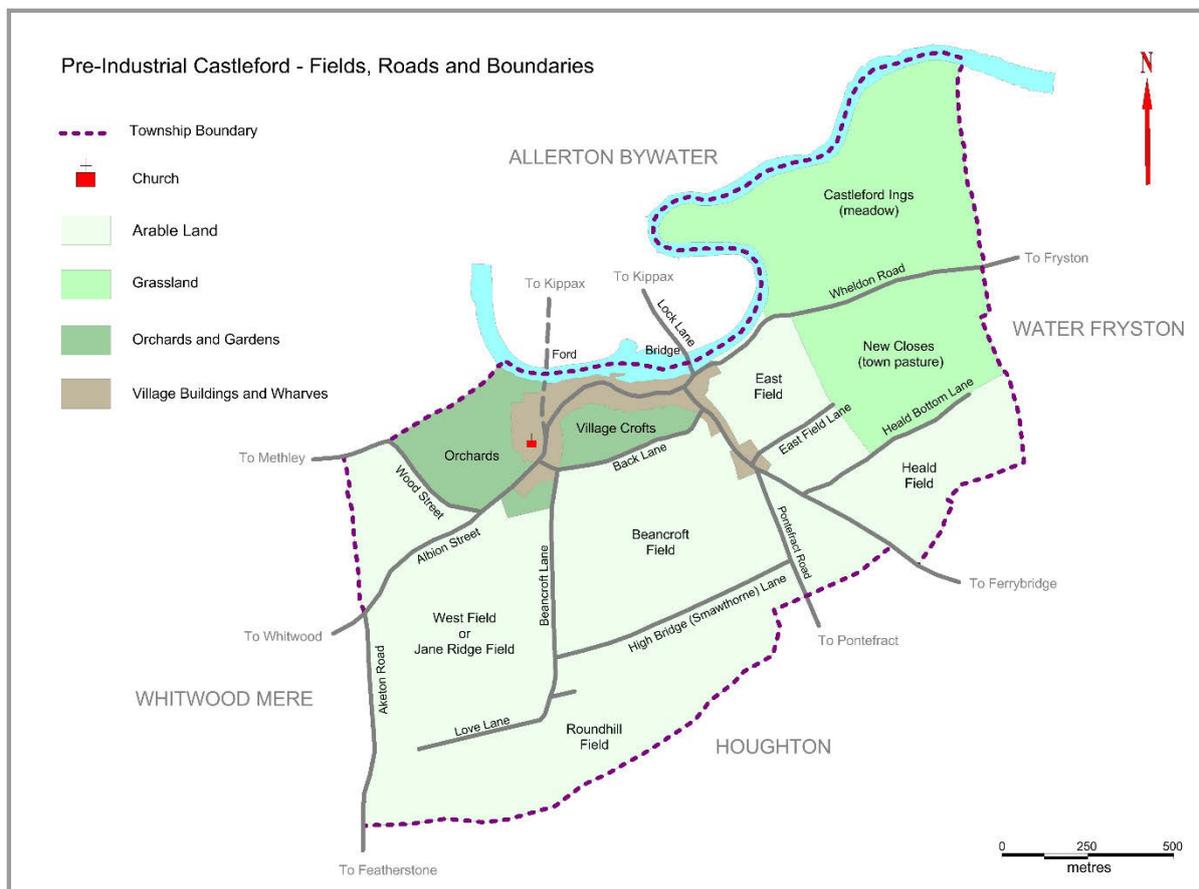


Figure 337. Field systems in Castleford (redrawn from Roberts, 2012)

Agricultural practice in medieval and pre-industrial Castleford followed that found in the majority of lowland English communities, where the village fields were divided into arable for growing crops, pasture for grazing livestock and meadow to provide winter fodder. Castleford’s fields mostly lay to the south and east of the settlement: to the north, the river

formed the township limit; to the west, the boundary with Whitwood Mere (and Featherstone parish) lay very close by – present-day Aketon Road follows its course, as does the footpath which continues its line to the north across the railway footbridge behind Pauline Terrace and then once ran through the former glass works site to emerge on Methley Road near the Shoulder of Mutton. The eastern and southern boundary of the township ran from the River Aire at Wheldale, south towards what is now Queen's Park, then turned at an abrupt angle to head in a generally south-westerly direction, crossing the present-day Pontefract Road near the Magnet Hotel (where a boundary marker stone survives, half-hidden by a privet hedge), before continuing on a more westerly course until it met the western boundary at Cutsyke.

Save for one intriguing 13th century reference mentioned later, no records have survived to record directly how these fields were divided up between the villagers and worked in medieval times – but in places where such documents do exist, they almost invariably show that arrangements and practices seldom changed to any significant degree over the centuries. This being so, it is safe to assume that Castleford's fields of the 18th century (the earliest period for which sufficiently detailed documents exist) and the rules and customs associated with them at that time were much the same as had been in force since the village and its surrounding agricultural landscape were established back in the late 11th century.

Castleford township covered 564 acres (c.228ha), of which around 500 (c.202ha) were devoted to agriculture, the rest comprising orchards and gardens in and alongside the village itself, plus small patches of marshland near the river. The majority – somewhere between two-thirds and three-quarters – was given over to arable husbandry: this, in effect, being the land required to grow sufficient food to allow the population to feed itself as well as meeting its obligations to hand over a proportion to the church in the form of tithes. These were the classic medieval strip fields with their long ploughed ridge-and-furrow strips, cultivated on the three-field rotation system whereby in three successive years a field would first be sown with cereal crops; then peas or beans; and finally left fallow for a year for the soil to regain fertility. Each landholder was granted the same acreage of land, evenly distributed through the fields to ensure everyone received equal proportions of more and less favourable soils to cultivate.

In the great majority of townships, this division and distribution of land was done on a purely geographical basis. However, it may be that Castleford was one of a small number of villages which used a system known as sun division, whereby land was shared out according to how much, and at what time of day, it received sunlight: an agreement made in October 1226, between landholders Walter and Cicely de Casterford and tenants Randle

and Christian de Casterford, referred to the half of the land “next the shade”. This method of land allocation was also known by the Scandinavian name ‘solskifte’, which suggests it had been introduced by the Danes who settled in Yorkshire in the 9th century.

Although a three-field crop rotation worked at its simplest if there were, indeed, three fields, for many villages, especially in northern England, the arrangement was more complicated. Castleford was a typical example of this more complex tendency and had five arable fields. West Field (also known as Jane Ridge Field) covered the area from the western edge of the village itself to the Castleford–Whitwood Mere boundary; Beancroft Field extended from the ‘back lane’ (now Carlton Street) on the southern edge of the village to the eastern half of the Castleford - Glass Houghton township boundary; Roundhill Field lay further to the south of the village up to the western half of the boundary with Houghton; Heald Field (the word heald indicating a slope) was a smaller field in the south-eastern corner of the township, south of the present Healdfield Road; and East Field was another small field adjoining the eastern edge of the village bounded on its north by the River Aire and on its south by Heald Field, with the present-day Eastfield Lane maintaining the line of the access road which cut across the middle of this field. Other present-day roads which preserve links with the old village fields are Beancroft Road – formerly Beancroft Field Lane, the track which led from the village into that field – Roundhill Road, the line of which follows the northern boundary of Roundhill Field, and Ridgefield Street, the western end of which looks as if it may coincide with the eastern edge of Jane Ridge (or West) Field and suggests that land ownership at the time the 19th century builder bought the plot still reflected centuries-old divisions.

The village pasture lay in the east of the township, beyond East Field Lane, and was bounded to the north by Wheldale Lane (now Wheldon Road), to the south by Heald Field and to the east by the Castleford–Water Fryston boundary. The meadow was in the north-eastern corner of the township, between Wheldale Lane and the River Aire (effectively the area covered by the former Hickson and Welch Chemical Works) in an area named Castleford Ings owing to the frequency with which it flooded in wet conditions and in winter. The name and line of the access road into the meadow is maintained by Green Lane, which runs north from Wheldon Road just beyond the rugby ground.

Many documented medieval fieldnames, such as *Les Longacres* (1384), *Half Acres* (1592), *Red Hill* (1579) and *Houghton Carr* (1589), cannot be identified, although *le Mere* (1413) is probably Mire Field, and *Halywelle* (1263) could be High Field near Holywell Hill. One field east of Castleford was called *Broken Cros* – possibly the site of a medieval cross marking the boundary with Ferrybridge township (Roberts, 2012).



Figure 338. Extract from Paver's 1812 'Plan of the Townships of Castleford and Houghton'
(West Yorkshire archives)

The fields were first mapped in 1752 by John Brierley, albeit rather schematically. Pavers' 1812 map provides a much better picture of likely medieval field arrangement, where patchwork blocks of strips are shown. Some of these have a typical medieval reverse-S plan, while plots to the south of Aire Street and to the west of Church Street are depicted as "crofts" (dating to the 12th to 13th century). In 1812 the fields were essentially owned by just four landowners, including the rector of Castleford (as Glebe land).

Fossilisation of fields systems in later character types

Longacre (see HLC_PK 18980). Medieval open or strip field system preserved in later terraced housing. Unlike most terraces in Castleford and elsewhere, the row is far from straight. The nearest half-dozen or so houses point slightly to the west, then the terrace curves to the east, then towards the far end it curves back to the west again. On the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1854, this area was still agricultural land comprising numerous small fields or 'closes' of various shapes and sizes. These closes had been created by dividing up and enclosing parcels of land from the medieval strip fields – in this

case the former Roundhill Field – and the houses of Longacre can be seen to have been built on the narrowest of three side-by-side fields each with a distinctive double-curved shape (a reverse ‘S’). It appears that a property developer or the builder bought this one field but it was too narrow to create a straight row of houses plus front and back streets within its confines – so the line of the houses had to follow the curvature of the field.

This reverse-S shape is a classic feature of medieval strip fields with their distinctive wide ridges and furrows, which were created by the annual cultivation of the land by a one-man horse or ox-drawn plough. As the plough approached each end of the field, the ploughman would veer off to the left to give the animals more space to make the 180-degree turn before heading back in the opposite direction, thus creating the reverse-S pattern of ridges and furrows. These can still be seen in many fields which were converted from arable to pasture at a time when open-field cultivation was still in force and which have not been ploughed since: a couple of such fields survive within the Castleford boundaries at **Methley Bridge Farm (see HLC_PK 19908)**, between the Whitwood housing estate and the River Calder.



Figure 339. Longacre - fossilisation of earlier strip field boundaries in terraced housing dating to the late 19th and early 20th century (© and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024)

Post-medieval Period to Industrial Revolution (c.1500 – c.1750)

Whilst the area of medieval Castleford expanded over the centuries, there was very little population growth. The Hearth Tax Roll of 1666 reveals that there were still only forty-seven households in Castleford, each having one hearth. The biggest house in Castleford at that time was the rectory, which had six hearths (Roberts, 2012).

By the late 17th century Castleford was effectively two villages: one focused upon the church and the mills; the other a ribbon development where the roads from Ferrybridge and Houghton converged to cross the Aire (Roberts, 2012). Even by the late 18th century, the settlement at Castleford was still little more than a small village of around six or seven hundred people ranged along what are now Aire Street, Bridge Street and Church Street, plus a pottery in Whitwood Mere and a few businesses alongside the canal, on what is now Lock Lane, connected with water transport. It had a medieval parish church, half-a-dozen almshouses (converted from a farmhouse) standing opposite, flour mills on both sides of the weir, the old Ship Inn and the village lock-up by the bridge, and that was more-or-less the extent of what was still essentially an agricultural community.

Castleford's population increased steadily in the mid-18th to early 19th centuries as a range of industries developed within the town – attracted to the region by its diverse and extensive natural resources of coal, clay and sand. The growth of the town at this time was also facilitated by the ability to transport both resources and goods along the Aire and Calder rivers (Taylor, 2003). One of the first industries to develop was the pottery works, with the first pottery opening in 1724. Bricks, and coarse and fineware pottery were made by a number of potteries, although Clokies and Hartleys survived into the 20th century. Glass manufacturing was also an important Castleford industry that developed in the Glass Houghton region of Castleford sometime in the late 1600s. The 17th century diarist Celia Fiennes, in her tour of West Yorkshire in 1697, saw a glass house in Castleford, where she saw the flowing and annealing of white glass:

“... all the Country is full of Coale and the pitts are so thick in the roade that it is hazardous to travell for strangers” (sited in Morris, C. (ed). 1947. ‘The Journeys of Celia Fiennes’, revised edition 1949. Cresset Press, London).

19th Century Expansion

In the middle of the 19th century, Castleford underwent a population explosion, as from near and far people flocked to the one-time village, attracted by the prospect of work in its fast-expanding bottle works and potteries. The population of 890 in the 1811 census (this being the figure for the old township of Castleford, which did not include Whitwood Mere, Glass

Houghton or anywhere on the north bank of the River Aire) had jumped to 1,414 thirty years later, reached 2,150 in 1851 and would total 3,876 by 1861. However, despite this sharp population increase, the people were packed into very much the same ground area as had been occupied a hundred years before.

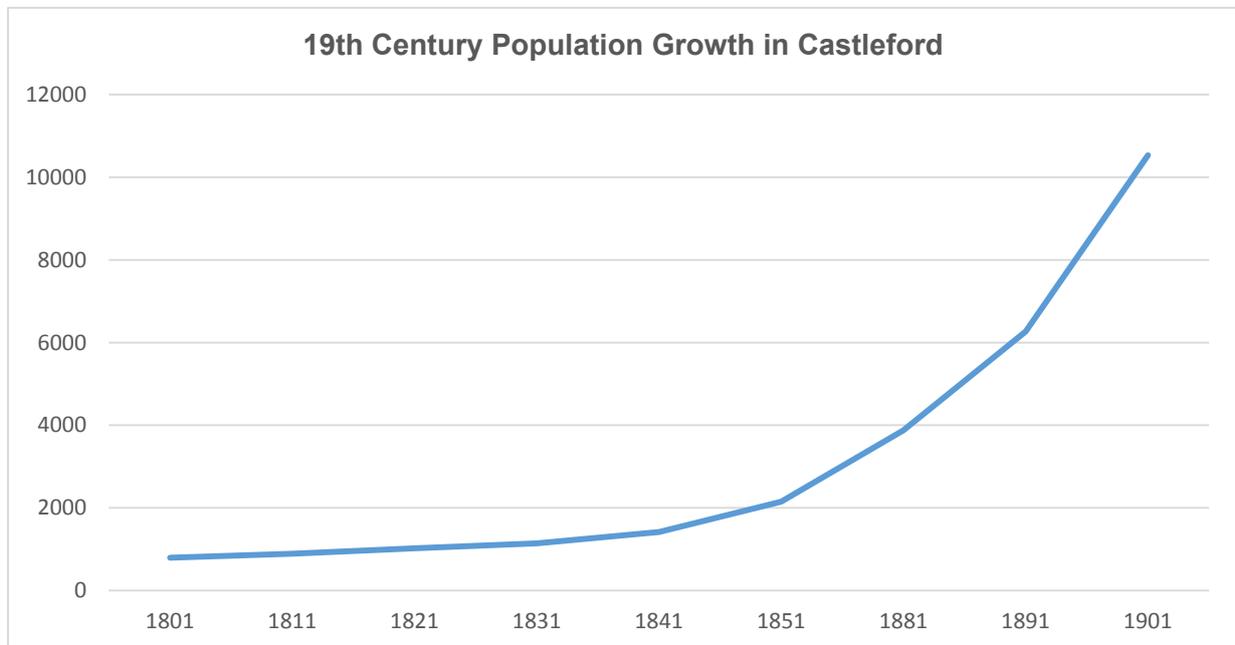


Figure 340. 19th century population growth in Castleford Source: A Vision of Britain Through Time

The rising population led to denser settlement and (for the labouring poor) increased overcrowding, reflected in subdivision of houses, adaptation of non-domestic buildings, development of cottage rows, and creation of cottage yards and courts at right angles to Aire Street, Bridge Street and Church Street. Wade's Yard, Powell's Yard, Darling's Yard, Phillip's Yard, Stead's Yard, Johnson's Yard and more were hidden behind the properties in which the landlords might once have lived but which, by then, were more likely to be rented out to the butchers, grocers, shoemakers and beer sellers whose numbers burgeoned as quickly as those of their potential customers.

The first developments were of blind back houses built around the edges of yards, gardens and small fields, their fronts facing each other across a small courtyard. As the adjacent properties were similarly developed, the blind back houses became back-to-backs. Soon, houses were deliberately built as back-to-backs, often by building clubs formed by groups of workers. To increase the density many had additional dwellings for the poorest labourers in the cellars. A single privy might serve an entire courtyard.

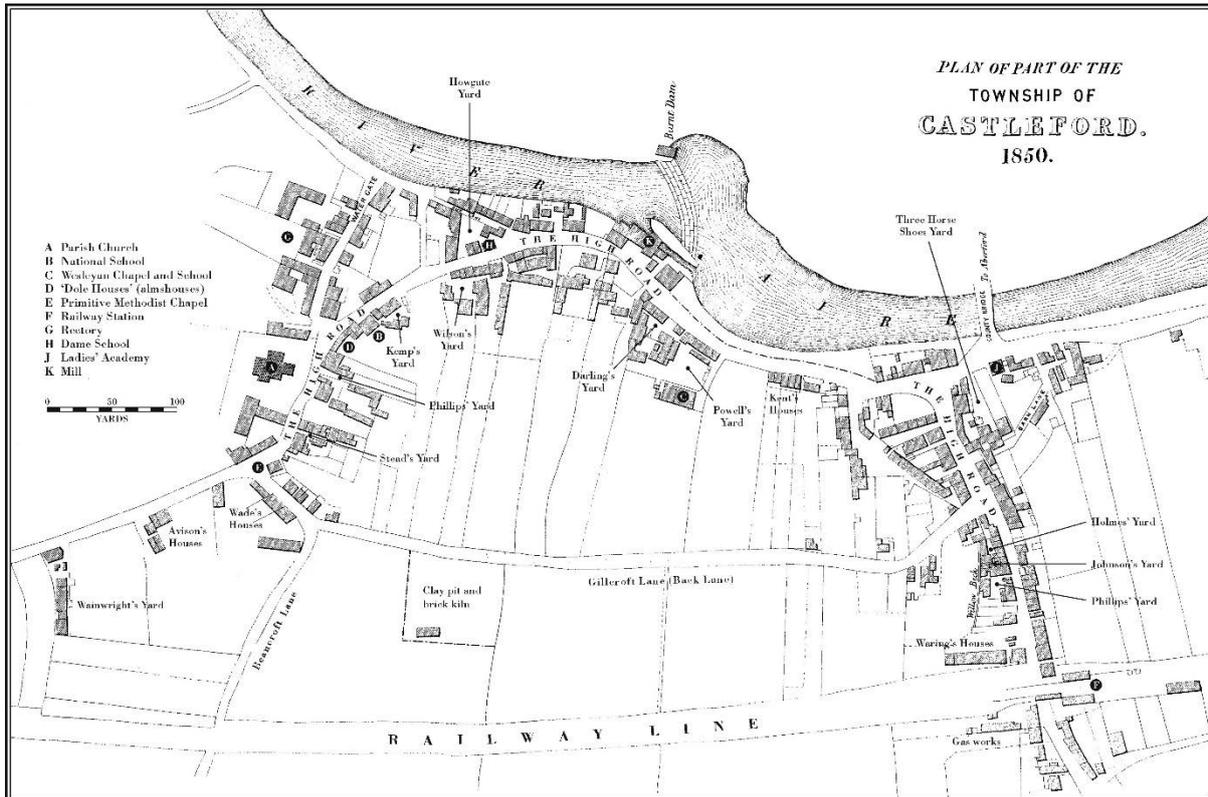


Figure 341. Plan of the Township of Castleford in 1850 (WYAS)

The houses themselves were cramped, often comprising no more than one living and one sleeping room – at worst with only one room for both night and day use – and badly ventilated, the majority with small windows on the side facing into a sunless yard but blank walls on the other three sides, where the house abutted on to its neighbours on either side and behind. Some had opening windows but in others there was no such facility: in either case it was almost impossible to get a flow of air through the house. They had no water supply, no drainage, no sanitation and nowhere to dispose of rubbish which could not be thrown on the fire.

Outside, the conditions were even worse: some yards were paved but where they were not the ground was merely a mixture of earth and ashes, and in all cases their drainage, if any, was no more than a shallow gutter. Into this was thrown waste water which, if the land happened to slope in the right direction, might run away to the street but, if not, was just as likely to gather in a foul, stagnant pool in the lowest corner. Within the narrow confines of the yards, often of necessity only a couple of feet from doors and windows, were crudely-built wooden privies, shared by several families, and ashpits: low brick open-topped enclosures into which were thrown not just ashes but food waste, floor sweepings and, indeed, any refuse which was not burnt.

In a number of these yards, a shallow well or pump was sunk to supply drinking water – but in too many cases the water was tainted. Some families collected rainwater in rooftop cisterns, while many more relied upon water butts. As a last resort, especially in dry spells, there was the river – but the clear stream of the early nineteenth century was increasingly polluted by the waste products of the West Riding textile belt arriving via the River Calder, mingling with pollutants produced by dozens of tanneries built alongside the Leeds tributaries of the Aire. The river was also prone to flooding, which left foul water standing in cellars.

Out on the streets, the situation was little better. Road surfaces were the same mix of soil and cinders as those of the yards, but often churned and rutted. There were no drains, simply shallow trenches at each side of the road, their course frequently blocked by householders infilling short sections to make causeways across to their premises, a practice especially prevalent when wet weather left the gutters filled with filthy water. Behind the houses in the yards on the west side of what became Bridge Street ran Willow Beck, but the tree-lined stream of years gone by had become an open sewer where domestic waste was added to the toxic liquid produced by a small coal gas works, which was set up on the south side of the railway opposite the station (then located on what became Bridge Street) shortly after the line had opened in 1840.

Such conditions were a breeding ground for ill-health and disease. Disease was endemic and infant mortality ranked with that of the worst city slums, with 28% of all deaths in the town between 1840 and 1849 being children under the age of one, a figure even worse than that for Liverpool. However, few of the landowners and businessmen who might have had the wherewithal to do anything about it considered the plight of the ‘labouring poor’ to be their responsibility.

The inevitable consequence of this unpleasant state of affairs occurred in 1849, when cholera broke out. The disease had struck Castleford before, in 1832, but this time, with hundreds more houses and twice as many people packed more closely together, the consequences were very much worse. The first cases were reported to the Board of Guardians by their overseer for Castleford, John Wilton, in January and February, in response to which the board posted notices on the doors of the parish church and the two Methodist chapels, urging anyone “who had the slightest attack of Bowel Complaints” to report to the town surgeon, Dr. Adam Jessop. Those who could afford to do so were expected to pay for whatever primitive treatment Jessop could give, while in the case of the “necessitous poor” he was told to treat them for free and submit his bill to the Guardians.

Shaken by their powerlessness to combat the root causes of cholera and more general ill-health – and fearful of it striking again – the Board of Guardians sought outside help. In 1848, Parliament had passed the Public Health Act, which gave existing town corporations powers to raise rates for the improvement of water supplies, drainage and more general sanitation, and allowed for the creation of Local Boards of Health to do the same in towns which otherwise possessed little in the way of government institutions. This could either be done on the initiative of the townspeople or, if the annual death rate was above 23 people per 1,000 population (in Castleford it averaged 27 per 1,000 through the 1840s, with peaks of 34.5 in 1840 and a terrible 40.6 in the cholera year of 1849), then a Local Board could be imposed upon a town.

The Public Health Act 1848 was the first serious attempt by Westminster to tackle the problems of urban health which had been identified in several reports published in the 1840s. During the second half of the century public health policy was hesitantly developed and concentrated on cleaning up the environment in the expectation of bringing about a reduction in deaths. At the same time, rising living standards and improved food supplies to the towns brought about slight improvements in the dietary levels of the urban poor. A combination of factors brought about a rapid decline in death-rates by the end of the 19th century, and a further fall mainly attributable to changes in the pattern of infant mortality in the early period of the 20th century.

On receiving advice from Whitehall, the Guardians called a meeting in January 1850 and appointed “a committee of gentlemen” under the chairmanship of Theophilus Barnes to begin the process of establishing a Local Board of Health for Castleford. The first necessary step was to present a petition to Parliament, signed by at least one in ten of the township’s ratepayers, requesting permission to set up a Board, for which the Guardians and churchwardens charged with gathering signatures evidently found a receptive audience. The petition, which is preserved in the Public Record Office, contains sixty-five names encompassing the town’s chief industrialists, religious figures and landowners, including many of the landlords whose names were lent to the squalid yards so many of the cholera victims had perished.

By 1854, Castleford Local Board of Health was in its third year of jurisdiction over the town but the inhabitants would have noticed little in the way of improvement in their surroundings. There had been some attempt to tackle the most visible excesses through the enactment of local byelaws relating to the cleaning of public streets and the regulation of butchers’ back-room slaughterhouses, but the underlying ills of lack of drainage, dirty water supply and

overcrowding were no nearer being eliminated. It was only in the autumn of 1854 that work started on the laying of sewers, the key to any serious attempt to clean up Castleford and improve the health of its inhabitants. Main sewers were installed along Bridge Street, Carlton Street, Church Street and Aire Street – still very much the only roads of any consequence in the town – with a branch running along Wheldon Road to an underground collecting tank (situated where the former Nestlé factory now stands) from where the sewage was pumped into the River Aire. The people of Castleford would have to wait almost another seventeen years before their unhealthy, erratic wells were, at last, supplemented by clean, running water.

Residential

As mentioned earlier, in the early to mid-19th century, much of Castleford's workers housing stock was supplied by landowners, private speculators and local industrialists. Housing developments were located in very close proximity to places of employment – in the case of Castleford, this was as near to the potteries and glasshouses as possible. Most of the houses erected at the turn of the century were poorly constructed, back-to-back and centered around courts and alleys where dirt and rubbish accumulated. There was an absence of building land on the perimeter of the existing town which raised the price of available land for development, forcing speculative builders to reduce the quality of any development in order to make a profit. Before 1848 there were no building regulations to stop the construction of substandard houses. Both central and local government paid little attention to house building because this problem was regarded as a matter for individuals.

In 1848, the Pontefract, Castleford and Knottingley Benefit Building Society was established to allow working class people to save money to buy houses rather than rent from landlords. The first houses built with its funds were ready for occupation in 1851. However, the main factor governing a person's housing would be their economic situation, specifically how much rent they could afford to pay and how much they were prepared to pay. Although it was possible to buy houses through the building societies, for the majority of poorly paid workers, this was not an option until well into the 20th century.

The two most important acts in shaping future housing policy nation-wide, were the Artisan's and Labourer's Dwellings Act (Torrens) of 1868 and the Artisan's and Labourer's Improvement Dwellings Act (Cross's) of 1875. The Torren's Act enabled local authorities to demolish small groups of insanitary dwellings but made no provision for re-housing the displaced tenants. The act had lost much of its effectiveness through Parliament but was another milestone in the government's intervention in housing. The main objective was to

give power to local authorities for the demolition of individual houses. Under the act, the closure of unsuitable dwellings was relatively easy, if somewhat slow. The Medical Officer would condemn those houses he felt were uninhabitable and it was then for the Borough Engineer to inspect them and make a recommendation for their demolition or repair to the Health Committee.

The Cross Act, after Richard Cross the Home Secretary, recognised that one of the impediments to the effectual working of the 1868 Torren's Act had been the uselessness of attacking slum areas in a piecemeal fashion and therefore allowed and encouraged slum clearance on a larger scale, the purchase and demolition by the local authority of large areas of 'unfit' property. However, it only paid lip-service to the notion of re-housing as a public responsibility and conveyed the disapproval of government to such an idea. It was also a permissive act, many of its clauses favouring the property owner's interest rather than that of the tenant.

The population of Castleford tripled between 1851 and 1871, and tripled again in the subsequent thirty years. The housing erected to cope with this explosion, although architecturally undistinguished, can provide valuable information about how local people lived with which to augment an understanding of how they worked. By 1890 local authorities could build houses which were funded from rates (Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890). Through local authority control, the total number of houses in the town went from 4,231 in 1881, to 6,045 by 1901.¹

Not all late 19th century workers housing was built by, or at the behest, of the local authority. Private speculators, industrialist and industries (notably the mining industry) continued to build housing; albeit often constrained by national building regulations effected through local authority (Board) control. The Castleford Local Board of Health was particularly strict regarding all new buildings, and demanded that plans for new-builds be submitted for their scrutiny and approval. It meant that from that time on, all houses erected in Castleford had to be built to a certain minimum standard. The Local Board were also required to ensure that there was sufficient ventilation, within and around the houses; also that they were provided with a decent water supply and adequate sewerage facilities. The planning records of the Castleford Local Board, and the later Castleford Urban District Council, show that such powers were taken seriously, and many original plans were rejected for breaches of the by-laws on these matters.

¹ www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10555164/cube/HOUSES

Residential Survival

Virtually all of Castleford's late 18th to mid-19th century housing has been lost through later 19th and to mid-20th century redevelopment, slum clearance of the early 1900s through to the late 1950s, and recent commercial developments of the 1950s to 1970s. Of what survives, much has been altered and adapted to commercial use.

No.78 Albion Street (within HLC_PK 21232) may be a rare survival of late 18th to early 19th century cottage that is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" to the mile map of 1852. It is depicted as a smithy on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890). It has been much altered, and is currently a small shop. The surrounding dwellings and public house were demolished in the 1980s, leaving the building in isolation.



Figure 342. Lion Yard, Aire Street, Castleford
©www.flickr.com/photos/camperman64/6570091691/in/album-72157628704122053/

Nos. 4, 14 and 22 Savile Road (within HLC_PK 21254) are three houses which are much smaller than their late Victorian neighbours and set below the current road level. This suggests that they are much older than the buildings around them, and may date to the mid-19th century. A continuous row of cottages are depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890), the majority of which appear to have been demolished in the later Victorian period.

Similarly, the vast majority of Castleford's yard housing has been demolished, through slum clearances of the late 19th and early 20th century.

They were replaced by shops and pubs on the road frontage, with commercial and small industrial premises behind, but many arched yard entrances – ginnels in local dialect – were rebuilt in their previous positions to provide access. Some of these remained until the late 1970s but were swept away when Aire Street and Church Street were widened and

straightened, leaving a ginnel into the former **Lion Yard** as the only survivor (**within HLC_PK 21298**).

The West Yorkshire HLC did not record any extant plots of courtyard or back-to-back housing in Castleford. In the town centre, the majority of housing had been cleared in the later 19th century, while in other parts of the town it survived well into the 20th century. For instance, in Whitwood Mere, courtyard and back-to-backs survived up until the mid-1950s before being demolished and replaced with commercial warehousing and small-scale industry. However, there is one survival of note on **Marchant Street (within HLC_PK 21230, SE 42035 25820)** – a probable end of terrace "one up, one down" workers' cottage (perhaps comprising two dwellings) which were thrown up by the hundred alongside the potteries and glassworks in this part of the town in the middle of the 19th century. The building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1890, forming part of 'Smithson Square' on the later 1:2500 map of 1950. The majority of buildings were demolished c.1952; perhaps this survived because it had been converted to commercial use by then. People were attracted to the town to find employment in the new mills and this period of urbanisation saw the population of the town rise considerably. This increase necessitated the construction of workers' housing, mostly in the form of terraced and back-to-back dwellings, set on regular grid street patterns. They are representative of a building style that dominated many 19th century towns. They are distinctive to the region in that they are vernacular buildings constructed of local stone. The main period of construction was 1864-1919, with the majority of the type constructed c.1890 to 1910. The dominant housing type is generally standardised terraced property, although a distinct hierarchy of building types can be discerned. This ranges from simple two-up-two-down designs, through to large townhouses providing dedicated scullery kitchens, larders, entrance hallways and bathrooms in addition to a small privately enclosed garden area. For the smaller properties, it is common for there to be regular passageways between the houses, opening on to communal yards that are shared between groups of the houses; this design has been explained as a continuation of patterns established through the longer established tradition of constructing domestic courts of back-to-back houses (Muthesius 1982).

Mid to late 19th century terraced housing can be found throughout the town, but the majority is located away from the town centre, with distinct groupings to the west, southwest and southeast of the commercial core. However, this distribution is more indicative of what terraced housing survives through to the present day, rather than what was actually there – like much of the former back-to-back housing stock, many terraced housing blocks were demolished during slum clearance in the 1950s and 1960s, through to modern



redevelopment.

Figure 343. Probable former mid-19th century workers' cottage, Marchant Street, Castleford.

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The earliest surviving example of mid to late terracing exists on **Aire Street**, dated to the period 1869-79, but with earlier cottages incorporated (**HLC_PK 21254**). Terraced housing dating to c.1860-80 can be found on Sagar Street and Carlton Street but much of this has been converted into commercial use (**see HLC_21246, PK 21250, 21251, and 21252**) and now forms the commercial core of Castleford. Later Victorian terraced housing can be found to the east of Bridge Street and in the Malkiln Lane area, possibly connected to the maltings

immediately north (**HLC_PK 21243**). Substantial block of 1870-80s terraced housing can be found to the south of the railway line, centred on Robin Hood Street (**HLC_PK 19048**), and either side of Middle Oxford Street (**HLC_PK 19034 and 20428**). Included in this group are former terraced houses constructed along Beancroft Road that have been converted into commercial use.

Nos. 3-11 King Street (HLC_PK 18933, WYHER PRN 9288). This terrace of houses were built in c.1860/1870 and as they were located just near to the colliery they would have probably housed mine workers. They are built of brick in a Flemish garden wall band (with every 6th row of alternate headers and stretchers). There is a decorative band of yellow bricks at cill level on the first floor, and at window lintel level on both ground and first floors. The roofs are of thin grey slates and there are gutter brackets, each of two bricks. The sash windows have two panes per sash; at the front they have stone cills and lintels, and are chamfered and at the back they have brick vossouirs instead of stone lintels. The front doors have stone cills and lintels and fanlights. The houses share a central stack; they have two living rooms and two bedrooms, with three flues each. They measure (externally) c.4.5m width x c.8m deep. They have rear yards with privies and coals. There is a straight-joint between them, suggesting that No.3 was perhaps added to the terrace at a later date. The terrace is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890) nor the later 1:2500 map of 1894.

Along Aketon Road is a linear development of over 80 houses dating to c.1870-80 (**HLC_PK 20825**). These lie adjacent to former maltings (**see HLC_PK 20935**), although they could have been built to serve any other the industries in the near vicinity (for instance the Hightown Glass Works immediately north). Another distinct block of mid to later 19th century workers terraced housing associated with industry (in this instance a pottery and glass works) is located in Whitwood Mere, either side of **Pottery Street (HLC_PK 21222)**. Much of the housing here has been replaced by later housing blocks (dating to the period 1900 to 1920), although the grain of the c.1870-80 housing can easily be defined.

The sinking of Wheldale Colliery in 1868 prompted the building of what was effectively a self-contained community in streets to the north of **Wheldon Lane** between 1869 and 1878 (**HLC_PK 20626**), although many of the workers would have also been employed in the nearby Higson and Welch Chemical Works (**HLC_PK 20627**). The community, comprising blocks of terraced and back-to-back housing, was served by shops, public houses (the Early Bath and The Wheldale), a school and two Nonconformist Chapels. The housing was demolished between 1970 and 1983 during slum clearance of the area, with only the public

houses and two houses surviving. The plot has not been redeveloped and is currently derelict land. Early 20th century housing to the south of Wheldon Road has survived (HLC_PK 20719 and 20717)

Towards the east of the town centre, on **Queen Street (HLC_PK 20721)**, is a block of terraced and semi-detached housing dating to the late 1880s to early 1890s (although much was been replaced by later 1920s and 30s housing built on the same plot). The housing appears on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890), and must have had a direct relationship with a former iron works at the end of the street (later to become Wheldale Mills, or Bellamy's Sweet Factory— see HLC_PK 20720 below). The northeast facing terraced block at the end of Queen Street, and immediately outside the works' entrance, has two plaques (in the form of shields), which may shed light on the date of building and ownership.

There is good survival of late 19th and early 20th century grid-iron terraced housing centred on **Wilson Street (HLC_PK 21232)**. This housing block was sited (purposely?) in a parcel of land to the west of the church, and immediately to the north of the many glass works that lined Albion Street (namely, the Castleford Bottle Works, the York and North Midland Glass Works, both Albion Glass Works sites, Ashton's Glass Works and the Providence Pottery). The houses are of similar build – being two-storey, through terraces, with rear gardens having small outhouses (toilets and/or coal sheds). Many of the houses have plaques above the entrance doorways (as possible datestones and/or place names - unfortunately indecipherable). Although a direct link to the glass industry is unproven, it is likely that the housing was established by the industries concerned.

Castleford town centre contains a number of large middle class detached, semi-detached and terraced villa houses dating to the mid to late 19th century. Many of these were owned by local businessmen and religious organisations. It appears that by the late 19th century, the Castleford Wesleyans were a wealthy organisation, so much so that by the end of the 19th century the whole area between the 1815 and 1859 chapels on the east side of **Wesley Street** was covered by their property (**within HLC_PK 21249 and 21251**). Included in this group are Lexmith Chambers (formerly Elms House – the home of Joshua Hornes mentioned above), Wesley Villas, St Oswald's House and Oak House (mentioned above). The 1841 **Minister's House**, on Sagar Street (**within HLC_PK 21251**) is depicted as Oak House on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890), and is now thought to be one of the oldest buildings in Castleford town centre. It has been much altered and adapted to retail purposes (second-hand shop).

The south side of Castleford, to either side of Beancroft Road, preserves a number of good, relatively unaltered examples of ordinary 19th and 20th century housing, and is an area which would almost certainly repay careful study.

Notable “lost” houses of Castleford include **Redhill House**, on the corner of Ferrybridge Road and Healdfield Road (**site – see HLC_PK 20917**). It was built by Thomas Sykes, solicitor and glass manufacturer in 1882. It was later the home of Sir John Austin, Baronet, M.P. for Osgoldcross. Sir John sold the house in 1906 and during the First World War it was used to house Belgian refugees. From 1918 the building was the headquarters of Castleford Urban District Council and from 1955 was used as the Town Hall for the then new Castleford Borough Council. The building was demolished in the early 1970s following the construction of the new **Civic Centre** which opened in 1970.

Communications

For any study of the 19th and 20th centuries, Castleford would provide a good example of a thriving small town with a wide mix of industries. In addition to this general interest, however, Castleford was also a nationally significant focus for a small number of major industries – coal mining, pottery production and, most notably, glass bottle manufacture. The reason for the concentration of these industries in the area was probably two-fold. Most obvious is the availability of raw materials in the area. Castleford stands in the middle of notable supplies of clay, sand and coal. Less obvious, but probably of more importance when trying to explain the concentration of production in Castleford rather than elsewhere in the immediate vicinity, is the ready availability of access to a national transport system.

From the earliest times, Castleford provided a fording point across the River Aire. This ford was eventually replaced by a bridge. The bridge at Castleford remains the only crossing of the River Aire for five miles in either direction, and in the Post-Medieval and Industrial periods provided an important link in the national north-south transport network. A seven-arched wooden bridge of probable post-Medieval date is visible on a map of 1752. This bridge was replaced by the present bridge constructed in stone in 1808 (see below).

At the beginning of the 18th century, Castleford gained access to a what was to become a major east-west transport route. The Aire and Calder Navigation provided a link from the Humber estuary first to Leeds in 1702 and then to Wakefield in 1703. Castleford’s position at the confluence of the Rivers Aire and Calder placed the town where it could serve and be served by either Wakefield or Leeds with equal ease, and put it at a crucial point on the route between these cities and the coastal trade. The weir across the river posed initial problems,

but this was bypassed first by a small cut with lock to the north of the weir and eventually in 1826 by the ¾-mile-long New Cut. Canal transport had an outstanding advantage over road travel, in that it enabled the cheap movement of bulky raw materials and the safe carriage of fragile finished products over long distances – the latter feature proving of particular benefit to the development of the pottery industry in the Castleford area. There is good survival of remains of interest on the New Cut, although the locks themselves have been repeatedly altered.

The Old Toll Office, Barnsdale Road (HLC_PK 14229, WYHER PRN 11744). At the west end of the channel stands a lockhouse with toll offices of the 1830s/40s.

Castleford Cut (HLC_PK 20739, WYHER PRN 4947). At the centre of the cut, to the east of the road bridge, can be seen a boatyard with wet dock which may retain evidence for earlier canal facilities at this point. This section of canal was built as part of the improvements to the Aire and Calder Navigation either in the 1780s or the 1820s designed, presumably, to cut off the very sharp bend in the river at Castleford Ings. The Denholme Lock and the two flash locks adjacent to the Island Cottages have been subject to 20th-century alteration, but the lock by Castleford Lock Houses may retain original features.

Castleford Bridge (within HLC_PK 21240, 21241, and 21253. WYHER PRN 10966). Grade II Listed Public road-bridge over River Calder. Dated on parapets; 1805, by Bernard Hartley, and 1808 by Jesse Hartley. Constructed in sandstone ashlar in Classical style. The bridge is identified as an important heritage asset by the Castleford and District Historical Society.

An additional strand in Castleford's transport web was provided with the introduction of the railway in 1840. Castleford first station, on Bridge Street, was built by the Yorkshire and North Midland Railway (later the North Eastern Railway), and was one of the earliest to be built in the county. This initial line, linking Normanton junction to York, was supplemented by links into the Doncaster, Kippax and Garforth coal fields (by the NER and by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway) in the 1850s and 1870s. Like the road system, the railway network is particularly vulnerable to change and renewal, and the material remains of the line at Castleford have been subject to substantial alteration over the course of the last 40 years.

The town's first railway station on the York and North Midland Railway opened in 1840. It was situated on land now occupied by maltings on Malt Kiln Lane (see HLC_PK 21242 below). The earlier railway station was demolished by 1871. A replacement was built some 600m west (**site – see HLC_PK 21238, WYHER PRN 9807**) in 1871. This building was

demolished in the late 1980s, and the site is now an unmanned halt. However, the relatively late signal box visible where the line crosses Albion Street is a reminder that even the comparatively mundane can be of interest. This form of signalling is now redundant, and some very early signal boxes in the county are now under threat.

Industrial Buildings, Structures and Sites

The presence of a well-developed transport system must have been a strong influence in the growth of pottery and glass manufacture in Castleford.

Pottery was produced in the area from the early 18th century, but a real explosion of production began at the beginning of the 19th century. The sites of ten major potteries can be found within a ½ mile radius of the town centre. The majority of sites produced coarse earthenware, pipe and even bricks. The largest concentration of potteries was in the area to the southeast of Whitwood Mere. Many of these had an apparently short life-span, with some being converted into glass factories in the later 19th century. Sadly, only fragments of

the industry remain, although all of the known sites can be located with accuracy.



Figure 344. David Dunderdale's Castleford Pottery (HLC_PK 21223) established in 1790, through to Clokie & Co which closed in 1961. The remaining buildings date from the mid-19th century, the piles of coal mark the site of one of the cone ovens. Now mixed commercial and industrial use (including a coal depot). © Copyright David Pickersgill and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence.

www.geograph.org.uk/photo/579509

Of these, perhaps the best known is the aptly named **Castleford Pottery (HLC_PK 21223, WYHER PRN 21223)**. The site's kilns have long since been demolished, but a number of outbuildings associated with production can still be seen. The Castleford Pottery was established by David Dunderdale in 1790 in the premises of an existing pottery. Dunderdale and similar manufacturers imported flint and fine clays into the area via the canal for the fabrication of fine tablewares. These were initially produced for export to America and some parts of Europe, with the market shifting to a domestic one after the Napoleonic War of the early 1800s closed access to European markets. Pre-1821 pottery includes creamware, felspathic stoneware, black basalt, dip-decorated earthenware. In 1821 this pottery was sold as a number of smaller units which began to operate as individual potteries (Griffin. 2012. p.176-178). These are known as the Mere Potteries 1, 2 and 3 (Lawrence. 1974. p.170-172). Post-1821 the factory produced domestic white earthenware, which was often printed. Much of the pottery produced here was in the same or similar style to the nearby Leeds pottery (Lawrence. 1974. p.166-167). The complex closed as a pottery in 1961, with the site converted into a 'works' (a depot and, presumably, some engineering). Buildings on site in the early 1960s are still partly extant on the most recent Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map (1996), and may contain remnants of earlier features. In 2005 trial trenches were dug on the site (WYHER PRN 9849) which uncovered a number of buildings, together with their associated floor surfaces, and numerous dump deposits, kiln furniture and pottery fragments were also found. The site is currently in mixed industrial and commercial use (including a coal depot).

Albion Pottery (site – HLC_PK 21229, WYHER PRN 4443). Pottery established in 1867. In production though to the late 1890s. Became the Albion Works by 1908 (activity unknown). By 1933, part of the Black Flagg Works (furniture). The majority of buildings here appear to date to the period 1894 to 1908, although parts of the earlier pottery may survive. Now mixed industrial and commercial use (as part of the Raglan Industrial Estate).

Victoria Pottery (site – within HLC_PK 21222). Small pottery (and associated outbuildings) depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 and 1:10560 maps of 1894. Probably established in the period 1860-80. Gone by the Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition map of 1908. Area is now terraced housing (built in 1903) and allotment gardens.

Britannia Flint Mills (site – see HLC_PK 21222). Probable flint grinding mill located towards the extreme northwest of the HLC polygon, adjacent to the old course of the River Calder. Established in the 1860s to 1880s. Depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd and 3rd

Edition maps of 1894 and 1908. Demolished by 1932 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1932). The site has remained undeveloped (derelict land).

Calder Potteries (site –see HLC_PK 21222, WYHER PRN 4447). Calder Potteries, Whitwood Mere. Extant by 1857, disused c.1880. No known pieces or marks, although it is likely that white earthenware was produced (Lawrence. 1974, p.176). The former pottery buildings are depicted as the 'Calder Chemical Works' on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6" to the mile map of 1894, but apparently gone by the subsequent 3rd Edition map of 1908. Now terraced housing - area redeveloped in the period 1908 to 1922 (probably c.1910-15).

Russell's Pottery (site – see HLC_PK 21228, WYHER PRN 4440). Earliest pottery in the Castleford area; probably in use from the 1720s for the production of brick and tile, with an element of pottery production from the 1770s. Known to have produced coarseware, principally stoneware. Confusingly depicted as Mere Pottery on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1852, and as Castleford Pottery on the later 1890 Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford. Possibly associated with the nearby Victoria Clay Works which lay immediately south (see HLC_PK 20804). The north-eastern part of the complex was developed as terraced housing in the early 20th century. The area still marked as a pottery on the 1: 2500 OS edition of the early 1950s. By the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1961, the buildings had been converted into warehouses and industrial works. The buildings were demolished in the 1980s, being replaced by modern industrial buildings.

Victoria Clay Works (site – see HLC_PK 20804, WYHER PRN 12144). The clay works were established in 1862 by George Turner Taylor and Joshua Hartley on the south side of Methley Road (Lawrence, 1974. p.181). The site included both a brickworks and a pottery and both wares were transported by rail and canal directly from the site (Wilders, 2003. p.16) In 1899 the nearby Russell's Pottery (WYHER PRN 4440) was bought and incorporated into the Victoria Clay works. Prior to this Russell's had been introducing new technology including oil lamps and a second hand steam engine (Griffin, 2012. p.205). In the 1930s electrical lighting was installed as well as gas fired ovens and a gas-fired enamelling kiln. The 1950s saw the business begin to decline and the demand for decorative pottery could not be sufficiently met. The site was refitted and modernised in 1960 but closed later that same year. The brick making side of the business continued however with a new brick making plant installed in 1965/6. By the late 60s however the local clay had run out and the cost of transportation was too high and the firm closed entirely in 1969. The works produced Black earthenware, Stoneware, firebricks, sanitary pipes (Lawrence, 1974. p.181), chimney tops, Terra Cotta, red bricks, pan tiles, drain tiles, ridge tiles as well as red, blue and brown

Staffordshire goods (Griffin, 2012. p.204). In the 1950 some decorative ware was produced (Lawrence, 1974. p.181). The processes, material and equipment that were used on the site are explored in detail by Wilders (2003), for the bricks (p.27-38) and pots (p.39-109). Examples of wares and marks can be found in both Griffin (2012. p.205-208) and Wilders (2003. p.99 -117). The site is not shown on the 1854 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" to 1 mile sheet 234. The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6" to 1 mile map (sheet 234 NW) shows the site on the 1894, 1908 and 1948 maps. The site is marked as "Black & Stone Ware Works" on all maps with the addition of "Clay Works" in 1908 and "Victoria Clay Works" in 1948. The factory buildings, located to the north of the polygon (adjacent to Russell's Pottery), appear to have been converted into a 'works' by the mid-1970s, with the former clay extraction pits to the south left as derelict land. As of 2013 the site was covered by a foundry and the warehouse of a distribution centre along with its lorry yard (Google Earth, 2013).

Harling's Pottery, Whitwood Mere (site – see HLC_PK 21226 and 19966, WYHER PRN 4444). Established 1852, still in business 1943, appears as working pottery on OS 1:2500 map of 1957. Wares: blackware and stoneware, subsequently earthenware. Buildings demolished in the early 1980s. The site is occupied by a modern foundry to the south, and a later 1990s industrial park (Methley Road Industrial Park). The former clay pits (HLC_PK 19966) located immediately south became disused in the early 1950s, the site is mostly derelict land (part occupied by a caravan storage park established c.2000).

Eleven Acres Pottery (site – see HLC_PK 20425, WYHER PRN 4445). Owned by John and Robert Robinson, in operation between 1887 and 1898. In 1898 the Robinson Brothers partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. Continued as John Robinson and Sons until 1915. Produced salt-glaze and Bristol ware. Area cleared by 1920, then redeveloped as terraced housing.

Bateson's Pottery (site – see HLC_PK 20803, WYHER PRN 4439). Established 1823, still in production 1855. Converted into a glass bottle factory by the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890).

Eagle Pottery (site – see HLC_PK 20820, WYHER PRN 5116). Built 1853 and worked by Hugh Macdowall in the 1860s. By 1878 converted to a small bottle glass works, owned by Hardy and Richard. By 1890, part of the Aire and Calder Bottle Works. Excavations in Welbeck Street in the early 1970s unearthed wasters that may be related to the Eagle Pottery, including printed and painted glazed and unglazed white earthenware. All buildings

apparently demolished by 1948, the area was left derelict until redevelopment in the 1990s. The site is now occupied by Castleford Retail Park.

Garrett and Fletcher's Pottery (site- see HLC_PK 21243 WYHER PRN 4437). Area of archaeological interest defined by position of pottery marked on 1st Edition 6" OS map 234 (surveyed 1846-8). By 1844 the site included two large kilns for making black and stonewares, fire bricks, etc., with a separate warehouse and store rooms. Good beds of clay for bottles and fire bricks were found on the premises. Site was still occupied in 1862. No known examples of wares, but probably producing blackware, stoneware, firebricks. The site appears to have been cleared by 1894, and redeveloped as terraced housing.

Providence Pottery (site – see HLC_PK 20803, WYHER 4442). Established by 1858. Occupied by William Gill and Sons in 1880. Produced domestic white and printed earthenware. In production until 1932 (the buildings are depicted as Providence Pottery on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1933). Became absorbed into the Albion Boiler Works in the later 1950s. Now part of the Acorn Industrial Estate. Some early fabric may remain.

19th-century glass production initially grew up in the same vicinity as the potteries. It is a peculiarity of the two industries that they are often intertwined, with glassworks growing up adjacent to or within potteries. It is likely that the bottle-shaped pot kilns, or hovels, were particularly suitable for conversion to glass cones. The earliest glass manufacture in the area is documented in Glass Houghton, to the south of Castleford, from the late 17th century. The site lay to south of School Lane, to the west of Glass Houghton village (HLC_PK 18110). It is believed that the glassworks was established by at least 1696 and continued into the early 18th century. A 'Glass House' is illustrated, with a glass cone, on an 18th-century estate plan (Brierly 1752). By the mid-18th century the coal supply for the glassworks failed, a visitor in 1750 noting that 'in the hill above the town there were formerly great coal works and a glass house, but the coal failing, the glass manufacturer was discontinued'. By 1846-48, a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel had been built upon the site. The field to the immediate west of the chapel was known as Glass Garth as late as 1969 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1969, Sheet 4324).

The first glassworks established in Castleford proper was founded in 1829 by a company initially styled Jepson and Co. The first glass cone (in production by 1832) was christened 'Who could have thought it' by the firm, perhaps as a tribute to their own audacity at founding a 'modern' glassworks in the town.

The industry grew very quickly – by the 1880s, there were 10 major glassworks in and around Castleford town centre. The majority of glass-production sites were located near the railway goods yard to the west of the station (SE 424 253) – in the late 19th century, almost 20 separate glass cones lay to either side of Albion Street. The most notable outlier was the **Ryebread Works**, located to the west of the current site of the Hickson and Welch Chemical Works (**HLC_PK 20623**). The concentration of works in the area around the railway – and the names of some of the companies (Lumb and Co. were also known as the York and North Midland; Ashton's was also called the North Eastern Works) – amply illustrate the dependence of the industry on rail transport.

The Castleford glassworks produced glass bottles almost exclusively, and almost 80% of the workers employed nationally in the industry by the end of the 19th century worked in the town. By 1834 the Aire and Calder Glass and Bottle Company employed 1000 men, and Castleford became an important transport hub linking the river and road, and from 1840, the railway. This also led to increased coal extraction and the expansion of the chemical industry, and the town's population increased to over 17,000 by 1901.

Production in 1890 (after the introduction of semi-automatic blowing methods) is said to have been in the region of 200 million bottles annually, mainly for export. Castleford was also a major centre in the unionization of the industry's workforce. Bottle production declined over the course of the 20th century, and ceased altogether with the closure of United Glass in the early 1980s.

As with Castleford's potteries, the sites of the glassworks are known with a high degree of accuracy but little appears to remain above ground. Some sites along Albion Street contain 19th century buildings which may repay examination. Surviving sites in Ferrybridge may provide useful parallels.

Aire and Calder Bottle Works (site – see HLC_PK 20623, WYHER PRN 6816). A firm, styled Winterbottom & Jessop, purchased four acres of land at Ryebread Hill from Lord Houghton in 1834 and erected the Ryebread Glass Works. Edgar Breffit acquired the business in 1844 and renamed it Breffit's Glass Works.² Edgar Breffitt was the first chairman of the Castleford Local Board of Health, the forerunner to the town council. After experiencing difficulties for three years Breffitts closed in 1926. In its final form, the works had four furnaces and three pot-shops. By 1868 E. Breffit & Co. had become the proprietors

² <https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/EdgarBreffit&Co.pdf>

of the Aire and Calder Glass Bottle Works (Toulouse 1971, p.79). Toulouse stated that “the official name of the factory itself became the Aire and Calder Glass Bottle Works, thus fixing its position near the junction of these two rivers and the Aire Canal, only a couple of miles northwest of Castleford. In 1873, the firm advertised under both the Breffit and Aire & Calder names. By 1884, Edgar Breffit & Co. had become a limited liability company (Ltd. or Ld.). The plant was operating five machines by 1907. Breffit became part of United Glass Bottle Mfg. Co., Ltd., on March 31, 1913, although the firm retained its own identity until 1921 (Lunn 1981, p8; Turner 1938, p255; von Mechow 2015). Cannington, Shaw & Co., Nuttal & Co., Alfred Alexander & Co., and Robert Candlish & Son, Ltd. combined in 1913 to form the United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd., and Breffit joined later that year.³ The glassworks closed in 1926, and a Tarmacadam works was built on the site (The Borough of Castleford 2011). In around 1970 the adjacent Hickson and Welch Chemical Works expanded onto this site. This area became derelict in 2005 following the closure and demolition of the chemical works (Wakefield Council 2013).

Black Flagg Glassworks (site – see HLC_PK 21229, WYHER PRN 4436). Originally called the ‘Who Could Have Thought It’. First bottle manufactory in the Whitwood/Castleford area. Established on the site of an old pewter works by Jepson and Co. in 1829; two cones in operation by 1832. In operation as glassworks (primarily manufacturing small bottles) until 1924. Worked by Jepson and Co. from 1829 to c.1850, the Breffit family between c.1850 and 1890, and Peacock and Sons between 1890 and 1924. The site was abandoned after 1924, and lay derelict for over 20 years. Eventually re-used in the early 1950s by a furniture manufacturing company Depicted as the Black Flagg Works (Furniture) on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1950. Aerial images from Bing Maps in 2010 show that the site is now overbuilt and used as industrial warehousing/forecourt.

York and North Midland Glass Works (site – see HLC_PK 20820 and 20805, WYHER PRN 5114). Established 1842 by Lumb and Simpson. The site of the first glass house was the corner pieces of land at the entrance of what is now the railway goods yard. Later the works was extended to the other side of the road where there were eventually five pot shops, but the New Yard was sold off when Lumb split with Simpson in 1850. Of the original glasshouse (HLC_PK 20820), the majority of buildings appear to have been demolished by 1948, with a few former workshops and chimneys remaining. The area was left derelict until redevelopment in the late 1980s. The site is now occupied by Castleford Retail Park. The later glass works, to the north of Albion Road (HLC_PK 20805), appears to have been demolished sometime between 1908 and 1933, being and replaced by a woollen mill.

³ www.sha.org/bottle/pdf/EdgarBreffit&Co.pdf

However, the mill is depicted as 'disused' on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1933. Now a large-scale clothing factory (now Burberry's – see below). Some original building fabric may survive.

Calder Glass Works (site – see HLC_PK 21222). The glassworks site is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890) and the later 1:2500 map of 1893, comprising two pot houses and a group of ancillary buildings. Established probably c.1860-80. These were demolished soon after as they do not appear on the subsequent map of 1908. Terraced housing was built on the site in the period 1908 to 1922.

Hightown Glassworks (site – see HLC_PK 20932, WYHER PRN 5113). The glassworks were established c.1852 for the manufacture of glass bottles, part of a growing bottle glass industry in Castleford. The original glasshouse operated for some twenty years, changing hands a number of times until its abandonment and demolition, to be replaced by the Albion Brickworks, sometime around 1874. By 1878 a Hoffman kiln had been built to fire bricks. The brickworks continued to operate on the site until 1902 when Hightown was bought by John Lumb and Co., who constructed a gas-fired regenerative glass furnace, marking the second phase of glass making at the site which saw the introduction of first semi, and then fully, automated production. By 1905 Lumb's had become a limited company and was operating under the name of John Lumb and Co. Ltd. Lumbs retained ownership until 1937 when the company was bought up by the United Glass Bottles (UGB) UGB continued to manufacture bottles at Hightown until the site's final closure in 1985 (Gardner 2009). During November and December 2006 MAP Archaeological Consultancy undertook an archaeological evaluation on the site of the former Hightown Glassworks in Castleford in advance of a proposed housing development. Glass production had ceased on the site in the 1980s but the remains of some of the former glassworks' buildings were still extant. The work consisted of the excavation of four evaluation trenches. A large amount of product was recovered during the excavations providing a fascinating insight into the tastes of the local population and markets abroad, namely the USA during the period of prohibition. All buildings were demolished before 2008 and the site is now a modern housing development (Millers Croft).

Ashton's Glasshouse (site – see HLC_PK, WYHER PRN 6749). Ashton's Glassworks (aka North Eastern Works) was established around 1857 on Albion Street, Castleford by Joseph Ashton. The original pair of four-pot houses replaced late 19th-century by large tank furnaces.

Albion Glass Works (site – see HLC_PK 20820 and 20821, WYHER PRN 5115). In the last decades of the 19th century this was the site of one of two bottle works, owned by Sykes

Macvay & Co, both of which were named the Albion Glass Works (the other was on a site further along Albion Street close by the railway crossing, currently the home of CBR Engineering and previously part of the United Glass / John Lumb & Co plant). The Albion Glass Works was founded by George Bradley, and sold to T.R. Sykes and W.W. Macvay in 1864. In 1875 the first tank furnace in Castleford was constructed. By this time the eastern side of the site had also been laid out to provide terrace housing for workers along Wainwright Yard and Wainwright Street. A second yard was added in 1879 including two four-pot and six two-pot houses. In 1890 the world's first bottle-moulding machine, patented by Ferrybridge iron foundry owner H M Ashley and Josiah Arnall four years previously, went into production at one of the Albion Glass Works sites, revolutionising the manufacture and use of bottles by eliminating the manual blowing of glass and allowing a threaded neck to be created for use with a screw top. The so-called 'plank machine' could produce bottles at ten times the rate of a five-man team of glassblowers, meaning Castleford – and perhaps this site – led the world in transforming bottle-making from manual operation to the industrial process it remains today. An amalgamation with the Codd Co. in the 1880s gave them patent rights to manufacture the 'Codd' bottle. The works were sold to the Ashley Patent Bottle Co., who rebuilt some shops, but went out of business in 1894, when all glass houses were demolished. Part of the site was developed into Castleford Bus Station in the 1960s. The terraced houses continued to survive on the bus station site until the second half of the 20th century, but its western half remained largely open, as a series of yards to buildings fronting onto Albion Street to the north-west.

In 2013 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Metro to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at Castleford Bus Station prior to its re-development. A desk-based assessment, which had already been carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS in October 2012 identified that the development site was located within the known area of the Roman vicus of Castleford (WYHER PRN 2240), and that from the 1850s to 1890s the site was occupied by the Albion Glass Works and contemporary housing/workshops (WYHER PRN 5115). Historical mapping shows that the site remained largely undeveloped until the early 19th century, by which time as number of buildings, possibly houses, were constructed towards the eastern end of the bus station area. The archaeological features identified related to four phases of activity which pre-date the modern bus station. The earliest activity was Romano-British in date and was associated with the Roman vicus; these features included ditches, a possible beam slot or ditch, a pit and an animal burial. The second phase comprised only of a boundary ditch matching the position and alignment of a mid-19th century boundary. The third phase dates to the second half of the 19th century and comprised of structures and deposits associated with the former Albion Glass Works and

properties on the former Wainwright Street, Wainwrights' Yard and Albion Yard. The final phase dates to the mid-20th century and consisted of alteration to properties fronting Wainwright's Yard.

Albion Glass Works (site – see HLC_PK 20803). Glass works, comprising four pot houses and associated buildings established sometime in the 1860s to 1870s by Sykes Macvay & Co. Remained in production to the early 20th century. By 1914, the pot houses had been demolished and a large-scale boiler works had been erected in their place (Albion Street Boiler Works on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1914). Some early fabric may survived. The site is now used by CBR Engineering Ltd.

The other major industry in the Castleford area was coal mining. Despite the existence of a number of large pits in the immediate vicinity – Glass Houghton, Fryston, Whitwood, Wheldale and others – virtually no above-ground remains survive. There has been an unfortunate tendency to preserve only the most attractive relics of the industry, such as the early 20th century pithead buildings which survive at Ledston Luck (SE 4296 3083). Construction and open casting in the area has, however, thrown up evidence for the belowground remains of pre-19th century extraction. Again, Castleford was an ideal funnelling point for the transport of coal off the coalfield into wider regional and national markets.

Wheldale Colliery (site – see HLC_PK 18969 and 20435). Wheldale Colliery was located on Wheldon road. Sinking operations began in 1868, two shafts, both 13 ft. (c.4m) diameter were sunk to the Beeston seam at a depth of 564 yards. Production started in 1870. One of the main investors was a Dr Holt and for a number of years the colliery was known as the 'Doctors Pit'. Coal was transported either by rail or by barge along the River Aire via Wheldon Basin (established c.1870).

In 1899 the Wheldale Coal Company and Fryston Coal Company amalgamated. In 1919 Wheldale Coal Company amalgamated with Allerton Bywater colliery to form Airedale Collieries Ltd. Initial manpower was around 1000 men and boys and produced around 200,000 tonnes of coal a year. Wheldale had no coal washing plant. In the 1930s a mineral line was laid from Wheldale to Fryston so that coal that required washing went to Fryston colliery.

In 1947 the Wheldale Colliery was nationalised. In 1949 major investment was undertaken. Skips were installed in the downcast shaft. There were 2 skips, each with a capacity of 6 tonnes giving a capacity of 350 tonnes per hour. The Downcast shaft had an electric winder

which had two 475 H.P. motors. The upcast shaft was the men and materials shaft, this had 2 single deck cages. Each cage could hold two tubs. The winder had a 180 H.P. motor. The colliery was completely electrified. When the colliery was modernised in 1949 conveyor belts were installed, gate roads were 30 inch belts, trunk conveyors were 36 inch in width. The Flockton seam had two bunkers; a pit bottom bunker of 250 tonnes capacity and an inbye bunker of 200 tonnes. Dirt from repairs in the return gates was transported to the pit bottom in tubs. Material supplies and man riding was carried out using diesel locomotives.

There was no coal preparation plant at the colliery. Coal smaller than 1 inch was sent to Glass Houghton Coking Plant or to power stations. Coal above 1 inch was sent to Fryston Colliery for treatment. Wheldale produced around 400,000 tonnes of coal a year from a manpower of 650 men. The coal was transported by locomotive to Fryston or by barge to Ferrybridge Power Station.

Wheldale colliery closed in October 1987 after producing coal for 117 years. The colliery site was then cleared after salvage operations were complete. The shafts were never filled. A methane capture plant was built to convert the methane gas from the old workings into electricity. This power station generates 10MW of power and provides electricity for about 8000 homes. On the main colliery site (HLC_PK 18969), nothing survives above ground of the colliery workings. To the north, there is good survival of the former basin and the may be fragmentary remains of the former narrow-gauge rail track. The site is now being regenerated as part of the Castleford Growth Delivery Plan (the Aire River Growth Corridor).

Glass Houghton Colliery and Coke Works (site – see HLC_PK 17907, 17908, 17909, 17910, 17911, 17913, 17919, 17920, 17921, 17922, 17923, 18134, 18931, 18935, 18936, 18939, 19775, 19820 and 20798). Glass Houghton Colliery and Coke Works opened in the late 1860s. In 1978, the Coke Works ceased operation and the Colliery was later closed in 1986. The buildings were demolished and the 336-acre site stood derelict for almost 10 years. The site is divided into two areas by the Leeds-Goole rail line. The northern side (c.67ha) was the site of the former colliery and coke works buildings - Glasshoughton Colliery in the west and Glasshoughton Coking Works to the east together with some associated colliery spoil tips, railway sidings and areas of undeveloped land. The southern side of the site (c.73ha) was dominated by large black un-vegetated spoil heaps - during the active years of the colliery and coke works, this area was used for the disposal of mine and cokeworks waste, resulting in the formation of lagoons and tips up to 30 metres above natural ground level.

The site is in the process of being reclaimed and redeveloped – since 1996 over 121 hectares have been reclaimed, and nearly 53 hectares developed with various uses (with the majority to the north of the railway line). This includes housing developments (HLC_PK 20798 and 18931), retail blocks such as Junction 32 Outlet Village (see HLC_PK 17908), recreational facilities (Xscape – see HLC_PK 17907), business parks (Marrtree Business Park and Blue Ridge Park HLC_PK 17923) and educational facilities (Skills Xchange – see HLC_PK 18939). The southern side is currently undergoing landscaping and development, including the building of a large-scale pharmaceutical industry plant (HLC_PK 17909). Part of the area appears to be replanted with trees (HLC_PK 18134).

The malting industry is a second aspect of grain processing which is well-represented in Castleford. Malting is the process of producing malt from grain for brewing and baking. Barley is first soaked sufficiently to soften the kernels, which are then spread on a malting floor to allow them to germinate in controlled conditions, and finally kilned to kill the sprouting germ but preserve the sugar content. This traditional method is referred to as floor malting.

The best surviving example of a floor maltings at Castleford is located on **Maltkiln Lane (HLC_PK 21242, WYHER PRN 6207)**. The site was established in the 1860s, and is still in production.



Figure 345.
Maltings at
Maltkiln Lane,
Castleford
(HLC_PK
21242).
Photograph ©
WYHER

It is believed to be the only floor maltings still operating in the area. The building on the southwest corner of Eastfield Lane and Maltkiln Lane is an intact malthouse and maltkiln of

the 1920s. Examples of smaller, less well-preserved malshouses survive at Hemsby Road (HLC_PK 20935) and at Methley Road (HLC_PK 21224), the latter associated with the Mere Brewery on the Ordnance Survey map of 1905.

Raglan Industrial Estate (HLC_PK 21224, WYHER PRN 5119). Former Mere Brewery. In operation between 1866 and 1883. Although depicted as 'in use' on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1894. Disused by the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1908. By the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1932, the former brewery buildings to the west of the plot, including a three-storey brewhouse, had become part of the Raglan Works (which made hearthrugs), while the former malshouse to the east continued to be disused. Also by this time, a former brewery owners' house immediately south of the malshouse had been converted into a public house ('The Lord Raglan' on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1932).



Figure 346. Castleford Chrome Platers, part of the Raglan industrial Estate (HLC_PK 21224). The three-storey building was a rug mill for many years and before that was probably part of the Mere Brewery during the 19th century. © David Pickersgill and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. <http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/579569>

The Mere Brewery (disused), a malthouse, The Lord Raglan public house and the Raglan Works are all depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1953. By the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1968, all buildings appear to have been amalgamated, with extension to the north, denoting a change of use. The complex is depicted simply as a 'works' on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map of 1983. The majority of the former brewery buildings still stand, forming part of the Raglan Industrial Estate.

Former maltings, Aketon Road (HLC_PK 20935, WYHER PRN 6210). Maltings complex on corner of Aketon Road and Hemsby Road. Multi-period site, probably originating in the middle of the 19th century, although not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1854. Now in mixed commercial and industrial use.

The former **Perseverance Brewery, Morrison Street (within HLC_PK 19809).** Depicted as



an aerated water works on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890)

Figure 347. Perseverance Brewery, Morrison Street, Castleford. Late 19th century brewery, now depot and warehousing. © Google Earth (Google Streetview)

Established probably late 1870s to early 1880s. Later depicted as Perseverance Brewery, but still producing aerated water (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1908). Went out of

business in the late 1940s / early 1950s. Apparently re-used in the mid-1950s as a depot (current use).

In addition to these more prominent industries, Castleford retains evidence for a number of smaller industrial site types including engineering works, foundries, chemical works, confectionery (sweets) and clothing factories. Although small, undistinguished, and apparently insignificant, these sites are still of interest because of their potential to add to our understanding of the form and development of industry in the Castleford area.

Hightown Industrial Estate (HLC_PK 20977). Established as Rhodes (or Hightown) Foundry, on Rhodes Street. Postdates the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map (surveyed 1846-8). Superficially good example of small late 19th to early 20th century foundry, with little apparent recent alteration. Probably typical of local foundries, once common, now rare. May be last Castleford example. Now forms part of Hightown Industrial Estate.

Providence Iron Works, Bank Street (site - see HLC_PK21249). A small-scale iron works is depicted at the northern end of Bank Street on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890). Established in 1856 by local engineer and iron-founder Joshua Horne (in partnership with a Mr J. Brewerton). He had extensive business connections with the various collieries in the district, and had an interest in the extension of Glass-bottle making machinery, being actively associated with the business. The iron foundry also produced pumping engines for Whitwood Sewerage Works (The Engineer, March 2 1883, p.160).⁴ Hornes resided in Elms House, which he erected in the 1860s. He also established a drill hall adjoining the iron foundry (see below). The foundry survived until the late 1990s, being demolished to make way for a new employment exchange (Centurion House).

Bellamy's Sweet Factory (HLC_PK 20720). In 1870 Joseph Bellamy started manufacturing confectionery in Leeds, but in 1899 moved to Castleford. He converted the Mountain Nail Works in Queen Street into a liquorice refinery and confectionery factory. In 1935 Joseph Bellamy and Sons Ltd. became incorporated. The company became known for their mint imperials, French almonds as well as chocolate covered liquorice allsorts. The business re-located to Wheldale Mills and was run in turn by the Bellamy family until it was taken over by John Mackintosh Ltd in early 1964. It was re-named Anglo Bellamy Ltd in 1976 when the marketing, selling and administrative operations of Anglo Confectionery Ltd. and Bellamy and Sons Ltd. merged into a single company. By 1970, the site was acquired by Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd and a new factory next to the original site was opened by the Duchess of

⁴ <http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/images/4/4a/Er18830302.pdf>

Kent. Shortly afterwards the old works were demolished. The Nestlé group acquired Rowntree Mackintosh in 1988, and continued sweet manufacturing here until December 2012. The site was closed and has been cleared. The plot, along with the former Hickson and Welch chemical plant site, is awaiting redevelopment as part of the Castleford Growth Delivery Plan – a long term vision by Wakefield Council to regenerate the area.

Aire and Calder Chemical Works (site – see HLC_PK 19797). Chemical works established in the 1870s by William Hunt and Sons, manufacturers of chemicals used in the pottery and glass industries, including soda ash and crystals, sulphate of soda, sulphuric muriatic acid and chloride of lime. By 1903, runs by Hunts Bros. Operated as a chemical works until the later 1960s. Depicted as simply a 'works' on later mapping (presumably chemical industry). Demolished between 2002 and 2006. The area was left derelict until 2015 (now an ongoing housing development).

Watermills, some dating from at least the twelfth century were established on both sides of the River Aire in Castleford. In the Medieval period the mills were owned by the Crown. Through the ages Monarchs began to sell off their mills to private entrepreneurs in a search for new sources of income. The mills in Castleford were disposed of in 1615 and eventually the current mill came into the hands of the Bland family of Kippax Park. In the 1700s the Aire and Calder Navigation was cut and the Navigation Undertakers purchased the mills, leasing them to tenants. In Sagar's 1752 map of Castleford the 'Old Mill' is shown on the north side of the river standing by the side of a cutting which took water from upstream on the Aire and deposited it back just above the bridge. Water to the wheel being controlled by means of a lock in the cutting. In the 1770s a new mill and farm buildings, called the 'Castleford Old Mill', were built by John Smeaton for a Mr. Crowther on the site of the 'Old Mill'.

Castleford Mills (site – see HLC_PK 20711, WYHER PRN 2869). The site of Castleford Mills, a water-powered mill marked as a corn and oil mill on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map. The mill stood on the northern side of the River Aire, in the township of Allerton Bywater, and in the 19th century shared its weir with a mill in Castleford township on the southern side of the river, now **Queen's Mill (HLC_PK 21274, WYHER PRN 2870)**. It should be noted that this southern mill does not appear to be marked on the Jefferys' map of 1775. Castleford Mills was demolished before 1933, with only a small cottage remaining (this building was later demolished in the 1980s). The area has been recently developed and is now occupied by a modern housing scheme. The area of WYHER PRN 2869 also apparently contains the sub-surface remains of a bypass channel and lock which may have formed early features of the Aire and Calder Navigation. The canal is shown schematically

on a map dated 1752 (by Richard Brierly), but is not illustrated on Jefferys' map of 1775. It appears to be a short stretch of canal designed as a means of negotiating the weir and bypassing the mills. A field visit revealed rectangular ashlar foundations and earthworks immediately to the northwest of the weir which may constitute the site (if not the actual remains) of the earliest mill phase.

Victorian sluice (within HLC_PK 21274, WYHER PRN 11280). Situated on the southern side of the River Aire at Castleford Weir, owned by British Waterways. Designed to maintain the water level in the Aire and Calder Navigation (which is achieved by use of the sluice gates in conjunction with weir boards on the weir to trim this level). By about 1800 the Aire and Calder Navigation Company had constructed canals, locks and presumably weirs, to permit boats to reach Leeds from Knottingley. It is likely that a weir has existed at Castleford since this time although the present structure appears to be of Victorian origin. In 2008, an archaeological watching brief was conducted by Archaeological Services WYAS during groundworks for the construction of a footbridge over the River Aire and a fish pass through Castleford Weir. During the archaeological work it was established the whole present weir structure was 19th century in origin (for further details regarding the work see the final report - ASWYAS, 2008 - a copy of which is on file at West Yorkshire HER under Report No. 1784). In 2011 the sluice was adapted, with the construction of a hydroelectric power installation, including three Archimedean screw turbines and associated developments (Hunter, 2012).

Queen's Mill (HLC_PK 21274, WYHER PRN 2870). Formerly Allinson's Flour Mill. Unlisted. Water-powered corn mill, in use up until 2010. Now a museum. During the 19th century the mill shared a stone built weir with **Castleford Mills (HLC_PK 20711, WYHER PRN 2869)** on the north side of the river. Both the weir and WYHER PRN 2869 appear to predate this structure, which does not appear on the Jefferys' map of 1775.



Figure 348. Queen's Mill (formerly Allinson's Mill), Castleford. © Copyright Steve Fareham and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence.

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/929953>

Building works were completed on the Queen's Mill in 1888. The water wheel was a 20 foot diameter piece of iron and timber Victorian engineering, large for its type and with high efficiency features, it turned six mill stones using water from the River Aire. In 1921 the mill was leased by the Allinson family to continue the work of noted tenant Dr. Thomas Allinson whose name has been retained through the years and today the mill is still locally known as 'Allinson's Mill'. During the Second World War the milling operation was increased with the addition of another fourteen sets of electrically driven mill wheels and an external silo which could hold six hundred tons of wheat. It was this addition that gave the mill the distinction of being the largest stoneground flour mill in the world. The mill remained under the ownership of the Navigation Undertakers until 1948 when the surviving Queen's Mill was taken back into public ownership, becoming part of the British Transport Commission under the Docks and Waterways Executive. In 1962 it became vested in British Waterways, or as it is now know the Canal and River Trust. From 1972 the mill was leased by Booker McConnell, then taken over by Allied Mills from 1994. Finally the lease was taken by the American company ADM who took the decision in 2010 to close the mill. Castleford Heritage Trust made an offer

to purchase the mill in 2012 from the Canal and River Trust and the contracts were signed on 19th April 2013.

This may also be the site of the well-documented medieval corn mill at Castleford, although as noted there appears to be no continuity through the Industrial period. The building is included on the Wakefield Local Interest Buildings list (1989), and is identified as an important heritage asset by Castleford and District Historical Society, being put forward by them as a local site nomination in 2011.

Gasworks, Wheldon Road (site – see HLC_PK 20627). The site of the town gas works which was established in the 1860-70s. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890). The buildings survived until recently, the majority being demolished sometime between 1996 and 2002. A small building, dated to between 1894 and 1908 (currently disused). The site has been landscaped into a small urban garden, forming the entrance to the former Higson and Welch Chemical Works (see HLC_PK 20627 below).

Commercial Buildings

When considering the archaeology of 19th century Castleford, it is worth remembering that not only the obviously industrial remains are of interest. Large numbers of 19th and early 20th century shops, offices, and dwellings still occupy the centre of the town. Street patterns and street names are also of potential interest, and are the kind of evidence that is often and easily lost in the course of major redevelopment schemes, such as that which took place to the south of Carlton Street in the early 1990s. Street names are also of interest for their historical associations. Sagar Street, in the centre of the town, is named after an absentee landlord who in 1752 commissioned a map of his holdings in Castleford. This forms the earliest surviving mapping of the area.

Commercial premises are of interest for what they can tell us about building materials, trading practices and general social organisation. The shops which flank the entrance to the United Reform Church on Carlton Street (SE 4271 2569) are not original to the building (they were added in the 1930s), but may be an interesting reflection of the need of a congregation to boost revenue through the sale or lease of church property. It is also worth remembering that these shops, and others like them along this predominantly mercantile street frontage, are now 70 years old or more, and represent a type of commercial premises that are no longer being built. The same is true of the **Market Hall (HLC_PK 21248 and 21252)**, originally built in 1878 and rebuilt in 1929 after a fire. The Market is now part-demolished and out of use except as pedestrian space, but is of considerable interest as a representative of

an outmoded commercial pattern, and an important social focus of the Victorian and Edwardian town.



Figure 349. Entrance to the Market Hall and the Free Library, Castleford (both within HLC_PK 21252). © Copyright Mark Stevenson and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. www.geograph.org.uk/photo/4965727

Castleford Market Hall (site – see HLC_PK 21248 and 21252). The Local Board of Health decided in January 1876 that it needed to build a covered market in order to protect the people of Castleford from unhygienic stalls that were in use prior to that date. Lord Houghton laid the foundation stone on the 24th of March 1879 and he also performed the opening ceremony on the 12th of July 1880. It consisted of an arcade of sixteen shops, galleries with thirty-one side shops, extensive cellars and eighty-nine stalls. The total cost was in excess of £11,000 and many at the time claimed that it was too large for a town the size of Castleford. Although it took a long time the shops were all finally let and in later years people were to complain that it was too small. On December 31st 1927, Castleford Market Hall burst into flames and was destroyed. With great speed the rebuilt Market Hall was opened in August 1929. In December 1934 the market was extended to include a Fish and Meat section consisting of eighteen shops and six kiosks. The Market Hall was to finally close on the 24th of August 1991 and a new one, on the site of the old Allerton and Castleford Co-operative, opened its doors on the 30th of August the same year. A small part of the

complex fronting onto Carton Street still stands, although it is currently unoccupied (used as a walkway). The main complex behind appears to have been demolished sometime between 1996 and 2002 – this area is now used as a car park.

The Theatre Royal (site – see HLC_PK 21245). The town's first theatre was in Wilson Street having been converted from a Salvation Army Barracks. The Royal, as it was grandly named, first opened its doors in 1880. This was demolished in 1911 and replaced by a new purpose built three-storey building consisting of front and back stalls, a dress circle and a gallery. It could seat nine hundred and held twice-nightly shows until it closed in January 1955. In 1959 it reopened as the Las Vegas Continental and later the Costa Constantine night club until being demolished in 1964. The plot is now occupied by a 1970s commercial retail premises.

The Queen's Theatre (site – see HLC_PK 21250). The town's second theatre was built in 1899 initially as a concert hall but in 1904 it became the Hippodrome Music Hall. Three years later it changed its name to the Queens Theatre. Live performances ceased in 1931 when it became part of the Queens Cinema. It finally closed in 1959. In 1963 it opened as the first self-service supermarket in the newly formed ASDA chain. It was finally demolished in 1990. The plot is now a small car park behind the Picture House (former Queens Cinema - see below).

'Trevelyan House' (within HLC_PK 21246, WYHER PRN 9775) is was a clubhouse built in 1890 at a cost of £2,500 for the Castleford Cocoa and Coffee Company Limited. It is built of red brick with terracotta facings and contained a billiard room and a dining room capable of seating 120 people (Kelly's Directory 1901). In the 20th century the lower storey frontage was converted to shops. The building is listed within the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (2008).

The **Conservative Club, Bradley Street (within HLC_PK 21249, WYHER PRN 9760).** Formerly St Oswald's House. It was established in the late-19th century and is included on the Wakefield Local Interest Buildings list (1989).

The **Liberal Working Men's Club (within HLC_PK 21250, WYHER PRN 9776)** on Greaves Street is a Victorian building included on the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (2008).

HSBC Bank, No.1 Bank Street (within HLC_PK 21249, WYHER PRN 10968). A bank is depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:10 map of 1890. Probably 1870s-80s. Castleford Urban District Council's Coat of Arms and Castleford Grammar School's badge at the top of

the building. The stone carving is identified as an important heritage asset by the Castleford and District Historical Society, and has been put forward by them as a local site nomination in 2011.

Barclays Bank, No.2 Bank Street (within HLC_PK 21249). Of similar style, build and date to No.1 Bank Street opposite. Depicted as Granville House on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890). Converted town house.

Redman's Old Shop, No. 15 Carlton Street (within HLC_PK 21246, WYHER PRN 9812) was built during the Victorian Period and is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield

Pubs are another building type often taken for granted but, in their more traditional forms, fast becoming obsolete. Buildings with well-preserved Victorian interiors are of the most obvious archaeological interest, but the location or external appearance of a pub or inn can reveal much about the function which it served in the community. In the case of the Commercial Hotel on High Street built in the late 19th century, its impressive façade and its location near the railway and several of the larger glass manufactories indicate that it was probably intended to serve commercial traffic brought into the town by the glassworks. Other pubs, nearer the town centre, clearly played a more intimate, local role in the social and commercial life of 19th-century Castleford.

The Eagle, Methley Road (within HLC_PK 21230). Public house established in 1853 (datestone). Much altered.

The Garden House Inn (within HLC_PK 21253). A public house is depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1852 as the Glass Blowers Inn. The Garden House Inn is probably a replacement for the earlier inn, and built on a separate plot. Probably dating to the late 19th century (c.1880), it is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890). Recently closed and boarded up.

The Lion Inn, Aire Street (within HLC_PK 21298, WYHER PRN 9756), is a Victorian public house included on the Wakefield Local Interest Buildings list (1989).

The Ship Inn, Aire Street (within HLC_PK 21253, WYHER PRN 9755), is a Victorian public house included on the Wakefield Local Interest Buildings list (1989). The pub is also regarded as an important heritage asset by Castleford and District Historical Society and was put forward by them as a local site nomination in 2011.

The **Mexborough Arms (within HLC_PK 21249, WYHER PRN 9762)** is a public house built in the late-19th century included on the Wakefield Local Interest Buildings list (1989).

The **North Eastern Hotel (within HLC_PK 21250, WYHER PRN 9778)** was built during the Victorian Period and is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

Charlotte Hotel, Hope Street (within HLC_PK 21250). Large late Victorian detached villa house that was converted into a hotel by 1908.

The **Pointer Inn, Marchant Street (within HLC_PK 21230)**. Public house depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890). Probably 1870s-80s. Recently converted into residential use (c.2000), but retains a number of commercial features.

Civic buildings

Former Mechanics' Hall, Sagar Street (within HLC_PK 21251, WYHER PRN 9759). As more schools became accessible to the middle and working classes, more people learnt to read and this led to a growing demand for reading materials. One of the solutions was the development of Subscription Newsrooms where people paid an annual fee and had access to a variety of daily, national and regional newspapers. Such a newsroom began in Castleford in 1841. A later development was the formation of the Mechanics' Institute Reading Room and Library, which first met in a room on Ferrybridge Road in the 1850s but later moved into purpose built premises in Sagar Street in 1858. Mechanics' Institute, erected in Sagar Street in 1859. Served as the town's first bank and library. It consisted of a large assembly room, a classroom, and a billiard room and was used as council offices until 1918. A baby clinic occupied it until the 1960s, and most recently it served as the Jehovah's Witness Hall (Wilders, D. 1995, p35).

The **Police Station and Magistrates Court, Jessop Street (within HLC_PK 21250, WYHER PRN 9779)**. Castleford's first Police Station was built in Bradley Street in the 1840s, at a cost of £500. The newly established force consisted of one Inspector, one Sergeant and six Constables. The number of Constables had risen to 12 by 1893. As the population rose, the earlier station was found to be inadequate, and a new police station was built in 1897 on land belonging to a Dr Adam Jessop, the town's first magistrate. It was constructed of red brick with window and door surrounds of gritstone, and the roof and gables finished in timber. The composition is largely mock-Tudor gothic, similar to other institutional buildings of the period, with mullioned windows, dormers and rusticated composite jambs. Both the Court House and Police Station are (apparently) the oldest operational ones still remaining in

England (pers com. Joan Prewer, Castleford Heritage Group). The building is listed in the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (2008) and is also regarded as an important heritage asset by Castleford and District Historical Society.

Military Buildings

Site of former **Drill Hall, Bank Street (site – see HLC_PK 21249)**. In April, 1872, Mr. Joshua Horne, a Castleford engineer (see Providence Iron Works above), was commissioned as lieutenant of the Leeds Engineer Volunteers, and in 1874 he was appointed to the command of the Castleford Company. Towards the end of his term of office he had the honour of being made major, and when he retired about 1894 he was the senior major in the Leeds Battalion. In the earlier years of the Castleford Company there was no suitable place for drilling, and Mr. Horne built the drill hall in Bank Street (c.1900), immediately south of his iron works. By the late 1900s, the drill hall had been converted into a labour exchange. It was used as a labour exchange (employment centre) until recently being converted into commercial premises. Horne built and lived in Elms House on Bradley Street (see below)

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds

Castleford Cemetery (HLC_PK 18972, WYHER PRN 8689) was opened in 1857 as the successor to the Castleford Parish Churchyard and was administered by the Castleford and Glass Houghton Joint Burial Board. An original lodge was demolished sometime between 1857 and 1885, and was replaced by another in the 'Upper Cemetery'. Due to the expanding population of Castleford in order to increase the capacity of the land, the board extended the area of the cemetery across Healdfield Road. There are two chapels in the original area that fell out of use during the 1970s and one has since been demolished. The cemetery is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield. Graves include a memorial to five miners of Wheldrake Colliery who died in a fire underground in 1891, and the grave of local miners' leader Herbert Smith, president of the Yorkshire Mineworkers Union and the Miners Federation of GB and the International Miners Federation, who died in 1938.

All Saints' Burial Ground (HLC_PK 19975). Burial ground for nearby All Saints Church (see HLC_PK 20933), to the rear of the rectory (see HLC_PK 19979). Probably established at the same time as the church (the church was built in 1864 and dedicated on 2nd December the same year).

Public Parks

Queen's Park (HLC_PK 18977 and 18978, WYHER PRN 9862). During the 1840's the playing field area as it is today was once farmers' fields belonging to the Monkton Milnes family of Fryston Hall. These fields when combined with nearby land is where the estate of Airedale is today, and on this site was a whole series of bell pits, that were used for extracting coal. Adjacent land at the base of the incline from the top fields belonged to the Bland family of Old Kippax Park Hall. Both landowners began the process of creating a park for Castleford in time for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in (1887), but it actually took another 10 years and Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee (1897) before an agreement was reached with the then Castleford Borough Council and Victoria Park (Queens Park) was built.

In the early part of the 1900s the park gate house served as Castleford's very first library rooms. This building unfortunately was demolished in the early 1930s to make way for the new Castleford to Airedale link road (Ferrybridge Road). Many parks throughout Yorkshire and beyond that were built in the Victorian era had impressive ironwork structures such as bandstands and water features built on the whole by the McFarlane company in Scotland. Unfortunately Queens Park only has the bandstand remaining (Queens Parks bandstand was built in 1900). Another of the park's historical buildings is the lower bowling green pavilion building, built in 1910.

Religious Buildings

Wesleyan Chapel, Wesley Street (site – see HLC_PK 21298). The leading light in the spread of Methodism from Pontefract into Castleford was one John Garlick, born in Pontefract but who moved the three miles down the road at some time during the period in which these missionary efforts were taking place. He was certainly resident in Castleford by no later than 1781, for on 1 January the following year, 1782, four residents of the village sent a letter to the Church of England diocesan offices at York. It read: "We whose names are underwritten, being Protestant Dissenters, intend to make the dwelling house of John Garlic [sic] near the bridge in Castleford in the County of York for the public worship of Almighty God. John Prince, George Moreland, Richard Backhouse, John Wood". Garlick's house remained the centre of Methodism in the village for more than thirty years, hosting services and class meetings for study and bible reading. In 1799 it was noted there were twenty-one members of classes led by Garlick. How many people were attending services on Sundays at this point is not recorded, but by the second decade of the 19th century the congregations had either outgrown Garlick's house or the point had been reached where the Castleford Wesleyans wanted somewhere of their own to worship. They began raising funds,

bought an orchard just to the south-west of what became the junction of Aire Street and Sagar Street – in present day terms the site of the car park at the bottom of Wesley Street behind the Lion public house – where on 30 August 1814 John Garlick laid the foundation stone for a chapel. It opened on 21 May 1815, when the preacher was president of the Methodist Conference, Dr Robert Newton. It was a two-storey stone building with the entrance facing toward Sagar Street, it cost £868 and was capable of accommodating 268 worshippers. A day school was opened in the chapel in January 1848. After 1859 this became the main purpose of the building, which was converted from the church at a cost of £796, and continued as a Wesleyan-run school until it was transferred to the West Riding County Council in 1906. At its peak in 1889 it had 406 pupils on the register, but it struggled to compete with the better-funded schools opened by Castleford School Board. It remained in use as school until at least the 1960s. It was demolished sometime before 1983. The site is now a car park.

Providence Chapel, Powell Street (site – see HLC_PK 21237). The site of a former United Methodist Chapel which opened in 1853. Demolished by 1964 – now the site of **Trinity Methodist Church (see HLC_PK 21237 below)**

Carlton Street Wesleyan Chapel (site – see HLC_PK 21251). The foundation stone for this church was laid in 1858. It was a replacement for a chapel in Wesley Street which had opened in 1814 and was later converted into a day school. On December the 11th 1858 the Pontefract Advertiser reported that the newly laid foundation stone had been dug up and that coins buried beneath it had been stolen. Despite this it opened in 1861 and had cost £3000 to build. The first recorded marriage being Job and Elizabeth Hardcastle. A new vestry and memorial organ were added in 1924. Along with Bradley Street and Powell Street chapels, it was amalgamated into the Trinity Methodist church in 1964. The building was sold for demolition in 1959 and is now the site of the G.T. Smith's supermarket and the adjoining row of shops.

Carton Street Congregational Church (within HLC_PK 21249). Opened in 1863 the church was enlarged to hold 750 worshippers in 1876 and an organ, built by Conacher of Huddersfield was added at the same time. Several years later a day school, which was a smaller scale version of the Salt schools at Saltaire was erected at a cost of £1000. Titus Salt himself having attended this church during the time he lived at Methley Hall. The PSA (Pleasant Sunday Afternoon) was in its infancy when the Castleford Brotherhood opened here in 1893. Locally the PSA ran a social centre and helped the disadvantaged, being especially sympathetic to striking miners in the early 1900s. Nationally the Brotherhood sent

food and money to help other Brotherhood groups especially those in France during World War One. In 1934 two shops were built in front of the church and the main window, which had originally been a circular rose coloured one, was changed to the present larger arched one which had been original envisioned. It was renamed as the United Reform Church in October 1972.

All Saints' Church, Lumley Street, Hightown (HLC_PK 20933). The Church of All Saints, Hightown began life in 1862 with the publication of a small leaflet. The leaflet contained reference to the Spiritual destitution of the Township of Whitwood, which induced the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford to give up the Great Tithes amounting to £240 per year; this was then to be used to pay for two Priests to work in the Parish. The area was rapidly expanding and industry growing, necessitating the need for more workers, this fact was not lost on the Church of England and so began the appeal to raise money to erect a new church. The Reverend Edward Maule Cole, the newly appointed incumbent of the Parish then went about the task of raising funds for the erection of a new church building. The estimated cost of the building was £1,500 and through the donation of land from The Earl of Mexborough, and the kindness of Mrs Heywood and T D Bland the site for the church was acquired. By the end of January 1864 over £1,200 had been raised. The Church was built in 1864 and dedicated on 2nd December the same year.

St James the Great Mission Church, Methley Road (site – see HLC_PK 21225, SE 41883 25710). Former mission church that is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890). A small wooden church with corrugated iron roof, established probably in the late 1870-80s, with seating for 130. It survived until c.1983, when it was demolished and replaced by a light engineering works.

Bradley Street Chapel (site - within HLC_PK 21249). Former Primitive Methodist Chapel. Depicted as Ebenezer Chapel, seating 850, on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Castleford (1890). The chapel was erected in 1863 at a cost of £1390 and had a new organ installed in 1881. A Sunday School to the immediate north was erected in 1871 (datestone). The chapel was rebuilt in 1908 after it had been gutted by fire. From 1957 the congregations of Carlton Street and Powell Street chapels also worshipped here until they all transferred to the Trinity Methodist church in 1964. The chapel was demolished sometime between 2009 and 2015). The former Sunday School still stands, but has been converted into commercial use (offices and shop).

Christadelphian Hall, Hartley Street (HLC_PK 21221). Established as a Wesleyan Methodist Church sometime between 1870 and 1890. Now in use by Castleford Christadelphians.

Duke Street Wesleyan Chapel (site – see HLC_PK 20626). The sinking of Wheldale Colliery in 1868 prompted the building of what was effectively a self-contained community in streets to the north of Wheldon Lane between 1869 and 1878. The Wesleyans built a chapel on Duke Street in 1882, at a cost of £700. It was demolished between 1970 and 1983 during slum clearance of the area. The plot has not been redeveloped and is currently derelict land.

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Duke Street (site – see HLC_PK 20626). Chapel established here in 1884. It was demolished between 1970 and 1983 during slum clearance of the area. The plot has not been redeveloped and is currently derelict land.

United Free Methodist Chapel, Wellington Street (site – see HLC_PK 21257). Built in 1884 the chapel suffered a major blow in 1906 when bazaar materials caught fire causing a great amount of damage. Converted into a Sunday School after 1906. By the early 1950s it was used as a clothing factory (depicted as the ‘Clanmuir Factory’ on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1952), then as a warehouse. Demolished by 1983. The site is now occupied by modern commercial premises.

Church of St Joseph, Pontefract Road (HLC_PK 20979). Unlisted. A rather old fashioned building for 1890, with a traditional aisled plan and little embellishment. The post-Vatican II internal character is much enhanced by a good set of stained glass windows by Joseph Nuttgens of 1972. Although worship took place in various local private houses, the first Catholic chapel in the area was built by the Hon. Mrs Apollonia Bland at her house in Kippax Park in 1829, served by Jesuits from Pontefract. It ceased to be used in 1849.

In 1871, a chapel-cum-school was opened in rented rooms in Castleford itself, until a new school funded by Sir John Austin MP was built on the present site, opening in 1877. It had folding screens to enable the hall to be used as a church and included living accommodation for the first resident priest, Fr Gustave Thoron. Parts of that building still survive within the primary school directly to the east of the church. Bishop Cornthwaite sent Friar John Hewison to take charge of the new parish in 1880 and he raised funds for the present church to be built in 1890-1 to the designs of Edward Goldie. The presbytery attached to the northeast of the church was built in 1901. The church is actually reverse oriented, with the main altar at geographic west. All references here will be to liturgical compass points. Edward Goldie

(who had taken over his father's practice in 1887) designed a church to seat 500, with a five bay aisled nave and chancel of red brick with stone dressings and slate roofs. A small timber frame chapel, the Austin Chantry, is attached to the south aisle and the presbytery is reached through the sacristy at the east end of the north aisle. The Chapel of Our Lady is at the east end of the south aisle, connected to the chancel by two Caernarvon arches.⁵

Wesleyan Sunday School, Wesley Street (within HLC_PK 21251). Wesleyan Sunday School which opened in 1892. In use until the 1950s. Now used as a commercial warehouse.

Whitwood Mere Methodist Church (within HLC_PK 21225). Opened on the 26th July 1899. The church closed at the end of February 1963 due to a declining congregation. It was later used as a car salesroom, now in use as a childrens' play centre. The original building still stands, but has been much altered at ground level.

Schools

In 1804 Reverend Theophilus Barnes, after whom Barnes Road is named, established Castlefords first school. It consisted of two rooms and was built on land that had been bequeathed to the poor of Castleford by Thomas Dawtrie as early as 1571. Although later enlarged it was eventually demolished in 1885.

Whitwood Mere School (site – see HLC_PK 21230). Erected in 1863, it was extended in 1871 when it had accommodation for 247 pupils. Heating was by open coal fire. Demolished between 1983 and 1996. Now commercial premises.

Welbeck Street School (site – see HLC_PK 21236). The foundation stone was laid in 1877 for what was originally a girls' school. A boys' school was added in 1894. The original infants' school part was demolished in 1974 and the boys' school was removed a few years later. Now the plot is used as a car park.

Church Street School (within HLC_PK 21235). Established sometime in the period 1854 to 1890 (probably c.1870-80) on the site of an earlier parish school. In use until sometime in the 1990s. Re-used - now commercial premises.

Castleford Half Acres Primary School (HLC_PK 20424). Girls school established in the 1870s-80s (site – within HLC_PK 21244), with a later boys' school to the west sometime between 1894 and 1908. The girls' school was demolished after 1996 (now a modern

⁵ www.taking-stock.org.uk/Home/Dioceses/Diocese-of-Leeds/Castleford-St-Joseph

housing development), leaving the former boys' school, now mixed primary school, which is still in use.

St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (HLC_PK 20978). Established between 1854 and 1890 (probably late 1870s to 1880s). Still in use.

Wheldon Lane School (site – see HLC_PK 20718). Erected in 1877, the school was enlarged in 1890 and 1894 to finally accommodate 1,083 children. The school's most famous headmaster was Lorenzo Padgett who took up the position in 1883 and stayed for almost twenty years. Demolished between 1996 and 2002. The site lay derelict until 2012. Now a modern housing development.

Hightown Church of England School (HLC_PK 20826). The school, catering for seventy-two boys and girls and twenty-two infants, opened on the 10th of March 1863, the wedding day of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. On its jubilee in 1913, the school sent a message to the then widowed Queen Alexandra who replied with a message of thanks. The school was enlarged in 1877, 1899, 1903, and 1913, but closed in 1970. Used for a time by Bretton Hall College, now used as a commercial premises (laboratory).

20th Century and Beyond

The landscape of Castleford has undergone major changes – as each industry closed most of the industrial buildings have been demolished and new sites redeveloped. De-industrialization in the later 20th century saw the redevelopment of the centre of the town, with the construction of a large new supermarket development at its centre, as well as the existing bus station site. This redevelopment also provided the opportunity for the major archaeological excavations in the town in the 1970s and 1980s (see Abramson *et al.* 1999). New housing estates have overlain the high-density terraced and back-to-back housing, changing not only the streetscapes but also the focus of community interaction.

Post-war industrial change and deindustrialisation has had a significant impact on Castleford. By 1961, the last of the potteries had closed, followed by the demolition of most of the buildings associated with this industry. The last glass works closed in 1983 with the loss of 600 jobs. The 1984-5 miners' strike saw 3,000 jobs lost in Castleford, with most mines closing shortly after the strike, and others in the mid- 1990s.

As Laurajane Smith states: "*With the closure of industries, many of the industrial buildings, pits and the terraced and back-to-back housing that were supplied to mine and other*

workers, were torn down and redeveloped – the slate, so to speak, was wiped clean.” (Smith and Waterton, 2009).

However, in recent years Castleford has seen economic growth through its retail and distribution centres, albeit the majority of these are located outside the historic town core. Castleford contains a **Junction 32** multi-store centre (**HLC_PK 17908**) and the **Xscape Leisure Complex (HLC_PK 17907)**, both in the Glass Houghton suburb at the south of the town. Xscape is Europe’s largest indoor real snow slope. Castleford has also been the subject of recent regeneration strategies – “The Castleford Project” is one such government-funded initiative.

Residential

Population growth also led to a requirement for new forms of cheap housing, resulting in a boom in the construction of terraced housing and a particular concentration on the construction of the more space-efficient forms such as back-to-back and through-by-light terraces. For the Castleford area, the housing requirement spurred the growth of brick manufacture for local consumption. Brickyards were often to be found in association with local collieries, due to the close contiguity of coal and suitable clay earths. A number of mechanised improvements to the practice of brick manufacture were introduced in mid-century in the Castleford area. The vast majority of Castleford housing stock, particularly that dating to the early 20th century, is brick-built. It is the form of densely packed grid-iron terraced housing, is concentrated towards the south of Castleford, beyond the railway line and leading up to Glass Houghton. Terraced housing developments continued up to the late Interwar period, including the establishment of a ‘model village’ on the outskirts of the town.

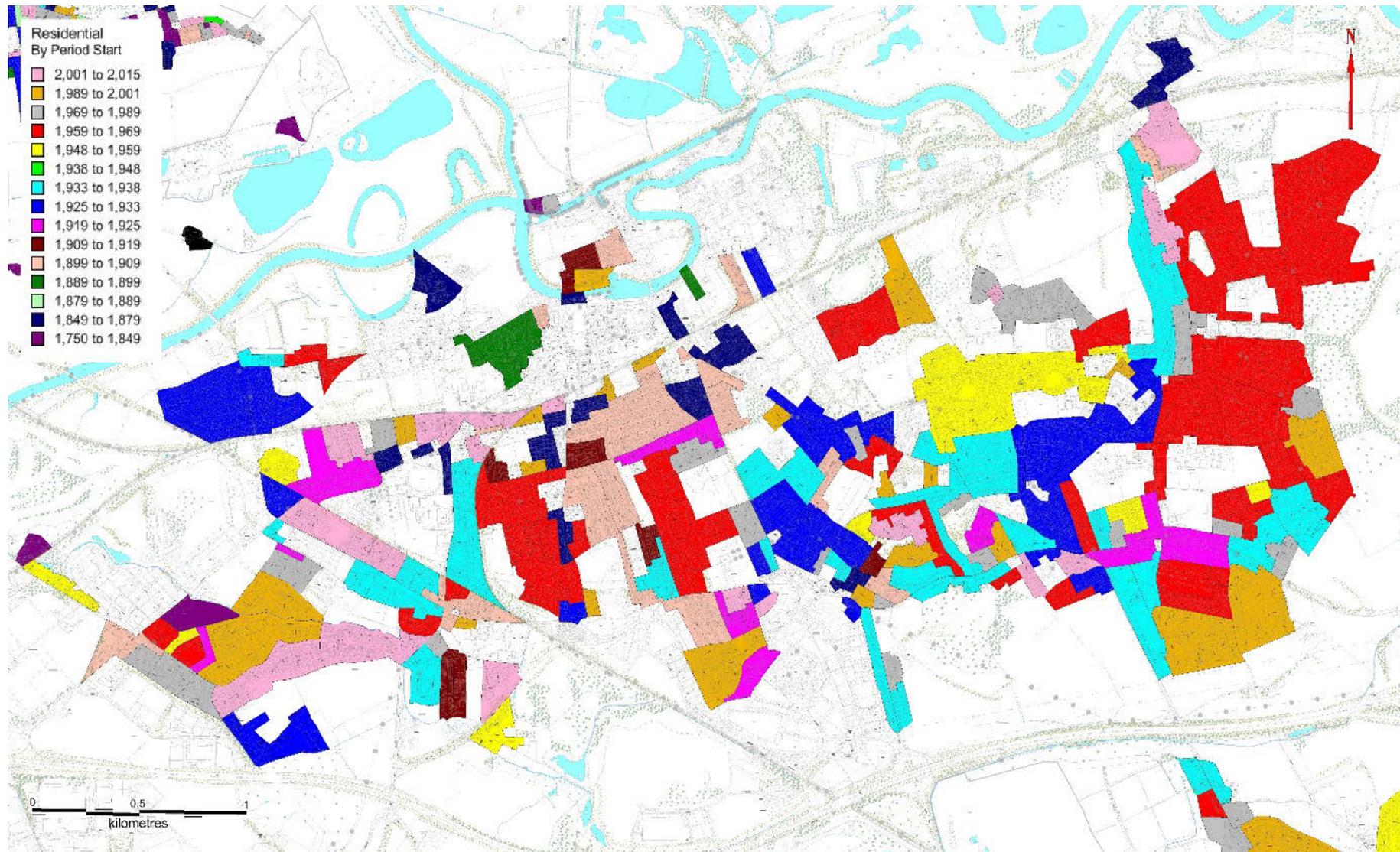


Figure 350. Residential areas of Castleford (by Period Start)

Through the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909, local authorities were compelled to deal with slums (by clearance) and encouraged to develop new estates following “garden city” principles. Only one such development is found in Castleford, albeit an important one: the ‘model village’ of Whitwood.

An important group of early 20th century workers’ housing, associated civic and commercial buildings can be found to the west of Castleford, at **Whitwood Common (HLC_PK 19811)**. These were designed by Charles Francis Annesley Voysey, a leading designer of the Arts and Crafts movement. His work was unique, modest and memorable, and he was not simply an architect who produced wonderful houses but a designer of furniture, domestic fittings and ironmongery, of flamboyant wallpaper, fabrics and exquisite graphic items. His buildings, based on unspecified vernacular traditions, were distinctive, simple, and elegant. Voysey made only one attempt to build a village.

The Whitwood project for Henry Briggs Sons and Co. was built to provide accommodation for employees of the nearby Briggs colliery. In architectural term, Voysey incorporated his typical materiality and compositional devices into the design. Voysey designed a row of terraced houses on each street of the corner site, and placed an institute, with its three-storey tower, at the apex. In the event, only one terrace of nineteen houses on Whitwood Common Lane, together with the Institute (now a public house) were built (in 1904). Voysey noted 1908, that

Whitwood Terrace (HLC_PK 19811). Grade II Listed Terrace of 19 dwellings. 1904, by C F A. Voysey for Henry Briggs & Son. Roughcast render on brick, tiled roofs. Long rectangular range of double-depth and double-fronted units. 1½ and 2 storeys, in Arts and Crafts style, the facade rhythmically accented by emphatic gables of single 2-storey houses alternating with short storey ranges composed of pairs (a-b-b-a: a-b-b-a). All houses have individual back yards enclosed by brick walls (with back gates), incorporating in the rear wall a rectangular privy/coal shed building to each pair, with a square emptying door in the rear wall of each privy. 'The Company found it necessary to build the houses so cheaply that architectural superintendance of the work was perforce left out of court'.



Figure 351. Whitwood Terrace, Whitwood Common (HLC_PK 19811). 1904, by C. F. A, Voysey for Henry Briggs & Son. Roughcast render on brick, tiled roofs. Built by a colliery company to house colliery foremen. ©Images of England
www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=342472

The Rising Sun (HLC_PK 19811). Grade II Listed Miners' Institute, now public house. 1905, by C.F.A. Voysey for Henry Briggs or Son; altered. Roughcast render on brick, tiled roofs. L-shaped plan.

Grade II Listed Hall (HLC_PK 19811). Built in memory of Henry Biggs in 1907. Built at the back of the institute. Designed by C.F.A. Voysey. Roughcast render on brick, tiled roof. Small rectangular 5-bay building in Arts and Crafts style, with simple battered buttresses.

However, the vast majority of early 20th century workers housing stock is utilitarian in nature – rows of terraced housing, occupied by incoming labour working in the local industries. In the period 1895 and 1908, the predominant employers in the regions were the glass factories and collieries. Around 1900, it appears that there was spurt in house building to the south of the London and North Eastern railway line, with the establishment of large-scale blocks of miners' terraced housing - part built by the colliery proprietors, with construction standards vetted by the local board.



Figure 352.
Terraced
housing dating
to c.1900-1905,
either side of
Smawthorne
Avenue,
Castleford
(HLC_PK
18981). ©
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The terracing is quite homogenous, being 'basic' two-storey through-terraced construction with little or no embellishment. Each place (or block) had their own chapels or chapels, with Methodism, Wesleyan and Primitive, being the earliest and strongest. There were also pubs, schools, Co-operative shops, reading rooms, institutes and recreational facilities.

Beancroft Field (HLC_PK 18980 and 18981), Smawthorne (HLC_PK 19033), Half Acres (HLC_PK 20425), Roundhill (HLC_PK 19774, and 19841) and Red Hill (HLC_PK 19809 and 20980), probably served the nearby **Glass Houghton Collieries** at Hole Hill (site – see **HLC_PK 17922, 17923 and 18935**). Terraced housing built along **Longacre (see HLC_PK 18980)** closely matches the grain of the earlier field pattern (see above).

The Housing and Town Planning Act was subsequently replaced by the Housing and Town Planning Act (Addison Act) of 1919. It resulted from the Tudor Walters Committee report of 1917 which dealt with the provision of decent housing after the First World War. The Addison Act provided subsidies for local authorities with the aim of building 500,000 houses within 3 years (Homes fit for Heroes). Large-scale Interwar housing estates were located on the outskirts of the town. One of the earliest developments – the c.9ha site **Lumley Hill (HLC_PK 19978 and 19959)** - dates to the mid to later 1920s, and was probably a result of the Addison Act. Included in this group are geometric estates located southeast of the town centre – on the south side of **Smawthorne Lane (HLC_PK 19022)**, the colliery works

housing in **Glass Houghton (HLC_PK 18932 and 18934)**, a c.9ha block on **Sheepwalk Lane (HLC_PK 18568)**.

In the Housing Act of 1930, local authorities were compelled to complete slum clearance and rehouse residents. There was also a special subsidy for construction of flats. This was followed by the Housing Act 1935, where there was a government subsidy per person for slum clearance, depending on the numbers rehoused. Interwar housing developments dating to the period 1922 to 1933, are found to the west and southeast of the town centre, and include the c.17ha development at **Whitwood Mere (HLC_PK 18909)**, **Red Hill (HLC_PK 20836, 20837 and 20838)**, **Glasshouse Hill (18901, 19808, 20391 and 20407)** and at **Airedale (HLC_PK 17971, 17959, 18000, 18205, 18622, and 18944)**.



Figure 353. Housing estate at Whitwood Mere (HLC_PK 18909) and Lumley Hill (HLC_PK 19978 and 19959), Castleford, from the west, July 1934. The housing estate was established in the mid to late 1920s. The photograph also depicted the Castleford Three Lane Ends Primary School which was built at the same time.

Between 1933 and 1939, infill and linear developments effectively closed the gap between Castleford and Glass Houghton; at **Red Hill (HLC_PK 19806 and 20389)**, along **Red Hill Avenue (HLC_PK 17997, 18031, 18943 and 20940)**, **Glasshouse Hill (HLC_PK 18105 and 18114)**, and **Holywell Wood (HLC_PK 17917 and 18043)**. There was also corresponding infill development between Castleford and Cutsyke (**HLC_PK 19752, 19753, 19759, 19821 and 20219**).

Medium-scale post-war estates include developments to the south of the railway line, at **Half Acres (HLC_PK 20218, 20220, 20408 and 20410)** and **Round Hill (HLC_PK 19920)**. The c.8ha social housing block at **Half Acres (HLC_PK 20220)**, comprising semi-detached houses set geometrically, was established by 1960, replacing earlier back-to-back housing established in the later Victorian period.



Figure 354. The residential area at Ferry Fryston under construction and environs, Castleford, June 1953. This image was marked by Aerofilms Ltd for photo editing.

The majority of large-scale housing post-war estates are located to the west of Castleford town centre, and include the c.24ha, late 1940s to early 1950s, **Airedale Estate (HLC_PK 18945 and 20028)**, and the considerably larger-scale 1950s housing developments at **Ferry Fryston (HLC_PK 18234, 18363, 18366, 18546, 18548, 18582, 18608, 18609, 18610, 18618 and 18619)**. The Airedale Estate expanded to the north in the later 1960s to mid-1970s (full extent was c.52ha), although some of this housing has recently been demolished and now lies derelict (**see HLC_PK 18957 and 29595**).

Finally, an aspect of the local fabric which is often altogether forgotten when discussing the Industrial Archaeology of an area is its housing. Where early to mid-20th century housing is mentioned, it is usually discussed in terms of outstanding or unusual examples, such as the Arts and Crafts colliery terrace in Whitwood or the modernist villa of the 1930s to be found at the corner of Lower Oxford Street and Pontefract Road to the south of the town (see Chantelaine below). Little work has been done on the housing of the middle class, a substantial number of examples of which survive in the landscape. For Castleford, early 20th century detached and semi-detached housing (as villas) is predominantly found outside of the town, as a linear development either side of **Ferrybridge Road (HLC_PK 20307)**. House building here started in the early 1900s (some villas date to the period 1900 to 1908), but the

majority date to the mid to late 1930s. Another group of mid to late 1930s villa housing can be found further east, on **Sheepwalk Lane (HLC_PK 18615)** and **Hillcrest Avenue (HLC_PK 18617)**.

Chantelaine, Lower Oxford Street (within HLC_PK 19048), was built in the 1930s in the 'moderne' art-deco style and stands in contrast with the 1880s red brick terracing of the neighbouring roads. It was constructed of concrete and painted white providing a distinctive appearance. It is of three bays, with a central bowed projection of three storeys providing the principal entrance at ground floor level. On the 1st floor a balcony projects from a tall doorway, while in the 2nd floor, four large rectangular windows provide light into the storey. This central area is flanked by two 2-storey projections each with a single large paned window in both storeys. The building is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield, and is regarded by Castleford and District Historical Society as an important heritage asset.

Industrial Building, Structures and Sites

Red Hill Brickworks (site – see HLC_PK 20035 and 20738). Founded in 1875 by Joshua and Arthur Hartley, although the works are not depicted until the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1908. Together they owned Red Hill Brickworks, Healdfield Road Brickworks and the Victoria Clay Works, Whitwood. They were responsible for all the bricks made in Castleford marked "HARTLEY CASTLEFORD" and the Hartrox pottery. Arthur became an Alderman and a Justice of the Peace. Brick production appears to have ceased by 1938. For some time the brickworks buildings (HLC_PK 20738) lay disused before being converted into a small industrial works. This building has recently been demolished and the plot is now derelict land. The former clay pit to the south (HLC_PK 20035) was filled in and levelled in the 1970s, and now forms a playing field.

Healdfield Brickworks (site – see HLC_PK 18971). Founded in 1875 by Joshua and Arthur Hartley, although the works are not depicted until the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1908. Together they owned Red Hill Brickworks, Healdfield Road Brickworks and the Victoria Clay Works, Whitwood. Brick production appears to have ceased by 1960. The former works buildings were demolished in the 1960s, and for some time the clay pits were used as a refuse tip. Filled in and levelled in the 1990s. Now restored land.

Wheldale Sewage Works (HLC_PK 18968). Large-scale (c.13ha) sewage works established in the early 20th century c.1900). The filter beds were established in the late

1920s or early 1930s, with additions and alterations in the mid to late 20th century. Still in use.



Figure 355. The Hickson and Welch Chemical Works (HLC_PK 20627, 20622 and 20623), housing off Ings Lane and the surrounding area, Castleford, from the north-east, September 1946. Also depicted are terraced housing blocks established on Duke Street, and dating to the period 1870 to 1880 (HLC_PK 20626), which were demolished by the 1970s. To the extreme left are the former gas works at Castleford Ings (HLC_PK 20627).

Hickson and Welch Chemical Works (site - HLC_PK 20627, 20622 and 20623). Ernest Hickson had founded a company in 1893 to introduce sulphur black (a sulphur dye) to the British cotton industry. In 1915 Hickson & Partners Ltd was founded, establishing a chemical plant in the Castleford Ings area.. Hickson and Partners Limited were listed as important suppliers of TNT and picric acid during the Great War. In the 1920s, they switched production to nitrotoluenes for dyes and pigments. On 4 July 1930, just before noon, there was an explosion on the site's nitration plant. It destroyed the factory, killing 13 people and injuring 32 people. It made 300 houses in the town uninhabitable. Ernest Hickson later died (natural causes, 30 July 1930) and his earlier company was liquidated. Later became Hickson and Welch in 1931, from the site that had been destroyed in 1930. From 1944 the company made DDT, becoming the UK's largest manufacturer. It became a public company on 30 November 1951. The company became known as Hickson International from 1985. In August 2000 Hickson International plc was bought by Arch Chemicals. At the time Hickson employed over 1,300 people, had assets of £73 million, and a revenue of £208 million. Part of the site was developed as a power station in 2002. The 163-acre (c.66ha) site was closed in 2005, and the majority of buildings were demolished soon afterwards. Demolition of the final structure occurred in 2011. The power station still remains.

Burberry Factory, Albion Street (HLC_PK 20805). The site of former York and North Midland Bottle Works (see above), which was demolished in the early 20th century. In its

place, a woollen mill was established here in the period 1910-1920 (possibly c.1911). It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1932 as 'disused'. The building appears to have been occupied by Town Tailors Ltd (the manufacturing arm of Weaver to Wearer Ltd) in the later 1930s, and to the immediate west a new shed was built in 1937 (datestone). Together, the buildings are known as 'Coronation Mills'. The multiple bespoke tailors company was established in the 1930s, and by 1942 manufactured at several factories in Leeds, Ellerby Road Mills and Sunshine Mills, and in Castleford at the Coronation Mills, Albion Street. The company continued manufacturing until well into the 1960s. The buildings were then taken over by Burberry's sometime in the 1980s and continue manufacturing here. However, the company will be closing this site as part of plans to open a new manufacturing and weaving facility in Leeds. Plans for Burberry's new factory are still on the drawing board but it is expected to open in late 2018 or 2019. Staff from the Castleford site will be transferred to the new facility. Burberry said it plans to hand the Castleford site back to the community so it can be used for regeneration.



Figure 356. Burberry Factory, Albion Street, Castleford. Established here in the 1980s. Re-use of earlier clothing factory established by Town Tailors Ltd in 1937 © Copyright Ian Russell and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. www.geograph.org.uk/photo/372654

Commercial Buildings

Nos. 12 to 20 Bank Street (within 21249). Unlisted. Early 20th century purpose-built commercial buildings, including No.20 ('Bankroyd') which was built in 1905 (datestone).

The Picture House, (within HLC_PK 21250, WYHER PRN 10899). Cinema, opened in 1921 as and designed by Alderman Arthur Hartley. Built as a 'luxury cinema' the building has a white stone exterior decorated with mosaic dancing figures. The cinema seated 1200

people and also incorporated a cafe and ballroom. The interior included deep-pile carpets, gilt-edged mirrors and 'special lighting' (Wilders, 1995: 59). The cinema closed in 1964 and is currently in use as a bar. It had a 24 feet wide proscenium, and was equipped with a Western Electric (WE) sound system. It was independently operated until 1962, when the Leeds based Star Cinemas chain took over, and then converted it into a bingo club. Now a bar named the Picture House – but the murals and stonework of the exterior are still well worth a visit.



Figure 357. The Picture House (within HLC_PK 21250), with the Charlotte Hotel on the left (also within HLC_PK 21250). Cinema opened in 1921, currently a public house. © David Pickersgill and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence.

www.geograph.org.uk/photo/643904

Albion Cinema (within HLC_PK 21245). Cinema built in 1912. It opened on 2nd December 1912 with seating in stalls and circle. It was built by a local builder, Joseph Craven. It closed in 1927 when the Albion Picture Palace (see below) opened a few doors down Albion Street. The building is today used for a variety of small businesses.

The **Albion Picture Palace (also within HLC_PK 21245)** opened on 31st January 1927 and became part of the Associated British Cinemas (ABC) circuit in June 1932. It was an early disposal, going to Star Cinemas chain in 1957 who were responsible for tripling the cinema becoming Studios 1-3, with screen 1 in the former circle with 350 seats, and screens 2 and 3 in the former stalls with 110 and 100 seats. It was taken over by the Cannon Cinemas chain and renamed Cannon, but closed in April 1987. It was later converted to a nightclub. Now disused and partially derelict.

New Star Cinema (site – see HLC_PK 21253). It opened on 15th August 1912, a conversion of existing premises, possibly a warehouse and seated 700. It advertised “the largest, best, brightest, steadiest and clearest” picture programme in the district. It closed in July 1923 for refurbishment and the addition of a gallery and reopened on 4th February 1924

as the Majestic Cinema. After closing in summer 1930 it reopened in October as the Astoria Cinema. After another closure in summer 1931 it was acquired by Walter Eckhart, the first cinema of what was to become the extensive south Leeds based Star Cinemas circuit, and renamed New Star Cinema. In 1968 some £30,000 was spent on modernising the cinema. It closed on 8th June 1975. It was demolished sometime in the 1980s. In 2006 the site was a car park for the appropriately named Star Fisheries next door. The site is now an open space leading to the Millennium Footbridge over the River Aire.

The Glass Blower, Bank Street (within HLC_PK 21249), opened in 1998. A re-use of the old Main Post Office premises which was established here in the 1920s. Despite the lack of documentary evidence it is not unreasonable to suggest that building was designed by Charles Wilkinson, the Office of Works architect responsible for the design of a number of post offices and telephone exchanges in the North West of England.

The **Carlton Lanes Shopping Centre (HLC_PK 21246)** opened in 1991. Castleford Market Hall is open Monday to Saturday with half day closing on Wednesday. It is home to more than 80 traders, including a food section which has a delicatessen, fresh fish, a butcher's, a freezer shop and four cafes. There is also specialist babywear, carpets, bespoke curtains, cosmetics, jewellery and fancy dress. The Open Market is held on Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. One of the big draws is a baker who offers bread baked that day and always attracts long queues. There are a variety of other stalls including jeans, unusual jewellery featuring semi-precious stones and a good selection of clothing. There is a second hand market on Thursdays.

Civic Buildings

Castleford Forum, Carlton Street (within HLC_PK 21252, WYHER PRN 9758). By 1902 plans were being made for a Free Library and newsroom open to all. The Mechanics' Institute (see above) was struggling and Lorenzo Padgett, the Secretary, wrote to the Urban District Council offering the Institute as a gift towards the formation of a Free Library. Andrew Carnegie also promised a donation of £2,500 towards the Free Library, provided certain conditions were met. By 1903 the site in Carlton Street had been chosen next to the Municipal Offices on one side and the Market Hall on the other. One hundred and twenty four people submitted plans and the ones chosen were by Mr G H Vernon Cale. These were approved on 29th October 1903. Mr Carnegie began payments in September 1904 and eventually contributed £3,000 rather than the original £2,500 he had promised. At 3.00pm on 30th November 1905 the Library was officially opened by Sir John Austin, Bart., MP. It originally consisted of 3 components: the Reading and Newsrooms for men and women, the

Lending Library, made up of adult Fiction and Non-Fiction books and a small collection suitable for children and the Reference Library. Between 1928 and 1933, the building was altered in order to accommodate the expanding needs of the Lending Library. Various doors, wall and fittings were altered. The Library also started to supply books to the new Castleford, Normanton and District Hospital and to the Maternity Home. In 2013 Major alterations, which resulted in the library having to be moved to temporary premises on Sagar Street, were made. Disabled access was significantly improved through the inclusion of a lift to all floors and the floor was levelled on the first floor, thus removing the Librarian's office and resulting in a larger area for Non Fiction and Local History. A new larger Museum was created on the second floor. The new Library and Museum, renamed Castleford Forum was opened on the 9th December 2013.

Castleford, Normanton and District Hospital (HLC_PK 19741). Cottage hospital of 1924-26 by R.A. Easdale. It comprised a two-storey administration block with projecting end wings and two single-storey rear Y-plan ward wings. An outpatients department and additions to the nurses' home were begun in 1938.

Victoria Court, Round Hill (HLC_PK 20411, WYHER 9851). Originally Castleford War Memorial Maternity Home between 1928 and 1948. An eight-bed maternity home opened by Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, in 1929. Publicly financed largely by Local Miners Welfare Committee. Became a municipal maternity hospital after 1948. Closed in 1974. Involved the conversion and extension of a mid to late 19th century detached villa house (Harbury House) for Maternity use. Now a nursing home and sheltered apartments.

Castleford Civic Centre (HLC_PK 20917). Castleford Civic Centre was opened in March 1970 by her Royal Highness, The Duchess of Kent as a community resource and as an administration base for the Town Council. Built on the site of an earlier town hall (as re-use of an earlier detached villa house – see Redhill House above).

Military Buildings

Former **Drill Hall, Maltkiln Lane (within HLC_PK 21243).** The present buildings date to the late 1930s and early 1940s (with later 1960s additions), being used by 'H' Company of 5 King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. The 1930s buildings were established on the site of an earlier drill hall, first depicted as such on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1933. The earlier drill hall, in-turn a re-use of a former detached villa house dating to the 1870-80s, was demolished before establishment of the late 1930s hall. Currently used by the Air Training Corps.

Public Parks

Savile Park (HLC_PK 19791, 19790). Miners' Welfare Park established in the early 20th century (the cricket field before 1908, the bowling greens and tennis courts before 1922). The cricket pavilion was built is rectangular in plan with flanking towers and seating gallery to the front. The park is still in use. To the south were recreation grounds and football grounds (**site - HLC_PK 19792**) which were overbuilt in the late 1940s (depicted as a miners' hostel on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1950). This buildings were converted into an industrial depot in the 1960s.

Religious Buildings

Church of St. John the Baptist, Lock Lane (site – see HLC_PK 21240). Opened on the 17th October 1905 it started life as a mission church to Kippax and Allerton Bywater but came under the auspices of Castleford parish church in the 1920s. It was partly closed in the 1970s when an interior wall was built and part of it sold to be used as Hartley's furniture warehouse. Demolished by 1983, the site is now occupied by commercial premises (used car sales)

Temple Street Chapel (site – see HLC_PK 21244). Consecrated in 1913 it closed in 1979 when the surrounding houses were demolished. The Castleford division of the St. Johns Ambulance Brigade then used it as their headquarters. Demolished between 1996 and 2002. The site is now occupied by a modern housing development.

St Mary's Church, Wheldon Lane (site – within HLC_PK 20626). Dedicated in December 1914 the church was situated opposite the Castleford rugby ground. In 1930 the church acquired a wooden premises formally used at Ashton Road School which was transferred to the site of the old St. Mary's church. The original church was taken from Wheldon Road and erected on Burkhill, Airedale where it was used until the Holy Cross church was built in 1934. The building was then used as a Catholic church until St. Edmunds was erected, and then as a social hall until St. Edmunds new hall was built. The building was demolished before 1983. The plot is now derelict land.

Smawthorne Lane United Methodist Chapel (within HLC_PK 18980). Built in 1902. Went out of use in the 1960s. Now a small supermarket.

Smawthorne Lane / Pontefract Road Primitive Methodist Chapel (within HLC_PK 19048). Built in 1902. Still in use.

St Michael and All Angels' Church, Smawthorne (HLC_PK 19921). The church of St Michael and All Angels was built between 1908 and 1920, and is one of the churches which constitute the Castleford Team Parish.

Castleford Spiritualist Church, Lower Oxford Street (within HLC_PK 19033). Opened May 1912 by Tom Brookes, M.P. Service of rededication 2nd Jan 1993.

Primitive Wesleyan Church, Wheldon Lane (site – within HLC_PK 20626). Opened in 1926 this church closed in 1936. It was claimed the closure was brought about due to damage it received from the Hickson and Welch (chemical factory) explosion of 1930. Demolished before 1983, the site now lies derelict.

Smawthorne Apostolic Church, Beancroft Road (within HLC_PK 19035). Established here in the mid-1940s, set amongst earlier terraced housing dating to c.1910. There has been an Apostolic Church in Castleford since 1919. At first the church would meet together in homes (cottage meetings) where they would pray together, study the bible and share breaking of bread. Later they began to meet in a small hall at Briggs' Field in the Ashton Road area of Castleford. Over the years the church would meet in rented halls in different parts of the town before it became established in its present location on Beancroft Road in the 1940s.

Trinity Methodist Church, Powell Street (HLC_PK 21237). In 1964 the congregations of Carlton Street, Powell Street and Bradley Street chapels amalgamated into the new Trinity Methodist Church. This was built on the site of an earlier Methodist Church located on Powell Street (see above).

Five Towns Christian Fellowship (within HLC_PK 20220). Established here in the early 1960s as part of a housing development.

Schools

Castleford Academy (HLC_PK 20034) began its life as Castleford Secondary School in 1906. Up until this point, children in Castleford had to go to Leeds for their secondary education. Whilst the people of Castleford were waiting for the school on Healdfield Road to be built, lessons occurred in a temporary wooden hut in the grounds of Wheldon Lane School. The hut was made up of 3 classrooms, a store room and an office. The official foundation stone for the building was laid on March 7th, 1908 by Sir Joseph Compton Rickett and Professor Smithells and this stone can still be found on the old part of the building at the

Healdfield Road entrance with the name of Mr Tom Gill JP engraved on it. It had cost £14,000 to build and was originally supposed to have "Swimming Baths" and a "Fives" Court. However, after much negotiation, they had to settle for a Gymnasium. The curriculum consisted of: English Language and Literature, History, Geography, Mathematics, Science, Housewifery, Handicrafts and PE. In 1970, the school ceased being a Grammar School. It joined with the Boys' and Girls' Modern Schools of Castleford to become a Comprehensive School better known as Castleford High School. Further changes occurred in 1989 as the school became a Technology College in a partnership with Hickson and Welch, a local chemical company. In 2011, the school became Castleford Academy which made it independent from the LEA and able to set its own curriculum. Castleford Academy currently has over 1,200 pupils, over 80 teaching staff and over 100 support staff. It is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield. The school is also identified by Castleford and District Historical Society as an important heritage asset. An annexe to the school, built in the 1940s, was recently demolished (after 1991) and is now a small housing development (see HLC_PK 19769). The annexe playing fields (HLC_PK 19766) are still used (by Castleford Academy and Glasshoughton Infants School).

Castleford Park Junior Academy (HLC_PK 19768). Established between 1894 and 1908 (first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1908). Originally two separate buildings; the one fronting onto Leake Street survives, while the building to the rear of this was demolished after 1996.

Three Lanes Ends Community primary School (HLC_PK 18907). School established in the early 1920s as Whitwood Mere Secondary School, with the Infants' School being built in the 1940s (see below).

Three Lane Ends Business Centre (HLC_PK 18908). Grade II Listed. Formerly Whitwood Mere Infants' School, then Three Lane Ends First School. Built for the West Riding County Council to designs by Oliver Hill in 1939-40. Oliver Hill is recognised for his versatility as an architect, able to design in a range of styles, from Classical to Modern. In 1937, Hill began work on two schools for the West Riding's progressive education committee, which looked to undertake improvements advised by the Board of Education's Hadow reports (1923-33). Hill designed Three Lane Ends Infants' School at Whitwood Mere, on the outskirts of Castleford (1937-40) and its counterpart, Methley Senior School at Rothwell (1937-39), though the senior school remained unbuilt due to the outbreak of war. Hill's modern schemes were a reaction to what he described as the 'pernicious', industrialized landscape. Both schools use forms inspired by transportation to spirit pupils away from the 'grimy factories' and 'untidy

sheds' to an environment of 'cleanliness and cheerfulness'. Three Lane Ends School forms a gentle arc towards the sun, with an assembly hall placed at right-angles to the building on the north side. The curved form is replicated throughout the school; porthole windows, rounded corners and a sweeping canopy with bands of windows, all evoke the upper decks of an ocean liner. Methley School, meanwhile, is a more literal take on the transport metaphor intended to look like a recently landed aircraft, showing Hill's characteristic wit. The aeroplane plan – a machine age interpretation of the Arts and Crafts butterfly plan – provides an efficient layout, with the fuselage housing a gym and assembly hall, and wings of south-facing classrooms to each side. Three Lane Ends Infants' School was Grade II listed in 1980. Following its closure, in 1996 it re-opened as Three Lane Ends Business Centre.

Castleford Wheldon Infants' School and Nursery (HLC_PK 20723). Built in the mid to late 1940s. Still in use.

Glasshoughton Infants' School (HLC_PK 19767) was established in the 1970s on former allotment gardens.

Colleges

Castleford, Normanton and District, Mining and Technical Institute (site – see 19740). Whitwood Mining and Technical School, also known as Whitwood Tech and latterly Wakefield College Whitwood Campus, opened in the 1930s to train the young colliery and factory apprentices of Castleford. It closed on 13th February 2009 to be replaced by the Skills Xchange, a new building a short distance away. Demolished after 2009. The site is now a modern housing development. The frontage of the college has survived (Harrison Court).

Recreational

Castleford Tigers RLFC (HLC_PK 20621). Castleford Tigers joined the Rugby League in 1926 having previously been a successful junior club. Wheldon Road Stadium first became home to Castleford RLFC in 1927. The ground was originally home to Castleford Town Football Club, with Castleford RLFC taking up home a year after their first season as a senior rugby club (having played the first season as what is now Castleford Lock Lane). The stadium has a capacity of 12,000, but back in 1935 had a record attendance of 25,449 for a third round challenge Cup match against Hunslet. The stadium has been named the Mend-

A-Hose Jungle since 2014. The adjoining training ground (HLC_PK 20629) was established before 1983 on land formerly allotment gardens.

4.3.2 Pontefract

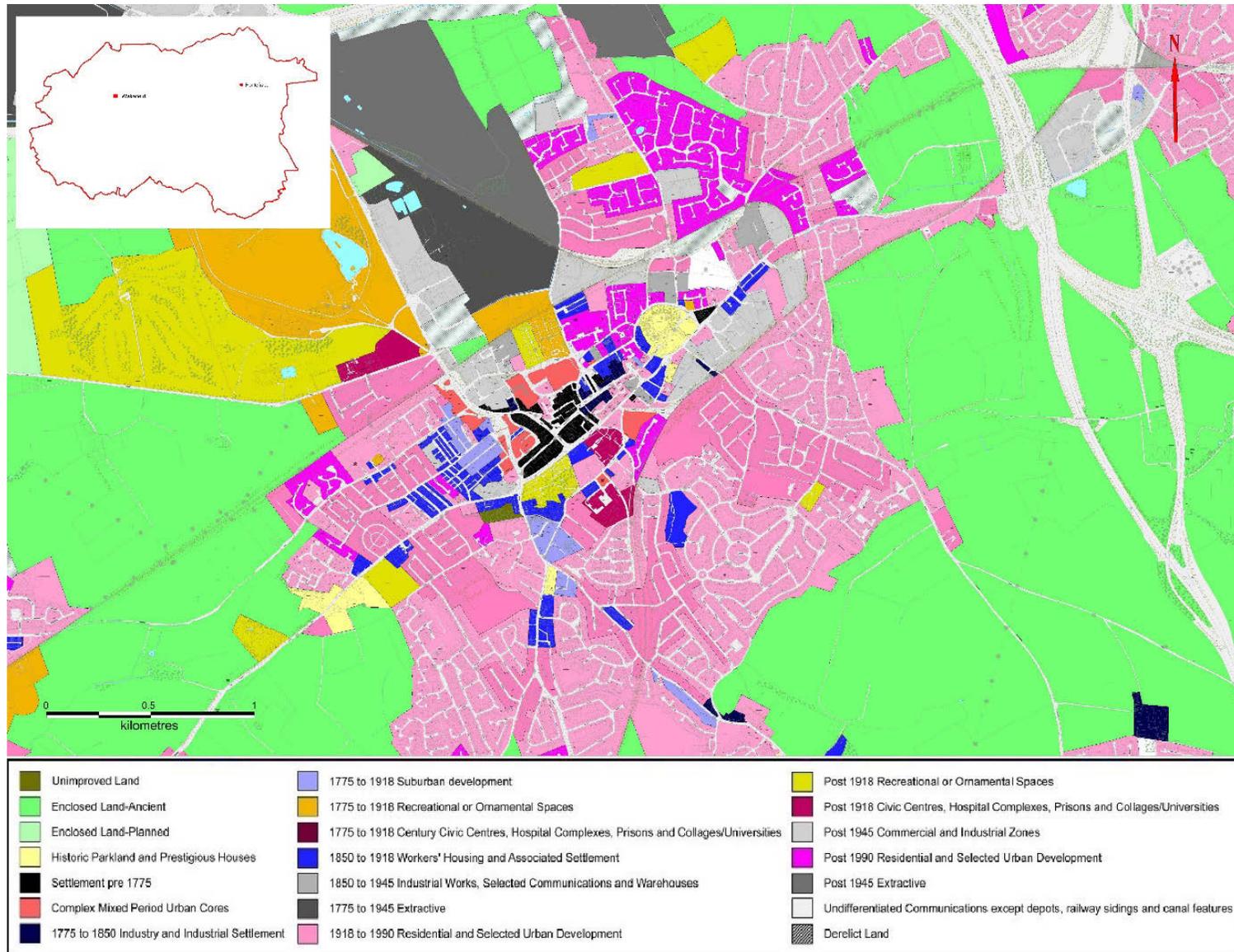


Figure 358. Study area zone map of the Pontefract locality

Overview

Pontefract is located in the Wakefield district of West Yorkshire and lies approximately 12km west of Wakefield, 5km and 19km south-east of Castleford and Leeds, respectively. Today, the land is used for a mixture of domestic, retail, industrial, commercial, agricultural municipal and leisure purposes. The town area contains two Scheduled Monuments, one Registered Park and Garden, five conservation areas and 56 Listed Buildings.

The underlying geology is complex and varied. On the eastern side of the town centre, lies on the Cadeby Formation, formerly known as Magnesian Limestone. A further area of the Cadeby Formation occurs within the town, between Skinner Lane and to the south-west to Marl Pit Hill, extending as far north as Halfpenny Lane and to the south beyond Mill Hill Lane. To the east, west and north of this is a narrow band of Newstead Rock Sandstone, also known as Pontefract Rock, upon which Pontefract Castle is constructed. A narrow band of alternating Upper Pennine Coal Measures and Ackworth Sandstone runs eastwards from Marl Pit Hill. A further band of Upper Pennine Coal Measures is recorded in the eastern part of the town, running eastwards from the castle and surrounding it to the north and south, extending in a narrow band along Bondgate to Stumps Cross Lane in the east. A very narrow band of Yellow Sands Formation Sandstone occurs to the east of this. The remaining part, to the north and south of the town centre, comprises Middle Pennine Coal Measures.⁶

The soils are mostly unclassified. To the north of the town is a small area of soils of Stanway association. To the south-west lies an area of Rivington 1, while to the south-east lies an area of Aberford classification (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

Topographically, the core of the town centred on Market Place and Cornmarket lies at a height of approximately 65m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). From here, the land rises gradually to the west, reaching a height of around 85m AOD at Marl Pit Hill. To the east, the land falls away gradually to 50m AOD towards the castle, which itself lies on a natural promontory. The land immediately to the north and east and south of the castle falls away sharply to 30m AOD and the land continues to gradually fall away towards the north and eastern ends of the study area. The land also sharply falls away to the south of Southgate from 60m AOD to 40m AOD by Friarwood Lane. From here, it gradually rises to the south to approximately 55m AOD. The town is drained by the Wash Dike and South Watercourse, which meet to the south of Bondgate in the eastern end of the town.

⁶ www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience

Palaeolithic to Bronze Age Activity

Pontefract lies within a part of West Yorkshire rich in evidence of prehistoric activity. Geological samples obtained during investigations in advance of the construction of the Holmfield Interchange, immediately to the north-east of the study area, show that the area lay on the margin of Lake Humber, which extended throughout the Vale of York until probably sometime between 18,000 and 11,100 years ago (Gaunt *et al* 2005). Human activity in the region probably began to increase following the retreat of Lake Humber, during the Palaeolithic period. It is not until the Mesolithic period, however, that it is possible to see traces of occupation around the study area in the form of flint scatters, such as that identified at Holywell Wood, 0.6km to the north of Pontefract Park (NMR No. SE 42 SW 12; Wymer and Bonsall 1977) and at Ferry Fryston, approximately 1.5km to the north (NMR No. SE 42 NE 13; Wymer and Bonsall 1977).

The most tangible evidence for early prehistoric human activity is the remains of monumental structures and the most prominent archaeological feature in the surrounding landscape is the **Ferrybridge Henge (HLC_PK 18277, WYHER PRN 1304)**, located just 0.5km to the north-east of the study area. Archaeological investigations undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS around the henge between November 2001 and October 2002 in advance of the construction of the **Holmfield Interchange (HLC_PK 18267)** revealed that this feature formed part of a wider ritual landscape spanning the Neolithic and Bronze Age which included barrows and timber circles (Roberts 2005).

Cropmark evidence suggests that similar features were also established elsewhere in the Pontefract area. A double (**within HLC_PK 101, WYHER PRN 6751**) and single ring ditch (**within HLC_PK 13, WYHER 988**) have been identified from aerial photographs to the east of the town, with the former apparently influencing the layout of later prehistoric or Roman features in the immediate area. Also close to the town is a cropmark representing a large oval enclosure (**within HLC_PK 19109, WYHER PRN 6286**) which is also considered to be possibly of earlier prehistoric date given its form (see Roberts *et al* 2010).

Very few prehistoric finds have been recovered either in or around Pontefract. Stray finds of worked flint have been reported from near King's School (**within HLC_PK 337, WYHER PRN 3550**) and Orchard Head (**within HLC_PK 18008, WYHER PRN 5720**). An flint arrowhead is reported as being found near the grounds of Pontefract Castle in the late 19th century (**HLC_PK 665, WYHER PRN 3551**), whilst the more recent excavations of the 1980s produced a number of Mesolithic flints (Roberts 1990, 1. WYHER PRN 2089).

Iron Age and Roman Activity

In contrast to the earlier prehistoric period, there is a greater understanding about the form and development of settlement in the West Yorkshire region during the Iron Age and Romano-British period. This is due mainly to the increased visibility of sites in the archaeological record with the increased division of the landscape as it was gradually cleared and settled (e.g. Burgess 2001). The results of the archaeological investigations at the **Holmfield Interchange (HLC_PK 18267)** along with the analysis of the available cropmark data suggest the gradual and piecemeal expansion of settlement throughout the Ferrybridge area by at least the Later Iron Age, if not earlier (**WYHER PRN 832 and 993**). A network of fields were established linked together by trackways, with smaller, integrated enclosures dispersed throughout. These enclosures appear to have had a range of functions, including as the focus of settlement or for stock control, and many are likely to have served differing purposes over time.

Similar cropmark features have been identified in the Parish of Pontefract; **within HLC_PK 303 (WYHER PRN 947), HLC_PK 17895 (WYHER PRN 9196), HLC_PK 18258 (WYHER PRN 977), HLC_PK 18267 (WYHER PRN 981), HLC_PK 19428 (WYHER PRN 976) and HLC_PK 19432 (WYHER PRN 978, 981, 1288 and 1278).**

Further cropmark sites can be found to east and southeast of the town, in: Ferry Fyston Parish - **within HLC_PK 101 (WYHER PRN 989, 990, 6752, 6753, 6754), HLC_PK 18253 (WYHER PRN 981), HLC_PK 18920 (WYHER PRN 5778), HLC_PK 19115 (WYHER PRN 991, 992) and HLC_PK 19426 (WYHER PRN 979 and 981);** Carleton Parish - **within HLC_PK 12 (WYHER 974);** and Darrington Parish – **within HLC_PK 13 (WYHER 988 and 988).** To the northwest of the town, there is a possible enclosure within Pontefract Park – **within HLC_PK 17893 (WYHER PRN 919).**

While confirmation of the form, layout, dating and phasing of such anomalies cannot be confirmed without archaeological investigation, nevertheless it is evident that the Pontefract area was occupied by the later Iron Age. Iron Age activity in the area is also suggested by a number of stray finds, including a coin (**WYHER PRN 10536**).⁷

Archaeological excavations in advance of the A1(M) Ferrybridge to Hookmoor road scheme in 2003 (**within HLC_PK 18253, WYHER PRN 981**) produced evidence for Iron Age

⁷ A gold Iron Age stater of the Corieltauvi is recorded in the Oxford University Celtic Coin index database as being found in the Pontefract area (Oxford University Celtic Coin index Ref. 20896).

occupation (Brown *et al* 2007). The excavations at Site Q centred on SE 46630 24029, and examined a substantial part of an enclosure over an area of approximately 135 x 80m. The north western side of the enclosure was defined by an extensive double ditched trackway which can be traced as cropmarks for a distance of 800m. As many of the cropmarks appeared to be running at right angles to this trackway it seems to have been an early element of the landscape and the axial focus for a large number of surrounding fields and enclosures. Repeated episodes of re-cutting of the trackway ditches indicated that it remained an important boundary for a considerable period.

The most conclusive evidence for Iron Age activity in this area came from the south western part of the site where a D-shaped enclosure formed an annexe to the south of the axial trackway. Only the northern half of the enclosure was excavated but the cropmark evidence suggests that in its entirety it measured 27m east to west and 37m north to south. The cropmarks suggest a break in the circuit on the western side leading to a number of small rectangular enclosures. Carbonised wheat grains from a primary fill from the ditch forming part of the D shaped enclosure were dated to 360-50 cal BC (2140+/-35BP; SUERC-5124/GU-12637) by radiocarbon assay, suggesting a Middle to late Iron Age date for the construction of the ditch (Brown *et al* 2007, p.59-69).

At the end of the Iron Age, the Pontefract area lay within the territory of the Brigantes. The Romans invaded the territory in AD 68 and by AD 72 had gained full control (Wilson 2003). In c. AD 80 a fort and an attendant settlement (*vicus*) was established in Castleford, just beyond the confluence of the Aire and the Calder, approximately 2km to the north of the study area. The evidence from the Holmfield Interchange excavations points to the abandonment of the Late Iron Age enclosures and the subsequent reorganisation of the field system in the early 2nd century AD and of the area representing an important part of the rural hinterland surrounding the fort and settlement at Castleford (Roberts 2005b). The cropmark anomalies around Pontefract may well represent the widespread occurrence of this. Roman Road 28b which ran between Doncaster and Castleford, and would have represented an important routeway and potentially a focus for settlement activity in the

landscape. The position of this road is disputed^{8,9} although the Ordnance Survey marks part of its route crossing through in the western end of study area¹⁰.

Archaeological investigations have identified some evidence for settlement activity in the Pontefract area during the Roman period:

In 1987, the archaeological excavations at **Apple Tree Close (within HLC_PK 305 and 329, WYHER PRN 948)** revealed the corner of a rectilinear enclosure, part of a trackway, and the whole of a secondary D-shaped enclosure (Turner 1987). Occupation began in the 2nd century AD and ended in the early 4th century. Finds included beehive and rotary querns, Samian pottery, amphorae, colour-coated wares, mortaria, and coarse wares. Also found were the remains of nine hob-nail boots (metal studs) and a small penannular brooch.

An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS in the north east end of the site of St. John's Priory in 1987 (**within HLC_PK 19931, WYHER PRN 3807**). The investigation revealed the remains of three ditches containing grey ware which pre-dates medieval burials revealed in this area (see below). They are presumed to be Romano-British in date (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Burgess 1999).

An archaeological investigation undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS on the site of **Simpson's Malt (HLC_PK 20565, WYHER PRN 10606)** in 2007. The work revealed the remains of a Romano-British field system and a large boundary ditch. The field system is possibly part of that recorded on the south side of Ferrybridge Road (**see WYHER PRN 3807 above**), associated with a significant quantity of pottery and animal bone (Weston and Roberts 2011).

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS on land at **115 Pontefract Road** in July, August and October 2005 (**HLC_PK 19113, WYHER PRN 8222**). Two ditches were identified during the investigations and it is possible they form part of the same linear feature. While no datable finds were recovered from the ditch fills, the site lies in an area rich in cropmarks of field systems and settlements that probably date to the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods (Martin and Major 2006).

⁸ Cropmarks of two parallel ditches running for approximately 100m in length have been identified from aerial photographs (Ref. DNR 1606/37), located between Halfpenny Lane and Wakefield Road at Marl Pit Hill. It is speculated in the WYHER record that this cropmark could represent the route of the Roman Road 28b, which ran on a broadly northwest to south-east alignment to the west of Pontefract. The Ordnance Survey, however, indicate its position approximately 200m to the west of here

⁹ An alternative route of the Roman Road 28b between Doncaster and Castleford which runs to the east of the castle was proposed by Eric Houlder in 1967. An excavation near the junction with Bondgate and Box Lane in the later 19th century is said to have discovered the remains of a Roman road (Holmes 1887, 433), while Houlder (1967) speculates that the modern road name 'Street Furlong Lane' reflects a Roman origin. At present there is no tangible evidence to substantiate this claim.

¹⁰ The route of the Roman Road 28b which ran from Doncaster through to Castleford and onwards towards Tadcaster is thought to pass to the west of Pontefract. The route is in part shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS during groundworks associated with the construction of two blocks of apartments at **97 Pontefract Road (HLC_PK 19113, WYHER PRN 9263)**. A single ditch feature was identified during the watching brief towards the north-eastern corner of the site on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch was 14m in length, with a maximum width of 1.8m and a maximum depth of 0.62m. Its northern end had a flattened U-shaped profile, which became progressively shallower to the south-east. It is thought that this ditch may be a continuation of the late Iron Age/Roman cropmark enclosure system to the south-west, although it is not known for certain due to the small size of the ditch that was exposed. Ten sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered during the excavation of the ditch, which appeared to have come from two separate vessels. Six freshly shattered sherds were of a medium sandy grey ware fabric that seemed to make up a jar with a simple base. The fabric and form of the vessel would suggest a late 2nd to mid-3rd century date. The other four sherds were of a slightly finer grey ware from what appeared to be a second vessel. The rim form of this vessel suggests a late 2nd to mid-3rd century date, with a 3rd century date being most likely (Rose 2008).

During October 2012, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land off Cobbler's Lane, Pontefract prior to the construction of a car park for the adjacent Holy Family and St Michael's Roman Catholic Primary School. An east-west orientated ditch with regular sides and a slightly concave bottom was excavated in Trench 4, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.38m deep. The ditch was excavated in its entirety and contained a single fill from which only a single sherd of Roman grey ware (dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD) was recovered.

A now destroyed earthwork at Park Hill was thought by Boothroyd (1807) to be the remains of a Roman Camp and a large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered during the excavations for the Pontefract Reservoir in 1874 (Baines 1967). Roman remains are also reputed to have been found near the site of St Ives Well in the early 20th century (Padgett 1905). Padgett also refers to a stone coffin found in 1822 at Paper Mill Garth (**WYHER PRN 1289**), which was subsequently removed to Fryston Hall. It is tentatively taken to be a Roman burial by Faull (1981). If so, it may relate directly to extensive area of cropmarks in the vicinity (**WYHER PRN 978 and 1290**). Human remains accompanied by a Roman pot were recorded around the Tanshelf Drive area before 1938 (Baines 1967). Roman activity in Pontefract is also suggested by numerous recorded stray finds (WYHER)

Anglo-Saxon Activity

Although commonly listed as a new town (Beresford 1967, 525-26; Beresford and Finberg 1973, 191), the classification fails to reflect the dynamic transformation of pre-Conquest settlement which gave rise to the town's later medieval form. Although the topographical development of the centre is problematic due to post-Conquest changes in place-name, the settlement subsequently known as Pontefract appears to have been a pre-Conquest urban or quasi-urban centre subsequently re-cast as, or displaced by, a castle borough.

Tanshelf

The first substantial activity around Pontefract occurred during the Anglo-Saxon period, when the settlement in this area was known as Tateshall or Tanshelf. This name is suggested by Holmes to have arisen from the marriage of King Edwin of Northumbria to Ethelburg, also known as Tada, c.625, and the gifting of the manor around Pontefract as her dowry (1878, 6). The first documentary reference to Tanshelf is contained in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the year 947:

“King Eadred came to Tanshelf and there Wulfstan and all the Northumbrian witan pledged their loyalty to the king.” (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, vol 1 190).

This is supported by Symeon of Durham:

“949. Wulfstan, archbishop of York, and all the Northumbrian thegns pledged their loyalty to Eadred, king of the English, in the villa which is called Tanshelf.” (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, vol 1 190).

He also noted that:

“Tanshelf was the villa regia which is now called Pontefract in Latin and Kirkebi in English.” (*ibid.*)

The importance of the settlement at Tanshelf may be seen in these references, demonstrating its pre-eminence and patronage by royalty. It is the only place in West Yorkshire where there is definite evidence for a royal vill in the late Anglo-Saxon period.

Equating Taddenscylf/Tateshalle, essentially synonymous with Kirkby, with Pontefract has been problematic archaeologically. For, although there is undisputable evidence for an

extensive pre-Conquest cemetery, seemingly focussed around two churches on The Booths (104) and on the castle site (94), there is no evidence for any contemporary settlement, either in the excavated area of Kirkby (see below), or any other part of the town. Apart from the castle promontory, where there is some small but definite evidence for Saxon settlement activity, only the recent discovery of the Stamford –type ware kiln¹¹ has endorsed the idea of a pre-Conquest (non-ecclesiastical site) to the east of the castle. It is concluded that the pre-Conquest manor was an extensive area containing a number of dispersed settlements. These would have had an administrative and religious foci at Kirkby, where the churches and hospital lay adjacent to the castle promontory, which seems a likely candidate for the pre-Conquest royal burh. The use of Tateshalle in Domesday might suggest that the old Saxon name was used for the early evolving borough, before it was renamed 'Pontefract'.

The location of modern Tanshelf may be identified with the place that was granted a market in 1256, effectively as an extension of the *Westchep* market area. It is conceivable that this was one of the dispersed hamlets, near the site of the site of St Oswald's cross, that it is supposed originally formed part of the larger manor of Tanshelf, but there is no archaeological evidence to support such a theory. The plan of Tanshelf in the 18th century certainly gives the impression of a small organic settlement focus, with nothing in common with the evidently planned nature of the adjacent borough. There are no rectilinear burgage plots in Tanshelf and only ten cottars are listed as living there in 1258 (Padgett 1905, 98-101). A reference to the Tanshelf burgesses in 1361 might be explained by the 26 acres of Tanshelf (the former manor rather than the settlement) given to Pontefract in exchange for the land Edmund de Lacy gave to the Dominican friars, such that certain burgesses were later recorded as owning land in Tanshelf, but detached from the borough of Pontefract.

Kirkby (site, see HLC_PK 672, 21013, 21014, 21015, 21016, 21017, 21018, and 21019)

The place-name *Kirkby* is a well-used Scandinavian descriptive term meaning literally 'church-farm'. It was assumed by Smith (1961, 79) that its utilisation at Pontefract was as a later loan word in reference to the foundation of the Priory, given that it is in this northeastern part of the town that the name applies. However, *Kirkby* seems to have existed before the foundation of **St John's Priory (HLC_PK 19931 and 21020)** and the name almost certainly has its origins in the Viking period when it was probably applied to that part of the Tanshelf manor that already had a significant ecclesiastical establishment (Morris 1989, 60-1;

¹¹ A kiln found in the eastern part of the Simpson's Malt site is especially remarkable because it had produced pottery that had previously only been associated with Stamford. On the basis of radiocarbon and archaeomagnetic dating, the Pontefract Stamford-type ware is thought to date to the early 11th century (Greenwood *et al.* 2010).

Fellows-Jensen 1972; 1985, 387-92). In Pontefract's case there are at least four potential pre-Conquest sites in this area that would have justified the eponymous name: St Nicholas' Hospital, the predecessors to All Saints Church and St Clement's Chapel in the castle and the church on The Booths. All but the last are mentioned in the foundation charter of St Johns Priory in c.1090 as being in *Kirkby*, in being granted to the monks, along with the West Mill (Dugdale 1846, 120; Holmes 1899, 8, 17, 20). With its churches, hospital, castle, monastery and mill *Kirkby* is an obvious candidate for the early post-Conquest administrative centre of the Pontefract lordship, but whether it may be equated with Domesday *Tanshelf* is a matter of some debate (Michelmore 1981, 476). *Kirkby* is not mentioned in Domesday, but it is clear that it was the name applied to that place within Tanshelf township that the churches, and indeed the cemetery, were focussed.

The name *Kirkby* co-existed with both 'Tanshelf' and 'Pontefract' throughout most of the medieval period. In the 12th century Symeon of Durham equated Tanshelf with both Pontefract with *Kirkby* (Hinde 1868, 77). However, it seems likely that *Kirkby* was just one of the more important foci of a Tanshelf township with a more dispersed settlement. Richard Holmes once suggested that *Kirkby* and Pontefract were one and the same and that the name change occurred at the time of the foundation of the Cluniac priory (Holmes 1878, 10-11), but this seems unlikely. *Kirkby* and Pontefract are identified as separate places as early as c.1080 in the foundation grant to St Clement's chapel (Dugdale 1846, 128-9; Farrer 1916, EYC III, 1492; Page 1913, 3666). *Kirkby* continued to be used as a distinct place-name in documents well into the 15th century. In 1123-4 Hugh de Laval referred to his 'castle of *Kirkby*' (Dugdale 1846, 121; Farrer 1916 EYC III, 1486), whilst in 1278 Simon de Thorpe is described as the 'steward of *Kirkbye* and Pontefract (HMC 1881, appendix; 269-276 and 270), demonstrating a differentiation that was still present in the Bailiff's accounts of 1438-9 (PRO DI 29/507/8231 m1).

Although initially an ecclesiastical foci, by the 13th century *Kirkby* had developed as a small detached commercial suburb of the north-western borough with shop sites on The Booths, and to the north of All Saints church, some of which were sacrificed for the extension of the burial ground in 1218 (Holmes 1899, 36). The Court Rolls of 1367 also refer to a Friday market being held in this part of the town, to the west of the cemetery and the chapel of St Nicholas' Hospital (LCA MX/Manorial/Methley/ Roll 16, m2d), somewhere around the south end of Mill Dam Lane, possibly on the triangular piece of land that existed between The Booths, Bitchill (or Beech Hill) and St Nicholas' Hospital. Whether the name was just residual or there was an active Friday market there in the 14th century is unknown. The extent of *Kirkby* is not defined anywhere, but it is clear from a charter of c.1090 that land under

Baghill, then granted by William Foliot to the monks of St John's Priory, was considered to be within Kirkby (Holmes 1899, 114, 118).

Prior to the 1980s, the only extant archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was an 8th century pinhead found on the site of St John's Priory (Bailey 1971; WYHER PRN 2088)¹² and an unlocated pagan burial accompanied by an iron ladle, found in a sandpit in 1885 (WYHER PRN 2324)¹³. Recent archaeological work, however, has included excavations in the area of The Booths, to the northwest of All Saints Church, revealing a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery and church (WYHER PRN 3800). The cemetery has been estimated to cover an area of approximately 150m x 60m. Over 200 inhumation burials were excavated, all laid out on an east-west orientation; most individuals were buried in coffins, as demonstrated by the discovery of iron coffin fittings such as nails, locks and straps, and the presence of coffin stains around many inhumations. Grave goods were very rare within this cemetery, consisting principally of a pair of spatulate tweezers, a small pierced piece of sheet lead and a sestertius of Emperor Domitian (AD 81-96) (WYHER PRN 2327). The cemetery was used intensively over a long period of time, and later activity disturbed many early burials, which were subsequently re-interred (Wilmott 1987, 342). Radiocarbon dating of a skeleton from the earliest phase of burial revealed a date of AD 690 ± 90. Associated with the earliest phase of cemetery activity were the possible remains of a timber church, which was later succeeded by a single-cell stone church, constructed of herring-bone pitched rubble. A second, larger cell was later added to the west end to form a church with a chancel and nave. Traces of sandstone quoins were located to the west of the nave and it is possible that sandstone was used to ornament the church throughout the interior (WYHER PRN 3800). A cemetery of this size demonstrates the existence of a sizable settlement in the vicinity during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Further, more ephemeral, evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity has been discovered archaeologically. A series of linear ditches predating the cemetery of St John's Priory on Box Lane are possibly of Pre-Conquest origin (Archaeological Services WYAS 1999), as is a large N-S ditch discovered on Back Northgate, which may have served as a field boundary (On Site Archaeology 2003).

The settlement of Tanshelf is thought to have been located to the northwest of the current town centre of Pontefract, corresponding approximately with the modern area of the town

¹² 8th century metal pin head found 1967 probably heirloom/residual?

¹³ Human remains associated with an iron ladle and a stone artefact (possibly a bead or spindlewhorl) were found in a sand pit near Pontefract in 1885. The precise location of the discovery is not known. A suggested parallel for the ladle is seen in a 7th-century secondary burial in a barrow on Askham Wold in the East Riding (Sheppard 1902; Faulk 1981b, 190).

still known by this name. The Anglo-Saxon name of Kirkby was utilised from c.1090-1440, although there is some confusion as to whether this name refers to Tanshelf itself, or to a distinct settlement based around the Church of All Saints, 0.5km to the east. The contemporary use of both names may suggest the existence of close but geographically distinct settlements, and it has been suggested that Pontefract developed as a separate foundation between the two, ultimately uniting them (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 477).

Leland records the Tanshelf area to have belonged to Richard Aschenald before the Conquest (Chandler 1993, 528). Aschenald's successors were largely disenfranchised after the Norman Conquest; however, they continued to hold much reduced lands in the area thereafter (Clark 1884, 376).

The Town at Domesday and the Establishment of the Castle

Tanshelf (site, see HLC_PK 724, 779, 781, 807, and 808)

At the time of the compilation of the Domesday Book, around 1086, Tanshelf remained an important settlement:

“There are sixteen carucates of land, without geld, where nine ploughs can be. The king had this manor. Now Ilbert has four ploughs there, and sixty small burgesses, and sixteen cottars and sixteen villeins, and eight bordars having eighteen ploughs. A church is there and a priest, and one fishery and three mills rendering 42 s. and three acres of meadow. Pasturable wood one league in length and half in breadth. T.R.E. it was worth £20; now £15. Within this limit is contained the almshouse of the poor.”
(Page 1912, 248).

The pre-eminence of Tanshelf is apparent when considered against entries for other West Yorkshire settlements; Tanshelf is the only settlement recorded with burgesses and cottars, and holds the only fishery within the region. The location of this fishery cannot have been within the bounds of Tanshelf, as the township is completely landlocked. It has been suggested that it was located in Knottingley, on the River Aire, as Ilbert is recorded to have granted a fishery there to St Clement's Chapel in Pontefract between 1086 and 1093 (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 195). Pontefract is also unique within West Yorkshire in having three mills at Domesday, as compared with the more usual one. It is likely that these were located throughout the Tanshelf lands. It is probable that the watermill in Tanshelf granted to the St Nicolas' Hospital in 1090 was included in Domesday, along with demesne mills in Castleford and Knottingley (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 190). The Domesday entry demonstrates

Tanshelf to have been a highly urban settlement, functioning as an important commercial centre within the region (Archaeological Services WYAS 2000, 2). The church referred to in this text is recognised as All Saints Church, a suggestion supported by the excavation of the Anglo-Saxon graveyard and church adjacent to the present site. The almshouse of the poor has been identified with St Nicholas' Hospital, a foundation which was highly influential in the later development of religious foundations within the Pontefract area.

Monkhill (site, see HLC_PK 20565, 21010, and 21011)

The separate township of Monkhill lay at the junction of Mill Dam Lane and Ferrybridge Road, and along the western boundary of St John's Priory precinct. It has its origins in a Papal Bull of c.1190 (possibly earlier) which granted a series of privileges with significant implications. All the monk's possessions and future acquisitions of land were to be untouchable, whilst their 4.5 acre home farm at Monkhill was to be free of tithe, so long as they cultivated it themselves or at their own expense. This allowed the monks to establish their own manorial court at Monkhill, with jurisdiction distinct from, and exempt from, that of the borough of Pontefract which surrounded it. Another significant decree was that burial at Monkhill (presumably the cemetery at Box Lane) was to be free and unopposed to anyone who desired it (Holmes 1878, 100-1; 1899, 86-88). There was probably some activity and exploitation of the land at Monkhill from the late 11th century, when the priory was founded, but the earliest documentary references are the late 12th century. In 1543, following the Dissolution, Monkhill was held by the crown and is recorded as having 60 tenants (WYAS C1175).

Pontefract - the 11th to 12th Century Borough (defined by HLC_PK 679, 681, 825, 826, 828, 830, 840, 841, 846, 847, 848, 850, 852, 883, 898, and 902)

The name of Pontefract has inspired considerable speculation over its origins. This name is first recorded in the early 12th century, and is used primarily in its Latin form, *Pontefractus*. It is believed to have been adopted around the time of the foundation of St John's Priory c.1090, an argument supported by examination of the various historical forms of the name which may be seen to have French and Latin origins (Smith 1961, 75). Prior to this date, the settlement seems to have been known as Tateshall/Tanshelf or Kirkby. The contemporary existence of multiple names for a single place is well known, and bears comparison with Whitby, which was variously known as *Streoneshalh*, *Prestebi* and *Witebi* (Smith 1961, 76). The name *Fractus Pons* is first recorded in 1124 by Vitalis, and in the 1194 charter of Roger de Lacy, the name *Ponte Fracto* is used. There was considerable variation in the form and spelling of the name throughout the medieval period, and from the early 13th century, the

name became anglicised as Ponfret (1200), Pontfreint (1306), Pountefreit (1406), Poyntfrayt (1500) and by 1536, during the Pilgrimage of Grace, it is recorded as Pomfrett (Holmes 1878, 48).

The name Pontefract means 'broken bridge', and many attempts have been made to locate the position of such a feature. Holmes (1878, 20) identifies this with Bubwith Bridge on the road to Ferrybridge, crossing a small stream called the Wash Dike. Topographical evidence suggests that this was formerly a larger watercourse than survives today, and Holmes suggests that Bubwith Bridge would have been a more substantial structure in the Saxon and Norman periods (*ibid.*). Doubt has been cast on this identification, however, as this bridge is at some distance from Pontefract itself (Smith 1961, 76).

It would, however, be more persuasive if the 'broken bridge' in question could be related to the town itself. If the castle formed the fulcrum of the two parts of the town in the 12th century, it would be logical for the town to take its name from a bridge common to both. In this respect it seems possible that the record of the *pontium castelli de Pontefracto* being repaired in 1194 (Stenton 1928, 13) could be a candidate. The castle bridges would have been crucial to easy communication between the two commercial centres and there are several later references to the castle bridges being repaired; in 1381, 1414-15 and 1544-45 (Lodge and Somerville 1937, 56-7). Other candidates are the site of 'The Bridge', that linked the 12th century borough with the new market area, documented from the 14th century (see 63), and (less likely) the causeway between St Nicholas' and Monkhill, that was also known as 'The Bridge' in the 17th century (Holmes 1887, 425).

The plan of the 12th century town, as defined by Northgate and Southgate, either side of Micklegate, has been taken as being suggestive of a defended borough. Whilst there is no definite evidence for a wall, as proposed by Beresford (Beresford 1967, 160), the apparent wall at Finkle Street (Houlder 1975) being more consistent with a cellar, there is reason to suppose that there might have been earthwork defences of some sort, as existed in many other created boroughs of the period – Northgate and South Gate possibly representing *intervallum* roads within the circuit, as well as back lanes to burgess plots. Certainly, if anything of this nature had existed, it did not survive long, for there was nothing to be utilised defensively by the Civil War (Barley 1975, 60). There are documentary references to ditches in the 12th and 13th century, but these are more readily construed as references to the castle ditch at the eastern end of Micklegate, reference often being made to the *hopedic* (upper dike), interpreted by Holmes (1899, 97) as being the castle ditch adjoining the west gate of the castle. Nevertheless, some circumstantial evidence may be drawn upon, not

least the parallels for earthwork defences at other similar towns of the period (see Barley 1975, 60; Beresford 1967, 504). Moreover, there is 'The Bridge' at the west end of Micklegate, named in post-medieval administrative documents. The origin of the name is not clear but it may relate to a time when the first medieval borough was defined by an earthwork ditch, and access to the market area to the west was gained by a bridge at the end of Micklegate. Further evidence to the borough defences may be inferred from a reference to the 'town dike' to the north of Walkergate in 1322 (Ellis 1893, 301).

Micklegate / Horsefair.¹⁴ The 'great street' or *magno vico* is first documented in c.1190 (Holmes 1899, 143; Smith 1961b, 77). It formed the central spine of the early borough and ran from the west gatehouse of the castle to 'The Bridge'. Later it was the most direct route between the town's two commercial areas and their churches: Westchep and Kirkby. Originally the houses of the 12th-century borough would all have fronted onto Micklegate, with their burgage plots stretching back to Northgate and Southgate, as are clearly represented on the 1742 town plan. Such long plots are alluded to in c.1230, in a grant to the monks of St John of a toft in Micklegate which 'stretches from the High Street through the midst towards the south, even to the way which is called Southgate.' (Holmes 1899, 141). That Micklegate was originally intended as the principal commercial street of the borough is demonstrated by its gradual widening towards its western end, clearly designed to accommodate a market. Almost the entire length of Micklegate, west of Broad Lane, is now called Horsefair, a name that is first documented in 1759, but which was originally applied only to the very western end of Micklegate (Smith 1961b, 77; Jollage 1742), could reflect a much earlier medieval tradition. Notable documentary references to Micklegate include a reference to Isaac the Jew living there and a series of references to a toft owned by Adam de Fossa, near the upper dike (hopedic) at the east end of Micklegate where it meets the castle ditch (Holmes 1899, 143-45; 1902, 671). Also at the eastern end of this street were situated the hospitals of St Mary the Virgin and St Mary Magdalene, near the castle gate, whilst on the north side of the western end of Micklegate was Sir Robert Knolles' Trinity Hospital. Later commercial development on Micklegate was focussed towards the eastern end, near the new market area, which is reflected particularly on the 1742 town plan. There have been remarkably few opportunities to investigate the Micklegate frontage and the area of the late 11th/12th-century generally. Limited excavations at 22-28 Micklegate in 1987 revealed 12th and 15th-century activity in an area set back from the frontage, which had been destroyed by cellaring, whilst excavations off Spink Lane in 2001 found the remains of a large stone house dating to between the 12th-14th centuries.

¹⁴ The Horse Fair was held on this street, but it was not until the 1852 town plan that this name is given to the majority of its length.

Southgate is documented in 1155 defined the southern limit of the late 11th/12th-century borough centred on Micklegate. As with Northgate this road was probably designed originally to give access to the rear of the burgess plots running north from Micklegate, as well as possibly acting as an intervallum road giving access to the supposed defences. Unlike Northgate, however, Southgate did develop as a major thoroughfare in the medieval period, eventually linking with Walkergate and Malfaygate to effectively create a southern bypass of the castle, borough and market areas. As the westward continuation of the earlier street of that name, the road that defined the southern extent of the southern burgess plots of Westchep and was known as Malfaygate in the medieval period.

Northgate is first documented in c.1215 (Smith 1961b, 77) and is thought reflect the northern defensive circuit of the early late 11th/12th-century borough. As such it is seen as being created at the same time as Micklegate and Southgate. Northgate would have been designed originally to give access to the rear of the burgess plots running north from Micklegate and could also have acted as an intervallum road giving access to the supposed defences. Although it never became a major thoroughfare in the medieval period it does seem to have seen some development of marginal industries when the town was expanded to Back Northgate. Evidence of this is not reflected in the documentary record, but is seen archaeologically in the leather working site at Jubilee Place. This apart, very little archaeological investigation has taken place in this part of the town. A watching brief in 2002 identified a number of potential medieval features and recovered 70 sherds of medieval pottery (OSA 2003). Trial trenching at the former bus depot on the south side of Northgate in 2003 did identify potential medieval deposits, but these had been severely truncated by later development (Dean and Roberts 2003).

'The Bridge' is shown on Jollage's 1742 map as a short narrow thoroughfare linking Micklegate with the new market area. It might be equated with the lost street-names of *Scallebrigg*, recorded in 1368 (Fox 1927, 75) and *le Brig*, recorded in 1495 (Smith 1961b, 77). According to Holmes (1887, 39) 'The Bridge' was a point of division between the three old townships of Pontefract, Tanshelf and *Westchep*, and was still a division for ratall purposes in the 19th century, districts being referred to as 'Above Bridge' and 'Below Bridge'. This later importance probably echoes earlier medieval significance, which is why the Moot Hall, Hall of Pleas and town prison were situated near 'The Bridge', in a narrow block of plots between Baxtergate and Gillygate, to the south and Finkle Street. The origin of the name is not clear but may relate to a time when the first medieval borough was defended by an earthwork ditch, and access to the market area to the west was gained by a bridge at the

end of Micklegate. Very little evidence of medieval structures has survived in this part of the town. An investigation of 1 Bridge Street revealed evidence of a 17th-century house (CBA Forum 1987, 38).

Spink Lane (within HLC_PK 665, 850, 852, and 904, WYHER PRN 7379 and 7579). The street-name 'Spink Lane' does not seem to have been recorded for Pontefract in antiquity (Smith 1961b, 76-8). The Middle English word *spynk* means 'finch'. However, considering the street's topographical context, it is possible that it was derived from the Old English *spenne*, in reference either to a bridge (to the castle) or lane that links two others, such as Micklegate and Northgate (Smith 1962, 247-8). The street is annotated as 'The Road to Ferrybridge' on the Birmingham siege map and its copies. Excavations on the western side of Spink Lane in 2001 revealed evidence for medieval activity from the late 11th century, although the main period of occupation appears to have been the 12th-14th centuries when a large stone house, measuring c.25m by 11m existed there. The evidence suggests that the site was levelled by the 16th century and not reoccupied until the 18th century (FAS 2001; Roberts 2003).

Stony Hill (within HLC_PK 665 and 902). The name of this steep path does not appear to have any recognisable medieval references, but it is called 'Steaney Lane' on the Fairfax Crowder siege plan and its copies. It would have been important in medieval times in completing the circuit around the castle, linking North Baileygate/Spink Lane with Walkergate/South Baileygate.

Castle Garth (within HLC_PK 665). The thoroughfare that, with Castle Chain, linked the two medieval commercial areas on Micklegate and The Booths. It passed through the outer bailey of the castle, via the West Gate (Receiver's Tower) and the East Gate and past the main gatehouse of the castle. The street-name is not recorded in medieval times, but this important link between the two centres is a good candidate for the lost street-name *le castelane* (Smith 1961b, 77).

The Booths (within HLC_PK 665, WYHER PRN 3801). The term *les bothes*, recorded in 1384, is not necessarily a site specific reference and could relate to any of the booths or stalls in the various markets of medieval Pontefract; e.g. the butchers stalls or *Flescheners Booths* recorded in c.1380, or the *fleshbothes* of 1384 and 1424. However, it is more likely that the 1519 reference to 'the bothes' does equate with the street-name of today (see Smith 1961b, 76-7; Fox 1827, 76). In the medieval period this street linked the east gate of

the castle with commercial area of *Kirkby* around All Saints Church and was, as its name suggests, lined with houses with front stalls, or booths.

Pontefract Castle (HLC_PK 665 and 904)

Pontefract castle was founded by Ilbert de Lacy who was granted over 200 manors to form the basis of the Honour of Pontefract in the decade following the Norman Conquest.



Figure 359. Aerial view of Pontefract Castle (HLC_PK 665) and the Church of All Saints (HLC_PK 672). © English Heritage

The Domesday Book does not specifically mention a castle at Pontefract, but there is a passing reference to Ilbert's principal castle which Clark (1884, 376) felt might be equated with Pontefract. The existence of a castle in Ilbert's possession is further indicated by a confirmation of Ilbert's rights to the custom of castellary of his castle by William II in c.1088, 'as he had it in the time of William I' (Farrar 1916, 123). Although no location is specified in either of these texts, it is highly likely that Ilbert's castle was located at Pontefract, the principal seat of his northern lands. This is supported by Ilbert's recorded endowment of the Chapel of St Clement's within Pontefract Castle, which was confirmed by his descendant (Farrar 1916, 185). The architectural form of the chapel remains, coupled with the archaeological evidence, would not be incompatible with an 11th century date, and it was common practice in many post-Conquest castles to provide a chapel.

A likely construction date for the castle at Pontefract could be c.1070, after the Harrying of the North, as part of the establishment of Norman rule throughout the region (Ellis 1877, 412; Roberts 2002, 10). A number of castles in the region were established around this time including the castles at York, Pickering and Richmond. The castle must have been well established by 1100-2, as street names in the town of Pontefract, such as *la Castelane*, reflected its presence (Smith 1961, 77).

The establishment of the castle and St John's Priory must have had a considerable impact on the settlement of Tanshelf. The castle would have been established close to the core of the Anglo-Saxon settlement, if not overlying part of it. In the construction of the castles at Norwich, York and Lincoln, a large number of existing houses were destroyed to accommodate the castle baileys, and it is clear from the archaeological evidence that Pontefract Castle was erected upon an existing cemetery. It is difficult to gauge the full impact of the castle, but it is likely that there would have had to be some shift in part of the existing settlement. Although the castle's initial presence would have been highly disruptive, it would also have provided some economic opportunities.

Pontefract in the 11th to 14th Century

The exact date of Ilbert's de Lacy's death is unknown; however, it is likely to have occurred between 1088 and 1100. This date range is suggested from several sources: William II confirmed the castellary of the castle to Ilbert between 1088 and 1095 (Farrar 1916, 123); his son and successor, Robert, received a grant of the lands which his father held at the time of his death c.1095-1100; c.1090-1100 Robert is known to have formally founded the Cluniac Priory of St John in Pontefract, suggesting that he held the lordship by this time (Yorkshire Archaeological Record Series 254; 17). Robert's holding of the Honour of Pontefract, however, was short-lived. Following a dispute with the king, Robert, with his family, was banished from his English holdings c.1114, residing instead on his estates in France. Robert is believed to have been dead by 1131, when his daughter Albreda was styled as 'sister of Ilbert' (Padgett 1905, 58).

The Honour of Pontefract passed by the female line through Robert de Lacy daughter, to her grandson, Roger Fitz Eustace. Taking possession of the Honour in 1194 after a payment of 3000 marks, Roger adopted the de Lacy name. At Roger's succession, most of the Honour lands were still held as demesne, suggesting that they were located close to the castles of Pontefract or Clitheroe. Pontefract benefited considerably under the lordship of Roger. In

1194, the earliest surviving charter to the burgesses of Pontefract was granted by Roger at a cost of 300 marks:

“Know p’sent & to come the J, Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester, haue giuen, granted, & by this my P’sent Charter confirmed to my Burgesses of Pontefract their heirs & successrs liberty & free Burghage & their tofts, to be holden of mw & my heires, in fee & Jnheritance.... J have allso granted & confirmed to my said Burgesses & their successrs, the liberties & free lawes which the Burgesses of the lord the King of Grymesby doe vse & co.” (Holmes 1893, 47).

This charter also entitled the burgesses to hold their own court, to buy and sell land through the praetor, make workshops, bring provisions and merchandise into Pontefract without duty, and it exempted the burgesses and their heirs from tolls and duty throughout the whole territory of Pontefract and Clitheroe castles (West Yorkshire Archive Service 1984, 7).

Following Roger’s death in 1211, he was succeeded by his son John. During this time, King John utilised the revenue from Pontefract Castle to fund building works at Corfe Castle and decided the nomination to churches within the Honour (AEW 1866, 11). John came of age in 1213 and paid 7000 marks for delivery of the Honour of Pontefract, and to discharge his father’s debts to the Exchequer. John also worked to improve the town of Pontefract, gaining a charter which exempted merchants and strangers entering Pontefract by water from payment of tolls (Holmes 1878, 122).

John died in 1240, and was succeeded by his son Edmund. Edmund came of age in 1251, and under his lordship many notable improvements for the town were secured. In 1257, Edmund received a grant of a weekly market in *Tanshelf* and a three day summer fair around Trinity Sunday (*ibid.*). The following year, the district of *Westchep* was granted the same liberties and customs already held by the burgesses of Pontefract, effectively incorporating the east and west parts of the town (*ibid.* 129). Edmund founded a Dominican Friary in Pontefract in 1256 in memory of his tutor (Fox 1827, 298). The lands of Eastcrofts, formerly held by St John’s Priory, were granted to the foundation. In compensation, the Cluniac monks received a daily grant of dead wood from Pontefract Park (Padgett 1907, 73).

Edmund died in 1258 and his heart was buried in the Dominican Friary (Fletcher 1969, 29). An inquisition taken a few weeks after his death records 240 tofts in Pontefract, each paying 12d annually. The markets were valued at £12, with seventy-eight booths paying 2d each and sixty stalls paying 1d each (Padgett 1905, 80).

Edmund was succeeded by his son Henry, who was a minor at the time of his father's death and was raised in court. Coming of age in 1271, Henry de Lacy was knighted and granted the governorship of Knaresborough (Fletcher 1969, 29). In 1273, he confirmed Roger's charter of 1194, and also granted the Pontefract burgesses the right to have the stalls erected in the market or on waste ground in return for rent (West Yorkshire Archive Service 1984, 8). In 1294, Henry secured a fair, beginning on Palm Sunday and continuing for the three days following (Fletcher 1969, 30). In 1286, Henry founded a Leper Hospital at the very south of the town, dedicated to St Michael. The hospital was under the patronage of St Nicholas's Hospital and is sometimes recorded as *Foulsnape*. This hospital later constituted the bede house by the castle (Padgett 1907, 84). It was acquired by Pontefract Corporation; however, the date of this is unknown. The hospital was rebuilt in 1671 and was later used as a workhouse, prior to the erection of the union workhouse in 1863. The 17th century buildings were demolished c.1883-4 (Tew and Holmes 1889, 16).

Henry had two sons and two daughters by his wife Margaret. The elder son fell to his death in a well at Denbigh Castle, and the younger was killed by a fall from the battlements at Pontefract Castle (Butler 1990, 7). In 1294, his daughter, Alice, was married to Henry of Lancaster, third in line to the throne. Henry de Lacy died in London in 1311, ending the second house of de Lacy. Although major building works to the castle are not documented in Henry's time, some minor repairs are recorded as expenses incurred by the constable in 1295-6. These included repairs to the well windlass, locks replaced and repaired to the value of 5s. 2d. and bushes cut down in front of the castle at a cost of 2s. 8d. (PRO DL 291/1).

The Honour and Pontefract Castle passed to Thomas of Lancaster, a scion of the Royal house. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster (1278–1322) was beheaded outside the castle walls six days after his defeat at the Battle of Boroughbridge, a sentence placed on him by King Edward II himself in the great hall. This resulted in the earl becoming a martyr with his tomb at Pontefract Priory becoming a shrine. After Thomas of Lancaster's death in 1322 the castle passed to Henry, Duke of Lancaster and subsequently to John of Gaunt, third son of Edward III. John of Gaunt made the castle his personal residence, spending vast amounts of money improving it - in 1374 Gaunt issued orders that the keep, or Great Tower, was to be heightened using sandstone cut from the castle ditch, so beginning a process of rebuilding and refortification in sandstone that continued throughout most of the first half of the 15th century, as the castle was converted to meet the requirements of the Lancastrian kings (see Colvin et al. 1975). It is possible that the outer bailey, west gate and barbican were given

greater prominence at this time, as the principal approach to the castle was transferred away from the south, towards the expanding town.

Although no documentary evidence has thus far been identified, it is likely that the hall and its lodgings - including the King's, Queen's and the rebuilt Constable Towers - were constructed during Gaunt's time. The developments of the domestic arrangements have been paralleled with those at Kenilworth Castle, also undertaken by Gaunt at the end of the 14th century (Roberts 2000, 406-8), the hall being reconstructed in c.1390 (Thompson 1977, 211-8).

Population in the 11th to 14th Century

The Domesday survey of 1086 lists about 100 people in Tateshale, the majority burgesses, which Skaife (1896, 106) estimated equated to a population of up to 500 people. The 1379 Poll Tax lists 909 tax payers (Greenstreet 1882) [Dyer (1991, 57) lists 1085], which possibly equates to a population of 4-5000. Such a rapid increase could well be an underestimate as it would not allow for the significant numbers of clergy and paupers in the town. Considering the Poll Tax data relates to a period after the Black Death, it is likely that the 12th and 13th century population of the town was considerably greater. On the basis of taxable wealth in 1334, Pontefract was 43rd in the country, although in 1379 the town was ranked the 34th largest. The 1379 poll tax return reveals a complex social structure, with 608 men being assessed into six payment categories, ranging from 6/8, paid by four residents, to 4d, paid by 197 residents (Padgett 1905, 99). From this evidence, the population of the town has been estimated at 2000 (Fletcher 1969, 92).

Whilst medieval Pontefract owed its existence and importance to the powerful lords who created a major castle and new borough there, as well as founding a number of ecclesiastical establishments, the town developed as a commercial market town in its own right, facilitated initially by a series of charters (see above). There are references to shops and market stalls in the 13th century, but little or no detail about the nature of their trade. Wool and skins seems to have been particularly important in the later 13th century, the greatest profits from tolls in 1258 and 1296 coming from wool and animals, the tolls for these items in 1258 being more than the total of all the other tolls levied in the town (Padgett 1905, 98-101; PRO DL 29/1/1 1295-1296). Wool was even exported, eight Pontefract merchants being licensed to export wool by sea in 1272-74, which they probably did via the port on the River Aire at Knottingley, and on to Hull. In 1274 three Pontefract merchants were fined for despatching ships laden with wool and other merchandise from Hull during a ban on exports

(CPR 1266-72, 585; 1272-81, 15, 20, 25). Wool was also being converted into cloth and William the weaver was operating in the new market in c.1223 (Holmes 1899, 129), whilst a message belonging to Robert White the weaver is recorded near the entrance of St Nicholas' in 1240 (Holmes 1902, 565). Commercial success in the 13th century is perhaps reflected in the presence of a goldsmith in 1271 (CPR 1262-1266, 585). Physicians are also recorded in the 12th and 13th centuries (Farrer 1916, 252; CPR 1258-1266, 202).

Although recorded at a time when the medieval town had perhaps achieved its zenith, the 1379 Poll Tax returns provide a good insight into the commercial strengths of 14th-century Pontefract. The onus on long-distance trade is reflected in the presence of six merchants and five spicers, who were no doubt using the River Aire, and its tributary *Thornstream*, for ferrying goods in and out of the town. The use of the river for communication is reflected by the presence of five ferry boatmen (*souters*) in the record. Its function as a market town and route centre is reflected by the presence of eight taverners or hotel keepers and two stablemen (*ostlers*). Everyday service providers are represented by ten smiths, a cutler, a baker, two coopers, two barbers, two pardoners and a rope maker. The town apparently only had one resident mason at this time, though it is likely that most buildings were of timber, reflected by the presence of five carpenters. Wool and animal related industries remained significant, with about 50% of the people listed in the 1379 Poll Tax being associated with both the processing and production of cloth or animal skins for leather, Pontefract having the greatest concentration of people engaged in such work in the West Riding. With regard to cloth manufacture there were five walkers involved in fulling the cloth, four dyers, over 12 weavers, 11 tailors, a sizer (who stiffened cloth), and seven retailers; six drapers and a *mercier* dealing in high quality expensive materials. Animal and animal skin processing is reflected by the presence of five cattle dealers, five skinners, two butchers (*fleschers*), four tanners (*barkers*), ten shoemakers and four saddlers (Padgett 1905, 79, 80-1, 98-101; Greenstreet 1882, 1-6). Interestingly, there is no mention of a potter in 1379. Considering the potential for medieval archaeology in the town, there are very few excavated sites where these trades and professions have been identified. Excavations at North Baileygate¹⁵ and Jubilee Place¹⁶, have identified medieval tanning sites of possible 14th century date on the margins of the town.

¹⁵ A trial trench evaluation on the north side of the North Baileygate in 2000 identified deposits containing charcoal and well preserved organic material at about 1m below the modern ground surface. Pottery of 11th-14th century date was recovered, as well as part of a preserved leather shoe and leather off-cuts (McNaught 2000). Subsequent excavation of the site revealed large numbers of medieval pits whose content had been waterlogged, preserving wooden artefacts (including a bowl and a paddle), leather and a samples rich in plant and insect remains. It seems likely that this site formed part of the medieval shoemaker's tenements in this area.

¹⁶ In 2001 it was archaeologically investigated prior to development and found to contain the remains of a 14th/15th century tanner's and hornworker's yard. The archaeological evidence took the form of rows of circular and square clay-lined pits and a large kiln used for making lime. An archaeomagnetic date for the kiln provided a result in the range AD 1380-1414. The site was abandoned by the 16th century, and was subsequently cultivated for liquorice (Burgess 2001; 2002).

The town had clearly expanded considerably since the Norman Conquest and the establishment of the castle. Some of the remodelling of the castle, by John of Gaunt in the later 14th century, can be accounted for by the desire to give the castle greater prominence to the townspeople. Dobson (1986) rated Pontefract as either the fifth or sixth largest 14th-century town in Yorkshire (on a par with Doncaster) on the basis of its religious houses and population based upon Lay Subsidy records. It was, however, in decline, a common feature of many European towns of the later 14th century, which struggled to recover from the economic upheaval caused by the rapid decrease in population and available labour caused by the major plague outbreaks.

Pontefract Park (site, comprising HLC_PK 393, 400, 401, 403, 405, 408, 409, 412, 717, 17887, 17888, 17890, 17891, 17892, 17893, 17894, 17897, 17898, 17900, 17901, 17902, 17903, 17904, 17929, 18003, 18004, 18024, 18142, 18143, 18144 and 18145).

The medieval deer park established by the de Lacy lords as an extensive ditched and palisaded (paled) enclosure as a facility for both hunting and providing a range of resources. It first appears in documents in the late 12th and early 13th centuries (Holmes 1899, 150 fn; Smith 1961b, 83; Michelmore 1981, 475-77), but was almost certainly established earlier and may have had pre-Conquest origins. The deer of the park were evidently numerous and were used to stock other medieval deer parks. For example, in 1244 ten bucks were sent to the king at York, whilst 30 does and 20 bucks were provided to stock the deer park at Knaresborough in the same year (CLR 5, 526; CRO 28 Hen III). The park was also used for the rearing and hunting of other animals and also for common grazing by the inhabitants of Pontefract and Tanshelf, as well as for corralling and grazing horses during markets and fairs (e.g. 1240-42; PRO E 372/88 m112d). The custom of unlimited pannage was, however held by prior of Nostell priory. Livestock apart, wood and timber were one of the main resources provided by the medieval deer park. Large quantities of both firewood and constructional timber were supplied to the castle in particular (e.g. CMR 1326-7, 316) whilst in 1476 the trees of the parks of both Pontefract and Ackworth parks were 'greatly felled and cut down' for castle repairs (PRO DL 5/1 101-101v). Timber was also provided for other projects, including the repair of the park pale itself in 1536, after much of it had been brought down during the rebellion known as the 'Pilgrimage of Grace' (PRO DL 29/530/8442).

The Elizabethan survey of the park in 1588 (WYAS 1984; Padgett 1905, 139-140) records that at that time it was held by indenture by George Lord Talbot, the purchaser of the priory site and the builder of New Hall, who paid the crown £4 3s 4d annually. The park then

covered an area of 700 acres, an area that is probably coincident with what became the Pontefract Park township. Although 100 acres was used for arable farming, the majority of the park area was used for pasture and still contained 595 deer and 3,070 timber trees. The 1588 survey also mentions three lodges or houses, two of which were in good repair and the third in a decayed state. One of these might be equated with the earlier 'Great Lodge' that was under repair in 1498 (PRO DL 29/527/8405). The present Park Lodge Farm might reasonably be assumed to occupy the site of one of these structures, whilst the field-names 'Lodge Close', 'Nether Lodge' and 'Upper Lodge' allude to the others (PRO DL 31/1321). The park pale is also recorded in the field-name 'Park Bank', but there are no obvious extant remains of this boundary. The park was enclosed in the 1780s, but a large part of the south-western part had already been allotted in the 13th and 14th centuries (Holmes 1899, 150 fn). The Enclosure of 1780 saw 300 acres, that had been the north-eastern part of the park, created as a large detached portion of Pontefract township. The enclosure of the park also led to the establishment of **Pontefract Racecourse (HLC_PK 17895)**, which opened in 1790 (see below).

Settlement in the 12th to 14th Century

A shift of the settlement to the west appears to have been underway by the beginning of the 12th century, centred around the area of West Cheap (*Westchep*) or Newmarket, the current Market Place. It is from the mid-12th century that some of the street names for roads to the west of the castle begin to emerge, with Southgate in 1155, Micklegate in c.1190 (called the *magno vico* or 'the great street') and Northgate in 1215 (Smith 1961, 76-7). The area bounded by Northgate, Southgate and the Beastfair, and centred around Micklegate and the Market Place, forms a block running southwest from the castle. It is possible that this focus of the 'new' town of Pontefract had been a lordly initiative, enabling the lords to generate income from the duty of provisions and merchandise being brought to the town in addition to rents. The earliest surviving town charter, from 1194 (Holmes 1893, 47), would certainly suggest that the lords had been able to collect such an income from the town, with the burgesses of Pontefract having to pay a substantial fee for their removal. A town fair had already been granted in c.1181. It is perhaps significant that the castle motte with its keep were located to dominate the town, suggesting that a remodelled, and controlled, town was a development planned when the castle was established.

Meaning the 'west market' (Smith 1961b, 84; Holmes 1899, xxx), *Westchep* was the commercial area that developed to the west of the initial Norman borough as an extension to its market area via 'The Bridge', the core of which being the area presently defined by

Market Place, Beastfair and Salter Row. This part of the town is first recorded by this name in Edmund de Lacy's charter of between 1255-1258 when 'West-Chep juxta Tanshelf' was given the same liberties and customs which the existing burgesses of Pontefract had. Effectively Edmund was increasing the size of the borough by incorporating an urban area that must have been already well developed by the middle of the 13th century (Holmes 1899, xxviii-xxx; Raine 1870, 169-174; Padgett 1905, 80). The area was more generally referred to as the 'New Market', which is well documented from around c.1200. The development of this area necessitated the creation of a chapel of ease, in the form of St Giles' church, the new focus of population being quite distant from the parish church of All Saints in *Kirkby*.

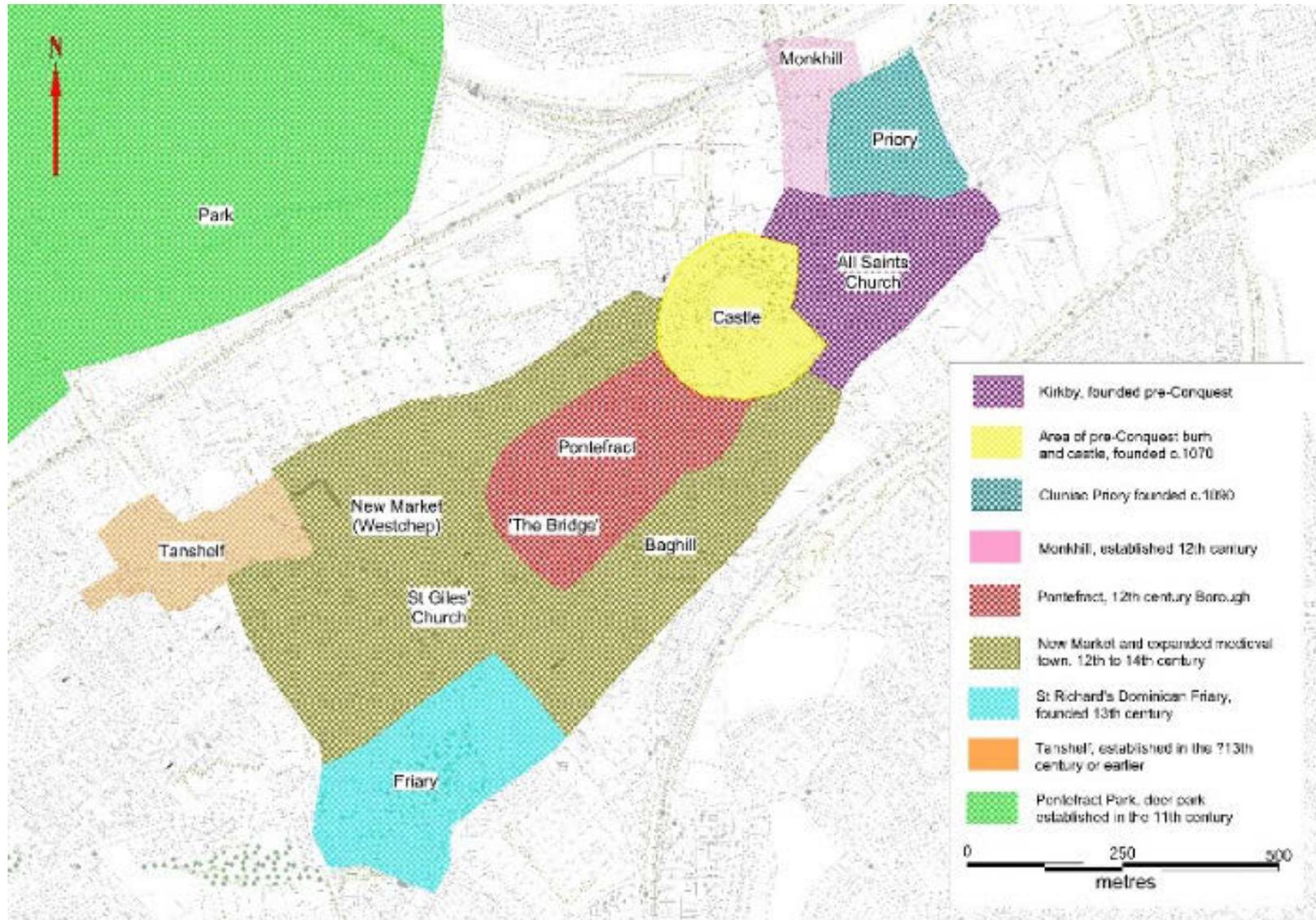


Figure 360. The perceived chronological development of medieval Pontefract overlaid on modern Ordnance Survey mapping

New Market (*Westchep*) – Archaeological Visibility

Having developed from the 12th century onwards, the area displays over 800 years of development. The town was particularly significant in the Middle Ages, when it was the fourth largest town in Yorkshire, behind York, Hull and Beverley. Whilst most buildings date from the mid-18th century onwards, many contain much earlier origins. The burgage plots substantially remain in the town centre revealing the urban grain of the town from the 12th century onwards. Whilst there has been some loss of the burgage plots and their historic boundary walls (particularly west of Liquorice Way), the densely built up character of the medieval town remains. Many yards leading off from main streets also remain, containing subservient development to the main streets. The layout of the medieval town, and in particular the 'gates' and surrounding streets of the castle largely remain.

Ropergate (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 3824). This street-name is first documented in the 14th century (Smith 1961b, 77; PRO DL 29/507/8227), but only one rope maker is recorded in the Poll Tax record of 1379 (Padgett 1905, 101), and the street may have gained its name from an earlier pre-14th-century industry. Ropergate was the thoroughfare that gave access to the market place from the south-west, effectively channelling the Wakefield traffic off Penny Lane. A continuous sequence of burgage plots ran south from Ropergate onto Malfaygate/BackLane (now Southgate), continuing the sequence of plots running back from Market Place westwards. The street ran parallel to the burgage plots fronting onto Beastfair, so there was only limited scope for development of any properties established on the north side of the street. Virtually no archaeological work has been carried out in this area of the town. In 1872 a stone-lined well was found in Ropergate, but there is no certainty that it was of medieval date (Pontefract Advertiser 9/11/1872), and in 1989 a roughly coursed stone wall behind **Nos 39 and 41 Ropergate (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 3824)** was identified as a potential medieval remnant of the burgage plot boundary.

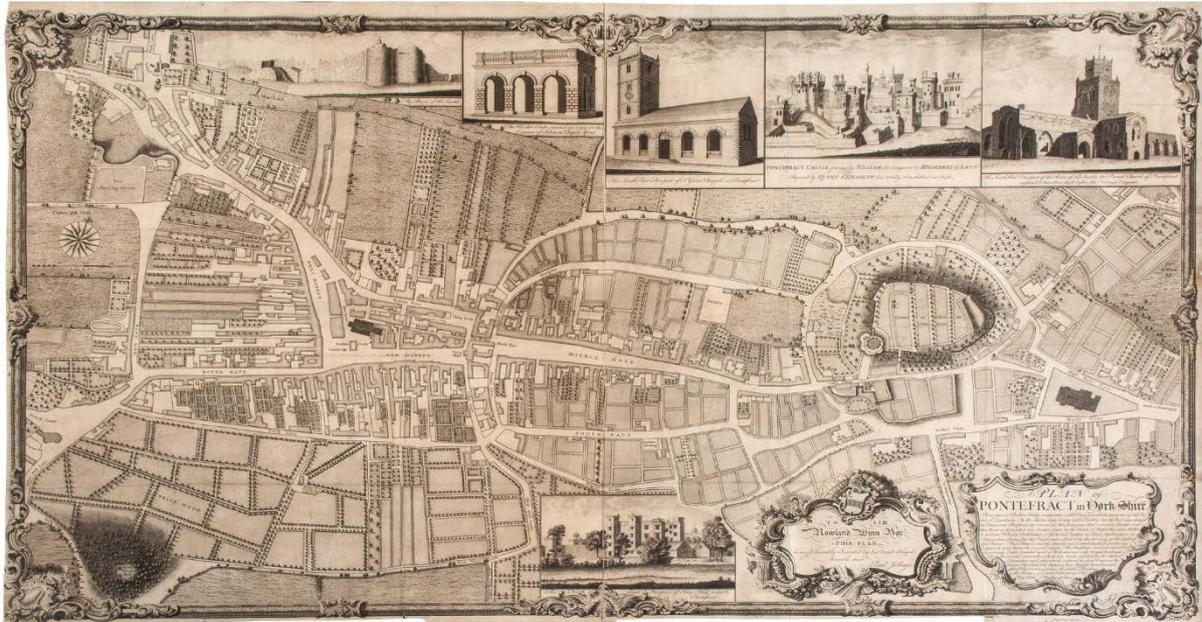


Figure 361. Paul Jollage's town plan of Pontefract 1742 (WYAS)

Paul Jollage's map of 1742¹⁷ depicts a continuous row of terraced buildings was established on the south side of Ropergate, with Back Lane defining their southern boundary. By 1852, Back Lane had been re-named Southgate and much larger properties had appeared on Ropergate. Some burgage plots had been altered to accommodate landscaped gardens, however, a number of narrow yards retained their original plots, and Smith Street (a terrace of housing) stood at the rear of No. 37-41 Ropergate. At the back of Market Place, the burgage plots are still visible and punctuated by a series of yards. This area was industrial with two smithies visible on the early 20th century maps. The majority of buildings on Ropergate and Ropergate End are late 18th century to mid-19th century, although the possibility of earlier buildings behind the facades cannot be ruled out.

Bridge Street ('The Bridge'), with Horsefair (formerly Micklegate), formed the principal route to the castle. Gillygate is known to have been established c.1240, and Baxtergate (the Baker's Gate) was established c.1421, although 'the street of the bakers' is recorded earlier in 1373-4 (PRO DL 29/507/8227).

¹⁷ Paul Jollage town plan of 1742 – a remarkably accurate plan of Pontefract. No other work is known by the surveyor, Paul Jollage, who is assumed to have been a Huguenot associated with John Rocque. Engraved by John Pine

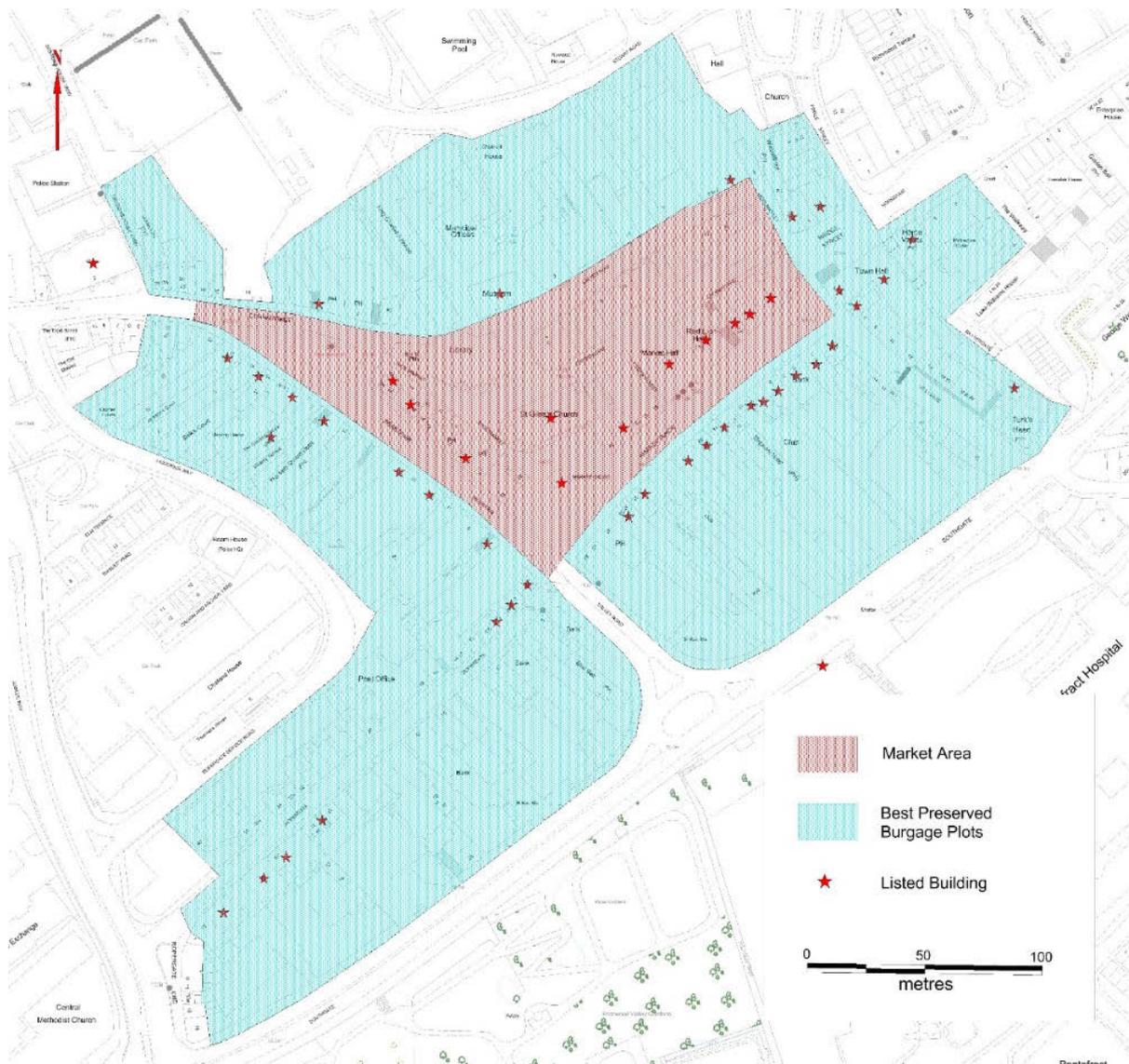


Figure 362. Pontefract **Market Place (HLC_PK 772)**, **St Giles' Church (HLC_PK 771)** and preserved burgage plots. The best preserved burgage plots fall within **HLC_PK 766**, with more degraded plots to the north in **HLC_PK 824 and 822**.

Gillygate (within HLC_PK 766) provided access at the south-western corner medieval market area of *Westchep* for those approaching from the south or from the east by the lower route of Baghill Lane, bypassing Micklegate and the early borough. The street effectively circumscribed the outer edge of the supposed defences to the south of 'The Bridge'. Gillygate slopes downhill away from Market Place and creates key views up and down the street. It is primarily a shopping street with shops being smaller than those on Market Place, and some upper floors being residential. Due to its expansion in the early 20th century, the street is relatively wide with a uniform building line. The exception to this is No. 14-28 which

steps back from the building line with a jettied first floor. There is a variety in the heights of buildings, but continuity is created by buildings being taller at the top end towards Market Place. The street is significantly overshadowed by Luke Williams House to the east.

Baxtergate (within HLC_PK 679, 681, 766 and 774), is marked on Jollage's 1742 town map as being the street that ran south from the 'The Bridge' and probably reflected the supposed inside line of the former borough defences (the outer edge being reflected by Gillygate). Baxtergate is narrower than Gillygate and contains the rear elevations of buildings on Gillygate, parking areas and boundary walls. It narrows at its northern end, with the imposing Victorian Town Hall being a key landmark at the top. There is a remnant of a stone boundary wall at the southern end, which is possibly from the grounds of the former Micklegate House. No. 30 is the only building that fronts Baxtergate. Bridge Street is an important open space at the top of Horsefair and on the edge of the town's shopping area. Its buildings vary in date and style and its most striking feature is the Victorian Town Hall. A two storey row of 19th century buildings defines the northern side of the street and the modern Woolmarket development stands to the east. Bridge Street presents an important view towards the castle down Horsefair. Finkle Street is also on the edge of the town's shopping area and has a pleasing curve extending to Stuart Road. It has an enclosed character with a uniform building line and buildings against the pavement. When approaching from Stuart Road, there is an important view of the Victorian Town Hall. Buildings on the street are 2 and 3 storeys in height with some modern infill.

Finkle Street (within HLC_PK 681 and 824). 'Finkle' is an Old Norse word meaning elbow or dog-leg (Smith 1961a, 299). Consequently, it is of no surprise that it is the name given to the short, angled street between Northgate and the west end of Micklegate. The street-name appears on Jollage's 1742 town plan, but is not known from any medieval documents. In 1974, at the junction of Finkle Street and Micklegate, development work revealed a large stone wall, apparently set into a rock-cut ditch. There are no detailed excavation records and no dating evidence was recovered, but it was considered that this was possibly part of a Norman wall which formed the late 11th/12th-century defences (Houlder 1975, 8), which had been assumed to have existed by Beresford (1967, 160). On reflection it thought more likely to have been a post-medieval cellar wall.

Beastfair and Cornmarket (within HLC_PK 766 and 772). As the street-name suggests, 'Beastfair' has its origins in a livestock market and may be equated with the *Neet Market* marked on the 1742 map from which we may link it to *Le Nawtmerkette* recorded in 1426 (Smith 1961b, 78). Beastfair, the north end of which is now part of Corn Market, defines the

western side of the triangular new market place of *Westchep*. Running west from this street frontage are some of the best preserved medieval burgage plot boundaries in the town. The houses on the western frontage of Beastfair were originally constructed parallel to the road, but later medieval development saw buildings constructed in the plots to the rear at right angled the street. One of the best preserved examples of this is preserved at Swales Yard (7-9 Corn Market) in the form of what was the 'Counting House' public house (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 11639), which has been subjected to a comprehensive archaeological investigation (Heslop n.d; see 55). Many of the buildings on Beastfair can be dated no earlier than the 17th century, but will have replaced or encompassed earlier medieval structures. Observations during the precinct refurbishments of 1998, at the south end of this street, revealed some limited survival of medieval features (Stone and Roberts 1998). In January 2012, the remains of a wall, thought to represent a former medieval/post-medieval boundary or burgage plot, were exposed in the back yard of **No. 18 Cornmarket**



(WYHER PRN 11860) by the property owner during initial development work related to the relaying of a new car park.

Figure 363. Cottages on Swales Yard, Pontefract. A Grade II Listed range of 3 or 4 cottages. Probably 16th or 17th century, altered in the 18th and 19th century. Believed to be one of Pontefract's oldest buildings. The Counting House, last used as a pub, was closed early in

2012, amid concerns of its deteriorating condition. © Copyright Mike Kirby and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. www.geograph.org.uk/photo/4190230

Swales Yard (HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 7072). The buildings in Swales Yard (Nos. 3-9 Corn Market) offer a rare glimpse of how the later medieval town would have appeared, and indeed what sort of remains might still be incorporated within some of the later buildings surrounding the market place. This complex of structures was de-rendered, exposed and fully recorded, internally and externally, by members of the Pontefract and District Archaeology Society in the early 1990s (Heslop et al. n.d.). The investigation established that the earliest building, a large house, about 22m in length, was constructed parallel to the Beastfair frontage in the 15th century. Subsequently, three phases of jettied building were added to the rear of the house, to create a wing (c. 28m by 7m) that ran longitudinally down the burgage plot to the rear. The final extension, of 16th or early 17th century date, has a ground floor with stone walls and an upper projecting floor of timber framed walls of lath and plaster. The rear extensions are not thought to have been used for habitation, there being no evidence of hearths, partitions or domestic fittings of any sort, and they were probably for commercial use. Many of the burgesses living on Beastfair were merchants, probably with interests in the cloth industry, and it is to this purpose that the Swales Yard building is thought to have been put. Two trenches excavated to the north of this building, within Swales Yard, revealed a sequence of deposits going back to the medieval period. A number of pits and some earlier boundary walls were identified, but of greatest significance is possibly the presence of a large deposit of metalworking debris, principally iron slag, which could indicate the earlier use of this plot as a smithy. Pottery from the excavations was predominantly later medieval, 15th-century Humber ware being prominent. The earliest pottery found dates to the 12th-14th centuries, but this was residual material found within later deposits (Moorhouse n.d.).

The burgage plot frontage to the south of Swales Yard is occupied by **The Malt Shovel Public House (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 11710)**, a 19th-century public house superimposed upon the site of an earlier 14th-century building, the stone cellar of which still survives. The cellar has two vaulted bays and is notable for the bosses at the intersection of the vaulting ribs, the most southerly of which is decorated with a stone face mask (Fletcher 1920). The cellars of Nos. 8-10 and 12 Beastfair also have possible medieval stone cellars with vaulted ceilings (Pontefract Heritage Group 1995). It is not known whether the Malt Shovel site was an inn in the medieval period, but the Star Yard at the south end of Beastfair probably reflects the site of the Star Inn, which was certainly in existence in 1634 and probably represents the site of any earlier medieval inn (Holmes 1994). Trial trenching to the

rear of the Malt Shovel revealed no surviving medieval deposits. The present building is Listed Grade II*.

Jollage's map of 1742 shows Neet Market lined with buildings on either side. Buildings stood at the bottom of Cornmarket where the war memorial now stands, but had been demolished by 1852. The burgage plots to the west of Beastfair and Cornmarket, extending to Newgate are clearly visible in 1742 and these remained up until the 1970's. Likewise, there are burgage plots extending as far as today's Headlands Lane, to the north east of Cornmarket, although these had begun to be eroded by the 1930's.

The Jollage 1742 map shows **Front Street (within HLC_PK 769, 779, 780, 801 and 807)** was established by this date but was not yet named. Buildings lined the north and south of the road, some on the south side being situated on a small island of land between today's Front Street and Back Street. Front Street terminated at an open space named Tanshelf Well to the North West, while at the southern end a large building stood on the site of the current Court House. This was possibly the house of Nathaniel Johnson, a 17th century historian.

St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (HLC_PK 784) on Back Street was built in 1806, and the Court House was built in 1807 by architect Charles Watson. By 1852, Front Street had been named Tanshelf Street and the two large houses of No. 24 and 40 had been built. Tanshelf Hospital stood between the two of them and was demolished in the mid-20th century. Two buildings on the north side are shown as malt houses and another is named Pontefract Liquorice Refectory. By the early 20th century, Stuart Street had been built, which was to be later superseded by Stuart Road to the south. The houses on the island on Front Street were demolished in phases between 1933 and 1964. Finally, the construction of Jubilee way in the 1970's cleared more buildings at the Front Street/Jubilee Way junction and divorced the Catholic Church from the town centre.

Market Place and Market Cross (within HLC_PK 772, WYHER PRN 2419) were established when Micklegate (later Horsefair) became too small to contain the town's expanding market. The market square, developed by 1200 was a vast open space running from Bridge Street to Ropergate. St Giles' Church and St Oswalds Cross (later replaced by the buttercross in 1734) stood in the middle and gradually streets of permanent shops replaced market stalls and filled in the open space. Although just one element of Westchep (the new west market in the 13th century), Market Place is the main street of the commercial part of the town, forming the southern part of the triangular market area around St Giles'

church. As well as being the widest street, it is perhaps no coincidence that it forms an axis between the site of Osgold Cross and the Moot Hall, two of the most important assembly places in the town. The earliest references to the 'new market' are from c.1200 (Holmes 1899, 195, 196; Smith 1961b, 78), although the terms used, *Novo Mercato* and *novo foro*, are probably in reference to the new *Westchep* as a whole. The name 'New Market' remained in use until the 18th century, the street named on the 1742 town plan being directly equated with today's Market Place. The market place is, however, first recorded in 1528 and is also named ('Markett Place') on the Birmingham Civil War siege plan, and it seems likely that the names were interchangeable for a time. All the properties fronting onto the market place possessed extensive burgage plots. The best examples are on Market Place itself, where the plots run south to Southgate/Back Lane, and on Beastfair and Cornmarket, where they run westwards to New Gate. The plots that ran northwards from what is now Salter Row seem to have been less intensively developed, possibly because they backed on to the park and did not, therefore, have rear access.

At the western end of Market Place was the site of St Oswald's Cross, which is thought to have marked the site of Anglo-Saxon Wapentake of Osgoldcross in the 10th/11th century and perhaps one reason why the medieval market was focussed where it was. In 1572, a conduit was established to bring water to the Market Place from a spring (Organ Well) in Penny Lane (Fox 1827). None of the houses in Market Place have elements earlier than the 16th century, but many are remodelled buildings that had previously had jettied frontages. Nos. 24, 26, 37-39 and the Elephant Hotel have possible medieval stonework in their cellars, 24 having some evidence for a half timber frame (Pontefract Heritage Group 1995; FAS 2004). Nos. 33-35 represent two late 16th to early 17th-century houses with timber framing and a central passage, whilst Nos. 29-31 contained the remains of an early 16th-century building, but which was demolished in 1967 (Brears 1968). A number of the older structures have been subject to more recent formal recording requirements prior to alteration (e.g. EDAS 2008/9; 2010). Opportunities for excavation in this area have been few and a small number of largely negative watching briefs have been carried out (e.g. Stone and Roberts 1998; On-Site Archaeology 2001).

St Giles' Church (HLC_PK 771, WYHER PRN 965) dates from c.1100 and was originally a small chapel called St Mary de Foro. The church gained in importance as the town spread westwards, and became the main church of Pontefract after the Civil War and the partial destruction of All Saints' Church. The name of St Giles comes from St Giles' Market which stood immediately outside the church. The chapel originally had a broach spire but this was

replaced in April 1707 by a square tower, built for £100 by Sir John Bland, Mayor of Pontefract. This tower was later replaced itself with the present tower in 1779.

The Buttercross (within HLC_PK 772, WYHER PRN 2419) was built in 1734 in pursuance of the will of Solomon Dupier, a member of the Spanish Garrison of Gibraltar. He was allegedly instrumental in the successful attack on Gibraltar in 1704 when Anglo-Dutch forces seized the rock from the Spanish. The Buttercross was originally constructed with a flat roof and balustrade. This was then replaced by the present roof in 1763. Jollage's map of 1742 shows the Buttercross and adjacent town pump. Water flowed from a spring in Wakefield Road via a lead conduit to tanks under Market Place (which are still there). Originally the building had a flat roof and a stone balustrade, replaced by the present pitched roof in 1763. It is a Grade II* Listed Building.

By 1742, Market Place (then named New Market) was enclosed by buildings to the north and south. Burgage plots extended as far as Southgate (then named Back Lane) and the area to the north comprised Shoemarket, Salter Row, Pudden Middens and Ratten Row. The Town Hall stood at the east end of Market Place. Market Place has mostly retained its form since, albeit with redevelopment of individual buildings. As the existing buildings testify, there was considerable investment in the mid to late 18th century with the construction of the Red Lion Hotel and many other town houses, many of which are listed. The Market Hall was built in 1859-60 to provide cover for butchers who formerly used stalls in the streets.

Shoemarket (within HLC_PK 772). The earliest references to this street, which ran parallel to Beastfair, to the west of St Giles' Church, are in the early 18th century (e.g. Smith 1961b, 78, Jollage 1742), but it is possible that it has its origins in the medieval period. Shoemakers are recorded in Kirkby in the early 13th century, and the presence of 42 cobbler's booths in 1258 suggests a well-established presence in the market place (Holmes 1899, 1, 138; Padgett 1905, 80). Only ten shoemakers are listed in the town in the 1379 Poll Tax records (Greenstreet 1882, 1-6). The name is derived from 'seldes' or small shops of cobblers. These small shops developed as infill of the originally open Market Place. Jollage's map of 1742 show the street was enclosed on its west side and streets or alleys lead to the east. A block of buildings appears immediately to the north of the church, which in 1852 is named the King's Arms Inn. Other public houses are shown in the 1852 Town Plan including The Boy and Barrel (flanking the top of Shoemarket and later named the White Hart), the Carriers Arms and the Cross Keys. The King's Arms building was demolished between 1967 and 1971, together with the former Carrier's Arms and Cross Keys public houses on the

north east side of Shoemarket. The library building, built in 1975 and designed by Booth, Hancock and Johnson now stands on this site.

Salter Row (within HLC_PK 772, 822 and 824). The 'street of the salt-makers or salt merchants' is first documented in 1368 (Smith 1961b, 77). Today Salter Row defines the north side of what was the medieval market area, but it is debateable whether this was always so. Doubt is cast by certain 18th-century maps which show this street as being variously called *Ratten* or *Rotten Row*. On Richard Frank's plan of 1759 this street is called 'Sheep Market', which is in fact a lost medieval street- name recorded in 1424 (Smith 1961b, 78, Lumb 1924, 269). Jollage's plan is alone in marking the position of Salter Row, but it is shown occupying the position of the present Church Lane. It is conceivable that there was confusion between the historic names of certain streets in the market area, and the activities prevailing at the time that the maps were made which has resulted in name changes and displacement. Between *Ratten Row* and Salter Row on Jollage's plan was *Pudden Middens*, which is not documented until 1650 (Smith 1961b, 83) and occupies what is now either Middle Row or Church Lane. What is apparent is that this was originally a small lane servicing the rears of the shops facing onto Salter Row and Market Place. *Pudden Middens* probably gained its name through the habitual dumping market waste. The name Ratten Row has recently been revived and given to the passageway between No. 17 Salter Row and No. 2 Woolmarket.

The name **Woolmarket (within HLC_PK 772)** was adopted in the 19th century, and was called Hemp Cross on the 1742 map. According to some historians Hemp Cross was a reference to public hangings, but is more likely to have marked the site of the weighbridge for hemp or wool.

Medieval Mills

Hamelin's Mill (site, within HLC_PK 19432). This watermill, which is probably named after the Domesday tenant of Knottingley, was given to the monks of St John's Priory by William de Fryston in c.1160. The mill was situated on Fryston Beck at the point where the townships of Fryston and Ferrybridge meet. There were still traces of it to be seen in the early 20th century (Holmes 1899, 108, 212; 1902, 318).

West Mill (site, within HLC_PK 21033, WYHER PRN 2845). This watermill is thought to have been one of the three mills mentioned in the Domesday description of 1086 and is probably of pre-Conquest origin. It originally belonged to St Nicholas' Hospital and is referred

to as the 'west mill of *Kirkby*' in some early documents. In 1122 Hugh de Laval granted it to St John's priory and thus it has often been referred to as the Monk's or Monastic Mill (Holmes 1899, 4, 22; Farrer 1916, 181-2). The mill was driven by the Wash Dike which was dammed at the bridge on Mill Dam Lane, the mill being on the east side of the road and the millpond to the west. The mill and millpond are depicted pictorially on both the Serlby Hall and Birmingham siege maps. Later cartographic sources suggest the presence of a mill at this location in the 19th century, although it was apparently burnt out in 1830 (Bellamy 1965), whilst the pond was gradually in-filled throughout 20th century. Today nothing of the mill or pond is visible above ground and the land is occupied by industrial units.

Bondgate or East Mill (site, within HLC_PK 21012, WYHER PRN 4302). This mill is first mentioned in 1155, when it was given to the monks of St John's Priory (Farrer 1916, 191; Holmes 1899, 27, 105), but it is thought to have been one of the three mills referred to in the Domesday account of 1086. The mill site, portrayed on a number of 19th-century maps (Boothroyd 1807; Fox 1827; 1854; Holmes 1889b), took advantage of the combined flows of the two town watercourses, just west of their confluence near the southern end of Box Lane. Although the mill is not shown on Frank's map of 1759, the watercourse is annotated as 'Bondgate Mill Race'.

Fulling Mill (site, within HLC_PK 493). The earliest reference to a fulling mill (used to cleanse and thicken cloth) is in c.1210 when Albert the fuller held a toft, granted by the monks of St John's Priory, in an area below Baghill (Holmes 1899, 102), presumably on the watercourse just south of Walkergate. The long-term existence of this mill is alluded to in references to the south dam under or below Baghill in 1383 and 1473 (PRO DL 29/507/8228; WYHER), and reinforced by the proximity to Walkergate itself (walker = fuller), and references to a 'tenetergard' and 'tenterland' (places where the cloth was hung out to dry), in 1322 and 1425 (Ellis 1893, 301-3; Lumb 1924).

Medieval Hospitals and Almshouses

Knolles' Hospital or Trinity College (site, within HLC_PK 826, WYHER PRN 4616). Trinity College was established in 1383 by Sir Robert Knolles, who acquired a large plot of land (a messuage) on the north side of Micklegate (Holmes 1893, 52). In 1385 there are records of a chaplain, two clerks and their servants, as well as 13 paupers residing there (PRO C 143/403/14). Trinity was seemingly the most important, and the best endowed medieval hospital in the town, Knolles granting all his London possessions to the establishment in 1397 (PRO C 143/427/38). In 1402 the master of Trinity was ordered to

seize tithes that were the subject of a dispute between St John's Priory and St Clement's chapel (DL 42/15 f.127v. 1400-1402). By the time of the dissolution, after which it was refounded (1563), there were seven clergy residing at the college, and total endowments were over £200, half of which came from London property rents (Page 1907, 324). The form and lay-out of the medieval college is unknown. It is suspected of originally containing a church (dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary), a hall, ancillary buildings and a gatehouse. Nathaniel Johnson described the hospital as comprising a chapel, converted from the hall, uniform houses and a wooden gatehouse by 1660. It is alleged that the chapel was used for town worship in 1649, whilst work was being carried out on St Giles', following the Civil War ruination of All Saints. In 1827 it certainly possessed walls and a timber gatehouse, but whether this reflected its medieval form is uncertain. The site is portrayed on both the Selby Hall siege plan and Jollage's 1742 town plan, each indicating a complex of substantial buildings, although no wall or gatehouse is indicated and none of the buildings is presented overtly as a church or chapel. Another portrayal of Trinity College might be represented on the c.1560 illustration of the castle, whereby a tower, usually assumed to be that of St Giles' church, seems to be within a complex of buildings to the north of Micklegate (PRO MR16). The building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Pontefract (1852), as having a central block containing twenty small 'cells' and a courtyard to the east ('The Trinities' on the 1852 mapping), with main buildings to the north (fronting onto North Gate) and to the south (onto Horsefair). The site was substantially rebuilt in 1898, whereafter it was answerable to the Charity Commission, and eventually subject to some limited excavations in 1958, when the bus station was created. There are no details of the findings, but it is recorded that building foundations, two cess pits and some human remains were encountered (PDAS 1960-1; 1962; Dugdale 1846; Boothroyd 1807).

St. Nicholas' Hospital (site, within HLC_PK 21022 and 21014), was established in the 11th century and occupied the corner between of North Bailey Gate and Mill Dam Lane (formerly known as Bond Gate Wash). Jollage's map of 1742 shows the then hospital precinct fronting onto Mill Dam Lane, being about 18m wide and extending eastwards for about 48m, without any frontage on North Baileygate. The exact extent of the original precinct is not known.

It is generally assumed (e.g. Farrer 1916, EYC 3, 1431; Holmes 1893, 53; Padgett 1905, 219) that the hospital of St Nicholas and its endowment can be equated with the tenth part of the manor (two hides) *in elemosina pauperum* (alms for the poor) recorded in the Domesday account of 1086. The hospital was used to house the Cluniac monks sent from La Charité sur Loire before the foundation of the priory of St John in c.1090, thus it is known to pre-date

St John's, into whose custody of the hospital was given following its foundation (Holmes 1899, 1, 4, 17).

It would appear that from an early date St Nicholas' Hospital had shared the ownership of the church of St Mary de Foro, the endowment of which went to found Nostell in the period 1108-1114. In 1266 the hospital was obliged to sustain two singing chaplains and 13 brethren and provide 40 loaves weekly to the scholars of Pontefract school, as well as a goose each to four of them on the 29 September. The year 1283 saw Henry de Lacy grant the chapels of St Nicholas and St Helen (within the hospital precinct) to St John's Priory (PRO DL 41/133). In 1294 a payment of 60s was agreed in lieu of a foodrender of 12 hoops of wheat, 24 of oats and 13s 4d in money, detailed in the priory confirmation charter of 1159 (Holmes 1899, 27). In 1357 liveries were granted by Henry of Lancaster to two serving brothers in St Nicholas' Hospital on condition that the master provide a chaplain four days a week for their chapel of St Helen and three at the leper hospital at St Michael's at Foulshope.

In 1438 St Nicholas' was given, to Nostell Priory, perhaps as a result of earlier associations, but the grant seems to have been the cause of a dispute. In 1455 the prior of St John Pontefract and Nostell went to arbitration over the right, title and possession of the hospital of St Nicholas. Subsequently, in 1456, the hospital and all its lands, tenements, rents and services, with some reservations, released by St John's to Nostell. St John's retained a rent of 60s from land belonging to Spital Hardwick, forming part of the hospital; messuages, mills, lands and tenements at Monkhill, north of the hospital as far as the watermill; and the tithes of Spital Hardwick (WYAS C1175; Tew 1889, 29ff).

The 17th century saw the hospital burnt in the Civil War sieges. Subsequently Nathaniel Johnston commented that 'this hospittall by its ruins appears to be as antient a structure as any in Pontefract' the stones of its construction courses lying 'not fflat, but placid lieing in herringbone fashion'. Thomas Sayle left £100 towards the rebuilding and refurbishment of the hospital. When Sayle died in 1673 the hospital is described as comprising two houses, one each for males and females (Holmes 1881). Interestingly the Serlby Hall siege map clearly shows the site containing two separate buildings seemingly aligned eastwest, but these buildings must relate to the original hospital, as the rebuilt hospital buildings were situated on the Mill Dam Lane frontage (e.g. see Fox's 1854 plan). The hospital was demolished in 1889, when it was replaced by charity housing. The precinct was curtailed to the east by the 19th century due to the creation a detached burial ground. In more recent times the western frontage was occupied by the cottages of 6-10 Mill Dam Lane and the

Hope and Anchor public house (the site of the earlier Halfpenny House), which remained into the mid-1970s. No formal archaeological investigations have been carried out on this site, but during the demolition of some houses in 1973 an inscribed stone was found that read (in three stacked lines) SPIT LE [?]D). Archaeological investigations carried out between North Baileygate and Mill Dam Lane in 2000 seem to have excluded what is understood to have been the later hospital precinct (McNaught 2000).

Frank's Hospital (site, within HLC_PK 898, WYHER PRN 4591). Originally possibly known as the Hospital of St Mary Magdalene. The leper hospital of St Michael's, founded by Henry de Lacy in the 12th century, is thought to have eventually become Frank's Hospital, which was located at the east end of Micklegate (Boothroyd 1807, 382-3; Fox 1827, 296; Holmes 1878, 134, 217). St. Michael's leper hospital was situated at Foulsnape on the south-eastern border of the township. The decline in leprosy in the later medieval period probably removed the need for St Michael's, which seems not to have existed by 1509, and the surviving members are thought to have established a hospital in the town dedicated to St Mary Magdalene (Holmes 1899, 124). The association of this conjectured new hospital and that founded by Matthew Frank in 1654 is by no means certain and is essentially circumstantial. It is recorded that there was the remains of a mutilated stone carving to the rear of Frank's Hospital in the later 19th century, thought to have been an effigy of a man at prayer. This has been interpreted as the medieval founder's effigy, brought from St Michael's (Holmes 1878, 134). The building was demolished 1963-5; there is now a commercial garage on the site.

St Michael's Hospital (site, in the vicinity of HLC_PK 104, WYHER PRN 4592). This leper hospital was founded in the later 12th century by monks of the order of St Lazarus and dedicated to St Michael. Like other leper hospitals established at this time, to cope with leprosy and other diseases introduced by returning crusaders, St Michael's was founded on the edge of the township, away from the centre of population. In this case the location is thought to have been on the south-eastern township boundary, at Spittle Gap, in a place called Foulsnape, meaning foul or boggy ground (Smith 1961b, 78; Holmes 1889a; 1899, 123-4). Consequently, the hospital is often referred to as 'Foulsnape' in old records (Michelmores 1981, 476-77).

The actual date of foundation is unknown and it is conceivable that the hospital was founded by Henry de Lacy (c.1141-1177), as has been supposed by Padgett (1905, 84-5), the earliest reference to the leper hospital being in a charter of c.1175, (Holmes 1899, 150). There are more numerous and notable references from the early 13th century, when it was

granted tithes by St John's Priory in 1235 and mentioned in the Pope's Taxation of 1291. The hospital still existed in 1464, when it was under the patronage of St Nicholas' Hospital, which was obliged to provide a chaplain to celebrate there three days a week. Precisely when the hospital fell out of use is unknown. It was not mentioned in a significant bequest of 1509 and certainly does not feature in the suppression papers of Henry VIII, and on balance probably did not exist much beyond the end of the 15th century, particularly as the order of the Lazarites collapsed with the decline in leprosy. It may have been re-founded as Hospital of St Mary Magdalene in the town (Holmes 1889b, 42; 1899, 154; Padgett 1905, 84-5). No vestiges of church or hospital of St Michael's have been found to date. Its presumed location is supported by a number of 'spitel' field-names, in an area that has seen regular ploughing for many years, yet no up-cast material has been reported. The site might have been located on the frontage where there are now houses and a farmyard behind (Moorhouse 1981, 649). Recent air photography has revealed the existence of a cropmark enclosure in this area, but it thought to be of earlier date.

The Bedehouse (site, within HLC_PK 902, WYHER PRN 4590). Originally known as the Hospital of St Mary the Virgin. In 1314 William le Tabourer granted a licence for the creation of a hospital dedicated to the Virgin Mary, housing a chaplain and eight poor people (Page 1907, 324). The exact location of this hospital is unknown but is generally associated with what became known as 'The Bedehouse', established in the 17th century, which stood on the south side of Micklegate near the castle gate: formerly referred to as 'the poor man's house at the gate of the rich man's castle' (Holmes 1899, 145). The Bedehouse was rebuilt in 1672 and demolished in 1889. Part of the site is now occupied by almshouses built in 1988 (Boothroyd 1807; Holmes 1882, 103). Limited excavations in the general vicinity of this hospital, at 22-28 Micklegate in 1987, revealed 12th and 15th-century activity.

Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites

The pre-Conquest foundations of St Nicholas' Hospital, what became St Clement's in the castle, the church and cemetery on The Booths, and notwithstanding any pre-Conquest phases of All Saints, provide a compelling possibility of a Saxon minster at *Taddenscylf*, a possibility that is not diminished by the development of the place-name Kirkby for this area (see above). St Clement's, All Saints and St Nicholas' are all mentioned in the foundation charter of St John's Priory, founded c.1090, with only the church on The Booths (and its cemetery) failing to develop in the post-Conquest period, probably due to the foundation of the castle and the creation of its earthwork defences.

Of all the medieval ecclesiastical sites that existed in Pontefract, including several hospitals, only the remains of All Saints church are still extant, the medieval church of St Giles' having been replaced by 18th and 19th-century rebuilds.

St Clement's Chapel (within HLC_PK 665, WYHER PRN 2089 and 2327) The earliest references to St. Clement's Chapel (in the castle) are in relation to it being given to St John's Priory on the latter's foundation in c.1090 (Holmes 1893, 53; 1898, 147-57; 1899). There is little detailed documentary evidence for the chapel itself until 1374, when John of Gaunt instructed repairs to be carried out (Armitage-Smith 1911, 21). Further repair work, principally to the ceiling, is recorded in the first half of the 15th century. In the castle survey of 1564 the chapel is reported to have been in good repair, apart from the fact that its windows had no glass in them and the roof lead had been removed PRO DL 5/13; DL 29/527/8424; DL 44/114. By 1581 the chapel had been rebuilt against the southwestern curtain wall on the orders of Elizabeth I (PRO DL 44/309). In the 1980s the sites of the chapels were excavated to reveal that the chapel had originally been a two-cell sandstone structure consisting of a nave and chancel. A number of architectural and stratigraphical features of the sandstone phase suggest that this had in fact been an Anglo-Saxon church that had been retained as the castle chapel and modified by the addition of an apse in the 12th century (Roberts 2002, 71-99). The cemetery in this part of the castle site is also pre-Conquest and has been broadly radiocarbon dated to between the 7th-10th centuries (Roberts 2002, 74).

All Saints Church (HLC_PK 672, WYHER PRN 963 and 8226). This now ruinous medieval church in the *Kirkby* part of the town was its existence by c.1090, when it was granted to the monks in foundation charter of St John's Priory (Holmes 1899, 1). The church was severely damaged during the sieges of the castle in the English Civil War and has been much rebuilt since then, mainly in the 19th and 20th centuries. The remaining medieval fabric is mainly of 14th century date. The early 14th-century church seems to have comprised a remodelled 13th-century chancel, a nave, north and south aisles and arcades, north and south transepts and a tower at the crossing. The addition of a South (Lady) Chapel and an octagonal lantern on the tower was made in the later 14th century, when it seems likely that the church walls were heightened and a clerestory added. The church is particularly notable for its double helix stair case, one of only two known examples in Britain, the other being at Tamworth. Although essentially reflecting a 14th century edifice, the ruins do contain evidence of late 12th or 13th century work in the chancel and in the west wall of the nave (Whitehead 1979; Ryder 1988; 1993; Dennison and Richardson 2004). Amateur excavations in the South Chapel in the late 1950s/early 1960s are not well documented. More recent investigations,

consisting of four trial trenches in the north arcade and north and south aisles and four test pits were carried out in 2006. These have found evidence for a robust east-west wall foundation below the 14th-century west wall, which has been interpreted as part of an earlier west tower, which it has been speculated could be of pre-Conquest date. Several burials were located, two intercutting burials having been overlain by the possible tower foundation, one of which has been identified as a possible charcoal burial of possible pre-Conquest date (FAS 2006). The remains of the church are Listed Grade II*.

St Giles' Church (HLC_PK 771, WYHER PRN 965). St Giles' church is thought to have been established as a chapel-of-ease to All Saints and to have operated as the parish church after All Saints was damaged in the Civil War sieges. The church was situated in the new market suburb of *Westchep*, and is thought to have acquired its dedication from the fair held on St Giles' Day, first granted in 1181 (Beech n.d. 8). Dedications to St Giles were favoured by the Normans and often indicated a dependent chapel rather than a parish church. There is a degree of uncertainty about the date of the earliest church at this location as it has been equated with the church of *St Mary de Foro* (St Mary in the market place), on the basis that the market place alluded to in this name was that of *Westchep*. The earliest references to *St Mary de Foro* occur in the early 12th century, considerably earlier than the first references to the new market in c.1200 and Gillygate (the road leading to St Giles') in c.1240 (Smith 1961b, 76) and it is debateable whether the two dedications can be associated with churches at the same location. The earliest known documentary reference specifically to the chapel of St Giles', is for 1356 when the north aisle was added to the existing church (PRO DL 29/507/8226). The only visible medieval fabric is the northern arcade with five quatrefoil pillars dating to c.1300 and the present church is largely the consequence of a comprehensive rebuilding in the 18th century and further renovations in 1868. There are no records from the 18th century, but from the 1868 work there is a record of the foundations of an 'ancient tower' and the south wall of an older smaller church being uncovered. The walls are recorded as being 2 ft. 10 ins. thick (0.85m), which is consistent with an early medieval date. The 19th-century work in the chantry chapel of St Mary, used as chancel since the 16th century and retained in the 18th-century rebuilding, was rebuilt from its foundations. Several of the removed fixtures, including a 13th-century lancet priest's door, were taken to the Hermitage in around 1800. The earliest chapel is thought to have comprised a nave and chancel, to which a north aisle was added in 1356. Whether the tower was an original feature is unknown. The old church tower is shown on all of the siege plans, where it has a tall steeple surmounting a square tower. The tower shown on the c.1560 drawing of the town to the west of the castle (PRO MR16) has generally been assumed to be that of St Giles'. However, is portrayed slightly differently having a much smaller spire

within a square embattled tower, with a different window arrangement. It is possible, and the line of sight and location would support this, that the tower on the 16th-century drawing is actually that of the Trinity College chapel. The church has been substantially remodelled in the 18th and 19th centuries (see Whitehead and Peppiate 1979; Ryder 1988; Beech n.d.; Figs 31 and 32). The church Grade II* Listed.

St Helen's Chapel (site, within HLC_PK 21022). The earliest references to this chapel date from the 1240s and indicate that the chapel was the home of an anchoress, which it remained until dissolved in about 1540. Payments for repairing the building and for the anchoress' annuity appear regularly in the accounts of the honour, but most commonly in the 15th and 16th centuries. In 1283 Henry de Lacy granted the chapels of St Nicholas and St Helen to St John's Priory, which in 1295-96 were paid by the lords of Pontefract for lights in them (Leadman 1882, 355). Nevertheless in 1357 the chapel was said to belong to the hospital of St Nicholas, probably due to the close relationship the hospital had with the priory. A chantry in the chapel for the soul of Duke Henry (d.1361) is recorded in 1423. In 1464-65 the 'anchorite within the chapel of St Helen by the castle' is named as Alis Ripas, and in 1540-1 there is an annuity of 60s awarded to the anchoress who occupied of the chapel at the time of its dissolution, which actually occurred in 1541-2 (PRO DL 29/530/8446-7). The chapel may not have been totally demolished after the dissolution. Richard Holmes' map of 1889, which purports to show St Nicholas' Hospital and St Helen's, places the chapel on the site of a detached eastwest building represented on the 1742 Jollage map. This may have been speculation, but there is some further evidence to suggest the chapel continued to exist, in a state of dereliction, into the later 16th century at least. It has always been supposed that the ecclesiastical building represented to the east of the on the c.1560 drawing (PRO MR16) is a schematic representation of All Saints Church. However, the medieval remains of All Saints church bear little resemblance to the structural and architectural elements depicted on the c.1560 church, even assuming a degree of artistic licence; the single-cell structure, plain square tower, three-light windows with hood moulds, splayed stepped buttresses at the corners and the lack of a south aisle or porch being among the most obvious un-All Saints characteristics. Suspicion is further raised by the fact that the main building seems have lost part of its roof and the surrounding wall has been broken down in parts. In fact the drawing looks more like a portrayal of two adjacent buildings within a walled precinct; one semi-derelict in the foreground, and a church tower beyond. It may be that this evidence, together with what are more faithful lines of sight with respect to the castle and the priory beyond, is in fact the remains of St Nicholas' hospital and St Helen's chapel, some twenty years after the dissolution.

St Thomas' Chapel (site, within HLC_PK 20990, WYHER PRN 4614). This chapel was established on the site of the execution of Thomas of Lancaster after his rebellion against Edward II and subsequent capture at the battle of Boroughbridge in 1322. The site of the execution became known as St Thomas' Hill which has also been equated with the execution site known as Thieves' Gallows, which was close to Ralph's or Stump Cross, to the north-east of the town. The decapitated body of Thomas was buried at the right hand side of the high altar within St John's Priory (Holmes 1878, 152; 1902, 502-3, 561; Padgett 1905, 89-90). The execution of the popular earl was deeply deplored, many viewing Thomas as a peoples' martyr, and pilgrims flocked to his tomb, whilst large crowds gathered at his execution site, claiming that miracles had taken place. Such was the size of the assemblies that the king restricted access to the sites, closing the priory for a time and posting a large body of troops to guard the execution site (Padgett 1905, 89-90; Holmes 1878, 153). Over a period of 15 months from December 1322 to March 1324 between 26 and 98 soldiers, mainly archers with a lesser numbers of men at arms, guarded the hill (PRO E 358/16 m7 1322-1324). Commands were issued by Edward II in both 1322 and 1323 forbidding public veneration of the dead earl (Holmes 1893, 55), but this seems to have had little effect on the growth of the cult of 'St Thomas'. Indeed, after the death of Edward II and the succession of Edward III in 1327 there was an agreement between the burgesses of Pontefract and the monks of St John's Priory to maintain a chapel to his memory and a church at his burial place in the priory (CPR 1327-30,124). A chapel was constructed on the execution site, works being in progress by 1333 (CPR 1330-34, 415), the chapel being completed by at least 1343 (Holmes 1893, 55). The chapel was situated within a walled enclosure and apparently had considerable grandeur, containing a tomb commemorating Thomas (Holmes 1873, 100). The chapel had its own chaplain and was maintained by gifts and bequests. In 1361 Humphrey de Bohun's will required 40s of silver to be offered at Thomas' tomb, whilst the same period saw the chapel being supported by grants of land with the help of John of Gaunt (Holmes 1878, 154; 1893, 56). Support was also provided by a religious guild dedicated to St Thomas of Lancaster that was in existence in the town in 1401 (Cook 1924, 205). The chapel on the hill seems to have continued to exist until the Dissolution, at which time it would typically have had its lead roof removed. It was obviously in a ruinous state by 1557 when its decayed remains were cannibalised for repair work in the castle (Holmes 1887, 349). After the chapel had been destroyed a windmill was erected on the site (WYHER PRN 11619), on a mound composed of building rubble, which tradition maintains was from the chapel. Ploughing of the area in 1843 resulted in the discovery of a font and a number of fragments of ecclesiastical sculpture, including gargoyles and figures described as having grotesque heads (Padgett 1905, 91-2). Further fragments of medieval carved stone, principally part of the roof vaulting, were recovered as a result of small-scale excavations in

1960-61 shortly before the mill was destroyed (PDAS 1960-61, 8), whilst occasional finds of medieval architectural stonework continue to be unearthed in the area, most recently in the 1980s. Seven human skeletons found in the vicinity of the chapel site in 1962 are thought to date to the Civil War (Bellamy 1963).

St John's Priory (HLC_PK 19931, WYHER PRN 2088 and 2404). Scheduled Monument SAM 1005787. St John's Priory was one of the earliest post-Conquest monasteries in England and the only one of the Cluniac order in the north of England. The priory was founded in 1090 by Robert de Lacy in his lordship of Kirkby for a group of monks of La Charité sur Loire, whose prior, Wilencus, had sent them at Robert's request. Whilst the priory was being constructed these monks lived in the Hospital of St Nicholas, which formed part of the eventual endowment (Bellamy 1965, xiii, xiv). The foundation charter relates to seven acres of land, which is approximately the size of the present scheduled site, bounded by Ferrybridge Road, Box Lane and the course of the Wash Dike, which seems to have formed the southern boundary. Between 1221-1232 an additional plot of land was granted to the monks by John de Lacy '..between the garden of the monks and the aquaduct which flows through the garden of the mill..', which was occupied by shoemakers (Bellamy 1965, xv; Holmes 1899, 22, 92; see 100). The location of the garden is uncertain, but the land concerned is probably within that area between the present priory site and Mill Dam Lane, to the north of the site of the watermill. As well as custody of St Nicholas' hospital the priory's endowments included the churches of All Saints in Pontefract, Ledsham, Kippax, Darrington and Silkstone, the chapel of St Clement's in the castle, the quarry of Brackenhill, as well as the west mill of Kirkby and a gift of a carucate (nominally 20 acres) of land in Kirkby from William Foliot, thought to be the principal vassal of the Honour (Holmes 1899, 1, 17; Farrer 1916, 140).

The site was the subject of excavations by a team led by C.V. Bellamy from the late 1950s to the late 1970s. The excavations carried out up to 1963 revealed that the earliest 11th and 12th century buildings were constructed in Magnesian Limestone, probably from a quarry at Brackenhill (also known as 'West Royd' and later 'Monk Royd' – see 43), about 1.5 miles from the site, with a mixture of limestone and sandstone apparently from a number of sources being used in later work (Bellamy 1965, xiv, 101-3). The early buildings were partly destroyed in a feud between Henry de Lacy and Gilbert de Gaunt, between c.1141-51, the repairs probably being completed by 1159, when the priory was re-consecrated (Bellamy 1965, xv). The excavations further established that the east end of the priory church had seen three main phases in its development: the foundation phase of c.1090-1125; a second phase of the later 12th century that saw an extension that might be equated with the

rebuilding after the feud; whilst a third phase, completed by the mid-14th century, seems to have involved a reduction and remodelling of the east end that may have been partly prompted by the upheaval following the execution of Thomas of Lancaster. Almost 150 graves and 60 stone coffins were recorded by 1963 alone, with many more burials being represented by residual and fragmented skeletal remains (Bellamy 1965, 128). As well as Thomas of Lancaster, in 1322, a number of other important people are documented as being interred within the priory church. One notable interment in the church was that wrapped in a lead shroud that had been soldered along the seams, which had originally been contained within a wooden coffin (1965, 64).

The original lay-out of the priory allowed for two cloisters to the south of the church, either side of a dorter range. The lesser cloister, to the east, was largely obliterated by an extensive remodelling of the east range in the 13th century, which saw the construction of a new and unusual decahegonal chapter house (Bellamy 1965, 90). Excavation works carried out after 1963 remain largely unreported, but the archive reveals exploratory trenches were carried out to establish the extent of the building ranges being encountered. Of particular note is the evidence for a bell founding pit, found to the north of the nave in 1973, and the earlier free-standing kitchen found in 1976 (FAS 2004, 62). The excavations concentrate mainly upon the claustral ranges, leaving the extremities of the site largely un-investigated. However, in 1998 a geophysical (resistance) survey was carried out over the whole priory site, revealing elements of the church and claustral range and placing them in a wider precinct context (Whittingham 1998).

The priory was finally surrendered to the crown in 1539, after which the land and buildings were let to Peter Mewtas on a 14 year lease. After Mewtas' death the land to George Lord Talbot (later to become the 6th Earl of Shrewsbury) in 1553, who used the stone from the priory buildings to construct New Hall. The ruins of the priory are portrayed on the drawing of c.1560 (PRO MR16). The site became known as 'the Grange Field' due to the fact that the chancel of the church was retained as a grange for tithes and was a prominent landmark during the Civil War sieges in the 17th century. It is featured upon a number of the later siege maps. Some of the maps show the siege works cutting through the site and, although Bellamy's excavations and report concentrated on the medieval finds, a number of Civil War artefacts were also recovered and many suspected Civil War burials have been found in the vicinity.

The Dominican Friary (site, within HLC_PK 854, 856, 857, 859, 872 and 880, WYHER PRN 8229). The Dominican Friary (St Richard's) was founded in c.1256 by Edmund de

Lacy, who gave the new house six acres called 'East Crofts', compensating the borough of Pontefract by giving the burgesses 26 acres of Tanshelf in return. The location of this land not certain, but it has been speculated that it relates to the area around Beastfair and Cornmarket (Holmes 1899, 30; 1902, xxix). A full history of the friary was produced by Richard Holmes (1891). During the 14th century the friary had had between 25-36 inmates, but this had reduced to eight by the time of the dissolution in 1538. The dissolution account itemises the various buildings of the friary and records a central church with a garden to the north, a brewhouse, kitchen, pantry and guest chamber. The precinct is also known to have been fenced around with a gate to the west (Holmes 1891, 42-48, 51, 54-56; Goldthorpe 1936, 404). A brief historical summary of the friary has recently been produced by Deidre O'Sullivan (University of Leicester) as part of a wider project. For many years the site of the friary was in doubt, although it was always known to have been somewhere in the vicinity of the present Valley Gardens due to place- and street names of 'Friar Wood' and 'Friar Wood Lane'. On his map of 1854, George Fox placed the 'Site of the Benedictine Priory' (sic) close to the site of the hermitage, in accordance with the 14th and 15th century documents he had transcribed alluding to the hermitage's boundary with the 'mansion of the friar preachers'. Due to a number of transcription errors in Fox's work, Richard Holmes concluded that the site of the friary was at the eastern end of Southgate, where it was subsequently indicated on Ordnance Survey mapping from the late 19th century. However, despite his apparent errors, Fox's location was correct: the site now being known to lie partly within the eastern margins of the Valley Gardens, but mainly within the curtilage of the former site of Pontefract General Infirmary. Suspicions must have been raised when a large number of human bones were unearthed during the construction of the Infirmary's Edward VII wing in c.1924. These would have been at the northern end of the site and may be associated with the medieval cemetery of the friary, although it is conceivable that they would have been equated with the post-medieval cemetery known to have occupied this site for a period. That this was indeed the site of the friary was first confirmed by excavations in 1963, when the Pontefract and District Archaeology Society excavated a series of trenches (Wilson 1963; 1964). This work identified a number of medieval wall foundations and drains as well as post-medieval human remains relating to the post-dissolution use of the site as a cemetery. A further 11 human burials (and that of a horse) were encountered by chance during works in 1977 (*Pontefract and Castleford Express* 4th and 11th August 1977; Battye n.d.), but more comprehensive investigation was carried out as a rescue excavation during the construction of a new Accident and Emergency wing in 1989. The 1989 work identified the plans of some large stone structures, some of which had been trenched in 1963, stone drains, a lead water pipe and conduit and several post-dissolution human graves. The western margin of the site revealed deep stratigraphic deposits, representing several phases

of medieval activity which clearly extended into the Valley Gardens (Roberts 2009; see also 65). Most recently excavations by the Pontefract and District Archaeology Society, over the summer of 2011, have identified part of a medieval building (perhaps the friary church), and part of the medieval cemetery at the northern end of the site, following the demolition of the infirmary buildings. Recent reviews of the archaeological evidence, prior to the 2011 excavations, have been produced by Roberts (2004; 2009) and Roberts and Grassam (2011).

The Hermitage and Oratory (HLC_PK 859, WYHER PRN 2737). A hermitage and oratory (chapel) were created in the 14th and 15th centuries as rock-cut caves in the south facing sandstone cliff south of Southgate, then known as *Malfaygate*. The Grade I Listed site is preserved beneath the old Dispensary of the former Pontefract General Infirmary and is accessed from its basement. The first hermitage was established in 1368 by Adam de Laythorpe and his son Robert. Ownership of the hermitage then devolved through the female line of the de Laythorpes until 1430 when it was given to Nostell Priory. It has generally been considered that the hermitage cave, formed in the 14th century, and consisting of a living room leading to a rock-cut spiral stair that descended to a subterranean spring, was the earliest cell, to which the oratory was later added. The adjacent oratory is considered not to have been created until the hermitage fell into the possession of Nostell Priory. It comprised a chamber with an altar, a fireplace with a rock-cut chimney, a stone bed and a bench. Ryder (1992), however, believes that it might be more reasonable to suppose that the oratory represents the original hermitage, and that the present 'hermitage' represents a later medieval extension. The documents and deeds relating to the medieval hermitage and the parcel of land immediately to the west of the hermitage were initially transcribed by George Fox (1827) and these were reassessed and published on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone for the New Dispensary in 1880 (Tew 1881). The history of the rediscovery of the hermitage and oratory dates back to the early 18th century when the hermitage and its old walled garden attracted antiquarian interest, Thoresby and Gent both having visited the site and written descriptive accounts. When Southgate was widened in the early 19th century, access to the hermitage was facilitated via an ante chamber beneath the new road. It was not until drainage works in 1854, however, that the oratory was discovered, when the digging broke through its roof. For a time access into the oratory was provided through a trapdoor in the pavement, until an entrance was opened from the adjacent garden. This was provided through a 13th century doorway taken from St Giles' church in 1870, when the hermitage was furnished with a number of medieval architectural fragments taken from that church (Ryder 1992). The construction of the dispensary in 1880 obliterated the old walled garden that had been associated with the rock-

cut caves and access was maintained via the Dispensary basement. Due to instability part of the hermitage below the road was in-filled with rubble shortly after 1880, and brick lining walls inserted in the passage to the well stair. A massive brick supporting pier probably dates from the same period, whilst other remedial works took place in the early 20th century when open rifts were in-filled with cement. The instability of the subterranean rooms has been an ongoing concern, particularly due to vibration and traffic and construction work, whilst flooding due to the rising water table has been a more recent additional issue.

Medieval School

When Ilbert II de Lacy founded St Clement's in 1139 he included a list of endowments that included *the scholis de Kirkebi et Pontefracto*'. In 1267 scholars of the school received 40 loaves from St Nicholas' every fortnight, an arrangement that was still in place in 1437. After the Dissolution a grammar school was re-founded on Northgate by Edward VI in 1549 (King Edward's Grammar School). After 1550 the cost of the school was transferred to the Mayor and chief burgesses, but only a Duchy of Lancaster endowment from 1588 enabled the school to continue (Page 1907, 134-5; Fletcher 1920, 122).

Pontefract Castle in the 15th Century

John of Gaunt's heir and successor was his eldest son by his first marriage, Henry of Bolingbroke. During his father's lifetime, Bolingbroke held parts of the Lancaster inheritance and was Lord Earl of Derby and Duke of Hereford. His relationship with the king, however, quickly soured when, following a dispute with Thomas Mowbray, both were banished - Mowbray for life and Bolingbroke for ten years (Somerville 1953, 69). Following John of Gaunt's death in 1399, Richard revoked letters patent previously granted to Henry and extended his banishment. His inheritance was divided amongst Richard's supporters, with Pontefract going to the Duke of Aumale. Following Richard's departure for Ireland in order to put down a rebellion, Bolingbroke returned to England. With the support of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland and an army of 40,000 men, he retook the castles of Pickering, Knaresborough and Pontefract (Batty 1852, 6). When the king returned to England he was deposed by Bolingbroke, who was now recognised as King Henry IV by Parliament. Richard II was held captive, being moved between the Tower of London, Leeds Castle, Pickering Castle, Knaresborough Castle and finally to Pontefract Castle, where he

died in 1400 (Fletcher 1969, 68). The nature of Richard's death remains unclear, and it is unknown whether he perished from self-inflicted starvation or deliberate neglect. Following his death, Richard's body was displayed at Westminster, thus preventing any possible rebellions in his name.

During his reign, Pontefract Castle was frequently occupied by Henry IV whilst he stamped out insurrections in the north (Holmes 1878, 183). The castle was subsequently employed as a prison, in particular for King James of Scotland, who was captured off the Yorkshire coast *en route* to France in 1405 (*ibid.*). He was held prisoner for the following fourteen years and was only freed upon the payment of a 40,000 mark ransom. Other political prisoners included Archbishop Scrope, who was tried and sentenced at Pontefract for his involvement in a conspiracy to overthrow the king (Batty 1852, 7); Duke Charles of Orleans, who was held at Pontefract from 1417-1430 after his capture at the Battle of Agincourt; and large numbers of Scottish prisoners held at the castle in 1432. Henry IV created a Duchy Court of the House of Lancaster at Pontefract, ensuring that the holding remained a Lancastrian possession rather than becoming another royal estate (Padgett 1906, 108). The importance of Pontefract during the 15th century is demonstrated by the number of improvements undertaken during this time. The Swillington Tower was completed by 1405, whilst the construction of the Constable's lodging was finished in 1412. In 1414, eight masons, eight carpenters and many labourers are recorded to have been working at the castle, apparently on the great kitchen. A further campaign of work appears to have been underway by the late 1430s, stretching into the early 1460s.

Following the death of Henry IV, Pontefract declined in use as a royal residence and was utilised increasingly as a prison; however, the Wars of The Roses caused the importance of Pontefract to rise again, as the stronghold was utilised by both Lancastrian and Yorkist forces. After the Battle of Wakefield in 1460, many Yorkist prisoners were held at the castle, including the Earl of Salisbury, Sir Ralph Stanley, Sir Richard Limbricke, John Harrow and Capt Hanson, the mayor of Hull (Batty 1852, 8). Pontefract Castle remained an important holding point for political prisoners and in 1483, Richard Duke of Gloucester (later Richard III) used it for the imprisonment of supporters of Edward V.

The 15th and 16th Century Town

Whereas the importance of the castle as a royal residence was in relative decline, the importance of the town continued to grow. In July 1484, Richard III granted Pontefract a charter of incorporation, creating it a free borough. This charter enabled the burgess of

Pontefract to elect a mayor from within their numbers who then had the powers of coroner and justice of the peace. Other powers included having the return of writs, collecting rents and payments due to the king, holding sessions, having gallows and a gaol and making rules for the good of the borough. The charter also confirmed the liberties and fairs held by Pontefract, and exempted the residents from tolls throughout England (West Yorkshire Archive Service 1984, 8). John Hille was appointed as the first mayor of the town. Four years later, this charter was confirmed by Henry VII. However, by the time of the Lay Subsidy of 1524-5, Pontefract was not in the top 50 towns in England (Dyer 1991, 51, 57-9).

New Hall (site, within HLC_PK 19523, 19522 and 21058, WYHER PRN 2064). Following the Dissolution of St John's Priory in 1539 the site was eventually sold to George Lord Talbot (later the 6th Earl of Shrewsbury) in 1553. Talbot systematically dismantled the remains of the monastic buildings, using the medieval stonework to construct a large gentrified house, with gatehouse, stables and ancillary buildings, on the north side of Ferrybridge Road, a short distance to the north-east of the priory site. The site was called New Hall and has many historic associations in the post-medieval period, not least in featuring as a defended outpost and bastion in the Civil War sieges of the castle - it was held by both parliamentarian and royalist forces during the war. The house was in the possession of the Pierrepont family by the early 17th century until it was purchased by the widow of William Pierrpont and bequeathed to her nephew, Sir D'Arcy Dawes in the early 18th century Walker 1998, 22; Tew 1892, 143). Dawes' only child married Edwin Lascelles of Harewood in 1746. The Harewood's never occupied the house and it subsequently fell into ruin (Houlder and Stubbs 1963, 9; Fox 1827, 354). The house eventually came into the ownership of the Co-operative Society and was demolished between 1963 and 1965 (Battye 1976).

In medieval terms the site of New Hall is important in having preserved a large cache of the dressed and decorated medieval stonework from the medieval priory, beyond that recorded from that left in situ on the priory site itself. The extent to which the priory stone had been used almost exclusively in the construction of New Hall was only fully realised when the house was demolished in the 1960s (Bellamy 1965, xxiii). Further material was recorded and recovered when the site of the hall was excavated in advance of housing development in 1996 (Richardson 2010). This revealed the footprint of the building, remains of the back court and outbuildings, including a bakehouse, brewhouse and washhouse. The excavation also revealed many pieces of medieval moulded and decorative stone work had been reversed so that the carved elements were within the core of the wall. The fabric of the house had even incorporated a mutilated Norman cross-slab grave cover.

The Castle in the 16th Century

Following Henry VIII's Act of Parliament dissolving the monasteries in 1536, the Pilgrimage of Grace posed an attempt to force the king to reverse his decision. The Pilgrimage of Grace rebellion was an uprising in Yorkshire which was sparked off initially by trouble in Lincolnshire. This trouble, in turn, was caused by discontent over the dissolution of Louth Abbey, the government commissions in the area and rumours that these commissions would confiscate jewels and plate from churches and impose new taxes.

On October 13th 1536, the Constable of Pontefract Castle, Lord Darcy, reported to Henry VIII that the East Riding, West Riding, North Riding and "all the commons of Yorshire" were "up" in rebellion. On the 20th October, Darcy surrendered Pontefract Castle to the pilgrims, later claiming that the castle was poorly equipped to deal with such an emergency (Colvin *et al* 1975, 287). The castle's inhabitants – which included the likes of Lord Darcy, Sir William Gascoigne, Sir Robert Constable, Edmund Lee, Archbishop of York, and Thomas Magnus, Archdeacon of the East Riding – then swore the rebel oath.

At an assembly held in the hall of Pontefract Castle, the Lancaster Herald was refused permission to read the king's proclamation and was dismissed. A series of resolutions, known as the articles of Pontefract, were then drawn up, demanding the reestablishment of the monastic system (Fletcher 1969, 103). 30,000 pilgrims marched on Doncaster, taking the articles to the Duke of Norfolk. Over the following year, however, the rebellion was subdued and Aske was one of many executed on Tower Hill in 1537 (Kenrick 1864, 75).

Following the easy capitulation of the castle during the Pilgrimage of Grace, a survey was ordered to assess the state of the defences and need for repairs of the castle buildings. In January 1538, Pontefract Castle was surveyed for the king by Sir Henry Saville, Sir George Lawson and Robert Chaloner. This survey found the castle in a rather poor state of repair, requiring £100 to be spent on mason's work. The walls of the Dongon Tower or keep were recorded to be 'sore rent', requiring two dowers of stone for repairs. The leads of the 'Artelere' Tower were so decayed that water was penetrating into the third-floor chambers, whilst three baulks of timber within this tower were documented as being rotten. The survey also examined the munitions held at the castle which included a quantity of bows and arrows and five iron guns.

Unlike his predecessors, Henry VIII spent some time at Pontefract Castle, staying there on his progress in August 1541. Only a year later, Henry's fifth wife, Katherine Howard, was

charged with treason for alleged misconduct with Dereham and Culpepper, committed during her stay at Pontefract. The role of military prison also continued for the castle, with the imprisonment of Scots after the battle of Solway Moss in 1542.

A survey was carried out in 1564, which found that Pontefract Castle was 'nedfull to be amended and repaired in severall places' (PRO DL 44/114). At this time, only the porter and occasionally the Earl of Shrewsbury were resident within the castle. Despite its condition of disrepair, Pontefract remained an imposing and impressive structure. Despite the requests for the upkeep of the castle, a survey carried out in 1581 found Pontefract to be in a state of ruin and decay, incurring considerable costs in repairs. Elizabeth I is known to have carried out works on the castle towards the close of her reign (Holmes 1878, 200), possibly in response to the findings of this survey. As part of this scheme of works, the Chapel of St Clement was rebuilt in a different location.

16th Century Hospitals and Almshouses

The **Old Ward's Hospital (site, within HLC_PK 766)** was located on the north-east side of Front Street. It was established in the early 16th century. It is depicted as Tanshelf Hospital on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851, and as Tanshelf Hospital (Almshouses) on the later 1:500 town Plan of 1891. It accommodated up to three poor people, although six cells are depicted on the early mapping. It remained here until it moved to Love Lane in 1932. The site now forms part of the Dunhill's / HARIBO Works (Roberts ed. 1988). A possible early survival - the present building occupies the same plot, orientation and dimensions as the building depicted on the early mapping. However, the use of English Garden Bond brickwork suggests a late 18th century build, akin to other buildings in the immediate vicinity. Even if it has a 17th century core, it has been much altered and adapted.

The Civil War Sieges

From the start of the Civil War, Pontefract Castle was recognised by the Royalists to be strategically important for its position between the Parliamentarian forces in Hull and the West Riding. Following a successful battle against General Fairfax in York, the Earl of Newcastle made Pontefract his headquarters in 1642, and was able to dispatch troops from there to secure Newark for the Crown in the same year (Roberts 2002, 413). From an early stage in the war, Pontefract was an important Royalist rallying point, returning signal fires to York during the siege in 1642 (Fox 1987, 30) and holding c.240 parliamentarians as prisoners within the castle in June 1643 after their capture at Howley Hall, Wakefield (Fox

1987, 6). In May 1643, there had been a description of the rooms which the castle contained prepared on behalf of the queen.

Newcastle was forced to withdraw from Pontefract Castle for a time in 1643, enabling General Fairfax to take the town, levying fines on town inhabitants, and plundering and burning local property (Roberts 2002, 414). Newcastle, however, regained his position and Fairfax was forced to withdraw before collecting the fines. Pontefract was one of several Royalist garrisons within Yorkshire, including Sandal, Scarborough, Sheffield, Skipton and Castle Bolton (*ibid.*). Despite the strength of their position, the Royalists suffered a considerable defeat at the Battle of Marston Moor in 1644, losing control of the north. Pontefract Castle came to be recognised as a refuge for Royalist officers after this battle (Holmes 1878, 223).

Pontefract Castle was besieged three times in 1644-45, 1645 and 1648-49, although the first and second sieges were only separated by a brief relief afforded by Sir Marmaduke Langdale's cavalry attack (see 153). In each siege the royalists held the castle for the King, the parliamentarian forces only being in possession between 1645 and 1648. The Civil War archaeology within the castle is detailed elsewhere (Roberts 2002) and only summarised here, which is mainly concerned with the potential Civil War archaeology within the town, namely the siege works. A more detailed account of the town and its population during the Civil War years is provided by Quinn (1992). The sieges are documented by a number of first and second hand accounts that have been used by a number of historians and antiquarians to reconstruct the events (see particularly Longstaffe 1861; Holmes 1887; Fox 1987).

Both the second and third sieges saw the castle encircled by siege lines with forts and redoubts at regular intervals, seemingly situated at points advantageous for artillery bombardment, attacks on the castle, or for controlling traffic on the roads in and out of Pontefract. Although documented in the contemporary siege diary of Nathan Drake, a member of the royalist garrison in 1645 (Longstaffe 1861)¹⁸, there is no extant evidence for the siege works today. For their approximate locations we are reliant on siege maps, of which several versions are known.

¹⁸ A ditch connecting the east gate of the castle and All Saints church was excavated by the royalist defenders of the castle during the siege of 1645. The creation of the ditch is recorded in the diary of Nathan Drake (Longstaffe 1861) which explains that it was designed to give cover to men garrisoning the church travelling to and from the castle, as well as for foraging parties. The broad ditch ran behind the buildings fronting onto the south side of The Booths and was partly excavated in 1986, revealing a low stone parapet along the southern edge and wheel-ruts in the bottom of the ditch (Wilmott 1987; Roberts and Wilmott 1988; Roberts 1990; 2002).

Several versions of siege works plans survive, documenting the lines of circumvallation during the final siege. Two of these maps have been widely recognised to form the basis for several of the later versions. The Serlby Hall, Bawtry Siege Plan (also known as The Galway Siege Plan) was formerly owned by Lord Viscount Galway, a descendant of Colonel Philip Monkton, and was published by Holmes in 1887; the original appears to be currently missing. The plan is titled 'Pontefract Castle Besieged A.D. 1645' and apparently shows the siege works of that year (see Figure 364). Holmes (1887, 413) suggested that the style of the drawing indicated that it dated to before c.1700. There is minimal annotation on the plan, although a numbering system is used in connection with the forts; the numbering is not sequential - three forts are numbered 24, for example, and the East Gate fort is numbered 150. It is possible that these annotations reflect the number of troops stationed within each fort. The forts are shown in logical locations: East Gate fort is shown on the corner of South Gate and Box Lane; a Horn Work is shown controlling Bagg Hill Lane; Pinfold Guard controlling the central section of South Gate; the Main Guard straddling Mickle Gate, while Colonel Dean's Fort controls the approach along Monkhill Lane. The Fairfax Crowder plan (see Figure 365) was held by a Birmingham firm of solicitors in the 1930s, and was formerly the property of the Fairfax family. It has since been lost, but a good photostat was made in the 1938 and is now held at Birmingham City Archives as MS 1537. A study of the annotations and place names of this plan has suggested this to be the earlier and more reliable of the two (*pers. comm.* R. Van Riel) and shows the siege works of c.1648. The plan suffers from the same distortion of the town as the Serlby Hall, Bawtry Siege Plan, suggesting either a common viewpoint or a common source. However, several of the forts are shown in significantly different locations.

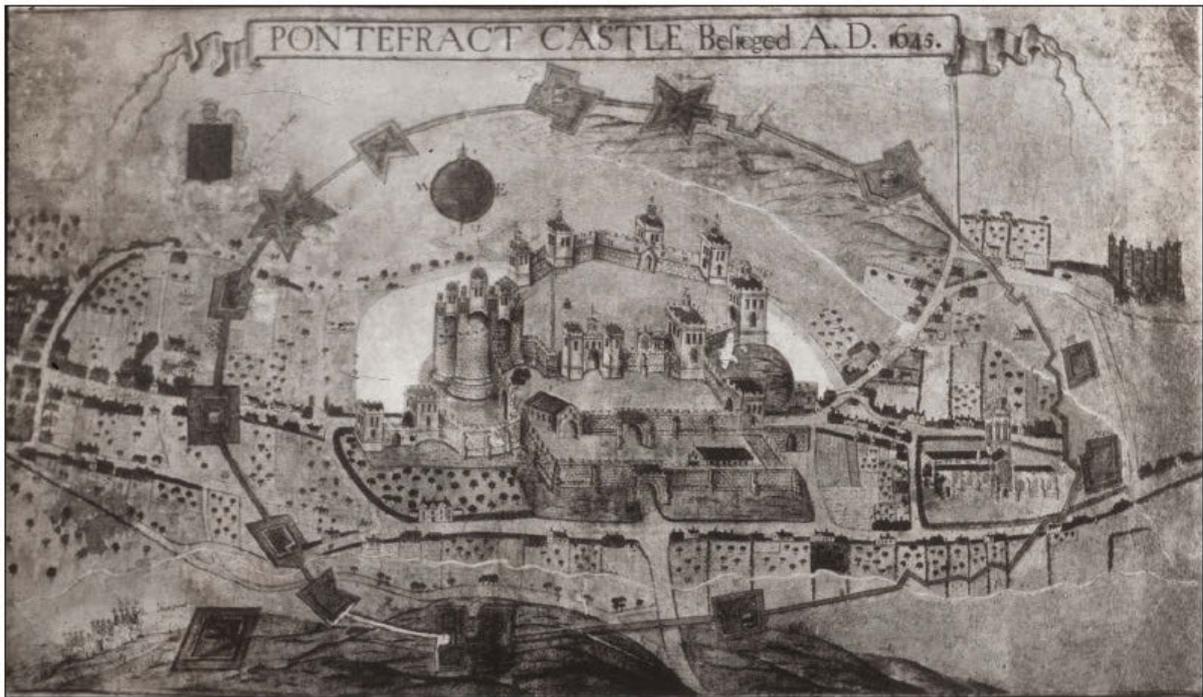


Figure 364. Serlby Hall siege plan dated 1645 (WYAS)

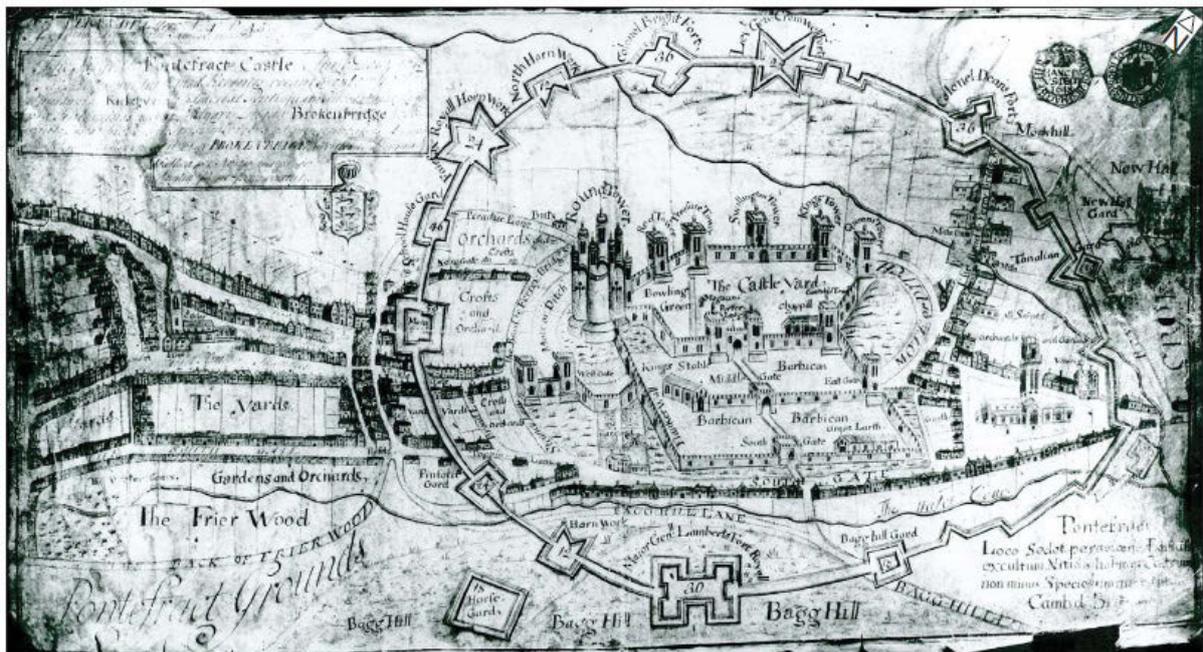


Figure 365. Fairfax Crowder siege plan (Birmingham Reference Library MS 1537)

Civil War Archaeology

Visible remains of the Civil War siege works are scant, but the location of some of the principal forts can be inferred from the local topography, historic maps and the siege plans. Further, the identification of the siege lines has been greatly aided by recent archaeological

work and an accompanying review of previous work. Despite several excavations, watching briefs and geophysical investigation in the surrounding area, no trace had been found of linear trenches between the redoubt and castle, as shown on the siege maps. Excavation and geophysical investigation on the former site of New Hall has failed to reveal any trace of the substantial redoubt shown by the siege maps around this building.

Some of the siege forts will have been destroyed by 19th and 20th-century developments in the town. Like the Baghill fort, the siege works to the northwest of the castle probably were probably severely impacted upon by the construction of the railway lines in the 19th century. Air reconnaissance has identified a large angled enclosure on Baghill (Houlder pers comm.) which could represent part of Lambert's fort, a different siege work, or even an enclosure of a different period. Some human burials, and horse burials, thought to be of Civil War date have been found at Box Lane (Fowler 1874) and on the site of the former Pontefract General Infirmary (Roberts 2009), whilst artefacts of the period are naturally found throughout the town. Also common are the more conflict related items, such as musket shot (e.g. at the former Arriva bus depot off Northgate), which is unsurprising given the intensity and duration of the fighting that took place in Pontefract.

However, the trench recorded by Drake as having been constructed between the castle's East Gate and All Saints has been revealed recently through excavation (ASWYAS 1999). Furthermore, an evaluation undertaken in the Northgate area uncovered the remains of a siege ditch, accompanied by several examples of lead shot (FAS 2004). This most recent discovery has demonstrated that the nature of the ground conditions would make such ditches very difficult to identify using geophysics, and that the fill of the ditch closely resembles its makeup, due to the short space of time in which the defences were in operation, thus making such features difficult to identify even through excavation. As a result of this most recent find, it is suggested that a more reliable means of recognising the position of the siege works may be found in an examination of the street layout and landscape in the area surrounding the castle (Figure 367). It is possible that, through targeted investigation of areas with a high probability of siege remains prior to redevelopment, further traces of these defences may be uncovered.

Civil War features

1. Castle. Full details of the Civil War archaeology is provided elsewhere (Roberts 2002). The only archaeological features that might be assigned to the first siege (1644-5) are three countermines, found in the Elizabethan Chapel, Constable Tower and Brewhouse. These

vertical shafts were dug as listening posts to try and locate and then intercept parliamentarian mines. Nathan Drake's diary records '11 or 12' of these shafts being dug at different points around the castle perimeter (Longstaffe 1861, 14). After the royalist lost control of All Saints church during the second siege in 1645, not only were they deprived of their outpost, but also their burial ground. As a consequence, burials were then formally allowed to take place in the castle (although it is possible the practice had started earlier). The only excavated evidence for this is in the form of several human burials within the walls of the Elizabethan chapel. The third siege of 1648-49 is physically commemorated by the graffiti created by captured parliamentarians imprisoned within the cellars of the castle. Otherwise we are left with the deposits and in-filling of features with broken equipment and domestic detritus, particularly the listening shafts, and the garderobe and basement of the Constable tower. The kitchen area for this period seems to have been adapted for small-scale metalworking, probably for the manufacture of ammunition and the repair of weapons. The main consequence of the third siege was the eventual systematic demolition of the castle, which started in 1649 (by Act of Parliament), and continued for many years afterwards, although official accounts only exist for the work carried out in 1649 (Holmes 1887; Roberts 2002).

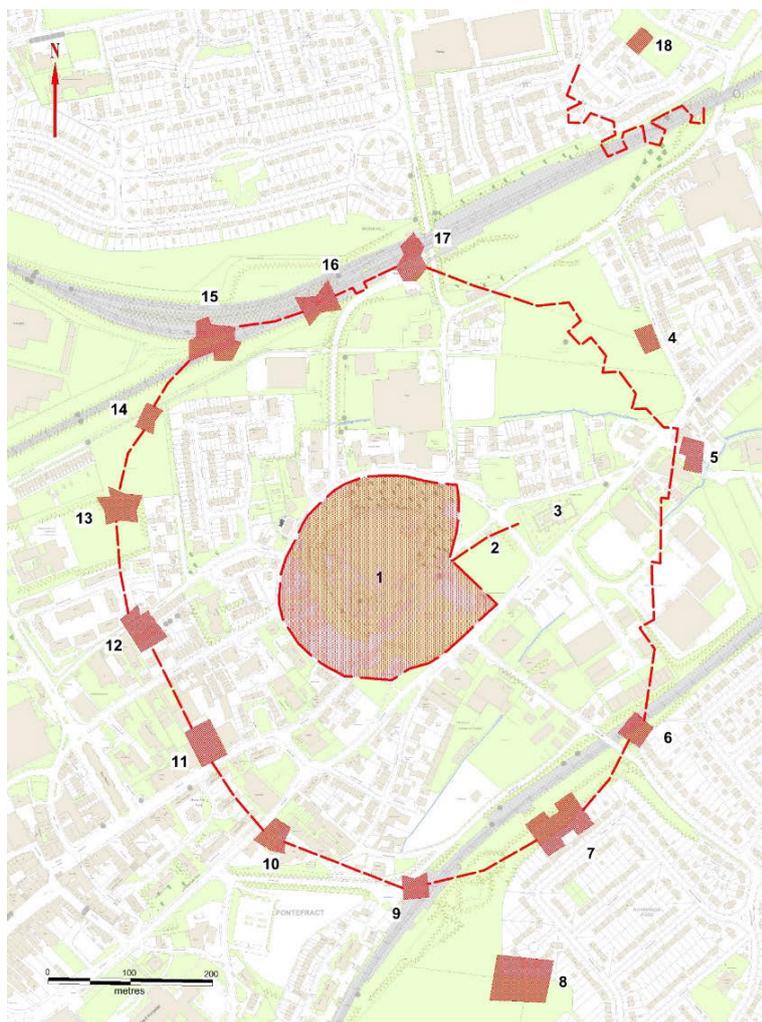


Figure 366. Reconstruction of the line of Civil War siege defences, showing conjectured siege forts and ditches based on known maps and archaeological evidence

2. Civil War ditch. A ditch connecting the east gate of the castle and All Saints church was excavated by the royalist defenders of the castle during the siege of 1645. The creation of the ditch is recorded in the diary of Nathan Drake (Longstaffe 1861) which explains that it was designed to give cover to men garrisoning the church travelling to and from the castle, as well as for foraging parties. The broad ditch ran behind the buildings fronting onto the south side of The Booths and was partly excavated in 1986, revealing a low stone parapet along the southern edge and wheel-ruts in the bottom of the ditch (Wilmott 1987; Roberts and Wilmott 1988; Roberts 1990; 2002).

3. All Saints Church. During the second siege of 1645 the royalist garrison used All Saints church as an offensive outpost against the surrounding parliamentary army and as a conduit for foraging parties. The royalists were able to sustain this arrangement by constantly refreshing the garrison at the church and bringing in food raided from the surrounding area. This was facilitated by a trench dug along the south side of The Booths, between the church and the east gate of the castle. By June 1645 the parliamentary siege lines had encroached close to the church, which was under heavy artillery fire from batteries on Monkhill and Baghill. Once abandoned the church came under artillery fire from the castle, which prompted the digging of trenches in the churchyard by the parliamentary soldiers, resulting in considerable disturbance to the burials there (Longstaffe 1861, 55-66). During the third siege the church was used by parliamentary forces covering and attacking the east gate of the castle, the church no longer functioning as the parish church, such was its ruinous state following the bombardments of the second siege.

4. Tanalian Guard. A detached Civil War siege work behind the siege lines to the north of the castle. In plan and situation it is similar to the 'Horse Guard' to the south, although it is portrayed as being much smaller. The origin of the name is unknown. The site was probably within the former precinct of St John's Priory. Although the archaeological excavations within the priory precinct have not reported the discovery of any siege works, the resistance survey results (Whittingham 1998) do reveal anomalies consistent with a linear siege trench and a large rectangular area that would appear to be in the right place for the Tanalian Guard.

5. East Guard. A detached Civil War siege work behind the siege lines to the north-east of the castle and immediately east of All Saints Church. It is portrayed as having an L-shaped plan and was probably positioned to control access to Knottingley along Bondgate. Its location has not been confirmed archaeologically – it was located either on the north or

south side of Bondgate. If it was on the north side, it would be close or actually under a current petrol station; if on the southern side, the site has been occupied, in part, by a cycle of light industrial buildings, while the remainder has remained open ground, suggesting substantial archaeological evidence may remain. Either location for the fort is possible - both would have effectively controlled the approach to Pontefract from the northeast, while covering the royalist-held All Saints Church.

6. Bagg Hill Guard. A Civil War siege fort to the east of the castle. Portrayed as a square redoubt, the Bagg Hill Guard was adjacent to Bagg Hill Lane, allowing it to control one of the approaches to the castle and the lesser gates through the outer bailey. It was possibly located within a plot of land bounded by the railway to the northwest, Bagg Hill Lane to the northeast and the modern Cromwell Terrace to the south. This section of land has remained largely open, while a sunken lane, running adjacent to the railway lane, may fossilise the route of the siege line.

7. Major General Lambert's Fort Royal. A key Civil War siege fort, overlooking the castle from the top of Baghill to the south-west of the castle. It appears to have been a classic sconce with four corner projections. Its location has not been confirmed archaeologically. Much of Baghill has been developed as a housing estate, while the northwest face has been quarried for the construction of a railway line. However, between these two developments there is a substantial area of open ground which has never been built upon, and which overlooks the castle. There are several earthworks in this area, particularly close to the southwest corner of Cromwell Terrace, which might represent the remains of Major General Lambert's Fort Royal. Judging from the siege plans, this fort may have been the largest of all the siege forts, and may have left the greatest evidence for its former presence. Parts of it may be revealed by infra-red air photography (Houlder 1972; 1992).

8. Horse Guard. A Civil War siege work on the lower western slope of Baghill to the south of the castle. Portrayed as a rectangular detached enclosure, behind the siege lines, it does not appear to have had a strategic function was possibly a cavalry post or corral. Its location has not been confirmed archaeologically.

9. Horn Work. A Civil War siege fort to the south of the castle. Portrayed as a square redoubt with a double projecting horn work. It probably provided further control of Bagg Hill Lane. The Horn Work must have been located close to Baghill Railway station to the southeast of the railway line. This area remains open and archaeological remains of these elements are likely to survive. Its location has not been confirmed archaeologically.

10. Pinfold Guard. Portrayed as a sub-rectangular redoubt on the south side of Southgate, to the south of the castle. Pinfold Guard, so named after a pinfold located at the southern end of Gillygate and Baxtergate, controlled either the approach to the castle along Southgate, or the former Bagg Hill Lane (the route since largely lost with the construction of Baghill Railway station and the railway. Depending on its precise location, it is possible that substantial archaeological remains survive.

11. Main Guard. A key Civil War siege fort to the south-west of the castle. This large rectangular fort appears to have been situated on, or just north of, Micklegate and was clearly designed to control movement along that main thoroughfare. Its location has not been confirmed archaeologically. Its location was probably just to the east of Trinity Hospital.

12. School House Guard Civil War siege fort to the west of the castle. Portrayed as a sub-rectangular redoubt close to the School on Northgate, although its exact location is difficult to ascertain and there is no physical archaeological evidence for it. It probably lay between Northgate and Back Northgate and controlled traffic along these thoroughfares.

13. Fairfax Royal Horn Work. A Civil War siege fort to the west of the castle. Portrayed as a large star fort with five projecting horn works, which lay somewhere to the north of Back Northgate in Paradise Close, possibly controlling access to Pontefract Park. Its location has not been confirmed archaeologically.

14. North Horn Work. A Civil War siege fort to the north-west of the castle. Portrayed as a square redoubt with a double projecting horn work (similar to 149), in the vicinity of Paradise Close. Its location has not been confirmed archaeologically.

15. Colonel Bright's Fort. A Civil War siege fort to the north-west of the castle. Portrayed as an irregular flanked redoubt within Abbot Closes. Its location has not been confirmed archaeologically and it has probably been destroyed by railway construction.

16. Lt General Cromwell's Fort. A Civil War siege fort, overlooking the castle from the fields to the north-west. Portrayed as a star fort with four projecting horn works. Its location has not been confirmed archaeologically and it has probably been destroyed by railway construction.

17. Colonel Dean's Fort. A key Civil War siege fort situated on Monk Hill to the north of the castle. It is portrayed as a polygonal redoubt with an outward projecting horn work. The Monk Hill position was particularly significant in that it overlooked All Saints church and was able to effectively bring its batteries to bear against the Royalist outpost there. It was probably positioned to control traffic on the road to Airedale and Castleford, and to some degree Ferrybridge. Its location has not been confirmed archaeologically.

18. New Hall. During the second siege of 1645 the parliamentarian forces occupied New Hall. A Scots contingent was based there from April 1645. During the third siege of 1648-9 New Hall was initially garrisoned by the royalist forces, who had to abandon it to the parliamentarians from November 1648 when the siege tightened. On abandoning the hall the royalists tried unsuccessfully to set fire to it. The Fairfax Crowder siege plan in Birmingham City Archives (MS 1537), and its various copies, all show New Hall surrounded by siege works, whereas the Serlby Hall plan does not. One of the objectives of the archaeological excavations carried out in 1996 (Richardson 2010) was to investigate the existence of the siege works portrayed on most of the plans. The absence of any such evidence lends greater credibility to the Serlby Hall plan. It was clear that the circuit of the garden wall around New Hall matched the plan of parts of the siege works attributed to New Hall, but many of the projecting works appear fanciful. The excavations within the hall and its ancillary complex produced nothing that might be attributed to the Civil War occupation.

Demolition of the Castle

Throughout the three sieges of Pontefract Castle, the townsfolk had suffered considerably, enduring loss of livestock and crops, damage to property and loss of income. Properties within the lines of circumvallation were particularly affected, with the greatest damage being concentrated in the areas of Monkhill, Mill Dam Lane, North Baileygate, Spink Lane, and in the area around All Saints Church. Over £40,000 worth of damage was said to have resulted in the borough, with 200 houses ruined and large numbers of the local population moving away (Fletcher 1969.111).

At a meeting of the townsfolk held on March 1649, a petition was made 'To the supreme authority of England, the Co'mons assembled in Parliament' for the demolition of the castle in order 'That so true cause of o' former miseries and futures fears being removed' (Padgett 1905, 166; Holmes 1878, 236). Included in this petition was the proposal that the timber and lead recovered from the castle to a value of £1000 would be used for the repair of All Saints and the house of the minister.

Following an order from Wakefield Quarter Sessions, demolition of the castle began on April 9th 1649. Detailed accounts survive from this work, revealing labour costs and the resale of materials from the castle. Lead, timber, iron and glass was sold from the castle raising a total of £1779 17s 04d. From this total, the costs of demolition (£777 4s 6d) were subtracted, leaving £1000 for the Corporation and £2 12s 10d payable to the Commonwealth. St Giles Church was repaired and a new vicarage constructed with the revenue. All Saints Church, however, does not seem to have received any money towards its repair (Fletcher 1969, 113).

The area of greatest destruction, within the siege lines, included the oldest part of the medieval town and there is no doubt many of the buildings that were destroyed were of medieval date. The Civil War saw the destruction of the castle, the parish church of All Saints and St Nicholas' Hospital, which, following the dissolution of the priory a century earlier, left no focal point upon which to rebuild. The commercial centre had essentially already shifted to the market place in western end of the town in the medieval period and the events of the Civil War compounded this. It is particularly apparent from Paul Jollage's town plan of 1742 just how much open space there was around the castle almost a century after the sieges, compared to the more built up burgess plots of the market area around St Giles' church.

Early Modern Period (1650 to 1799)

Administration

In the post-Civil War period, Pontefract was highly Puritanical, causing tensions and disputes within the town. Several Aldermen refused to sign the 1661 Corporation Act which required them to swear an oath and take the sacrament, resulting in their removal from office. A non-conformist chapel was set up by a former Alderman, under the protection of Leonard Wade (Fletcher 1969, 114). The town received confirmation of its earlier charters and privileges from both Charles II and James II, in 1677 and 1685 respectively. Charles II also granted two new fairs or markets to the town, whilst both grants extended royal powers in determining the selection and dismissal of aldermen and the mayor (West Yorkshire Archive Service 1984, 11). The 1662 hearth tax return records 235 houses in Pontefract, suggesting a population of c.1100 (Fletcher 1969, 114), almost half the estimated numbers of the later 14th century.

In 1692-3, the town was valued at £278 10s with the suburb of Tanshelf additionally valued at £73 15s 6d (Fletcher 1969, 117). In his description of the town written c.1680, Nathaniel Johnson recorded that the town was pleasantly situated and enjoyed a clean and healthy atmosphere. His comments also suggest something of an economic decline, following the removal of the cloth market to Wakefield and the deterioration of the malting trade. He stated that, prior to the demolition of the castle and other religious buildings, the town 'was fit for the residence of a Prince' (WYHER General file).

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the administration of the town affairs continued to be administered by the corporation, composed of a mayor, aldermen and councillors. Election to the corporation was originally restricted to those who were resident in the town, although after 1698 admittance was extended to non-resident landowners (Holmes 1887). The corporation was responsible for maintaining and improving the town infrastructure, such as lighting, drainage, water supply and town planning, and later policing, education and transport.

Until the early 19th century, the corporation jurisdiction comprised the borough and township of Pontefract. Following Parliamentary Reform in 1832, The New Boundary Act was passed and the boundaries of the borough were increased and comprised the old borough and township, the Pontefract Park district, the Castle precincts and the townships of Tanshelf, Monkhill, Knottingley, Ferrybridge and Carleton (Pigot's Directory 1834).

It is not clear where the town's administration was undertaken in the later 17th and early 18th century, but it may be that the Moot Hall, said to have been destroyed during the Civil War sieges (Holmes 1887, 42), was rebuilt. It was later undertaken from the 'Old' Town Hall, completed in 1785, which is thought to occupy the same site as the Moot Hall. It was here that the Quarter Sessions and court cases were held until the Court House was built in Cornmarket in 1807. An extension to the Town Hall was built in 1882 which included an assembly room on the upper floor for use for dances and concerts. The Town Hall continued to provide the base for administration for Pontefract until Government reorganisation in 1974.

As in the medieval period, responsibility for caring for the poor disadvantaged fell to the conscience of the wealthier members of the society who founded hospitals or almshouses during the 17th and 18th centuries. These were funded by endowments of land, property or investments to ensure of their upkeep and by 1770 a total of 72 of the poor were being supported this way. The 19th century saw the widespread introduction of the workhouse as an attempt to address the problem of the ever rising numbers of poor. The problem of

accommodating the poor worsened by the late 19th century due to the dwindling income for the existing hospitals and in 1881-84 responsibility for all of them was placed with the Charity Commission. Under the Commission, some hospitals were demolished and replaced with housing, such as St Nicholas' Hospital and The Bedehouse, while others were, such as Perfect's Hospital and Frank's Hospital were rebuilt. A further phase of establishing almshouses occurred in the 20th century with the foundation of Robson's Almhouse in 1913 and Nellie Ryder's, and the rebuilding of Ward's and Thwaites'.

Settlement in the 17th to 18th Century

Following the Civil War sieges, much of Pontefract lay in ruins. The castle, which had formed the focus of the sieges, was largely destroyed and cannibalised - the castle was utilised as a source of building material, with considerable amounts of masonry being removed for reuse elsewhere in the town. The only building which escaped demolition was the Main Guard, located to the west of the Gatehouse. In the post-Civil War period this became the Debtor's Prison and, in 1673, held French prisoners of war. The interior of the castle was used for grazing livestock and was cultivated as market gardens. Liquorice began to be grown in the castle from this time, and was to become one of the major industries of the town. By 1720, the Dunhill family had been leased lands within the castle for the production of liquorice by the Pontefract Corporation. Tom's sketch of 1740 shows liquorice growing within the keep with a small bothy to the left. It is also visible on Samuel Buck's sketch of Pontefract drawn c.1720 (WYHER General file). The cellar of this building survives today within the northwest lobe of the keep. This illustration is also valuable in showing a considerable amount of masonry surviving in the keep and particularly along its northern edge. Numerous copies of this illustration were made throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries. A number of documents held in the Public Records Office record the leasing of parts of the castle to Fawkes and Richardson by the Duchy of Lancaster in 1754 (DL 41/896-849), who also appear to have also been cultivators of liquorice. The general appearance of the castle in this period can be gauged from illustrations by the Bucks and Marsden in 1776.

Pontefract Park had remained an open stray from the medieval period, being used as pastureland by the burgesses of Pontefract and Tanshelf. In 1780, an act for the enclosure of the park was passed, taking 1300 acres, 325 of which were allocated for the use of Pontefract and Tanshelf townships (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 477). By this act, the king was dispossessed of all titles, rent-charges on coals and other sources of profit, whilst the park trustees were debarred from removing coal or other minerals from the land (Tew 1892, 2).

Jollage's Plan of 1742 shows the area around the castle still mostly comprised open land at this time. The western end of the town, around the Market Place, historically known as The New Market, saw very gradual development and expansion from the later 17th century onwards as it became the main focus for settlement. Ranges of domestic dwellings were built along Ropergate, Cornmarket, Beastfair and Market Place, most of which are now used for commercial or retail purposes. Some of the buildings in this area are purpose built commercial premises, particularly public houses.

Behind the main streets emerged a number of yard developments which provided housing for the lower and poorer members of the population, including Lemon Alley and Belks Court. The cartographic evidence shows that between 1742 to 1854, the town saw the gradual infilling of open spaces within the defined outline of the settlement, namely those areas defined by Back Lane/Southgate to the south, Newgate to the west and Back Northgate to the north as far east as the castle precinct. Much of the land, however, remained as open space and it maybe that either demand for housing was comparatively low at this time, or that the land was deemed to be more valuable for its agricultural potential.

A large number of buildings and facades in Pontefract are Late Georgian including St Giles Church. Late Georgian architecture is characterised by its proportion and balance; simple mathematical ratios were used to determine the height of a window in relation to its width or the shape of a room as a double cube. "Regular" was a term of approval, implying symmetry and adherence to classical rules: the lack of symmetry, where Georgian additions were added to earlier structures, was deeply felt as a flaw. Regularity of house fronts along a street was a desirable feature of Georgian town planning. Georgian designs usually lay within the Classical orders of architecture and employed a decorative vocabulary derived from ancient Rome or Greece. The most common building materials used are brick or stone. Commonly used colours were red, tan, or white.

17th and 18th Century Commercial Development

The **Green Dragon Public House (within HLC_PK 766)**, located on the north side of Corn Market, was built in the late 18th century. It is Grade II Listed.

The **Red Lion Hotel (within HLC_PK 772, WYHER PRN 6898)** was remodelled in 1776 by Robert Adam for Sir Rowland Winn of Nostell Priory. It is Grade II* Listed.

The **Horse Vaults Public House (within HLC_PK 681)** is located on Horse Fair and is mid-18th century in date. It is Grade II Listed.

17th and 18th Century Hospitals and Almshouses

Old Thwaites' Hospital (site, within HLC_PK 802). Situated on Newgate. It was founded in 1620 to house four poor women. The hospital moved to Hartley Park Avenue in 1949 and for a time the buildings were used as a mineral water factory (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1950). It was finally demolished in the 1960's. A garage now occupies the site.

The Bedehouse Almshouse (site, HLC_PK 902). Established prior to the mid-17th century (rebuilt in 1672) to provide accommodation for 16 poor women. Depicted as a Pontefract Workhouse and Vagrant Office on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Pontefract (1851). It had been demolished by 1889. In 1988 a new almshouse was built here for up to three couples (Roberts ed. 1988).

Old Cowper's Hospital (within HLC_PK 766). Situated in Cornmarket. It was founded in 1668 to house 4 poor women. It was moved to The Butts in 1765. It is now next to the Malt Shovel Public House in Cornmarket and known as the Malt Shovel Cottages (converted into commercial use in the mid-19th to early 20th century).

New Cowper's Hospital (within HLC_PK 845). Founded in 1688 to house four poor women. In 1765 it was moved from Cornmarket to The Butts. In 1888 it was enlarged by adding an upstairs floor and rented out by the charities fund. The building still stands, with the 1888 upper floor addition commemorated by a large datestone.

Perfect's Hospital (within HLC_PK 902). Perfects' Hospital was founded in 1767 for occupation of three couples. It became redundant in 1958 and was subsequently converted into offices (Roberts 1988).

Watkinson's Hospital (site, HLC_PK 838). Situated in Northgate. It was founded in 1765 and completed in 1778 to house nine poor people. In the 1970's it was demolished and is now a Car Park for Mamma Mia's Restaurant. The perimeter wall survives.

17th Century Religious Sites

Quaker Meeting House and Burial Ground (site, HLC_PK 882). The Quaker burial ground was established here in 1664, with the Friends Meeting House built later, in 1697. The Meeting House was demolished in 1848, but the burial ground survives (inactive).

17th and 18th Century Residential Development.

Nos. 3 to 9 Cornmarket (within HLC_PK 766) were originally built as houses probably in the 17th century but have since been converted for commercial use. They are Grade II Listed. During the conversion of Nos. 7 to 9 into offices in 1990 a close-studded wall and a staircase were exposed, along with the gable of a timber-framed house and two timber windows (correspondence from P. Thornborrow to R. Hook, E. Ryder, 9.4.90).

No. 17 Cornmarket (within HLC_PK 766) was built in the mid-18th-century as a house and later converted into a shop. It is Grade II Listed.

Nos. 11 to 15 Corn Market (within HLC_PK 766) were built in around the 17th century as two houses. They have since been converted into offices and shops. They are Grade II Listed.

Nos. 27-29 Cornmarket (within HLC_PK 766) is an older building that has been refronted in the late 19th century. The building retains its Victorian sash windows and features fluted keystones above the window openings.

Nos. 2 and 2A Ropergate (within HLC_PK 766) is a late 18th to early 19th-century house which has since been converted into two shops. They are Grade II Listed

Nos. 4 and 6 Ropergate (within HLC_PK 766) are late 18th-century houses now partly converted into shops. They are Grade II Listed.

Nos 12 and 14 Ropergate (within HLC_PK 766). Unlisted. The buildings were inspected by Elizabeth Chamberlin of WYAAS in February 2008 and are thought to be late 18th to early 19th-century townhouses. A linked building to the north-east corner of the site could possibly pre-date the main building.

Nos. 37 to 41 Ropergate (within HLC_PK 766) date to the late 18th century and have been altered in the mid-19th century. They originally formed three houses but now are occupied by two shops and offices. They are Grade II Listed.

Ropergate House (within HLC_PK 766) was built between the late 18th and early 19th centuries and was later converted into offices. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 45 Ropergate (within HLC_PK 766) was built as a house probably in the early 18th century. It has since been converted into shops and offices. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 49 Ropergate (within HLC_PK 766) is a late 18th to early 19th-century house which has been subsequently converted into offices. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 1 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 766) dates to the late 18th to early 19th century and was used first as a house before being converted into a shop. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 6 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 772) dates to the mid to late 18th century. It was originally built as a house but has since been converted for retail use. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 7 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 10073) is late 18th-century house which has been altered in the late 19th and 20th centuries. It is now as a shop and in the 1980s the first and second floors were converted for use for residential accommodation. The building is included in the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (WMDC 2008) and is Grade II Listed.

No. 12 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 772) has one of the most decorative facades on the east side of Beastfair with a partly obscured stone shop front and bow window on first floor. Unlisted

Nos. 14 and 16 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 772). Unlisted. Late 18th to early 19th century. Relatively plain, but retaining original windows and detailing.

Nos. 22 and 24 Beastfair are two late 18th to early 19th-century houses now used as commercial premises. The shop premises on the corner of Corn Market and Shoe Market is also included for group value. They are Grade II Listed.

Nos. 18 and 20 Beastfair date to the mid-18th-century and have been converted for commercial use. They are Grade II Listed.

No. 3-7 Finkle Street (within HLC_PK 824) is of late 18th century origin and has stone quoins, segmental pediments above the windows and decorated tympanums. However, the shop front detracts from the building.

No. 1 Market Place (within HLC_PK 766) was built in the late 18th century and initially used as a house. It is now a shop and offices. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 3 Market Place (within HLC_PK 766) is a late 18th-century house now used as a bank. It is Grade II listed.

Nos. 4 and 6 Market Place (within HLC_PK 772) is a late 18th century house now converted into shops and offices. It is Grade II listed. An inspection of No. 6 Market Place was undertaken by WYAAS in 1996 in advance of proposals to develop the property. This property appears to date to 1760-80 with an outhouse of possible 17th century date to the rear (correspondence from B. Yarwood to E. Webster 13.5.96).

Nos. 5 and 7 Market Place (within HLC_PK 766) was built in the 1760s and was occupied by the Reverend Thomas Heron. The building has been used as a bank since 1801, originally by Leatham, Tew and Company and then by Barclays in 1907. It is Grade II* Listed.

No. 8 Market Place (within HLC_PK 772) probably dates to the late 18th century. It was built as a house but has subsequently be converted to be a public house. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 10 Market Place (within HLC_PK 772) is an 18th-century house now partly converted into a shop. It is Grade II listed.

No.11 Market (within HLC_PK 766) dates to the mid-18th century and was originally used as a house, although it has since been converted into a shop and offices. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 13 Market Place (within HLC_PK 766) was built in the late 18th to early 19th century. It was originally used as a house, although it is now used as a shop, hairdressers and a club. It is Grade II Listed.

Nos. 15 to 21 Market Place (within HLC_PK 766) are a terrace of four early to mid-18th century houses now used as a public house, restaurant and shops. They are Grade II Listed.

No. 23 Market Place (within HLC_PK 766) was built in the early to mid-18th century as a house and has since been converted into a shop. It is Grade II listed.

Nos. 24 and 24A Market Place (within HLC_PK 772). In October 2004, a historic buildings appraisal was undertaken of No. 24 Market Place by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd (FAS). At the time of the survey only part of the building, one of the ground floor and cellar unit, was occupied and used for retail. The remaining ground floor, cellar and all first and second floor units were empty. The survey identified masonry and substantial sections of timber-framing within part of the property, dated to the 16th century. The building was substantially remodelled in the 18th century and was used as town house. The ground floor was converted into a shop in the 19th century and then in the late 19th century the entire building was converted for use a public house until the 1970s when the property was subdivided for retail use. The buildings are Grade II listed (Mellor 2004).

Nos. 25 and 27 Market Place (within HLC_PK 766) were probably built in the early 18th century although they have been altered throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. They were originally used as domestic buildings but have since been converted into shops. They are Grade II listed. In September 2008 a programme of building recording was undertaken by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) on a range of outbuildings located to the rear of Nos 25-27 Market Place, Pontefract. The outbuildings were within the curtilage of the Grade II listed Nos 25-27 Market Place and comprised a range of four two-storey buildings. This part of Pontefract was occupied possibly as early as the early 12th century and by the mid-17th century it formed one of a series of yards running between Market Place and Southgate. The yard boundaries are thought to have fossilised the property divisions established in the medieval period. The survey identified evidence for structural remains dating from the later 17th to early 20th centuries, with the majority dating to the 19th century and were used for a mixture of domestic, commercial and industrial uses, including animal slaughtering and butchery (Richardson and Dennison 2010).

Nos. 33 and 35 Market Place (within HLC_PK 766) are probably late 16th to 17th century in date. They possibly originally formed either two or three houses or possibly an inn, although both are now shops. They are Grade II Listed.

Nos. 3 to 7 Wool Market (within HLC_PK 824) are late 18th century in date. They were originally two houses but are now used commercial and retail purposes. They are Grade II Listed. An archaeological watching brief undertaken by On-Site Archaeology between the June and August 2001 recorded a series of brick walls representing the outlines of cellars. Pottery from nearby deposits dates to the 19th to 20th centuries (On-Site Archaeology 2001).

Nos. 2 and 4 Gillygate (within HLC_PK 774) are late 17th to early 19th century in date. They are Grade II Listed.

The **former solicitors office on Baxtergate (within HLC_PK 766)** was built in the 17th century and refronted in the late 19th century. It is Grade II Listed.

Micklegate House (site, within HLC_PK 681) was built in the early 18th century, possibly to the designs of John Carr or John Watson. It consisted of five bays and three storeys, with single-storey three bay wings added later. This town house also had the rare benefit of having gardens. The house was built in an 'L'-shaped plan probably in the 1730s. Later in the 18th century a low wing was added to east side of the front block. Further additions were made in the later 19th century (Anon, 1960. Linstrum, 1978. Waterson and Meadows, 1998). It was demolished between 1968 and 1977, with the plot now occupied by a modern commercial development (offices and shops).

Castle Lodge (site, within HLC_PK 850) located on the west side of Spink Lane, was a mid to late 18th-century villa. It is Grade II Listed. Apparently demolished between 1996 and 2002, the site is now occupied by Crossthwaite Court, a low-rise flat development.

Castle House (within HLC_PK 904). Unlisted. Probably late 18th century. Whilst being in very poor condition, the adjacent warehouse envelopes Castle House, which can be seen on the 1852 town plan. Castle House was once an impressive house with large gardens.

Nos 2 to 6 Castle Chain (within HLC_PK 665) comprise of two 17th-century houses which have been converted into a single dwelling along with a later cottage. They are Grade II Listed.

The 19th Century

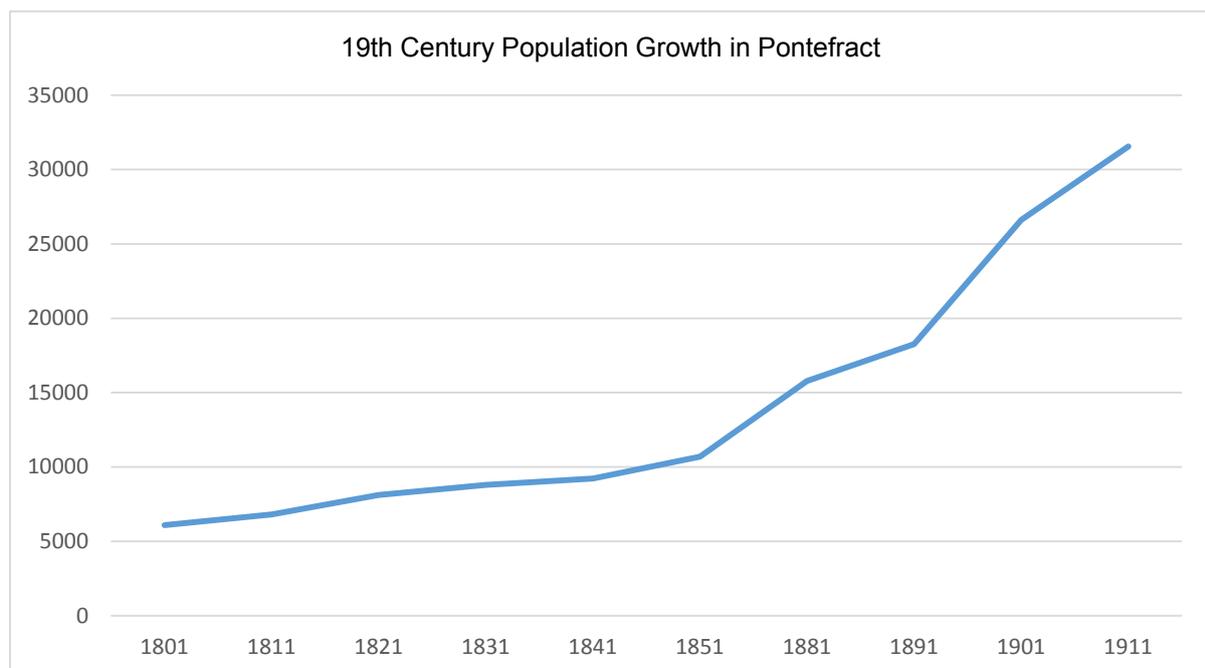
The town continued to spread throughout the 19th century, with urban development expanding beyond the historic core of the town after 1850 (Beresford 1967, 525). This expansion was fuelled by the continuing growth of the liquorice industry, the growth of coal mining in the surrounding area and the establishment of a military barracks within the town (WYHER General file). Pontefract is also notable as the first town to use the secret ballot, which was employed in a by-election in 1872 (WYHER General file).

By 1894 development had begun to extend outwards from this core, including to the west with building projects such as The Mount. There was also increased occupation around the castle by this time, although it is notable that many of the buildings here appear to be associated with industrial activity, which suggests these activities were being pushed out to the margins of the settlement, a pattern seen in many towns at this time.

The arrival of the railway had a significant impact on the morphology of the town. The earliest route was completed in 1848 and lay to the north of the town, with a station at Monkhill. A second station was later opened at Tanshelf to the west. The second railway line, which lay to the south of the town, was completed in the 1870s with a station at Baghill. Goods and passengers arriving at these stations were then transported by wagon or omnibus into the town centre (Cookson and Chapman 2003).

Population

The population had increased to approximately 6000 by 1801, to 10,600 by 1851 and to 19,700 by 1901 (Page 1974, 536). The main factor in the rise of the population of Pontefract from the mid-19th century onwards was the rise in employment at the nearby coal mines (Farrar 1910). In contrast, however, over the same period the population of Castleford grew from just 1175 to 20,336, while Wakefield Township grew from 8,131 to 23,694 (ibid, 525, 535). The 2001 census records the population of Pontefract at some 28,000, while in



Castleford and Wakefield there was around 38,400 and 45,700, respectively (www.wakefield.gov.uk).

Figure 367. 19th Century Population Growth in Pontefract. GB Historical GIS / University of Portsmouth, Pontefract SubD through time | Population Statistics | Total Population, *A Vision of Britain through Time*. www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10555176/cube/TOT_POP

The Castle in the late 19th Century

The use of the castle for liquorice cultivation continued into the 19th century, as it continued to supply the expanding processing trade which was developing within the town. The Corporation seems to have held the castle in rather low regard, considering a proposal for its use as a burial ground, and later allowing North Baileygate to be widened, destroying half of the Swillington Tower in 1810. In 1871, the Main Guard was converted into two separate dwellings, refacing the building and adding the spiral stair to its northwest elevation. It was only in the 1880s that the potential and interest of the site began to be appreciated. In 1880,

the town paid £31 to the Duchy of Lancaster for the rent of the site for thirty-one years, and began its creation as a public park. An architect, Mr Gay, was appointed to lay out the grounds at an estimated cost of £1000. Over the following three years, considerable landscaping and tree planting was undertaken within the castle. The cost more than doubled, making it difficult for the trustees to find capital to complete the works (Roberts 2002, 447). As part of these works, excavations were carried out within the castle by Richard Holmes, a local antiquary and publisher. These excavations investigated St Clement's Chapel, the Elizabethan Chapel, bakehouse and brewhouse, great hall, kitchen and Treasurer's Tower. The findings of this work were published in the Pontefract Advertiser and Yorkshire Archaeological Journal.

A design for a new entrance lodge was proposed by the architects Messrs Pyke and Mitchell of Pontefract and approved in July 1881. Most of the building was intended as accommodation for the 'Porter' or custodian, but the current shop and serving areas were intended as a 'Ladies Waiting Room' and lavatory. The 'Refreshment Room' was added shortly after the Porter's Lodge had been constructed and was certainly in use by 1889. The grounds were opened to the public in 1883 by the Duke of Albany and when completed, were something of an open air museum. Historic fabric from all over the town was deposited at the castle, including material from St John's Priory and a Roman sarcophagus formerly located at Fryston Hall. A small museum was added to the north of the Porter's Lodge and was opened on 29 April 1892. The museum initially contained the Edwin Foster Collection and other historical items from the local region, but the site was already being used for display of various items including two Crimean War guns which were positioned just inside the castle's main gate from 1882.

The completed park is shown in considerable detail in the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. The castle structures are named and walkways are shown laid across the site, including a raised walkway over the bakehouse. The recreational facilities annotated include a bandstand adjacent to the King's Seat and several benches throughout the castle. The extent of tree planting is apparent, with only the centre of the inner barbican and keep being left as open spaces. Paths are shown weaving across the northwest face of the castle and into the moat. Adjacent to the park gates, the lodge building and refreshment room are shown. A series of photographs and postcards held at Pontefract Museum provide further insight into the layout and treatment of the park. Ornamental planting schemes were laid out throughout the castle, the kitchens holding a rose garden, and the Elizabethan Chapel a cruciform flowerbed. A deliberately rustic character is apparent in the treatment of fences and structures such as the bandstand and refreshment room. The castle buildings were presented with information

plaques shaped as heraldic shields. The foundations of the keep were exposed, and a viewing point created by knocking a window through the fabric of the southwest lobe. A folly was created on the site of the Constable Tower, reusing stonework from the castle and priory sites. The Victorian works on the Castle represented a deliberate modification of the site in line with contemporary conceptions of the past and its role in modern society. Less than five percent of the site was altered, with much landscaping occurring through the introduction of further overburden.

19th century Industrial Development

Pontefract remained a comparatively small, although important, market town throughout the early post-medieval period. The land surrounding the town remained predominately in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period, and while some goods were sent directly to markets in Leeds and Wakefield (Baines Directory 1822), a significant proportion was brought to Pontefract.

Not all products were intended for the market, some being brought in for processes, such as tanning, the location of which industries recorded in the street name, such as Tanner Row, which runs between Bondgate and North Baileygate near All Saints Church. Baines' directory of 1822 also includes shoe makers, braziers and tin makers, stone masons, hat manufacturers, textile merchants, leather workers, grocers and corn and flour dealers.

Tanneries

The **Tanshelf Tan Yard (site, HLC_PK 780)** is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Pontefract (1851) as a series of tanning pits on the east side of Front Street. The site is occupied by buildings by 1891 (Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891). All buildings appear to have been demolished by 1908, being replaced by the Alexandra Theatre, later Cinema, by 1933 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1933). In turn, this building was demolished by 1950. The plot is now occupied by commercial premises (club).

Fellmongery (site, within HLC_PK 674 and 21018, WYHER PRN 6528). Site of a medium-scale fellmongery, where animal hides were processed for leather making. The fellmongery was owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society (C.W.S) from 1909 to 1966, the industrial buildings were demolished in the 1980s. The area now forms part of South Baileygate Retail Park.

Site of former **Tallow Refinery, Bailey Close (site, see HLC_PK 21013)**. A modern housing development was built during the period 2002-2008, on the site of a former Tallow Refinery. The refinery was established during the second half of the 19th century, on the site of a liquorice plantation and earlier vernacular housing, and was demolished during the early 1980s.

Extractive Industries

The rural hinterland was also exploited for its mineral resources throughout the post-medieval and the Ordnance Survey maps show the location of quarries extracting sand, sandstone and gravel. The Monkhill area was known for clay extraction and a range of brick works were established here during the 19th century. Clay marls were also extracted from the Marl Pit area, to the west of the town for use as a fertiliser.

Coal mining in particular will have benefitted from the improved transport links with the opening of the railway as demonstrated by the route of Methley branch line running adjacent to the Prince of Wales Colliery. Coal mining was undertaken in the Pontefract Park area from at least 1736 and by mid-20th century the industry represented the largest employer in Pontefract, providing work for around 4500 people (Anon 1949).

Collieries

The **Prince of Wales Colliery (site, see HLC_PK 17889, 17890 and 17903, WYHER PRN 7587)** was established in 1869 by John Rhodes. It was purchased by the Glass Houghton Colliery in 1928. The site was surveyed in 1994 by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME 1994). Since this date a number of the buildings appear to have been demolished. To the north of the main colliery site, is an area of colliery waste that has recently been landscaped (HLC_PK 17889 and 17903). To the southeast of the main colliery site, a plot of late 19th to early 20th century mine workers' terraced housing (Prince of Wales Terrace – centred on NGR 445480 422574) had been demolished by the late 1970s.

Extant remnants of buildings considered by the survey, however, included the colliery office, pithead baths, canteen and medical centre and a lamp cabin. The pithead baths were constructed in 1933 by the Miners Welfare Fund at a cost of £18,000. The single storey building is constructed of ferro-concrete with a wall facing of brick. The baths consist of three parallel ranges on a south west to north east alignment. The central range contains the

showers. The outer ranges containing locker rooms and have gabled roofs (with a covering of corrugated asbestos). The 'clean' lockers are situated in the southeast range and the pit lockers are within the northwest range (RCHME 1994, p. 2). A canteen was added in the late 1930s and later extended and re-fronted in the 1960s and 1980s. A medical centre was added in the 1950s, blocking the original clean entrance to the baths (RCHME 1994, 2).

The colliery office, constructed in 1915, was a two-storey brick building and is eight bays in length and three bays wide. The building has a gabled roof with welsh slate pitches (RCHME, 1994, p. 1). The lamp cabin was built in the mid-1930s, by the new owners, the Glass Houghton Collieries Ltd. It is a single-storey brick built structure, and has a gabled roof covered by asbestos. The building has entrances on either side in order to give access from the north east to the pit head area. That to the south east is adjacent to the pithead baths (RCHME, 1994, p. 4). An engineer's office was added in the 1980s in the form of a single storey brick building range added to the north west side of the building (RCHME, 1994, p. 4). Other structures considered by the RCHME survey which do not appear to be currently extant include the Beeston Shaft Heapstead (constructed in the 1920s) and the winding engine house of the Beeston Shaft (1910s or 1920s) (RCHME 1994, pp. 5 and 6).

Since 2006, there has been wholesale clearance of the site resulting in the loss of all buildings and colliery fabric. The area was left as derelict land, with only ground-level foundations surviving (Google Earth 2009). The plot is currently being redeveloped as a modern housing scheme (Prince's Park) which has not been characterised by the West Yorkshire HLC.

Utilities Industries

Pontefract Gas Works (site HLC_PK 21006, WYHER PRN 10109). The Pontefract Gasworks were established by 1851 (depicted on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851), with expansion by 1891 (Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891). The earliest gas company in Pontefract was the Pontefract Coal Gas Light Co established in 1832 as a co-partnership company. This continued to operate until in 1872 the Pontefract, Tanshelf, and Carleton Gaslight and Coke Co Ltd was formed by Memorandum of Association. In 1873 the company obtained statutory powers and was reincorporated as the Pontefract Gas Co. The works were on land known as the Quarry in Pontefract, not far from the Town Hall. This later became New Lane or Back Northgate. In 1907 the company went into liquidation and Pontefract Corp. purchased the undertaking. It remained in local authority control until it vested in the Wakefield group of the NEGB in 1949. Between 2005 and 2010 the gas works

were redeveloped as a residential area, with all former gas works buildings apparently demolished.

Manufacturing, such as textile working, never became as well established here as it did elsewhere in West Yorkshire. This may have been due in part to the limited transport links here compared to other towns. Its distance from major waterways, such as the Aire or Calder, meant it missed out on boost to industrial growth brought about by the canal building schemes in the later 18th century. The building of the railway in the mid-19th century would have provided some stimulus for growth in industry in the town, as can be seen from the cartographic evidence which shows an increase in development around the around the railway lines to the north and the south of the town.

Textile Mills

Tanshelf Mill (Flax and Cotton Mill site, within HLC_PK 795) was built on the south side of Tanshelf drive by the mid-19th century. Demolished before 1984. The site is now occupied by a garage and works.

Pomfret Mill (site, within HLC_PK 29559). Pomfret Mill was established on the south side of Ferrybridge Road by 1894 (as a Brush and Mat Mill). By 1930 the mill had become part of the larger Monkhill confectionary works.

Liquorice

The Post-medieval town of Pontefract was famous for its liquorice production. The liquorice plant was probably first imported to Britain during the medieval period, probably by and was originally used as a medicinal product for the treatment of ulcers, arthritis and respiratory conditions. It is known to have been grown in Pontefract by the 16th century. The first example of liquorice being made as a sweet in Britain is in 1678, while the Pontefract Cake is credited as being established in 1760 by George Dunhill. By the 18th century, Pontefract was one the three main producers of liquorice along with Worksop and London, although production ceased in the others in 1775 and 1853 respectively (Hudson and Van Riel undated).

In 1750, a total of 47 liquorice growers are recorded in Pontefract, occupying 71 plots. Production was undertaken by families on a cottage industry scale, perhaps to provide a supplemental income, until the first factories were introduced in the later 18th century. In

1790 just four producers are recorded, although this had risen to seventeen by 1900. By the early 20th century, production had increased substantially and the town was now producing some 400 tons of liquorice a week. The growing of liquorice had, however, declined by this time as land was given over for housing and for more regular forms of agriculture and the factories began importing cheaper liquorice from abroad. In 1920 just four growers remained in the town, exploiting the land in the Valley Gardens, on the present hospital site, and in the Cobblers Lane estate area, although the liquorice from here was not processed in the town, but exported for medicinal use (Hudson and Van Riel undated). The confectionary industry declined sharply in Pontefract post-World War II, due in part to the rationing of sweets, which continued until 1954, but also with the rise in the popularity of chocolate. By 1955, just five firms remained, although despite its decline it was still the main form of employment in the town after coal mining. Today, there are just two companies operating in Pontefract (Hudson and Van Riel undated).

18th and 19th Century Liquorice Companies in Pontefract

J .H. Addingley and Sons. The business was founded in 1860 by Mr Charles Tinker and Co, and taken over by J. H. Addingley and Sons in 1872. The company operated from **Baghill Refinery (HLC_PK 883)**. The ground floor of the three storey building consisted of offices, a warehouse, packing room as well as mechanics' and joinery shops for repairing the plant, and an engine house. The first and second floors were occupied by plant machinery driven by a steam-engine and a 'Griffin' gas engine. Malshouses are depicted either side of the refinery building on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Pontefract (1893). To the south are two cottages that may have served as supervisors' accommodation. The company closed in 1937. The site was then used as malshouses, a bakery and a 1930s warehouse as a tea store (occupied by Ringtons Ltd). The 1860s factory complex is largely intact – the refinery building is used as a depot, the malshouse buildings to the south are currently unoccupied, the malshouse to the north as a pet supply store and the 1930s tea store as a warehouse. The original 1930s sign for Ringtons Ltd is visible on the west facing elevation of the warehouse (Harrop Well Lane).

Dunhills. By 1720 and probably earlier, the Dunhill family rented the land in Pontefract Castle for growing liquorice. They stored harvested liquorice roots in the castle cellars, which had previously been used for storing weapons, gunpowder and prisoners. Dunhills' later packaging claims that they had been making liquorice confectionery since 1760. George Dunhill, who became a chemist, is reputed to have added sugar to the medicinal recipes to make the first liquorice sweet. He was only seven years old at the time. By 1779 George

Dunhill, the reputed inventor of Pontefract Cakes, owned a house, malthouse and garden in Broad Lane (within HLC_PK 883). Broad Lane House and the malthouse are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Pontefract (1851). The house and former malthouse survived until the 1970s, when they were demolished as part of Broad Lane widening.



Figure 368. The HARIBO Factory (formerly Dunhill's), Pontefract. On the left, No. 26 appears to date to the late 18th century and may have formed part of the original Pomfret Liquorice Refinery which lay immediately behind. To the right is No. 24 Front Street, which is a Grade II Listed house, now offices, which dates to the late 18th century.

George Dunhill also had a liquorice garth (plot) behind this property, and at least one nearby called Roper Garth. He carried on his liquorice business until his death in 1824 when it was taken over by his son Francis. Ann Dunhill, Francis' widow, ran the company after her husband died. In 1872 the company played a part in national politics. In this year; Parliament passed the Secret Ballot Act and Pontefract had the first by-election held under the new system. Wax seals on surviving ballot boxes show that instead of the stamp of the borough, Dunhills' Pontefract cake stamp was used. The business was taken over in 1883 by Mr F Craven, although the Dunhills name was kept. Under Craven's direction the company traded in liquorice root distributed amongst wholesale and retail chemists across the UK.

The firm became a limited company in 1919. It moved to a former laundry (and earlier liquorice works – see below) on Front Street soon afterwards, and gradually expanded to

take over one building after another, resulting in a modern factory on the site (**HLC_PK 807 and part of HLC_PK 766**). Dunhills Ltd bought out competitors Sampson and Gundill in the 1920s. The company expanded trade, exporting liquorice world-wide including to the United States, Canada, British Guiana, various African countries, the Persian Gulf States and Asia. In the late 1940s to mid-1950s, the factory was extended to the front along Front Street (removing earlier residential and commercial premises), and to the rear (occupying the site of earlier industrial buildings). In 1964 Dunhills Ltd acquired another competitor, Robison and Wordsworth Ltd. In 1972 the German company HARIBO acquired a major stake in Dunhills and in 1994 gained the remaining shares and started to promote the HARIBO brand in the UK.

Ewbanks - Thomas Firth set up Pontefract's second liquorice factory based in **Elephant Yard**, in 1810 (behind the present **Elephant Hotel**, which dates to 1766 - **within HLC_PK 766**). The founder was eventually succeeded by Mr David Longstaffe, who later sold to Mr Robert Ewbank and Mr W. R. Horsfall. Between 1810 and 1885 the company was known as 'Firth Confectioners'. The partnership of Horsfall and Ewbank continued until September 1892 when Mr Ewbank became the sole owner. Under Mr Ewbank's direction the company grew and expanded into the larger **Eagle Liquorice Works (site, within HLC_PK 869)**, Friarwood in 1887. At that time the factory consisted of a large one storied building surrounded by extensive orchards, with a detached villa house (Grove House - possibly a factory supervisors' or owners' house) to the immediate south. The company employed 60 workers and had a large home and export trade. In 1913 the business was purchased by a group and formed as a private limited company trading as Ewbanks Ltd. Improvements and extensions continued between 1918 and 1933 and the orchards gradually disappeared. On 8 August 1942 the factory was badly burned when hit by German incendiaries. The pan, gum and liquorice rooms were all damaged, and the factory was put out of action. During this time other Pontefract sweet manufacturers produced some Ewbanks sweets. Some Ewbanks workers made parachutes. A gum department was officially opened on February 6 1948. In January 1961 the business merged with the toffee manufacturers Arthur Holland of Southport (which later merged into the larger group J.A. and P. Holland Limited). The company closed July 30 1965, after which the factory buildings were converted into engineering use. The complex was demolished in the 1970s, and the plot lay derelict until redevelopment in the mid-1980s. The site is now part of Pontefract General Infirmary. Grove House still stands, although converted into commercial use.

Hillabys - Entrepreneur John Hillaby established the **Lion Liquorice Works** in 1850, in an area called **Marl Pits, Tanshelf (site, within HLC_PK 781)**. The company grew their own

liquorice and by 1893 were the biggest producer in the world. The liquorice works was a four storey brick building with steam powered machinery and extended as trade grew. John Hillaby oversaw all aspects of the business including commissioning new machinery. Their leading product was Hillabys' Improved Pontefract Cakes. For the 1925 film Goldrush, Hillabys provided a liquorice boot eaten by Charlie Chaplin. In 1943 the company were taken over by rival producers Joseph Bellamy and Sons Ltd of nearby Castleford. In 1946 the factory on Back Street was destroyed by fire. The premises were rebuilt, but eventually closed as a liquorice factory in 1963 when Joseph Bellamy and Sons Ltd amalgamated into the Mackintosh Group. The buildings were used as an engineering works until demolition in the late 1980s. The site is now occupied by an ASDA supermarket.

Robinson and Wordsworth (site, within HLC_PK 769). In 1877, Robinson and Wordsworth set up a factory in Pontefract called Victoria Works refining their own juice. Robinson and Wordsworth continued in same hands until 1886 when the death of Mr Robinson left Mr J.N. Wordsworth sole proprietor. The company expanded with a new wing in 1890 which doubled the size of the works. By 1893 the works operated on three floors. The ground floor comprised of the boiling house, warehouse, store rooms and packing rooms. The first and second floors included the machine rooms and making rooms. In the same year the curator of Kew Museum visited Robinson and Wordsworth to research the cultivation of liquorice and published an article in The Leisure Hour. The firm also had a display in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. After the death of Mr J. N. Wordsworth the business was sold to W. H. Lorriman who set up a new factory off Ferrybridge Road. In 1925 it became a limited company. During the Second World War the factory was diverted to aero-engine renovation. Liquorice rivals Dunhills Ltd acquired the company in 1964. The buildings was converted into a textile mill (clothing) in the 1960s through to the later 1970s. The building was demolished in the period 2003 to 2006. Challoner House (Jobcentre Plus) was built in its place.

Sampson and Gundill. The company set up the **Tower Liquorice Refinery** on Northgate (site – within HLC_PK 820) in 1889 as a wholesale only business. The large two storey brick building included several departments. The machine room, rolling room, cutting and stamping rooms were located on the ground floor. The firm's offices were on the ground floor too. The upper floors included the warehouse and packing rooms. In 1893 the refinery employed a workforce of 60 and had a successful network selling to wholesale grocers, confectioners, and export merchants. In the 1900s one of the Gundill brothers went to Belgium to set up a liquorice refining company, but withdrew during the First and Second World Wars. Like many manufacturers the firm was part of a larger family business estate.

The Gundill portfolio included firms of solicitors, builders, gasworks and Pontefract racecourse. Dunhills Ltd acquired the company in 1923. From the 1920s, the buildings appear to have been used as warehousing. It was demolished, along with other industrial and commercial buildings, during road improvements in the late 1990s.

W.R. Wilkinson and Co. W.R. Wilkinson opened his Pontefract liquorice business in 1884. The original factory was based in a malt kiln in Southgate. When these premises became too small, a new three storey factory was built in Skinner Lane, and called **Britannia Works (HLC_PK 19926)**. W.R. Wilkinson employed 50 workers and made 'Perfected Pomfret Cake'. In 1894 Walter Marshall, originally from Somerset, and William Haddock, who later became Pontefract's town clerk, bought out W. R. Wilkinson. Marshall had begun his career in Wilkinson's as a junior clerk. From 1901, under Walter Marshall's sole ownership the business continued to expand, with another refinery founded on Southgate (see below). The factory buildings on Skinner Lane were expanded in the period 1894 to 1908, virtually all of which are still standing. Around the same time, to the rear of the factory, a row of terraced workers housing 'Denwell Terrace' was built (possibly company owned). In 1924 it became a private limited company.

The company moved again, to a former brush factory in **Monkhill (HLC_PK 20559)** which was rebuilt in 1925 as a 'garden factory' with tennis courts, allotments and workers housing (**HLC_PK 21012, 21019 and 21021**). The original Skinners Lane site appears to have been taken over by another liquorice manufacturer; it is depicted as the Britannia Liquorice Refinery on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1938. By 1950, however, the building is simply depicted as a works, suggesting a change of use. The buildings, the majority of which date to the early 20th century, are now mixed commercial and industrial use.

At the Monkhill Works, the company carried on sweet-making at a low level throughout the Second World War, but the factory was also used to machine tank parts. During the 1940s the company created a trade mark referred to as the 'company seal'. In 1961 the company merged with the Sheffield based Bassett Group, their biggest rivals. Five years later the last commercial crop of liquorice was harvested. In 1985 it became Anglo Bellamy Wilkinson. In 1990 Trebor Bassett became the sugar confectionery division of Cadbury Schwepps. In 1999 the York and Pontefract factories combined to form Monkhill Confectionery. They employed 400 workers and produced about 13 thousand tonnes of sweets each year, including dolly mixtures, coconut mushrooms and bubble gum as well as liquorice. In 2007 Tangerine Confectionery acquired Monkhill Confectionery.

Tower Liquorice Refinery, Southgate (HLC_PK 883). A liquorice refinery is first depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1908, with an extension to the northeast by 1933. The block is depicted as the Tower Liquorice Works on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1938. The owners are unknown, but presumably it was linked to the Tower Works on Northgate (see W.R. Wilkinson and Co. above – HLC_PK 19926). By the early 1950s, converted into a clothing factory (Tower Works on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1950). The original late 19th century factory, and the early 20th century addition, still stand (largely unaltered). Currently used by a company specialising in textiles for pets, home and hospitals.

Liquorice Refinery, Bondgate (site, within HLC_PK 21015). A refinery (unknown proprietor) established on the north side of Bondgate, near the junction with South Baileygate, possibly by 1894, is not labelled until 1908. It was demolished before 1938. The site is now occupied by Olde Church Tavern and Grange Lea.

Pomfret Liquorice Refinery, Front Street (site, within HLC_PK 807 and part of 766). The Pomfret Liquorice Refinery is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Pontefract (1891), although buildings occupying the same plot are depicted on the earlier 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. The building survived until the late 1940s, when there was wholesale redevelopment of the site to form part of the Dunhills factory (see above – HLC_PK 807). A late 18th century house on Front Street (No. 26), now part of the HARIBO factory, may have formed part of the original factory building, and may help date the foundation of the refinery. Buildings either side include a Grade II Listed former house which also form part of the HARIBO factory complex (within HLC_PK 766): **No 24 Front Street (within HLC_PK 766).** Grade II Listed House, now offices. Late 18th century with 20th century alterations. Painted and pebbledashed, with some stone dressings and Welsh slate roof. It stands three storeys, and has 5 bays with a central hall-entry plan. Ashlar plinth.

Nos 1 to 3 North Ives (within HLC_PK 840). Terraced housing depicted on mapping from c.1908 onwards, yet shown as a liquorice works on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891. Constructed in the 1870-80s.

Nos. 146 to 160 Southgate (within HLC_PK 885). A group of terraced houses and outbuildings that are depicted as Castle Moat Liquorice Refinery on the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Town Plan of 1891. Castle Moat Liquorice Refinery was established by R.

Austerberry and Co. in 1888 (Chrystal, 2013)¹⁹. By the later Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1908, no longer a liquorice refinery. The industrial buildings of this plot appear to have been demolished by 1952, leaving behind terraced housing of the late 19th century. Some fabric of the former liquorice works may survive.

Malthouses

Malting also represented an important part of the local economy during the 19th century with eleven maltsters listed in Baines' directory of 1822. In 1844 it is recorded that some 5000 quarters of corn were being imported into Pontefract from as far as Goole via the Aire and Calder Navigation as far as Knottingley before being finishing the journey by cart (Goodchild nd).

A number of former malthouses (some presumably associated with the liquorice industry) survive within the town centre. Some of the surviving industrial premises on **Northgate (No.'s 52 to 64 – within HLC_PK 841, WYHER PRN 6206)** have been re-fronted (some with attractive Victorian fronts), but all stand closely against the pavement and appear on the 1851 Town Plan.

Nos. 52 to 64 Northgate (within HLC_PK 841, WYHER PRN 6206). A programme of building recording was undertaken in 2015 by Archaeological Services WYAS at 56 Northgate, Pontefract in order to fulfil the conditions of a planning application in advance of its development. Sketch plans of each floor level were made and a comprehensive photographic record was made of the interior and exterior of the building. The building lies on the south side of Northgate within the historic township of Pontefract. Northgate is first recorded in 1215 and may be an expansion of the original borough (Roberts and Whittick 2013, p78). If this interpretation is correct 56 Northgate would lie to the rear of a medieval burgage plot. Jollages's map of 1742 shows a single building, fronting onto Northgate with a large open yard to the rear. The O.S. map 1852 shows a linear building attached to the south elevation. This addition is not shown on the 1870 building but it has been replaced by a smaller building by 1878.

The gable end has been raised and the raised wall height, the room above the passage to 56 Northgate, was previously interpreted as a malt kiln. However this survey shows it to be a

¹⁹ Chrystal, P. (2013) Confectionery in Yorkshire Through Time. Electronic Edition. Amerbley Books

purpose built dovecote, original to the building. The interior walls housed rows of nest boxes with an internal tray and ledge for each box, all constructed from hand-made brick.

The front elevation, onto Northgate, is constructed of handmade brick in an English Garden wall bond. To the right the wall is painted and rendered, and has 20th century window and door insertions. The rear elevation, also constructed of handmade brick in an English Garden wall bond, opens onto a large open area with some demolished buildings and boundary walls form an enclosing yard. There is a cart entrance with four timbers, the central two of which rest on brick corbels. The beams support joists with laths and a lime ash floor to the dovecote above. The south-west corner has a trap door linking the passage to the dovecote.

The replacement of the majority of the first floor, excluding the lime ash floor to the dovecote, has removed evidence of the remainder of the first floor; it offers little evidence of a malt house. The ground floor was devoted to the storage and transport of crops with double loading doors to the front and loading bays to the ground floor. Ventilation was provided by breathers (now blocked) and cambered arched windows. The cambered arches and hand-made brick together with the use of machine sawn timbers in the king-post truss all suggest a late 18th to 19th century date for the building.

Another malthouse depicted on the 1851 Town Plan is located on **Back Northgate (within HLC_PK 843, NGR 445730 422245)**, which is now used as an industrial depot. They are an important survival of this area from the early 19th century and possibly earlier.

Former **Malthouse, Castle Mews (within HLC_PK 21008)**. Single-storey brick-built malthouse first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Pontefract (1891). By the early 1950s, used as a warehouse (current use). Now forms part of a modern housing development (Castle Mews low-rise flats).

Castle Keep and Castle View (HLC_PK 904). Originally built as a malt kiln, it was adapted into its current form in the late nineteenth century. The maltkiln depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851, had been removed by 1891, with the malthouse being adapted into dwellings. Castle Keep and No. 2 and 3 Castle View are unusual in having flat roofs with castellated parapets. Castle Keep has a distinctive, rusticated stone elevation fronting North Baileygate. The rest of the terrace has a decorative brick cornice and door and window surrounds. Some fabric of the early 19th century malthouse may remain.

Former malthouses, Walkergate (HLC_PK 893). A pair of malthouses depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851, possibly associated with adjacent Baghill House (HLC_PK 894). The present buildings, possibly date to the early to mid-19th century, although they are much altered. They now form part of a mixed commercial and industrial complex (as warehousing).

Former malthouse, Baghill Lane (site, within HLC_PK 21016). Former malthouse that is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. Demolished between 1950 and 1960. Replaced by an engineering works

Former malthouse, Baghill Lane (within HLC_PK 21016). A two-storey malthouse was established on the east side of Baghill Lane by 1908. The site is now occupied by a commercial company.

Former malthouses at **Baileygate Court and The Maltings, Northgate (HLC_PK 845, WYHER PRN 6205).** Site of former malthouses and malkiln depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. Two of the malthouses were demolished between 1968 and 1975, making way for The Maltings housing development. A three storey malthouse survived until the late 1990s (WYHER PRN 6205), until being demolished and replaced by sheltered housing (flats).

Former malthouse at **Castle Grove, Northgate (HLC_PK 848).** To the south of Northgate was another three storey malthouse which was built in the 1870-80s. It survived until the mid-2000s, until being demolished to make way for modern flats.

Former malthouse and malkiln at **Spink House (HLC_PK 852).** Site of former malthouses and malkiln depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. Demolished between 1996 and 2002. The site is now modern low-rise flats.

The commercial premises on **Horsefair (HLC_PK 681)**, comprising a 1970s Post Office (sorting office) and a 1990s supermarket, were established on the site of former malthouses and a liquorice refinery that are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Pontefract (1851). The Horsefair Liquorice Refinery was demolished in the 1950s, while the malthouses were demolished in the 1990s.

Site of former malthouses, **The Old Castle Works (site, within HLC_PK 21011).** Malthouses depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. Probably late 18th

to early 19th century, they were in use up until the late 1930s. Became part of a mineral water works in the 1950s. Demolished in the 1970s/80s.

Site of former malthouse, **Baileygate Mews (site, within HLC_PK 20998)**. Large-scale malthouse and associated courtyard housing built before 1894. Demolished between 1977 and 1984. The site is now a new housing development called Baileygate Mews.

Site of former malthouse (**within HLC_PK 21020**). A malthouse was established on the corner of Ferrybridge Road and Box Lane in the early 1870s. It was disused by the 1980s. Demolished by 1990, the site is now occupied by detached housing.

Simpson's Malt (site, see HLC_PK 20565). Large malthouse and granary established sometime in the late 1930s to mid-1940s. The malthouse was built on the site of, and part re-using, earlier detached villa houses called Monkhill House (first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851) and Earlsmount (built in the period 1854 to 1891). Monkhill House, probably dating to the late 18th to early 19th century, had been demolished by 1950. Earlsmount survived until the early 1980s. The former malthouse, silos and granary were demolished c.2008. The site was excavated by Archaeological Services WYAS in 2008, which revealed the remains of an early medieval pottery kiln (see above). The site lay derelict until 2015, it site is currently being developed (new housing scheme).

Breweries

The Old Castle Brewery (site, within HLC_PK 21018). Owned by W.Pickersgill & Co. Ltd. Founded 1907. Sold with 14 tied houses to Bentleys of Woodlesford in 1932. Ceased breweing after 1938. The brewery occupied a site on South Baileygate that then became part of the C.W.S. Fellmongery (see above). Demolished in the 1980s. The plot has been redeveloped and is now part of South Baileygate Retail Park.

Windmills

Dandy Mill (HLC_PK 20547, WYHER PRN 10114) dates to 1819. It was built for the Boreas Union Mill Company. It is Grade II Listed. It has been converted into residential use.

Communications

The first section of the Wakefield, Pontefract and Goole railway line in Pontefract were opened in 1848 by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway company, with a station at

Monkhill (HLC_PK 20567). Tanshelf station (site, within HLC_PK 778) was opened in 1871 on the Wakefield, Pontefract and Goole railway line established in 1848. It provided easy access to the nearby racecourse and the Prince of Wales Coal Mine. Most of the original station has been demolished. **Baghill Station (HLC_PK 881)** was opened in 1879 and lies on the Swinton to Knottingley line, built by the Midlands and North Eastern Railway Companies.

Recreation

The Pontefract Park Act of 1780 divided the park into three parts, one which remained in use as common land. Horse and cattle were allowed to be grazed on it between May and October, with sheep occupying it for the remainder of the year. It became an independent township in 1818, although it became part of the borough of Pontefract following the New Boundary Act of 1832 (Pigot's Directory 1834).

Pontefract Racecourse (HLC_PK 17895). Horse racing was first recorded here in 1725, although this is thought to have stopped by 1769 (Whitehead 1977, 12). The first racecourse was opened in 1790 and a grandstand built in 1802. Races were held annually until they were abandoned in the 1840s and the original grandstand was dismantled. The races were soon re-established and a new grandstand built, which was expanded in the early 19th century. The racecourse was used as an airfield during World War I, however during World War II, it was one of only two courses in the country that remained open, the other being Stockton (Cunliff 1987).

19th Century Commercial Development

The 19th century saw consolidation of the commercial core of Pontefract, with many pre-existing late 17th through to late 18th residential buildings in Market Place, Beastfair, Cornmarket, Ropergate, Front Street, Baxtergate, Bridge Street, Horsefair and Micklegate being converted into shops, often with accommodation above and to the rear (as yard development). Many of these buildings survive, albeit much altered and adapted. There were numerous demolitions, insertions and rebuilds, leading to a mix of building types and construction.

Mid to late 20th century commercial developments have been inserted between or replaced earlier buildings, often unsympathetically, with little respect for the historic grain of the area. In the case of Salter Row and Horsefair, there has been wholesale removal of historic

buildings - in Horsefair, the removal of a series of traditional town houses/shops, and their replacement with the **Horsefair (Poulson) Flats (see HLC_PK 679 below)** and a series of office blocks in the 1960's/70's has changed the appearance of the area dramatically. These changes removed many historical buildings and saw them replaced with new buildings which do not sit comfortably within the town's historic layout. In many cases new building heights, materials and scale are inappropriate in relation to existing historic plots and buildings. Redevelopment of the Salter Row area in the 1990s, removed a number of fine commercial buildings, including the **Flying Horse Public House (WYHER PRN 7457)**.

Of the surviving 19th century buildings, most in this area are two storeys in height. The mid-19th century shops on Bridge Street have painted and rendered brickwork, slate roofs and 6 over 6 and 8 over 8 sash windows providing continuity in the street scene. Finkle Street contains red brick and painted and rendered buildings with Georgian and Victorian sash windows, together with modern buildings.

The Malt Shovel Public House (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 11710). The Malt Shovel Public house was built in the late 19th century re-using the cellar of the 14th century building which formerly occupied the site. It is Grade II* listed.

Market Hall (within HLC_PK 772). The frontage of the Market Hall dates to 1859-60 and is based on designs by Joseph Wilson. The original 1860 building was opened by Lord Palmerston. Constructed in dressed ashlar front, with brick to rear, 20th century part-glazed metal roof. Three-storey height, with three bays with wider taller central bay. The main hall building was built in the 1960s. It is Grade II listed.

Hope and Anchor Public House (within HLC_PK 21022). Erected on part of the site of the Hospital of St Nicholas (see above), the current building appears to have been built in c.1889, replacing an earlier Public House of the same name. The building is of two gabled wings flanking a central entrance bay facing onto North Bailey Gate. It is brick built with slate roofs and is of two storeys and an attic.

The Tap and Barrel Public House, Front Street (within HLC_PK 766). The Tap and Barrel pub, on the corner of Front Street and Liquorice Way has an Arts and Crafts style frontage, dating from the late 19th century, with overhanging eaves and mullioned windows. It has the same footprint as the former Greyhound Inn, which the Old Stables (Pomfret Gallery) originally served, and so may contain the earlier building.

The Old Stables, Liquorice Way (within HLC_PK 766). Depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Pontefract (1851). Stable block to the former Greyhound Inn on Front Street (now occupied by the later 19th century Tap and Barrel Inn (see above). Probably late 18th to early 19th century, possibly earlier. This building and the Counting House, are unusual in the town, in being vernacular buildings constructed of stone. Now the Pomfret Gallery.

No. 9 Market Place (within HLC_PK 766) was originally a house and dates to the early 19th century. It is now used as shop and offices. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 15 Wool Market (within HLC_PK 772) dates to the mid-19th century. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 26 Market Place (within HLC_PK 772, WYHER PRN 10079) is a late 19th-century four-storey building constructed of brick, timberwork and with a tiled roof. It is an imposing landmark building, with gabled dormers and turrets. It is included in the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (WMDC 2008). Unlisted

Nos. 37 and 39 Market Place (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 10080) was built in 1894 as an 'emporium'. The street frontage is Grade II Listed. The rear of the buildings is included in the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (WMDC 2008).

The White Hart, Shoe Market (within HLC_PK 822, WYHER PRN 10078) was built in the late-19th century and is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

The Blackmoor Head, Cornmarket (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 10068) is a public house built in the late-19th century in the mock-Tudor style and was constructed of brick, timber and tile, and has a slate roof. The building is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

Nos 3 and 5 Bridge Street (within HLC_PK 824) are a pair of shops with living accommodation in the upper storey and are probably of mid-19th century date. They are Grade II listed.

No. 3 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 10072) is a shop built in the late-19th century. It is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

No. 4 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 772, WYHER PRN 10071) was built in the late-19th century and is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

The Beastfair Vaults Public House (within HLC_PK 772, WYHER PRN 10070) was built in the late-19th century in the mock-Tudor style, though contain motifs and features that are wholly influenced by the 18th century such as the Venetian window. It was constructed of brick with some timber detailing, while the roof was slated. The building is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

No. 9 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 766) is a handsome, brick and stone late 19th to early 20th century building with decorative quoins and window surrounds.

No. 13 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 10074) is a shop built in the late-19th century. It has a modern ground floor shop front, while the 1st storey has a central 7-light bow window. It is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

No. 17 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 10075) is a shop built in the 19th century. The building comprises 4 bays with 12-pane sash windows on the 1st floor. The ground floor contains a mid-20th century shop front. The building is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

No. 19 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 10076) is a shop built in the late-19th century. It is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

No. 21 Beastfair (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 10077) is a shop built in the 19th century. It was constructed of red brick and has a modern shop frontage on the ground floor and windows on the 1st. These are made up of hung-sash central windows with thinner lights either side. The composition is reminiscent of the Venetian window layout. Both windows have large stone lintels and projecting sills. The shop is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

Nos. 3 to 13 Gillygate (within HLC_PK 766) date to the late 19th to early 20th century. They are striking on account of their height and decoration, with pedimented dormers, rusticated brickwork and stone pilasters. The former Pineapple Inn (No. 12) also has a pedimented gable and decorated pilasters. It is faced with grey faience and an elaborate cartouche.

No. 11 Ropergate (within HLC_PK 766). The bank at no. 11 Ropergate, Pontefract, was built in the late-19th century in the High Victorian Gothic. It comprises three storeys with the ground floor shop front contained within a chamfered pointed arch. The building is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

The Queen's Hotel (HLC_PK 778). The Queen's Hotel, located on Pontefract Park Road, was built between 1898 and 1901 for Pickersgill's Brewery of Pontefract. It was built to provide accommodation for those attending meetings at Pontefract Racecourse. It is Grade

II listed. Recently converted into apartments



Figure 369. Queen's Hotel, Pontefract. Grade II Listed

Civic development in the 19th century

Pontefract Town Hall as it stands today consists of two separate buildings, one 18th century the other 19th century, linked together by a staircase on the side of the Victorian building. Fronting the Market Place is the *Old Town Hall* listed Grade II*, a stone building of 1785 built to the designs of local architect Bernard Hartley. This T-shaped building has a large first-floor hall raised above an open basement with an arcade of three arches. Set behind the hall is a smaller top-lit oval meeting room. To the rear of the open arcade, and under the *Oval Room*, are former police holding cells, dating from the time when the building was used for the Quarter Sessions and by the local magistrates as a *Court Room*.

At right angles to the *Old Town Hall*, facing Bridge Street, is the new Town Hall built as local authority offices in 1882 to the designs of the Leeds firm of architects Perkin and Bulmer, the winners of an architectural competition for the new building. Economy saw the modification of their design by the loss of a proposed clock tower, and the building being built in brick, instead of stone, with stone dressings. While providing accommodation for the Council and its officers on the ground floor the upper floor was entirely occupied by the galleried *Assembly Room*, designed for musical concerts and dances. It was accessed by a wide stone staircase built on the side of the building, above which it had been proposed to build the clock tower. This links at the first floor to a transverse corridor to the *Oval Room* and the *Court Room* in the *Old Town Hall*. In the 1920s an extension was added on to the south (rear) of the *Assembly Rooms* and the stage was rebuilt with a proscenium arch, curtains, and a deeply raked stage. New dressing rooms and toilets were also provided together with a fire-protected stair. Underneath these first floor rooms was created a *Mayor's Parlour* and other local authority offices. Following local government reorganization in 1974 local government administration was moved out of the building and the town, and during 1976 the building was altered to suit the needs of the Registrars. The former *Mayor's Parlour* is now used as a *Marriage Room* for civil weddings.

The *Court Room* had ceased being used by for the Quarter Sessions following the construction of the Sessions House on Corn Market in the 1820s, but continued to be used by the magistrates throughout the 19th century. The *Oval Room*, is thought to have been designed as a council chamber, and was also used as a rotation office where the magistrates arranged their sittings. It was refurbished as a bar in the 1980s to serve the two halls that are now used as public function rooms.

The *Old Town Hall* plays a pivotal role in separating the town into two halves; dividing the Market Place from Horsefair, positioned on the edge of the ward boundary. The 18th century Town Hall closes off Market Place, an ancient street called earlier the *New Market* and *The Shambles*. The street tapers from the broad Market Square that opens in front of St Giles' Church, to its eastern end and is dramatically closed off by the *Old Town Hall* with its fine stone ashlar-faced façade. This is the finest street in the town with a fascinating mix of buildings, including jettied timber-framed buildings and the many Georgian facades intermixed with later Victorian buildings dominated by the tall entrance to the *Market Hall* of 1859 that rises above the adjacent buildings. The essential character of the street is Georgian, and is more reminiscent of Beverly than any other town in West Yorkshire. There can be few places in the country that can boast a smart town house built to the designs of Robert Adam on one side of the street, with another by James Paine on the opposite side. In

the Georgian period it was paved with stone setts, but these were covered with tarmacadum in the 20th century. Recent street improvements have led to the restoration of the street back to stone setts, the road level with the flanking matching pavement to unify the street that is now pedestrianised. The *Old Town Hall* then is central to the town's conservation programme, and historically represents the aspirations of this small provincial town to provide a fine Assembly Room, cum multi-purpose room, in the Georgian period, built in the year following the introduction of mail-coaches that formed an essential link with the outside world and London.

The partly open arcade of arches in the *Old Town Hall* permits interpenetrating views through to Bridge Street and Horsefair. Here the Victorian *Assembly Rooms* fronting Bridge Street is built in brick with stone facings that reflects the different character of the town along Horsefair to Micklegate that leads directly to the dramatic ruins of Pontefract Castle which the Victorian city fathers turned into a public park for the amenity of the town's citizens.

The Court House (within HLC_PK 808) was built in 1807 to the designs of Charles Watson. The interior was completely remodelled in the 1960s and part of it is now occupied by offices. It is Grade II listed.

19th Century Hospitals and Almshouses

Pontefract Almshouses (within HLC_PK 902, WYHER PRN 10108). The Pontefract Almshouses, Micklegate, are three 19th century-buildings. They are included in the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (WMDC 2008).

Northgate Lodge Hospital, located on Back Northgate, was built in 1864 and was originally a workhouse (see below). It was also known as Headlands Hospital. It is Grade II listed.

Chequerfield Hospital (site, see HLC_PK 494). A playground associated with the adjacent council built housing estate is found on the site of an infectious diseases hospital that was in place by 1906 mapping. At this time the site was isolated from the town. Administrative records for Pontefract Joint Isolation Hospital run from 1895-1948 (Wellcome Trust). In the 1950s the hospital is marked as disused, but records show it was back in use from around 1952 to 1970 as an annex of Pontefract General Infirmary as a Convalescent Hospital (NRA ref: GB/NNAF/C56895). Demolished before 1985

19th Century Workhouses

Pontefract had a workhouse on **Micklegate (see HLC_PK 902)**. After the adjacent Bead (or Bede) House Hospital closed in 1811, this was incorporated into the workhouse. The continued existence of several Gilbert Unions in the West Riding prevented the Poor Law Commissioners to unionise the area, and Pontefract continued operating its own town workhouse on Micklegate. The Pontefract Poor Law Union officially came into being on the 15th February 1862.

The Pontefract Union Workhouse (HLC_PK 831 and 19925) was erected in 1862-4 at the north of Pontefract on a site bounded by Skinner Lane and Back Northgate. The building was constructed of brick with a three-storey main building, an adjoining hospital and an isolated fever hospital towards the eastern boundary. Other buildings were added by 1908, including a large infirmary to the northwest of the main block, and a separate block for women and children to the east. From 1904, to protect them from disadvantage in later life, the birth certificates for those born in the workhouse gave its address as 1 Paradise Gardens, Tanshelf, Pontefract. In 1930, the workhouse came under the control of the West Riding County Council. The site became part of the Osgoldcross Guardians' Area and was renamed Headlands Public Assistance Institution, providing care mainly for the elderly. Electricity was installed in 1935. In 1938, it is recorded that the building was used for gas-mask training. In 1948, the institution became part of the National Health Service as Northgate Lodge Hospital, still providing geriatric care. The northern part of the site became the Headlands Hospital. Northgate Lodge closed in 1971 and some of the buildings were converted to offices for local social services. After the closure of Headlands Hospital, the whole site was redeveloped as housing. The main workhouse building still survives and has been converted to flats (it is Grade II Listed).

Pontefract Dispensary and General Infirmary (HLC_PK 857 and 859). Pontefract Dispensary was founded in 1812 in Session House Yard, later moving to baxtergate before its final site on Southgate when the purpose-built Dispensary was built in 1880. It was built over the site of the Hermitage and Oratory – the Hermitage Gardens were owned by Dr. William Wright, surgeon to the Dispensary, and following his death in 1877 the land was left as a legacy for the building of a new dispensary. The building of the Dispensary, additions and extensions and its maintenance were funded by donations and legacies from the local community until it became part of the NHS in 1948.

In c.1906, the building was extended to the west with the addition of an operating theatre and a female ward (West Yorks. Archive Ref. WMT/PO/452). The original mortuary building

was added to the south-west of this, set back from Southgate, sometime after 1923 (West Yorks. Archive Ref. WMT/PO/981). Around the same time, a laundry block was added which ran on a north-west to south-east orientation and was located to the rear of the Dispensary, close the north-east boundary of the site (West Yorks. Archive ref. WMT/PO/980). In 1925 an extension aligned southwards, away from Southgate was opened, called the King Edward VII Memorial wing (West Yorks. Archive Ref. WMT/PO/708).

The site continued to expand through the 20th century, with final additions in 1991. At its peak as a general hospital in the 1990s, the PDG contained more than 450 beds, but subsequently hospital services were gradually moved to Wakefield, culminating in the closure in 2011. The hospital site has been substantially redeveloped recently on land immediately to the east and south of the original site (as **Pontefract Hospital – HLC_PK 872**), although the Dispensary building has been retained (currently disused).

19th Century Military Sites

The former **military depot of the Pontefract Corps of the West Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (HLC_PK 818)**. Gateway and lodges built c.1859. Constructed of ashlar sandstone with Welsh slate roofs. The Gatehouse is two storeys and has a central gateway flanked by projecting turrets, with attached lodges, all canted around corner site. The gateway formed the entrance to the Military Depot of the Pontefract Corps of the West Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers, until re-use in 1890 as part of King's School and then as Pontefract Secondary Girls School. The Secondary School closed in 1978 and was demolished. However, the former gatehouse to the barracks survived and is a Grade II Listed Building. It was converted into offices in the later 1990s.



Figure 370.
Former Military Barracks, then King's School entrance gates, on Skinner Lane. Now offices. Grade II Listed. © Copyright Bill Henderson and licensed for

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Pontefract Barracks (HLC_PK 362, 367, 369, 370 and 385; WYHER PRN 11666 and 11667) was built in 1878 to house the 51st and 65th Foot, who later became the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and the Yorkshire and Lancaster Regiments. The 51st Foot was formed by the Marquess of Rockingham in 1755, and in 1851, prior to the construction of the barracks on Wakefield Road, the regiment was housed near Pontefract cemetery (Farrar 1986). The buildings were in a block of four double barracks. A plan from 1937 states that each of the main rooms housed 26 men. The site was used as a regimental barracks until the late 1960s. In 1971, Pontefract Barracks was decommissioned and many of the buildings on the site were demolished (Swann 2008). The Keep, which housed the armoury, guard house and store, was converted into the Barracks Public House and then it subsequently became the Pontefract Barracks Business Centre (Swann 2008). It is Grade II Listed. An archaeological building recording exercise was undertaken of the remaining buildings in the Pontefract Barracks site by Archaeological Services WYAS in 2008. The buildings surveyed included a two-storey barrack block (Arabia), a truncated barrack block (Minden) and bath house with attached boiler house. To the south on **Queen's Square (HLC_PK 370)** are four blocks of late 1940s housing, built as army accommodation.

19th Century Religious Buildings

Church of St Joseph and attached presbytery (HLC_PK 784). The Roman Catholic Church of St Joseph and its presbytery were built in 1806. It is Grade II* listed.

Ebenezer Chapel (Congregational Independent), Finkle Street (within HLC_PK 824). Unlisted. The Congregational Church on Finkle Street was erected in 1840 on the site of an earlier chapel built 1801. It was known as the Independent Chapel in 1852. It is a key landmark building with voussoir arches to its Victorian sash windows, and a detailed entrance way on Stuart Road.

Primitive Methodist Church, Micklegate (site, within HLC_PK 847). Established here in 1870. Burnt down in 1965. Replaced by new church building (current Micklegate Methodist Church).

Primitive Methodist Chapel, The Booths (site, within HLC_PK 665, NGR 446145 422353). Erected 1823. A Primitive Methodist Chapel is depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851, but apparently converted into back-to-back housing by

the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891. Demolished by 1950. Now public greenspace.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Horsefair (site, within HLC_PK 679). Erected 1826, enlarged 1850. Built on the site of an earlier church opened by John Wesley in 1772. It was demolished in 1962. The plot is now part of the Horsefair Flats development.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Newgate (site, within HLC_PK 766). Methodist Chapel first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891. Established probably late 1860s-80s. Demolished between 1968 and 1977 by the Jubilee Road scheme.

19th Century Cemeteries and Burial Grounds

Pontefract Cemetery is located on Skinner Lane and was opened in 1859. It is included in the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (WMDC 2008). It contains two listed buildings, including a Grade II Listed Mortuary Chapel built around 1860.

Grave Yard, North Bailey Gate (HLC_PK 21014). Located adjacent to the junction of Tanner Row and North Bailey Gate, the grave yard appears to have been established in 1804 and consecrated in 1809 (Tew 1892, 159), but had fallen out of use by 1889. It retains its original enclosure wall which would have been formerly surmounted by iron railings. An additional entrance to the grave yard has been inserted along the southwestern side of the enclosure wall, but the original entrance remains directly opposite Tanner Row. A large number of ledger stones remain, ranging in date from the early to mid-19th century, laid primarily in regular rows. Against the north wall are the remains of a series of family enclosures, which include some prominent Pontefract families, including the Dunhill's of liquorice fame. The grave yard has a canopy of mature trees which, despite a location adjacent to a busy road, provides a sense of seclusion and tranquillity.

Burial ground to north of Church Hall, Finkle Street (within HLC_PK 824, NGR 445620 422065). Former burial ground for the Ebenezer Chapel on Finkle Street (see above). Established by 1840, although could date to earlier (1801?). Disused by 1891. Much eroded by later 20th century development, although grave slabs and tombs survive.

19th Century Schools

All Saints School, Southgate (within HLC_PK 665). Established by 1851 (depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Pontefract). Late 18th or early 19th century, with later Victorian additions to rear. Served as a school until the late 1990s. Converted into offices (to front) and private residence (to rear).

British School, Gillygate (site, within HLC_PK 766). Re-use of former theatre built in 1788 (the New Theatre). By 1837 the theatre had been converted into a school (mentioned in Baines' Directory of 1837). Converted into a cinema in 1916 Playhouse Cinema. It closed in 1965 and was demolished soon afterwards. Now c.1970s commercial premises.

The three schools on Northgate all date from the end of the 19th century and the start of the twentieth.

Former Pontefract Secondary Girls' School, Back Northgate (HLC_PK 835). Originally a boys' secondary school, then girls' school from 1968. It closed in 1978. The stone building which has been engulfed by the later brick school (c.1920-33) appears on the 1852 Town Plan as the Boys' National School (this building dates to the early 19th century, possibly earlier). The building has been converted into a restaurant.

Inglebrook School (HLC_PK 825). Established in 1963 – a re-use of former school buildings belonging to St Giles Church of England Junior (Mixed) and Infants School. The Infants School building, fronting onto Northgate, was built before 1891, with the Junior School to the rear a later 19th or early 20th century addition (by 1908). Inglebrook School closed in 2016; both buildings are now commercial premises (Lloyds Pharmacy).

Residential development in the 19th Century

There are very few pre-19th century dwellings within the historic core of Pontefract. Much of Pontefract's late 17th through to late 18th century housing, predominantly town houses, were converted into commercial use in the early to mid-20th century - these buildings can no longer be classed as residential as they now form part of the Pontefract commercial core. Furthermore, of the many yard developments of the late 18th to mid-19th century, only a few survive as having a residential character. Post World War II redevelopment has largely removed all traces of this house type. Today the yards largely remain to the north east of Liquorice Way, but there are only limited survivals of this development to the south east. **Elm Terrace on Swales Yard (HLC_PK 758)** and **Crown and Anchor Yard (within HLC_PK 769)** remain with a limited amount of housing left, but the historic grain of the area generally survives.

Lemon Alley (site, within HLC_PK 766) located off Beastfair, was built before 1795 and was described as being the narrowest and most unsavoury of its kind until it was demolished in 1934 (Whitehead 1977, 13).

Belk's Court (within HLC_PK 766). Belks Court, located off Cornmarket, was built before 1822 to accommodate the expanding population in the town at this time (Whitehead 1977). An attractive, red brick terrace, which although having modern windows retains its integrity as the fenestration is consistent across the whole terrace. The setting is also considerably enhanced by the cobbled paving that survives here.

Wholesale redevelopment from the 1950s onwards has had a negative impact on the town. For instance, in Horsefair and Micklegate, the once tightly knit, small scale and enclosed development along this historic street has been replaced by medium and high rise development in open parkland settings. The quality of the architecture here is also basic, and it is difficult to imagine that this was once a principal medieval street leading to the castle. Later 20th century redevelopment elsewhere in the town has often failed to recognise the historic significance, or grain, of the area. This includes the open traffic junction at the top of Northgate and Skinner Lane, which is dominated by traffic signals.

A number of late 18th to early 19th century vernacular cottages, houses and farms can be found on the town periphery.

Kings Croft Farmhouse, now hotel (within HLC_PK 888). Grade II Listed. Probably early 19th century farmhouse, converted into a hotel in the later 20th century. Ashlar sandstone, Welsh slate roof. Double-depth plan, two storeys and loft.

Farleigh Farm, Wakefield Road (within HLC_PK 888, WYHER PRN 11709). Unlisted. The site of Marl Pit Hill Farm was probably annexed in the late 18th century from the surrounding fields to create a quarry for the extraction of clay or marl, which was used as an agricultural fertiliser. The farm was established here by mid-19th century and was substantially re-organised in the Victorian period when it became a 'Model Farm' (named Farleigh). Model farms came about in the agricultural revolution of the 18th to 19th centuries which saw a rise in agricultural machinery and new techniques resulting in the farm being more industrialised. The purpose of the model farm was to create a design which allowed all necessary buildings stores to be easily and readily accessible (Scurfield 2007).

Nos. 20 - 24 Bondgate (within HLC_PK 21019). A group of three vernacular cottages depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. Possibly late 18th century, although more likely early 19th century. They have recently been converted into commercial premises.

Toll Box House, No. 36 Bondgate (within HLC_PK 21019, WYHER PRN 10107). Former toll house that was built during the early Victorian period and is built of stone with a slate roof. The front elevation facing Bondgate is of 3 bays. In each is a basket-arched cart-entry that has since been filled with a window. The first bay cart-entry has been altered with the basket arch having been replaced by a timber lintel. The central cart-entry has been filled with a double door. Above, on the first floor are small square windows with projecting sills. A single gable stack is positioned on the left-hand return, while the right-hand return has been truncated possibly when the neighbouring house was built adjacent. The house is included in the Local Buildings List (2008) for Wakefield.

Vernacular Cottages, Carleton Road (HLC_PK 630). Unlisted. A group of late 18th to early 19th century cottages, including one depicted as 'The Manor House' on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" to the mile map of 1854. Later 19th and early 20th century additions. The 1800 enclosure map of Carleton shows that there were buildings along the road side at this date, however it is uncertain if this part of the settlement has medieval origins. This seems unlikely since Jefferys' map of 1775 does not seem to show settlement in this area.

Abbot Close, Back Northgate (within HLC_PK 831, NGR 445766 422286). Detached two-storey cottage that is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851, and pre-dates the foundation of the nearby Pontefract Union Workhouse. Probably early 19th century, possibly earlier.

Baghill House (HLC_PK 894). A large detached villa house that is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. Possibly late 18th to early 19th century. Much altered in the later 19th century – what looks to be a total rebuild, including two large bay windows. Used as council offices by the early 1950s, and more recently by South West Yorkshire NHS. The original stone-built garden (perimeter) wall still exists.

Park View, Halfpenny Lane (HLC_PK 427). Large detached villa house that is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" to the mile map of 1854. Probably late 18th to early 19th century. Much altered and enlarged. The building was converted into the Miners Welfare Institute in the early-1930s, with the former private gardens becoming recreational grounds

(including tennis courts and bowling greens). The building now forms part of the Thorneycroft Centre (South West Yorkshire NHS), although the building is still used by the Coal Industry Welfare Organisation.

Mill Hill Cottage (within HLC_PK 737). A large semi-detached villa house and outbuildings (now separate dwellings) which is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. Early 19th century, possibly earlier. The former gardens were given over to semi-detached housing in the 1970s.

Dandy Mill Farm (HLC_PK 20547, WYHER PRN 10114). Dandy Mill Farm dates to the first half of the 19th century (possibly c.1818). The farm complex consists of stables, a long barn, farmhouse and a Grade II listed windmill arranged on a loose courtyard plan. It is included in the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (WMDC 2008).

In the late 19th century the town expanded with the growth of liquorice sweetmaking, the coming of coal and the stationing of two army regiments in permanent barracks. Between 1871 and 1931 the population of Pontefract tripled as a result of these developments, together with growth in sand quarrying, cast-iron making, malting and skinyards.

As a consequence, there was a surge in house building (in the form of workers' late 19th and early 20th century terraced housing) which occurred throughout the town, but particularly to the southwest; along **Love Lane (HLC_PK 445 and 790)**, **Tanshelf Drive (HLC_PK 794)**, **Wakefield Road (HLC_PK 450, 748 and 846)** and **Halfpenny Lane (HLC_PK 441 and 710)**. There was corresponding developments within the town itself, along **Horsefair, Northgate and Back Northgate (HLC_PK 840 and 904)**, and on the town outskirts along **Friarwood Lane (HLC_PK 754, 868, 871 and 874)** and along **Bondgate (HLC_PK 21019)**. There is a substantial amount of brick terraced housing on Northgate and Back Northgate dating from the end of the 19th century. Whilst being of modest design, many retain decorative window surrounds and their scale relates to the historic setting in which they sit, in stark contrast with the modern buildings on Horsefair.

The late 19th and early 20th century also saw the development of middle class suburbs, notably to the southwest of the town centre. Developments, in the form of detached and semi-detached villas, and good quality terraced blocks, can be found in Friarwood and Button Park, and in The Mount (both of which are now Conservation Areas).

The **Friarwood and Button Park (HLC_PK 487, 742, 748 and 856)** area is a mainly late 19th century residential development ranging from well detailed terraced housing to large detached villas. Many houses have bay windows, showing the greater affluence of this area, as opposed to other areas of the town. Spring Bank retains a rather grand rear driveway with stone gateposts at its entrance. Whilst these may pre-date the terrace, their orientation suggests they were built specifically for it. This suggests this area accommodated the skilled working classes, and lower middle classes.

Despite some modern residential infill development, most buildings within the conservation area contribute to the special character and appearance of the conservation area. Friarwood House is one of the oldest buildings within the conservation area, dating from the 1840's. It is in a secluded setting away from the main roads, and remains relatively unaltered with mullioned windows, a hipped roof and stone quoin detailing. No. 23 Mill Hill Road also appears to be one of the earliest residences here, appearing on the 1852 Town Plan, and remains relatively unaltered.

No. 29 Mill Hill Road is a distinctive gothic revival house, now an office, with a hipped roof, Tudor arched windows and blue brick banding. It has a modern extension which whilst being very large, does at least allow appreciation of the historic building due to its contrasting design. Claremont, on Button Park is one of the most impressive buildings, having originally had its own service buildings, and expansive garden. Fine stone steps still remain in the terraced garden here. It is somewhat hidden from public view when trees are in leaf, but this adds to its private, secluded character. There are many other buildings which may make a positive contribution to the area. Whilst individually many are of modest design, as a group they contribute to an architecturally and historically important part of the town.

The Mount (HLC_PK 799 and 800). The buildings on *The Mount* are unusual in the suburban development of the town, where a number of fairly large building plots were created for better quality middle-class housing. They are surrounded on three sides by late 19th and early 20th century terraced housing. The Mount's long gardens and boundary walls give it an exclusive character, clearly differentiated from the surrounding area. This has led to a diverse mix of styles and dates, with contrasts and variety between the scale, size and siting on the plot of the predominantly Victorian and Edwardian houses, and with a variety of different coloured brick, and rendered facades with stone dressings. A particular feature is the many fine trees on the street and within the private gardens, many of which appear to have been developed as orchards during the Victorian period. This has given a pleasant

leafy aspect to the street that once appears to have been gated at its junction with Newgate, where fine dressed sandstone gateposts survive.

The area appears to have been developed during the second half of the 19th century, in an area of open ground called *Copler's Hill*, though by 1849 (Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" to the mile) there were a number of square enclosures fronting Newgate. By the date of the 1:500 Town Plan of 1891, *The Mount* (which has this name by this date) is divided up into building plots with 12 on the north side of the road that runs south-east to north-west, and 11 on the south side. By this date 5 houses were built on the north side, and 4 on the south side leaving a number of vacant plots that were not built on until the early 20th century. Also by this date, St Joseph's Roman Catholic School was also present. By 1906, more terraced and semi-detached properties were present on the street. By 1930, the street was fully developed and since that date modern, infill development has occurred at 1a and 2a The Mount.

While the properties on the south side form an even frontage close to the road, providing long gardens to the rear, the earliest buildings on the north side were set back from the road with long gardens to their fronts with the later ones fronting the road. There are also a mix of large detached houses and a few semi-detached properties where the building plot has been subdivided. The fact that the street is a cul-de-sac has helped to preserve its peaceful character.

Much of the earliest development in the area has high architectural pretensions, resulting in imposing, and largely symmetrically fronted houses with landscape grounds. The survival of rear service buildings, particularly on the north side of The Mount and on Newgate show the social status of these buildings with associated stables, coach houses and stores. Later developments are less architecturally interesting, being more standard examples of their period. No buildings in this area are Listed Buildings. However, a number have strong local value and almost all within the plot contribute to the architectural and historic character and appearance of The Mount area.

Mid to late 19th century detached and semi-detached villa houses can also be found along **Camp Mount (HLC_PK 715 and 724)**, including Nos. 6 and 8 - a pair Grade II Listed villas. Rendered and painted artificial stone with painted stucco dressings, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys with cellars and attics: H-shaped plan.

Large-scale detached villa and terraced villa housing dating to the late 19th and early 20th century can be found to the south of the town, either side of Hardwick Road. An area called

Carleton Park (HLC_PK 356, 474, 731 and 732) which appears to be a continuance of the villa development in Friarwood mentioned above. One of the houses, Carleton Close, was built c.1890 and is now Pontefract Masonic Hall

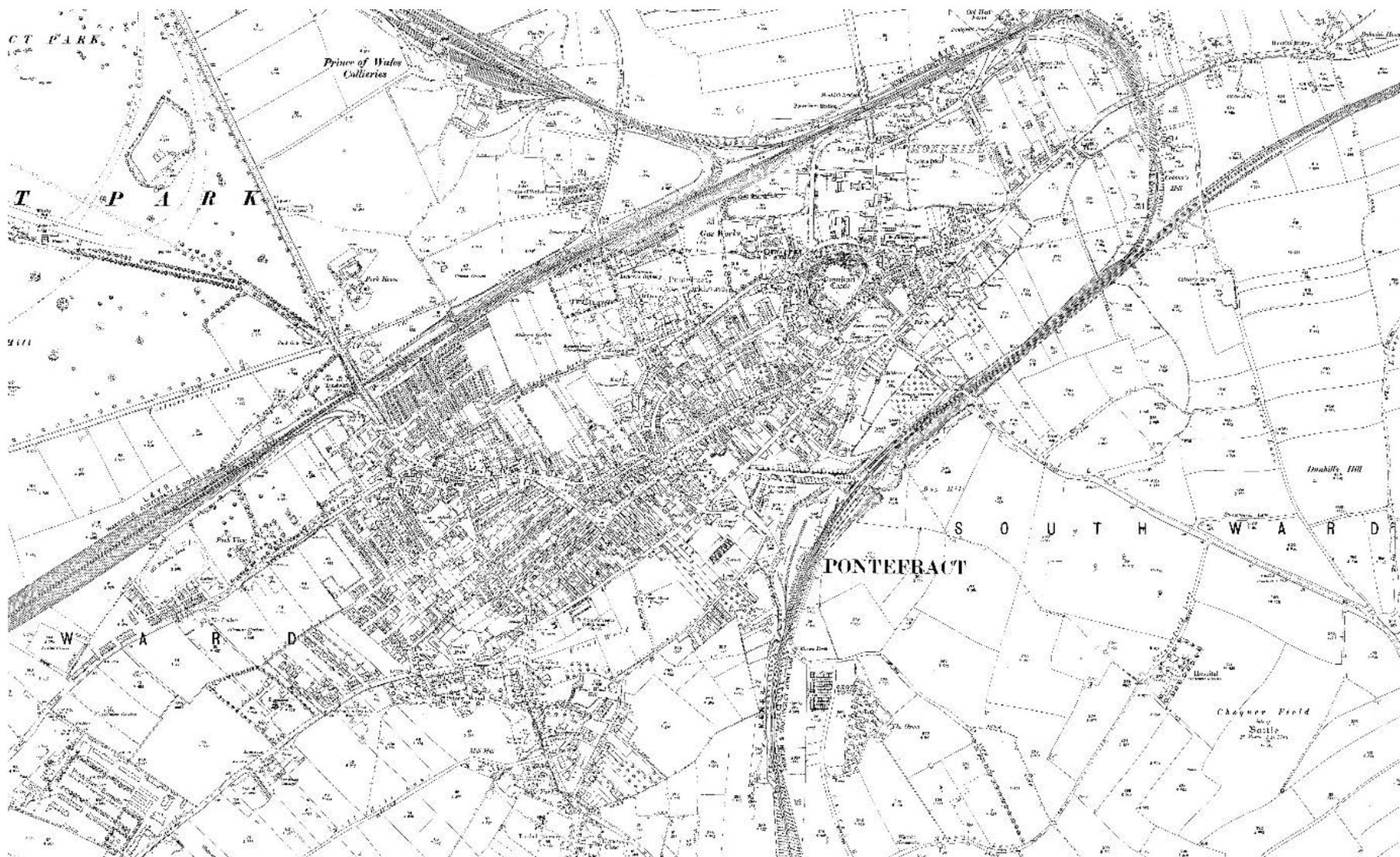


Figure 371. The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of Pontefract, 1908 © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All Rights Reserved 2016) Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024

The 20th Century

The 1908 Ordnance Survey map reveals the ongoing spread of development of the town, particularly to the north and west of the earlier settlement core. The railway lines appear to define the limits for the denser areas of settlement, in particular around the site of Tanshelf Station. Development in the eastern part of the town, around the castle, seems to have been much slower. A report entitled 'Public Health in Pontefract' produced in 1910 revealed that much of the accommodation in Pontefract was substandard, particularly in the yard areas, although there was no real sense of the town being overcrowded. Some efforts being made at this time to improve the situation by remodelling or demolishing housing in these areas. A fair number of good working class houses had been built in the Friar's Wood district, Eagle Cottages and the cottages in Southend Terrace and Friar's Wood Terrace (Farrar 1910).

Recreation

Friarwood Valley Gardens (HLC_PK 854 and 860). Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden. Friarwood Valley Gardens was established as a part in the mid-20th century. It encompasses part of the site of St Richard's Friary. After the Dissolution the site was used as a cemetery until the 18th century, when an orchard was planted. At the end of the 19th century the land was laid out as private gardens and orchards and access was gained to the houses to the north of Southgate via a subway. In the 1930s road-development schemes for Southgate were undertaken and in 1939 a reference to access to the site is made in Minutes of the Parks and Allotments Committee of 24 April. It was 'resolved that the Borough Engineer be authorised to communicate with the County Council with a view to consent being obtained for the provision of gateways to the boundary wall now being erected in connection with the Southgate widening, so as to provide access in connection with the proposal for the development of the land in Friarwood Valley.'

Little activity on the site is recorded throughout the war years. In September 1947 a draft layout of Friarwood Valley for pleasure-ground purposes was prepared by the Borough Engineer. Development work was undertaken by the Parks and Cemeteries Superintendent, Mr R W Grubb. In 1949, and subject to minor modifications regarding access, the scheme for developing 'Friarwood Valley as an open space' was approved by the Parks and Allotments Committee (Minutes, 19 October 1949).

In his report, Mr Grubb points out that every advantage has been taken of the situation of the land, and the type and depth of soil will allow the cultivation of almost every sort of plant, tree

and shrub. The layout provides for many different kinds of garden, with terraces, rockeries, a winding stream interspersed with lily pools, and lawns running down to the water's edge (Pontefract and Castleford Express, 4 November 1949).

Work started on site in 1950 and a tree planting by the Mayor, on 16 March 1950, commemorated the occasion. The tree, a flowering cherry (*Cerasus hisakura*), still stands (2000) at the entrance to the formal gardens in the park's north-west corner. An inscribed stone tablet containing a note of the planting ceremony is set into the Southgate retaining wall at the Mill Hill entrance. In the same month Mr McCloy presented a set of stone steps and gate pillars from Byram Park. These were integrated into a low stone retaining wall to the south of the formal gardens and flower beds. Early stages of development were concentrated in the western portions of the site and the Planning Authority only gave approval to development in the eastern portion subject to the retention of the productive fruit trees which remained on the site. This decision reflected the development proposals: 'As Mr Grubb observes, the valley in its present state, has a natural wooded nature, and fruit trees make a fine display at blossom-time. Every effort will be made to preserve this beauty, and to add to it by flowering cherries, almonds, pyrus, and so on. (Pontefract and Castleford Express, 4 November 1949).

In spite of this, part of the orchard was removed in 1952 to accommodate the construction of the Friarwood Lane entrance in 1953. The fruit trees that remained continued to flourish and measures were taken to distribute the fruit. By 1955, concern over the continuing fruit production was noted in the Parks and Allotments Committee and it was agreed that 'the present policy of gradually replacing the remaining fruit trees be continued' (Committee Minutes, 26 October 1955). Development work continued throughout the years 1950-4. An open-air theatre in the woodland gardens, a bowling green and pavilion, a rose garden and an aviary were among the features added to the gardens in this period (Parks and Allotments Committee Minutes). Other developments were more remedial in nature. One of the most distinctive features of the 1949 design proposals was the 'winding stream' which was to be made from the existing culvert. The culvert was fed from run-off water collected in two holding tanks built into the bank on the western boundary of the gardens. By 1955, concern was being voiced about the quality of the water in the stream and the Borough Engineer was required to investigate ways of preventing or minimising pollution in the stream, and consequently the culvert was reinstated. In the period since 1955 the gardens have continued to undergo minor alterations and revisions: the outdoor theatre stage has been removed and the planting today (2000) is no longer as rich as originally suggested.

Nevertheless, the fundamental layout and design as described in the 1949 proposal remains intact and visible. The park remains (2000) in public ownership.

The Castle in the 20th Century

The Victorian establishment of a park on the site of Pontefract Castle in the 1880s was a legacy which lasted throughout much of the 20th century, providing valuable recreational space within the town. Much of the inner bailey of the castle site was Scheduled as an Ancient Monument in July 1964, but the area was expanded in February 1973 to include much of the castle ditch, Swillington and Queen's Towers and the outer bailey. As part of the Schedule, much of the Victorian park furniture was removed.

20th Century Commercial Sites

The **Crescent Cinema (within HLC_PK 766)** occupies a commanding site on the corner of Ropergate and Jubilee Street, and was designed by local architects Garside and Pennington. The Crescent Cinema opened on 2nd November 1926 and within the complex was the 1,190 seat cinema which had a fully equipped stage with associated dressing rooms, a cafe and a substantial dance hall. The original projection box was located at the rear of the stall, under the circle. At some time (date unknown) the interior was given an Art Deco style makeover.

It was taken over by the Leeds based Star Cinemas chain in 1944, (as was the Alexandra Cinema in town) and as the popularity of cinemas waned the Alexandra Cinema was the property turned over to bingo in 1961 with films continuing at the Crescent Cinema. However when the Alexandra Cinema was sold off for redevelopment in 1971 Star sub-divided the Crescent Cinema forming a bingo hall in the former stalls and a new 412 cinema in the balcony that, like many of their cinemas, was renamed Studio 1. A new projection box was built in the roof void, and projection to the screen was via a mirror system.

Further changes in ownership to the Cannon Group took place, bingo was superseded by snooker and the Cannon Cinema closed in 1993. It has not been used since although the snooker continues and a school of dance occupies the former ballroom. In September 2015 a campaign was launched to gain support to re-open the 412-seat cinema in the former circle area.

Alexandra Cinema (site, within HLC_PK 780). Sited on the corner of Front Street and Tanshelf. The Alexandra Theatre was opened on 7th July 1908. It was designed by architectural firm Garside & Pennington. Although built as a live theatre, it was soon

screening films on the 'Alexiscope'. It was equipped with a RCA sound system around 1929. The Alexandra Cinema was taken over by the Leeds based Star Cinemas chain in 1940. It was closed as a cinema in 1960, and was converted into a Star Bingo Club. It was closed in 1970, and was demolished in a road widening scheme.

Playhouse Cinerma, Gillygate (site, within HLC_PK 766). The New Theatre was built and opened in 1788. It was soon taken over by Tate Wilkinson. Around 1837 it was sold and was converted into a Wesleyan school (see British School above). In 1916 it was opened as the Playhouse Cinema, and was the second cinema in the town. It had 853 seats in stalls and circle. It closed in 1965 and was demolished shortly afterwards.

Post Office, Ropergate (within HLC_PK 766, WYHER PRN 10082). Unlisted. The Post Office on Ropergate is included in the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (WMDC 2008). Egyptian inspired Art Nouveau design by Garside and Pennington, who also designed the museum building.

Nos. 17 to 29 Gillygate (within HLC_PK 766). A row of early 20th century shops with accommodation above.

Nos. 18 and 20 Market Place (within HLC_PK 772). Contrasts with the surrounding architecture as one of the few, relatively unaltered, 1930s buildings in the town.

Civic Development in the 20th Century

The **Pontefract Museum (within HLC_PK 822)** was built in 1904 to the designs of Garside and Pennington, and was originally known as the Carnegie Public Library. It is Grade II listed.

The **Government Office (within HLC_PK 801, WYHER PRN 10131)**, located on Newgate, was built in 1934. It is included in the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (WMDC 2008).

Pontefract Library (within HLC_PK 822). Built in 1975 and designed by Booth, Hancock and Johnson.

20th Century Industrial Development

Old Castle Works (HLC_PK 21011). An office furniture factory, established during the period 1908-33. Much of the early 20th century fabric has been removed and replaced with 1980-90s warehousing buildings.

Site of the **Remploy Factory (within HLC_PK 889)**. Mixed commercial and industrial development built in the late 20th century on the site of the Remploy Furniture and Woodwork Factory. The Remploy Factory is first depicted on the 4th Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1948. Some parts of the earlier factory remain, including the former office building.

Site of former **Box Works, King Street (HLC_PK 712)**. The site of a former box works and saw mill established in the early to mid-1930s on the site of an apparently short-live skating rink. The original box works building (depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1938) appears to have been demolished by the early 1950s by a much larger, L-shaped building which survives to the present day. Now light engineering use as part of the Royal Business Park. Some parts of the 1930s building may survive.

20th Century Utilities

Park Hill Reservoir (HLC_PK 405, WYHER PRN 6739) was built in 1929 to supply the public with water. It is a covered reservoir with a circular reinforced concrete water tower.

20th Century Hospitals and Almshouses

The Infectious Diseases Hospital (site, see HLC_PK 494) located on the south-east side of Chequerfield Lane was opened in 1901. It originally held 24 beds although it had expanded to hold 36 by 1945. After the creation of the National Health Service in 1948 it became part of the Pontefract General Infirmary. The hospital was demolished before 1977, and the site is now a playground.

Baghill Almshouse (within HLC_PK 677). The Baghill Almshouse, located on the east side of Baghill Lane, was established in 1902 (Roberts 1988).

Robson's Almshouses (HLC_PK 902, WYHER PRN 10106). Robson's Almshouses occupy Nos 1 to 4 Southgate and were established in 1913 (Roberts 1988). They are additions to an earlier late 19th century almshouse block (see above), which are in turn established on the site of Bedehouse Almshouses (see above). They form 3 properties built of brick with a tiled roof to 1 storey. The whole is classical in appearance with a central

gabled section of 3 bays flanked on either side by 2 bay projections. The central section, which projects towards the road, comprises a central doorway with a massive stone lintel. Either side are 2-pane hung-sash windows with large lintels cut at 45 degrees and projecting stone sills. This window configuration is repeated in each bay of the two flanking projections. A stone string course is placed below eaves level. They are included in the Local Buildings List for Wakefield (WMDC 2008).

New Ward's Hospital (HLC_PK (within HLC_PK 443). The New Ward's Hospital was built in Love Lane in 1932, replacing the Old Wards Hospital located in Front Street (Roberts ed. 1988).

New Thwaite's Hostel (within HLC_PK 443). The New Thwaite's Hostel was established in 1949, replacing the earlier building located on Newgate. It accommodated up to four couples or single people (Roberts ed. 1988).

The Nellie Ryder Hostel (HLC_PK 427) was founded in 1968 and is located on Ryder Close, off Halfpenny Lane. It was built to accommodate up to eight couples/singles (Roberts ed. 1988). Established on the site of earlier bowling greens established in the 1930s.

20th Century Military Sites

Site of World War I Airfield (site within HLC_PK 17895, WYHER PRN 5928). During World War I Pontefract Racecourse was used as an airfield by the RFC/RAF. In the summer of 1916 it was utilised by 33 Squadron after which it was used by 76 Squadron. The site was returned to its original use by 1919 (Halpenny 1990, 155).

Military Training Trenches (site within HLC_PK 20470, WYHER PRN). A series of military practice trenches and a pit are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs near to the former Pontefract Barracks (Van Den Toorn 2004).

20th Century Religious Buildings

Central Methodist Church, Newgate (HLC_PK 805). Built in 1952. The worship area which has been updated recently, seats 170 - 200. Constructed on the site of earlier courtyard dwellings (forming Leng's Yard) which appear on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Pontefract (1891). The courtyard housing appears to have been a conversion of an earlier

detached dwelling which probably dated to the late 18th to early 19th century (Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Pontefract 1851).

Holy Family Roman Catholic Church (HLC_PK 454). The Holy Family Roman Catholic Church was built in 1964, based on the designs of Derek Walker, the Chief Architect and Planner for Milton Keynes from 1970 to 1974 and later the Head of Architecture at the Royal College of Art. It was built to serve the new Chequerfield estate. It is Grade II listed.

Micklegate Methodist Church (HLC_PK 847). Micklegate Methodist Church dates from the mid to late 1960s, and whilst not reflecting the historic building line, is a largely unaltered and distinctive piece of architecture. Remnants of an earlier building also survive on this site, possibly the earlier chapel that once stood here in the 19th century.

20th Century Schools

The **King's School** is reputed to be the second oldest school in Yorkshire, having been in existence since at least the reign of William the Conqueror (see above for pre-20th century location and development). The School moved to its present site in 1932 (**HLC_PK 354 and 355**), and the Main Block presently housing the English, Modern Languages and Performing Arts Departments surrounding an attractively laid out quadrangle, dates from that time. A conservatory overlooking the quadrangle which acts as a reception lounge has also been added. Extensions were added in the late 1950's (Poulson Block-housing Mathematics and ICT) and the late 1970's (Design Block and Humanities Block).

From September 1998 further accommodation was provided with a large new Assembly Hall and in September 2000 a new Science Wing was completed. In addition, the original Great Hall was converted to the Learning Resource Centre, at the heart of the school. These together with a Sports Hall, Gymnasium and extensive playing fields, a refurbished Drama Studio and a Music Suite (with adjacent practice rooms) provide specialist accommodation for the full range of work to be found in an 11-16 comprehensive school.

Further improvements have been made with the refurbishment of the Dining Hall and the addition of a Deli Bar, a new Medical Room, the conversion of the Library into a Learning Resource Centre (incorporating the latest technology) and the creation of a number of additional staff work spaces. Recent additions in 2013 include a Foundation Learning Centre, new classrooms and Training and Conference facilities.

Pontefract Love Lane Infants and Junior School (site, HLC_PK 730). Established in 1913. Two separate buildings (Junior block to north, with Infants block to south). Demolished in the late 1990s. The site is now occupied by a modern housing development.

Willow Park Junior School (site, see HLC_PK 633). Girls' Secondary School built in 1929, opening in 1930. Demolished in 2012. Much of the site is now playing fields, although the original schoolmasters' house on Harewood Avenue still stands. To the east, away from the original school plot, a new primary school has been built (De Lacy primary School, established between 2008 and 2015).

Carleton Park Junior and Infants School (HLC_PK 311). School established by 1970.

Larks Hill Junior and Infant School (HLC_PK 337). School established by 1974.

Halfpenny Lane Junior, Infant and Nursery School (HLC_PK 421). Established between 1988 and 1993 on the site of former recreation grounds (playing fields)

Pontefract St Giles Church of England Voluntary Aided Junior and Infant School (HLC_PK 19925). Established in the period 1996 to 2002 on the site of former Headlands Hospital (former Pontefract Union Workhouse – see HLC_PK 831).

20th Century Residential Development

By the 1930s, residential development had extended westwards between **Park Lane and Wakefield Road** as far as the Pontefract Barracks site (**HLC_PK 401, 436, 438, 439, 443, 444, 717 and 719**), to the south of **Wakefield Road (HLC_PK 449)**, to the south of the town along **Ackworth Road (HLC_PK 321, 323, 333 and 733)**, and to the southwest between **Swanhill Lane and Carleton Road (HLC_PK 461, 467, 470 and 471)**.

By the mid-20th century, residential development had also expanded to the southeast with the creation of the **Chequerfield Estate (HLC_PK 452 and 459)**, and the **Eastbourne, Harewood Park and Willow Park Estates (HLC_PK 493)**, while there was further gradual infilling on land between Halfpenny Lane and Wakefield Road. The Monkhill area, to the north of the railway line also began to be developed from the late 1930s onwards, with the emergence of **New Town (HLC_PK 19526, 19527 and 20992, 20994 and 20997)**, **Orchard Head (HLC_PK 19447, 20508 and 20990)** and **Lady Balk (HLC_PK 19525 and 19528)** areas.

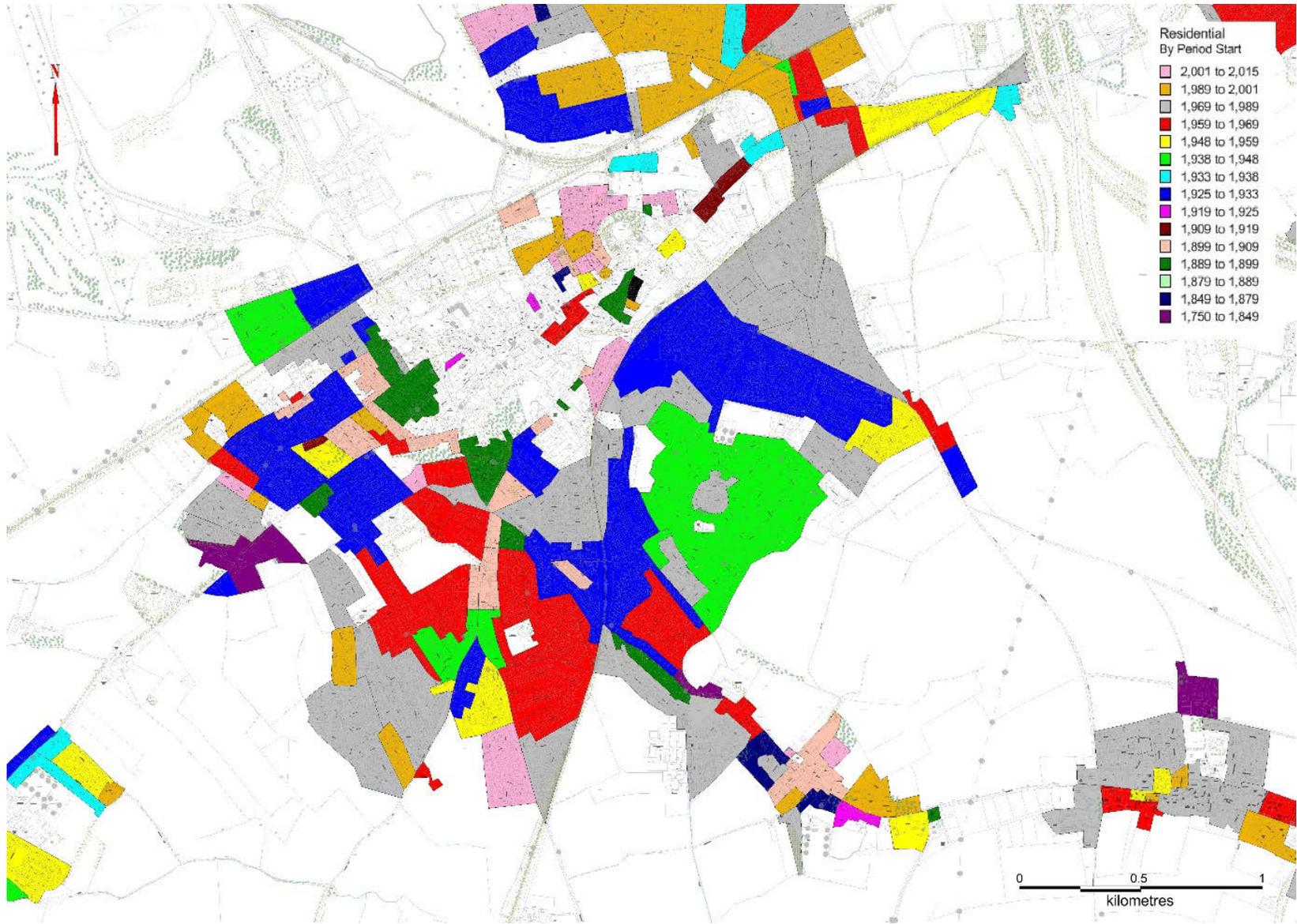


Figure 372.
Residential
Development in
Pontefract (by
Period Start)

By the 1950s, there had been substantial clearance of building in the town centre, particularly between Horsefair and Northgate, largely a result of bomb damage during the Second World War. Horsefair was comprehensively redeveloped in the late 1950s and 60s with offices and an estate of high rise flats by the architect John Poulson (**Horsefair Flats - HLC_PK 679**).

Horsefair Flats (HLC_PK 679). A group high- and low-rise flats designed and built by the Pontefract based architect J.G.L. Poulson in the mid-1950s through to the mid-1970s. Poulson's company was commissioned to study the redevelopment of Pontefract town centre, in particular the Horsefair and Salter Row areas, a development that was already broadly approved by the Ministry and West Riding County Council. Poulson's design was for a mixed development that included high-rise tower blocks, smaller low-rise blocks and maisonettes, offices and shops.



Figure 373. Luke Williams House, Horsefair Flats.

© www.towerblock.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/y-54.jpg

Luke Williams House is an eleven-storey slab block built as an addition to a public housing development along Horse Fair. The block contains 84 one, two and three-bedroom dwellings. The consulting architect was J. Poulson. Construction was approved by committee in 1962. Violet Pritchard House are a group of three six-storey slab blocks and an eight-storey slab block. The eight-storey block contains 30 two-bedroom dwellings and the six-storey blocks contain 72 dwellings. Construction of the eight-storey block is of concrete frame with brick infill panels. The development was approved by committee in 1956 and commenced the following year.

The largest phase of expansion occurred in the period 1950 to 1969, concentrated towards the south of the town between **Mill Hill Road, Ackworth Road, and Hardwick Road (HLC_PK 298, 299, 313, 315, 316, 318, 334, 335, 358, 360, 473, 475, 476, 734 and 743)**. Mid to late 1960s infill housing has also been built at **Greenhill Avenue (HLC_PK 468 and 469)**.

The town continued to expand throughout the 1970s and 1980s, particularly between **Mill Hill Lane and Ackworth Road** to the south of the town (**HLC_PK 300, 325, 327 and 387**). There has been corresponding infill development to the southwest, either side of the railway line (HLC_PK 478, 635, 642 and 643). Large-scale social housing estate development occurred to the north of **Baghill Lane**, with the majority of houses dating to between 1969 and 1977 (**HLC_PK 499, 500, 501 and 502**). As part of the development, a group of schools were built to the east of Cobbler's Lane, at Dunhill's Hill (**HLC_PK 503**).

More recently, extensive housing development to the north-east of the town in the 1990s saw the envelopment of the site of **New Hall (HLC_PK 19519, 19520, 19521, 19522, 20509, 20518, 20553 and 20554)**.



Figure 374.
Study area
zone map of the
Wakefield
locality

Overview

Wakefield lies approximately 15km south of Leeds and 20km east of Huddersfield. The land is currently used for a mixture of domestic, retail, industrial, commercial, municipal and leisure purposes.

The southeastern corner of the study area is occupied by river Calder which flows northwards before turning through an arc and continuing in a southeasterly direction. The land along the base of the river valley lies at a height of approximately 24m AOD. From here, the land rises gradually to the north and east to a height of 60m AOD. The western end of the study area is 30m AOD.

The geology consists in the main of Pennine Middle Coal Measures, overlaid along the base of the Calder valley and along the courses of Ings Beck and Balne Becks by alluvial deposits composed of sands, gravels, clays and silts. There are also discreet pockets of Woolley Edge Rock Sandstone throughout the area.²⁰ Due to the urban nature of the area, the overlying soils within the study areas are unclassified (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

Prehistoric and Roman

The evidence for human activity during the prehistoric and Roman periods in Wakefield is very limited. Examples of isolated prehistoric finds, including flint tools, have been recovered from various locations throughout the Calder Valley and demonstrate some form of human activity in the region at this time (Keighley 1981). Three flint tools and a beehive quern have been recorded as being found in the Wakefield area, although details of all these finds are scant.

Roman coins have also been reported as being found in the Wakefield area, including a coin hoard found during the construction of Westgate Station in 1867²¹. A copper alloy escutcheon, probably from a Roman vessel, was found by a metal detectorist in 2007²². A Roman road is also thought to run through Wakefield, running from Heath Common towards

²⁰ www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/

²¹ A Roman coin hoard is reported as being found in 1867 during the construction of the Railway Goods station at Westgate. It is said that the workmen gave the coins away. No further information about this find is known (Walker 1966, 24). WYHER PRN 1917

²² A copper alloy escutcheon, probably from a Roman vessel. The mount is large and heavy. It consists of a flat, sub-triangular plate with an extension from one side which is a slightly waisted rectangular shape with a rounded end. The escutcheon is so substantial it must have come from a sizeable vessel, or maybe it is from a piece of furniture (PAS Ref. SWYOR-449543). WYHER PRN 9375

Ossett via Westgate Common (Walker 1966)²³. The limited evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity does not allow for any firm conclusions to be made about the nature of human activity in Wakefield throughout these periods.

Anglo-Saxon

There is very little archaeological evidence for human activity in Wakefield during the post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods, although potential evidence for settlement activity at this time is provided by the place name Pen Close, located in the north-west of the study area near Newton Bar²⁴. A paucity of archaeological evidence for occupation is in-keeping with that seen throughout West Yorkshire, although documentary sources reveal that by the late 5th century much of West and South Yorkshire formed the kingdom of Elmet. Elmet was conquered by the kingdom of Northumbria in the early 7th century and it held control until the 9th century when the area fell under Danish control. By the 10th century, it was held by earls appointed by the King of Wessex (Faull 1981).

By the later Anglo-Saxon period, Wakefield lay within the large royal manor, also known as Wakefield. The settlement of Wakefield probably represented the administrative centre of this extensive manor and it may be that a market was already being held here before the 11th century (Michelmores 1981, 548). The place-name Wakefield may derive from the old English word *wacu*, meaning a watch or a wake, referring to an annual festival. This may relate to the later tradition of Wakefield holding the regular cycle of mystery plays (Smith 1961, 163-4). Smith (1961, 163-4) further notes that Wakefield is ideally situated to allow it to provide a readily accessible location for an assembly for representatives from the five surrounding Warpentakes of Osgoldcross, Staincross, Agbrigg, Morley and Skyrack.

Wakefield Cathedral, formerly known as the Church of All Saints, also provides evidence for pre-Conquest activity. During excavations undertaken in 1974, a 12th-century wall was exposed which had cut through earlier burials, including one interred with a 9th-century ring (Swann and Roberts 2002). Further evidence for pre-Conquest origins for this church is provided by a fragment of a cross found being used as a doorstep nearby (Page 1974, 131).

Medieval (11th to 16th century)

²³ The course of a Roman Road is described by Walker (1966, 24-5) as running from Heath Common, to the south-west study area, in a broadly northern direction towards Wakefield, crossing the Calder to the west of the medieval bridge. From here, it is reported as cutting across Westgate Common and continuing westwards to Ossett.

²⁴ The place name 'Pen Close' is thought to derive from the Old English word 'Penno', meaning hill, and may therefore represent a rare survival of a pre-Anglo-Saxon name. While it should not be taken as evidence for the presence of a pre-Anglo-Saxon settlement on this site, it does suggest some form of occupation in the area here at this time (Faull 1981, 185). WYHER PRN 2366

The Domesday Book entry for Wakefield in 1086 is the first written record of the settlement:

In Wachefeld with nine berewicks, Sandala, Sorebi, Werla, Feslei, Miclei, Wadesuurde, Crubetonestun, Langfelt and Stansfelt there are sixty carucates, and three oxgangs and the third part of an oxgang of land to be taxed: thirty ploughs may till these lands. The manor was in the desmene of King Edward. There are now in the King's hand four villanes, and three priests, and two churches, and seven sokemen, and sixteen bordars. They together have seven ploughs. Wood pasture six miles long and four miles broad. The whole is six miles long and six miles broad. Value in the time of King Edward sixty pounds, at present fifteen pounds. (Faull and Stinson, 1986)

The medieval settlement lay along the west to east and north to south roads known as Westgate, Warrengate, Kirkgate and Northgate. There is evidence for the establishment of some form of settlement here before the 11th century and with the first grant of borough status in the late 12th century, parcels of land along the main roads were divided up into burgage plots. The granting of borough status also provided the burgage plot holders with the opportunity to administer some of their own affairs separately from the manor, although the two remained closely linked.

Landowners and Administration

In the early 11th century, the manor of Wakefield was held by King Edward and following the Norman Conquest it was held by King William. In c.1090, William conveyed the royal manor to the second Earl Warenne and Surrey, who also held Conisborough, who in turn granted Wakefield church, amongst others, to Lewes Priory. The third Earl of Warenne and Surrey died in 1148 leaving no male heir, and thus this estates and titles passed to his daughter's husband Hamelin, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet. It was during Hamelin's time that Wakefield obtained its town charter, c.1190, which provided some of the population with the opportunity to hold their properties and burgage plots in exchange for an initial payment, followed by an annual payment. For a lump sum payment of 140 shillings to the Lord of the Manor and an annual rent of 6d a plot (called a *toft*) of one acre was granted. 200 people bought these rights, they were known as burgesses and their plots were known as *burgage plots*. The burgage holders were also provided with their own borough court, separate from the manor court, and were thus allowed to administer some of their own affairs (Walker 1966; Goodchild 1991). For some unknown reason, however, the borough court was abandoned in the late 16th century.

The manor remained within the Warrene family until the mid-14th century, after the last earl died without heirs. Following this, the manor passed to Edward III and then in 1362 it was granted to Edmund of Langely, the king's fifth son who later obtained the title the Duke of York (Walker 1966; Goodchild 1991). The manor remained in the family until the 1460 when the then Duke of York died in the battle of Wakefield, whereupon the estate became crown property. In the mid-16th century, it passed to the Duchy of Lancaster (Walker 1966).

Settlement

Wakefield probably has its roots in the pre-Conquest period, and the focus for the earlier settlement was possibly around the church, located on Westgate. Remains associated with settlement activity dating from the 11th century were recorded during an excavation near Westgate Station, approximately 400m to the west of the church (McNicol 2009) which suggest that occupation either had spread quite far along Westgate by this time or that there was a number of discrete clusters of buildings along its length.

Following the first borough charter, c.1190, which granted individuals the right to hold burgage plots, a second charter was granted in 1307, which further extended the rights of the burgage holders. The location of these burgage plots was not systematic, as seen in Leeds, and occurred throughout the settlement, sometimes attached to pre-existing tofts and crofts. The plots were also subdivided up to a $\frac{1}{4}$ in size and it was possible for a burgage to be up two plots in size. Thus the medieval settlement was irregular in layout, with plots of varying size and status intermingled amongst each other (Goodchild 1991). While the burgage plots are still apparent on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map, few traces of them now remain, the main survivors being on the north side of Westgate. A series of bars or gates across these streets were situated at Westgate (near the Opera House); Northgate (near the Grammar School); Kirkgate (William Street); and Warrengate (junction of what was Pincheon Street). At 8pm each night, the curfew bell was sounded, all trading ceased, and watchmen or waits were posted at each gate to keep the peace.

The routeway Westgate is first documented in 1297 and represents the main route into the medieval settlement from the west (Smith 1961, 165). Walker (1966, 126) states that Westgate Bar was located near the theatre. It is assumed here that the theatre is the Opera House, opened in 1894. In November and December 2006, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology on land on the **north side of Westgate** and to the **west of Drury Lane (HLC_PK 21356, WYHER PRN 9874)**. A further area to the north of this, to the west of Cliff Lane and to the east of the railway line was also evaluated. A total of

seven trial trenches were opened. The earliest remains encountered were to the rear of Drury Lane Library and comprised of four-clay lined pits, sandstone wall foundations, floor surfaces and a well of medieval date, possibly as early as the 11th century. The evaluation also demonstrated the presence of probable medieval remains further along Westgate, to the west of the railway, along with possible remains of early post-medieval property boundaries. The northern-most area produced evidence associated within the railway development (Krawiec and Edgeworth 2006). Part of the evaluation area was later investigated further with an open-area excavation. In November 2008, an open-area excavation was undertaken in order to further investigate the medieval remains (WYHER PRN 9875). This established that the site was first occupied from at least the 11th century onwards, sometime before the documentary evidence records settlement on Westgate (in the late 13th century). The earliest remains are in the form of pits and post-holes, clearly grouped and aligned at right angles to Westgate. The division of the land along Westgate into burgage plots occurred in or after the 13th century, and the excavation revealed the remains of three separate plots denoted by walls. Within each burgage plot were the remains of pits and post-holes, although structural remains were absent due to the later disturbance. The evidence shows that mixture of domestic and industrial activity was being undertaken within each of the plots, possibly including activity associated with textile manufacturing. The plots were continuously occupied into the late medieval and post-medieval periods. From the 18th century, commercial buildings, including a school, were established along the Westgate frontage, many of which seem to have incorporated the earlier buildings (McNicol 2009).

Kirkgate was recorded as 'Kergate' in 1275. The prefix 'Kirke' was first recorded in the 14th century. It is thought, therefore, that the road name was originally derived from 'kjarr gata', meaning the road to the marsh. The corruption to 'Kirkgate' probably occurred due to the close location of the parish church, on Westgate (Smith 1961, 164). Walker (1966, 126) states that Kirkgate Bar was located near William Street. It was one of four bars located on the main approaches to Wakefield and marked the limits of the medieval settlement. The remains of a 15th-century timber-framed building to the rear of No. 88 Kirkgate in Chadwick's Yard were recorded during a rapid excavation in 1967 prior to the redevelopment of the area. The investigations also found that the 15th-century house had been constructed over the in-filled remains of a well which contained 13th and 14th-century pottery (Bartlett 1974). Work undertaken during the construction of a new shopping precinct on Kirkgate in the late 1960s exposed the remains of earlier street levels along the front of Nos 92 and 94 Kirkgate and the Criterion Public House associated with 15th and 16th-century pottery. Trenches for drainage pipes dug on the opposite side of the road revealed

no evidence for street levels, suggesting that the road was narrower in the medieval period (Bartlett 1974).

The routeway known as Northgate was first documented in 1210-25 and provided the main route into the settlement from the north (Smith 1961, 165). Northgate Bar is thought to have been located immediately to the north of the site of Haselden Hall and represented the northern limits of the medieval settlement (Walker 1966, 125). Its location is confirmed by the field name 'Bar Close', located immediately north-west of Haselden Hall, shown on Dickinson's Plan of 1728 (Keith 1998). In 1968, No. 77 Northgate was surveyed by the Wakefield Archaeological Research Group. It was a timber-framed structure, presumably of later medieval date (Bartlett 1976). Laburnum Road was formerly known as 'Back Lane' and is believed to have formed the back lane for Northgate in the medieval period (Keith 1998).

The origins of the name of the route of 'Warrengate' are not clear. It is first recorded in 1314 as 'Wrennegate' and as 'Wrengate' in 1461. There is no evidence it is related to the nearby settlement of 'Wrenthorpe', instead it may derive from the 'road leading to the warren', which corresponds with the location of the Old Park. An alternative suggestion is that the name derives from the Earls of Warren (Smith 1961, 165). The town bar on Warrengate lay opposite Warren House and marked the eastern extent of the medieval settlement of Wakefield (Walker 1966, 126). Further east lay the site of the Park Gate, which is labelled on Walker's Plan of 1823, and marks the entrance to the 'Old Park'.

No market charter has ever been recorded for Wakefield and it is thus supposed that it acquired its market rights prior to the Norman Conquest. A Charter to hold a Fair on the eve, feast and morrow of All Saints was granted by King John in 1204. The right to hold another annual Fair, on the eve, feast and morrow of St. John the Baptist, was granted in 1258 by Henry III.

The **Market Place (HLC_PK 21399)** was situated to the west of the parish church and the Market Cross – in the vicinity of the Bull Ring. Stalls and booths were clustered around the area, eventually becoming houses, and forming the narrow lanes of Little Westgate, Bread Street, Silver Street and Butcher Row. The Shambles, the market area used for selling meat, ran between Cross Square and the Bull Ring. The site originally comprised open air stalls until low brick buildings were built in the 1790s. They stood until the 1890s when they were demolished (Walker 1966, 127).

The **Bull Ring (HLC_PK 21415)** was established in the medieval period as the place where cattle and sheep were herded on market days and fairs (Walker 1966, 128). The Bull Ring

has seen several phases of redevelopment from the 1960s onwards with the widening of Northgate

The Shambles, the market area used for selling meat, ran between Cross Square and the Bull Ring (an area now occupied by the Central Buildings – see HLC_PK 21277). The site originally comprised open air stalls until low brick buildings were built in the 1790s. They stood until the 1890s when they were demolished (Walker 1966, 127).

The name **Goody Bower** was recorded in 1409 as 'le Godeybowr'. The first element of the word is probably a surname and refers to a residence (Smith 1961, 167). A road labelled as Goody Bower is shown on the 1823 plan running northwards from the parish church towards Pinders Fields. The area was later redeveloped as part of the Borough Market.

The manorial bake-house lay nearby, in Bread Street. Bread Street was first recorded in the mid-14th century as 'le Breydbothes'. The name derives from the Old English for 'bread' and 'booth' and refers to a presence of a bakehouse here (Smith 1961, 164).

Many inns were established to cater for visitors and merchants to the fairs and markets. The earliest such tavern in the town was the Cock and Swan Inn in Westgate, existing in 1393. The administration and jurisdiction of Wakefield was enforced by the Manor Court, the Burgess' Court, and the Rectory Manor Court. The Manor Court (Moot Hall) was situated opposite the south side of the parish church, near the junction with Kirkgate (Goodchild 1991, 31). It was built by 1338 and was located to the south of the churchyard. It was rebuilt in the early 16th century and further repairs were undertaken in 1566. It remained in use until 1913, after which it was demolished (Walker 1966, 71). The Wakefield Manor Court Rolls, which exist from 1274-1925, give immense detail about people, places and events in and around Wakefield.

The manorial prison is thought to have been located between Marygate and Silver Street (in the vicinity of HLC_PK 21280), close to a road formerly known as 'Prison Layne'. The prison is first documented in 1383 when John Sadeler surrendered a cottage with a vaulted cellar to the lord of the manor. The remains of a large segmental-headed stone doorway was seen under the then ground surface during works undertaken by the corporation in 1901 (Walker 1966, 128).

Wakefield became notable as a centre for the woollen and tanning trades, and cattle dealing. Silver Street marks the site of the medieval leather market, known originally as Leather

Booths (Walker 1966, 128). When Cheapside nearby was opened up at the beginning of the 19th century the raw wool trade moved there and the street still has a long range of woolstaplers' warehouses.

The manorial corn and fulling mills were both located to the south of the main area of settlement, alongside the river Calder next to Wakefield Bridge.

Surrounding the settlement would have been the open fields, including the 'Burghmantoftes'. The area now occupied by **South Parade (HLC_PK 44524, 44525, 44526)** was known in 1309 as the 'burghmantoftes', allotments of land granted too and farmed by the burgess holders from the town. The area was later known as 'Burneytops', and in 1751 eight acres of land were purchased by William Charnock, local cloth merchant. Following his death, the land was developed by his children in the 1790s opening up of White Bear Yard (now Queen Street) to provide access to Westgate, and a yard area to meet with Kirkgate (now part of George Street) (WMDC 2006). The houses in South Parade date to the 19th century.

To the north of the settlement lay an area known in 1709 as Pinderfield, in 1793 as Pindar Cross and Middle Field, and in 1822 as Pinder's Field. The name survives in Pinderfields Road and Pinderfield General Hospital. This area has often been connected with the famous Pinder of Wakefield – a ballad of c.1650 (Child 124). However, according to A.H. Smith, there was a pinfold at the end of Westgate, and it was this that the "Jolly Pindar" would have used for impounding stray cattle, pigs etc.

The land to the west of Wakefield comprised part of the medieval manorial park which covered a large area of land, controlling around two miles of the river Calder. It contained areas of woodland and grazing, two lodges, several farms, fish ponds and deer leaps. It also contained a smaller emparked area within the main park. Documents record that iron smelting and charcoal burning was undertaken within the park (Adams 1992).

Old Park (site, comprising HLC_PK.20011, 20013, 20014, 20016, 20017, 20018, 20019, 20020, 20021, 20022, 20024, 20025, 20152, 20153, 20166, 21302, 21308, 21309, 21310, 21311, 36207 and 44237). Demesne Park of the earls Warenne. Contained two lodge complexes (tentatively identified with Park Lodge – WYHER PRN 4679 - and Old Park at SE 3545 2187), a fish pond, and detached barns for the storage of winter feed. New Park (SE 3583 2188) and Welbeck (SE 359 217), both now destroyed, may represent medieval farms within the area of the park. Old Park contained a small inner park, the function (and exact location?) of which is unknown. It also encompassed enclosed gardens, and enclosed fields within the park boundaries. Iron ore was smelted within the park. Although the park

boundary can be easily traced at the west, south and east sides on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1854, identification of the north boundary is tentative. The Old Park is now largely built over or damaged by mining activity, canalisation, diversion of the River Aire and housing development, although the area of Park Lodge still appears to be open ground and may contain remains of archaeological interest.

The remains of a motte and bailey castle, known as Lowe Hill, lie to the south of the town, now in Clarence Park. Despite being covered by dense vegetation, the outline of these earthworks remains clear on the ground. To the north and east of the castle are the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow.

Evidence for medieval occupation from the 12th century onwards has been identified during excavations along Westgate, Northgate and Kirkgate. Several examples of medieval timber-framed buildings located along these medieval streets are still extant, although much altered, whilst others are known to have stood into the 20th century, such as the Six Chimneys.

By 1200, urban expansion had extended to the west of Westgate Bar, continuing with the establishment of burgage plots. Back Lane, to the north of Westgate, formed the northern limit of these plots and demarks the present conservation area boundary. Long, narrow burgage plots were established along the length of the principal street. These were mostly owned by craftsmen and traders and comprised long, narrow plots of land, situated behind a commercial property on the street front. A back lane ran along the rear of the plots, with common land beyond. Many of the boundaries to these plots are fossilised within modern land divisions. Furthermore, the survival of sandstone walls, originally defining the burgage plot boundaries, has been confirmed by archaeological evidence. Standing examples survive to the rear of Unity House, Smyth Street, to the west of the Unitarian Chapel and on the eastern boundary of Scott's Yard.

Medieval trade in Westgate was focussed within workshops and yards to the back of the burgage plots. The major sector of employment in this area was the cloth trade, and in particular cloth finishing and worsted spinning. There is also evidence for dyers and tanners operating in the area. The resulting prosperity of Westgate in the late medieval period is illustrated by its stock of timber-framed buildings, of which fragments still survive (for example No. 115 Westgate and Nos. 6-8 Silver Street).

Population and Occupations

The population of Wakefield during the medieval period is difficult to estimate given the nature of the documentary evidence available. Walker (1966, 43) estimates the population in the 11th century at around 135, while by the time of the 1377 Poll Tax this had risen to around 480 (Goodchild 1991). This rose further to around 2,000 by the close of the 16th century (Walker 1966, 409).

The main outcome of the granting of borough status was to allow existing occupants, and to attract incomers, to develop trades and allow the settlement to develop as the primary market in the area. The list of 1379 Poll Tax lists the range of professions people were engaged in by the 14th century, including fulling, weaving, smithing and tanning. The Poll Tax also includes cattle dealers, a silver smith, a gold smith, two hotel-keepers and two butchers (Walker 1966, 125).

Field Patterns

Earthwork Ridge and Furrow, Thorne's Park (HLC_PK 20210). An area of extant ridge and furrow, centred on NGR 432540 419770, was seen on Google Earth (aerial photograph). The presence of these earthworks was verified by field visits to the park by the WYHLC Project.

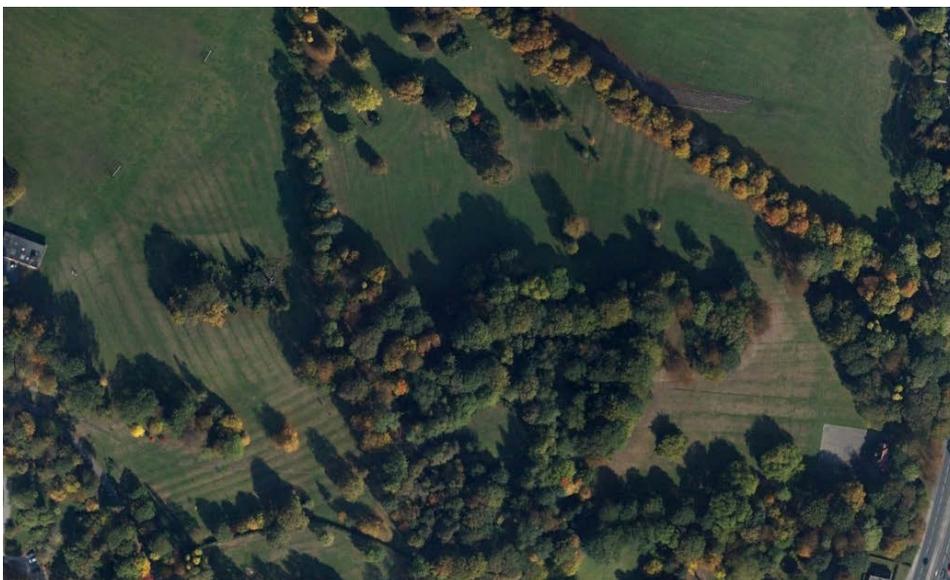


Figure 375. Aerial view showing extant ridge and furrow earthworks to the north of Lowe Hill Castle in Thornes Park and Clarence Park. © Google Earth, 2011

Earthwork Ridge and Furrow, Clarence Park (HLC_PK 20214). An area of extant ridge and furrow to the north and east of Lowe Hill castle, centred on NGR 432670 419830, was seen on Google Earth (aerial photograph). The presence of these earthworks was verified by field visits to the park by the WYHLC Project.



Figure 376. Ridge and Furrow Earthworks, Clarence Park (WYHLC Project)

Earthwork Ridge and Furrow, City of Wakefield Golf Course (HLC_PK 18805). Well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks fossilised within the former private parkland to Lupset hall (established 1715 – see HLC_PK 18809 below), and later golf course (established 1936). The majority of earthworks are orientated north to south. Also preserved are former field boundaries (presumably medieval) and later parkland features visible as parch marks and low-lying earthworks.



Figure 377. Ridge and furrow earthworks, former field boundaries and parkland features preserved in the City of Wakefield Golf Course (formerly Lupset Park). © Google Earth, 2011

Military Sites

Lowe Hill Motte and Bailey Castle (HLC_PK 20215, WYHER PRN 2084). The remains of Lowe Hill motte and bailey castle lie in **Thornes Park (formerly Clarence Park – see HLC_PK 20219, 20210, 20211, 20212, 20213, 20214, 20217 and 20216 below)**, approximately 1.2km to the south-west of the city centre. Lowe Hill castle is a well-preserved example of a motte and bailey castle the remains of whose timber phases, unusually, have not been disturbed by later rebuilding in stone. The site is designated as a Scheduled Monument (SAM No. 1010054).

The monument includes the motte and two baileys. An apparent third bailey, situated on the north-east side, does not at present form part of the scheduling as current thought is that it is a platform built to accommodate a Victorian bandstand, the foundations of which can still be seen, not a bailey. The motte, on which would have been built a timber keep, stands c.9m high, has a base diameter of c.25m and is surrounded by an infilled ditch visible as a shallow depression c.5m wide. A scarp on the west and north sides of the motte continues eastward to create the north side of the inner bailey which is a roughly square enclosure measuring c.40m across. Low banks, c.1m high and 3m wide, follow the edge of the scarp and would have formerly been the site of a timber palisade. The smaller outer bailey lies at a slightly lower level to the north-east and is also enclosed by a scarp and bank. Like the inner bailey, the level area inside would have been the site of ancillary and garrison buildings and would have contained corralling for horses. The remains of these structures will survive well and extensively throughout the monument as disturbance to the site has been limited to a small scale excavation carried out in 1953, when a hearth and small quantities of metalwork and twelfth century pottery were found.

The early history of the site is unclear as little documentary evidence survives. One theory, based on the date of the pottery found so far, is that it was an adulterine castle constructed by the third Earl Warenne during the war of 1138-49 between Stephen and Mathilda. Licence to build fortifications could be granted only by the king and an adulterine castle was one built without his authority during times of civil strife. On the opposite side of the River Calder, approximately one mile to the south-east, is Sandal Castle, first mentioned in c.1240. Although the exact relationship between the two is not yet known, it is likely, since both are mentioned in a royal edict of 1324, that together they controlled movement along the river. Leland, writing in the 16th century, records that the castle was destroyed by a 'violence of wind', possibly in 1330.

Religious Sites

Wakefield Cathedral (HLC_PK 21275, WYHER PRN 1135), formerly the parish **Church of All Saints**, likely had its origins in the pre-Conquest period and is probably one of two churches identified in the Domesday Survey. Archaeological investigations revealed a number of burials underneath a 12th-century wall and associated with a ring of 9th-century design (Swann and Roberts 2002). It is also thought that a pre-Conquest cross was formerly located here. By the 12th century, the church is believed to have been on a cruciform plan, with a central tower. The north and south aisles were enlarged in the mid-12th century and c.1220, respectively. The tower collapsed in around 1315 and a new tower was built at the west end soon after. The entire west end was rebuilt in the early 15th century, including the construction of the spire. The church was restored between 1858 and 1874 by Sir George Gilbert Scott, and in 1898-1905, following its elevation to Cathedral status, the eastern end was extended and a crypt established (Pevsner 1959, 520; Swann and Roberts 2002). A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the cathedral.

In 1974, the former West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Rescue Unit excavated two areas at the east end of the nave where the central aisle floor was undergoing repairs. During the excavations, foundations of what was believed to be the south wall of the 12th-century nave was exposed. The foundations were seen to cut through a number of burials, which suggests a pre-Conquest date for them. A ring was also recovered and dated to the 9th century. The remainder of the burials identified dated from the 17th through to the 19th centuries (Swann and Roberts 2002). In 1980, Archaeological Services WYAS excavated three small trenches in advance of the building of the Treacy Hall, to the north-west of the Cathedral. Burial remains were identified in all three trenches, including two stone-capped vaults (Swann and Roberts 2002). In 1995, Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a watching brief during excavations in the south aisle as part of investigations into subsidence. A single inhumation contained within a coffin was encountered, along with numerous disarticulated remains and a further section of the 12th-century nave (Swann and Roberts 2002). In 2010, Archaeological Services WYAS undertook an archaeological evaluation in the nave prior to proposals to lower the current floor level. Eleven trial trenches were opened, all of which contained disturbed and reinterred human bones. Nine of the trenches contained in-situ burials, including one placed in a lead-lined coffin located in a brickbuilt vault. The remains of possible wall foundations constructed of roughly hewn sandstone blocks were also identified and were interpreted as further remains of the earlier church structure as identified during the earlier investigations (Weston 2010).

Wakefield Bridge was built in the early to mid-14th century, replacing an earlier bridge here. The Chantry Chapel of St Mary was incorporated into the eastern wall of the bridge, and represents the only surviving example of the four chapels built on the roads leading into Wakefield. The bridge has been renovated and widened on several occasions since the 14th century, mostly in the 18th and 19th century.



Figure 378. Wakefield Bridge and the Chantry Chapel of St Mary

The **Chantry Chapel of St Mary (HLC_PK 44463, WYHER PRN 2095)**, located on and integrated into the east side of Wakefield Bridge, was established in the mid-14th century. It has been restored on several occasions, and in 1842, the original frontage was removed and was re-erected to form part of a boat house in the Honourable George Chapple Norton's estate at Kettlethorpe (Linstrum 1978, 171-2). Three-bays, resting on high, blank undercroft with foundation in the water. Ashlar with parapet of ogee blank arcading (19th century restoration). Grade I Listed. Associated with Wakefield Bridge of the same date (Scheduled Monument WY51 and Grade I Listed Building).

The **Chantry Chapel of St Mary Magdalene (site, within HLC_PK 44769, WYHER PRN 1173)** was established near Ings Beck on Westgate in the late 14th century. The chapel was a small timber-framed building with a stone roof, and was extant by 1388 as there are records of William Woderove, Vicar of Wakefield, acquiring a licence to hold services for one year in the Chapel of St Mary Magdalene. In the early 17th century, the chapel was in the possession of the Saviles of Hasleden Hall. It was later owned by the Maudes of Alverthorpe and Wakefield who used it as a wool shop. It was demolished in the mid-18th century by Daniel Maude to make way for a new dwelling (Walker 1929). This dwelling now form the core of the Wagon Public House.

The **Chantry Chapel of St John the Baptist (site, within HLC_PK 21678, WYHER PRN 1174)** was founded towards the end of the 13th century. The chapel stood on the east side of Northgate, about 300 yards north of the bar which was the entrance to the town, and which stood close to **Haselden Hall (see HLC_PK 45061 and 45068, WYHER PRN 4608)**. Little is known of the original form or size of this chapel, but in the year 1315 it became necessary to enlarge the building. This enlargement was undertaken on an extensive scale in order to accommodate worshippers from the parish church which was in the process of being rebuilt. The enlarged chapel was built with walls of stone and a slate roof and became known as St Johns Kyrke or Church; a cemetery was attached to the chapel and thus, after its enlargement, it obtained the status of a Chapel of Ease. In the 16th century the chapel came into the possession of Henry Savile of Lupset, and ultimately was passed to George Savile when it was converted into a dwelling house. The structure was demolished at an unknown date and was replaced by brick built barn, known as the White Barn, in 1637. The barn was still standing in 1830 when the ground was purchased by the Governors of the Wakefield Proprietary School but was soon demolished and replaced by a new entrance lodge. The site is now occupied by buildings associated with Queen Elizabeth Grammar School.

Site of the **Chantry Chapel of St Swithin (site within HLC_PK 20016)**. Site of St. Swithin's Chantry Chapel. Founded by John, Earl Warrene; first documentary references are two late 13th century deeds. Personal name evidence suggests that there was a small settlement at St Swithins also. Used as private house after its dissolution as a chantry. Grant permitting its demolition was issued in 1571. The site was excavated prior to 1934 by Mr. Haldane. Building plan of the chapel is in Walker's 1934 publication, p.193. Walker writes of the site: 'The chapel was a substantial building of dressed stone, 45 feet in length and 21 in breadth, roofed with stone shingles, as determined by Mr. Haldane when he excavated the site some years ago' (Walker 1934, 193). Walker also writes, 'Richard Hill and William James, gent.,

obtained a grant from Queen Elizabeth on 8th March, 1571, of the Chapel of St. Swithin in Stanley, that they might pull it down and sell the materials' (Walker 1934, 195). The site has been built over (part of the Eastmoor Estate).

Communications

Wakefield Bridge (within HLC_PK 36176, 36189, 44433 and 44434, WYHER PRN 2095), also known as Chantry Bridge due to the presence of the Chantry Chapel (HLC_PK 44463), was built in the early to mid-14th century as a replacement for an earlier bridge here. The bridge was widened in 1758 and again in 1797 and then resurfaced in 1871. In 1933, a new road bridge located to the west of the bridge was opened which now forms the main route over the river Calder. In 2009, ASWYAS undertook a watching brief during re-surfacing works along the bridge (Swann 2009). It is Grade I Listed and also designated as a Scheduled Monument (LEN No. 1005794).

Public and Municipal Sites

Possible site of Market Cross (site, within HLC_PK 21277, WYHER PRN 2441). Site of medieval cross in Wakefield. No details of this cross or of its fate are available in the WYHER, but it is mentioned in a document of 1484 now in Sheffield City Archives. In 1707 another market cross was built on this site (see below)

The **Manor House or Moot House (site within HLC_PK 21279)** was built by 1338 and was located to the south of the churchyard. It was rebuilt in the early 16th century and further repairs were undertaken in 1566. It remained in use until 1913, after which it was demolished (Walker 1966, 71). The records of the courts were held in the Rolls Office, which was located immediately south of the Moot House. This building appears to have been demolished around 1913, although a building of the same imprint is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1938.

Industrial

Wakefield Soke Mill (site, see HLC_PK 44433). Corn mills in Wakefield are recorded in the early 13th century when the lords of the manor granted a yearly rent charge to St Michael's priory in Stamford. Records show that the mill was rebuilt in 1329. By 1628, the soke right was held by the Saviles until it was purchased by Sir Lionel Pilkington in 1753 who then extended the mill with the addition of a grinding wheel powered by a water wheel. Soke rights were abolished in 1862 and in 1868 the Pilkington family sold the mills to Booth,

Rishworth and Reynolds. Just two months after this the mills were destroyed in a fire and later rebuilt. The Reynold Company remained at the mill until it was abandoned in 1931 when the new Wakefield Bridge was built (Goodchild 1991).

Site of **Medieval fulling mill (site, see HLC_PK 44536)**. Documentary sources record a fulling mill in Wakefield in 1277, while sources reveal that in 1339 the lord of manor provided timber to Robert Knyght for the construction of a new mill on the river bank. There are continued references to a fulling mill, along with two corn mills, in Wakefield throughout the 15th century. These include a reference to 'ye craw mills', located on the south side of Wakefield Bridge, which comprised a fulling mill and house. In 1661, a lease was granted for the 'Upper' fulling mill. The mill was rebuilt in the early 19th century to form the present 'Upper Mills', also known as 'Old Bridge Mill' (B133; Goodchild 1991; Swann 2008).

In 2006, the discovery of the remains of a tannery at the **Art House (HLC_PK 21361)** revealed the first archaeologically excavated proof of medieval industry within the City. Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS), discovered evidence of ten circular pits, at least four of which contained the remains of wooden barrels sunk into the clay sub-soil. During the process of making leather, several barrels of chemicals, including human urine, were used to prepare skins and hide.

Residential and Domestic

Haseldene Hall (site, see HLC_PK 45061 and 45068, WYHER PRN 4608) was built in the 14th century in the form of four ranges surrounding an open, inner courtyard. It was remodelled in the 16th century. In 1851, the east and west wings were demolished and the remainder of the building clad in brick. The building then comprised two separate buildings, orientated at right angles from Northgate. In 1956, the southern wing was demolished in a road-widening scheme. The north wing remained extant until 1967 when this, too, was demolished to make way for the junction of Marsh Way and Northgate. A survey and partial excavation was undertaken in 1967 by the Wakefield Archaeological Research Group (Bartlett 1971; 1974). The site is now occupied by the Charlie Brown garage.

Site of the **Six Chimneys (within HLC_PK 44841, WYHER PRN 4563)**. A building known as the 'Six Chimneys' was built on east side of Kirkgate in 1566 as a 'gentlemen's residence'. It was three-storey high and six bays in length. It remained as a single dwelling until 1709, after which it was divided into four tenements. Half of the building was destroyed in 1808 with the construction of Legh Street, and the remainder was used for retail until it collapsed in 1941. The site of the building was excavated by the Wakefield Archaeological

Research Group in 1968. This exposed a sequence of 'earth floors' beneath the 16th-century remains, including the remains of two small clay hearths, dating back to the 13th century (Bartlett 1974). The site has been built over and is now part of a road scheme established in the 1970s (Kirkgate and Marsh Way roundabout).

Site of **John Bunny's House (site within HLC_PK 44443, WYHER PRN 4651)**. In 1553, John Bunny built a timber-framed house on Kirkgate by Wilds Yard. It comprised three-ranges, arranged in a 'u'-shape. It was partially demolished in 1959. Prior to the demolition of the remainder of the building in the late 1960s, Wakefield Archaeological Research Group rapidly recorded the remaining building (Bartlett 1972). An archaeological investigation was also undertaken under the rear section of John Bunny's house by Leeds University in 1967 during the demolition of the building. The excavation revealed the remains of a structure built in the early 13th century. A wall relating to a later, possibly 14th-century building, was also identified. There then appears to have been hiatus in activity here until the construction of John Bunny's house in the later 16th century (Bartlett 1972). The site is now occupied by commercial warehousing.

Nos. 73, 73A and 73B Northgate, along with **Nos. 3 and 4 Strafford Square (site, see HLC_PK 21430, WYHER PRN 4652)**, comprised an 'H'-shaped hall, dating to c. 1500, and altered/extended in the 17th and 18th centuries. The buildings were rapidly recorded prior to their demolition in the early 1970s by B. Donaghey and John Saunders (Thorp 1974, 149; Donaghey 1973).

Site of **Alverthorpe Hall (site, see HLC_PK 23073, WYHER PRN 7884)**. Alverthorpe Hall was the residence of the Maudes from the early 17th century and was rebuilt for Daniel Maude c.1700. It consisted of seven bays with quoined corners and a parapet, and a segmental headed porch with stone pilasters above. In 1764 the house was sold where it passed through a number of hands, eventually being bought by Wakefield solicitor Benjamin Clarkson (Waterson and Meadows, 1998: 49). Former private parkland appears to have been lost before 1851 (Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851), appearing to have been converted to agricultural use before housing development in the 1950s (see 37549). The boundary of the former parkland was visible right up until the construction of the estate. The house appears to have been demolished by 1951 – the site is now occupied by Flanshaw Junior and Infant School (see below)

Surviving Residential and Domestic Buildings

A number of buildings with medieval antecedence lie within town centre area. All have their origins as timber-framed buildings, which have been remodelled and extended in the post-medieval and modern periods. Four are located on Westgate. The remaining two lie off Northgate. Another building, the Old Vicarage off Zetland Street, is reputed to be of Medieval origins.

The **Old Vicarage, Zetland Street (HLC_PK 45027)**. Unlisted. Commercial premises established in the late 20th century. Re-use of earlier club (Conservative Club on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1955) established in the period 1894 to 1908. In turn, a re-use of earlier vicarage (detached house). Late 18th to early 19th century, with probable earlier fabric. Now the home to an eclectic mixture of shops, the timber-framed Old Vicarage dates back to 1349. It has a fine example of an exterior, protruding chimney stack. Associated with nearby Rectory (Manor Rectory of Wakefield - see HLC_PK 45026 and 45035).



Figure 379. The Old Vicarage, Zetland Street, Wakefield

Nos. 143 and 145 Westgate (within HLC_PK 44774) are three storeys in height and date to the late 16th century. It is Grade II Listed

No. 162 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21379) is an early to mid-18th-century two-storey building constructed around a 16th-century core. Two-storeys with two windows. Stuccoed front. High pitched slated roof with gable pink of older rear wing shining above ridge. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 166 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21379) was built in the early to mid-16th century and altered into a shop in the later 19th century. Two-storeys with two windows. Steeply pitched

swept slated roof with ridge and end stacks. Painted brick. 19th century sash windows under segmental arches. Yard entrance at left. It is Grade II Listed.



Figure 380. No. 166 Westgate, Wakefield

Nos. 53 and 55 Northgate (within HLC_PK 21425) comprise a timber-framed building constructed in the late 15th century with later alterations (Plate 35). No. 53 is thought to pre-date No. 55, and the former also contained an example of Elizabethan plaster ceiling, dated to 1596. They now comprise two shops with accommodation above. The buildings are Grade II* Listed



Figure 381. Gill's Yard, Northgate, Wakefield

No. 57 Northgate and Nos. 2 to 14 Gill's Yard (within HLC_PK 21425). No. 57 Northgate is 16th-century timber-framed building. The buildings in Gill's Yard are later in date, possibly 18th century, although the north wall may be medieval in date. In the later 18th century, the Gill's Yard buildings were occupied by Wright and Elwick as a 'glass and cabinet warehouse'. The company was known for its high quality goods and supplied the nobility and gentry throughout the county (Thornborrow 1990). The buildings are Grade II Listed.

Away from the City centre, there are a number of large detached houses dating to the late 16th to early 17th century, including Stanley Hall (HLC_PK 21588) and Clarke Hall (HLC_PK 21504).

Stanley Hall (HLC_PK 21588). Sometime after 1327 William de Miggeley was granted manor lands near Wakefield. The manor mentioned was that of New Hall, Midgley on the southwestern side of Wakefield and Stanley Hall (formerly Midgley Hall). Stanley Hall passed on to the Chaloners of Guisborough. The last in the Chaloner line married into the wealthy Savile family who were influential throughout West Yorkshire. George Savile sold the hall to Thomas Pilkington of Snapethorpe in 1603. When the Pilkingtons moved to Chevet Park near Newmillerdam in the 1750s, it was let to Sir William Dudley. In February 1759, most of the old hall was burned down. Having been restored it was bought by cloth merchant Benjamin Heywood in 1802 and was then auctioned in 1853. The Grade II Listed House, built c.1804 (see below) is a nurses' hostel.

Clarke Hall (HLC_PK 21504). Grade II* Listed Late 17th century house (although earlier fabric survives). Symmetrical two storey, five-bay building with central porch projection and small projecting side wings, with canted corners, under low pitched gables. Soft red brick with sandstone quoins and dressings, including urn finials to porch bay, high plinth. Formal 17th century style garden laid out to south of house. Small modern extensions to east.

Clarke Hall was the subject of a programme of documentary research and excavations by P. Brears in 1978 with the purpose of establishing if the building was entirely rebuilt in the 17th century. Brears records the earliest occupants of a house in this vicinity as the Stanley family who lived here from the late 13th century. This was probably an open hall house at this time. The report provides a detailed history of the owners of Clarke Hall up to the 20th century. A series of excavations were carried to establish the house's development. The only areas available for excavation were inside the dining room, inside the south wing, the area to the immediate south of the hall and in the garden where the moat was presumed to lie. The excavations in the various areas revealed much in the way of archaeological evidence

including foundation walls, decorative plaster rubble and the remains of timber stud walling. An historic moat could not be identified. From the available evidence Brears was able to reconstruct the phasing of the house: Phase 1. 16th century: Half-timber framed structure of the 16th century. This was probably a central hall west of the current hall on a slightly different alignment. A parlour wing extended to the west possibly balanced by a kitchen wing to the east. The parlour was remodelled in the mid-16th century when a fine plaster ceiling and timber floor was inserted. A king-post and stud walling timbers were identified in surviving building fabric. Phase 2. 1670s: The early building was demolished and the present kitchen and hall were built. The haphazard arrangement of bricks and the use of oak studs suggests the builders were more used to constructing timber framed houses. Phase 3. Late



1670s. The old parlour was demolished and was replaced by a dining wing, thus achieving a symmetrical facade. Phase 4. Late 17th century: An extension was added to the south by removing the south-east bay and replacing it with a large parlour.

Figure 382. Clarke Hall, Wakefield (WYHLC Project)

Ownership passed through several families including Clarke, who gave their name to it (1677-1750) and was finally leased to tenants. Purchased by a tenant in 1913 who removed some of the late and disfiguring work ... and cleared out part of the moat. The only other reference to a moat is reference to excavation by P. Brears in 1972 which showed the moats to have been dug in 19th century (Le Patourel 1973, type 'unclassified'). The hall was

purchased by the West Riding County Council Education Department in 1971 to provide an educational museum facility. Between 1971 and 1975 the hall was restored to the condition of a gentleman's house of 1680 but with modern facilities such as heating, lighting and security systems. The hall was then maintained as a museum and teaching resource. In August 2012 Wakefield Council issued a statement on future of Clarke Hall Museum that stated the museum was to be put up for sale after a tendering exercise failed to find a suitable organisation to run it. It is now a private residence.

The 17th and 18th centuries

The 17th and 18th centuries saw the continued gradual increase in both the population and settlement of Wakefield, although development remained within the medieval core of the town and did not extend much beyond this until the end of 18th century following the enclosure of the surrounding fields and ings. The textile industry emerged as the prominent part of the local economy with Wakefield representing an important centre for the trade of both raw materials and finished pieces. The trade was dominated by a small number of merchant families.

Defoe in 1725 described it as "a clean, large, well-built town, very populous and very rich". It developed a sophisticated social life in the 18th century and rivalled Leeds as a centre for polite leisure and entertainment. As the county town it attracted the local gentry who came in also for the races, assemblies, coffee houses, pleasure gardens, theatre and concerts, to consult with their lawyers and to purchase luxuries.

Wakefield was in the Georgian period the predominant wholesale market for wool, cattle and corn in the West Riding but it was the cloth merchants who were the commercial and social elite of the town. Most of them owned small estates within a few miles of Wakefield and also kept up fine houses in Westgate, the largest of the three main streets that radiated from All Saints' Church. Westgate was the wealthiest residential quarter of Wakefield. The mansions of the merchants lined the street; in the yards were their business premises and cheap cottage property.

Landowners and Administration

In the early 17th century, the Manor of Wakefield was still Crown property and the Lord of the Manor was the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1629, Charles I sold the manor to Henry Rich, Earl of Holland who just one year later conveyed it to the trustees of Sir Gervase Clifton. The

manor came into the possession of Sir Christopher Clapham in 1660 and remained in his family until 1770 when it was passed to the Duke of Leeds (Walker 1966).

The Saviles were a prominent family in Wakefield throughout this period, with Sir John Savile holding the office of Steward of the Manor of Wakefield, as well as High Steward of the Honour of Pontefract. The family also acquired the Rectory Manor, held previously by Lewes Priory along with the soke rights for the manorial mills. The Rectory manor was subsequently purchased jointly by Richard Witton and John Smith in the late 17th century, whose descendants maintained the estate until the 19th century (Goodchild 1991).

Settlement

The earliest available plans which show the whole of Wakefield date from the mid- to late 18th century (Figures 384 and 385) and show the settlement confined within the limits of the medieval town bars. The settlement continued to grow throughout this period within the confines of the town limits as existing plots were subdivided and yard areas were developed running off from the main routeways (for example **Gill's Yard - within HLC_PK 21425**). The properties were used for a mixture of domestic, commercial and industrial activity, as seen during archaeological excavations in Westgate excavations, and in an evaluation on Northgate.

The focus of the market continued to be to the west of the square, and by the late 18th century, the open air stalls were being increasingly replaced by permanent buildings, including Butcher's Row in the Shambles and the piece hall, known as Tammy Hall. The Market Cross was installed in 1707, with the upper floor occupied by the Commissioner of the Streets, the Constables and the Overseers of the Town. In 1765, the cattle market moved to a new site in the Ings, occupying newly enclosed land. Small parcels of land around Wakefield had begun to be enclosed from the later medieval period onwards, although the main period of enclosure began in the 1790s (Walker 1966, 481). Following this, new areas of housing were developed, such as St John's Square.

Work began on the Aire and Calder Navigation in 1699 in order to improve water transport connections. The work involved improving stretches of existing waterways and where necessary cutting new canals. The 'Old Cut', labelled on some old maps as 'Mill Goit', was opened in 1704 and provided a route around the north end of the weir. It was replaced in 1761 by the Fall Ings Cut which provided a route to the south of Wakefield Bridge. The later

18th century also saw an increase in industrial development along the waterfront, including the opening of the warehouses and coal staitthes.

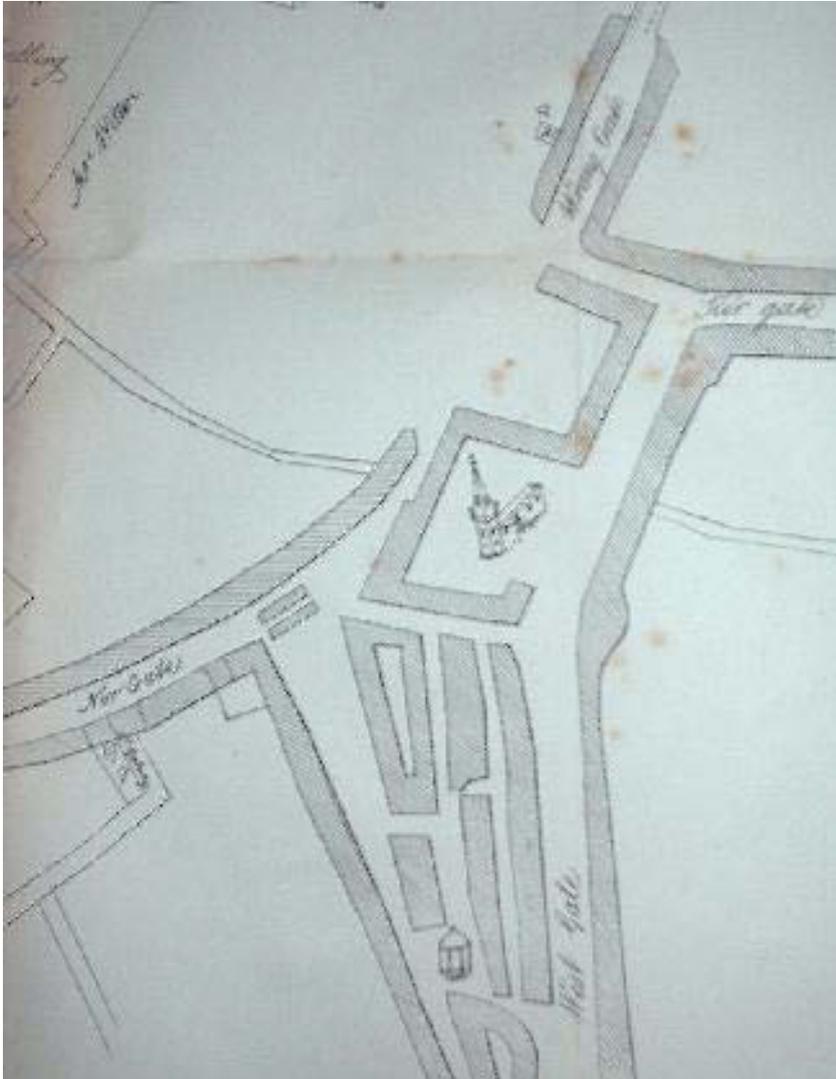


Figure 383. Dickinson's Plan of Wakefield, 1754 (WYAS)

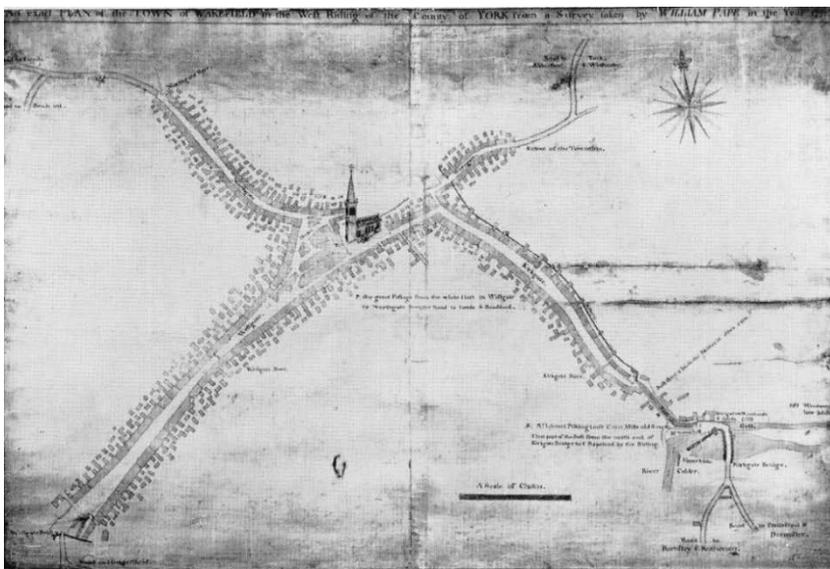


Figure 384. Pape's Plan of Wakefield, 1771 (WYAS)

Population and Occupation

The population in 1672 was recorded at around 2,000, rising to 8,000 by the end of the 18th century. The main factor for the rise in population was the increased opportunities for employment, primarily in the textile industry. Textile production began in the medieval period, with a fulling mill recorded in the 13th century, and by the 17th century, a significant number of families both in and around Wakefield were employed in cloth manufacturing and trade. Textile working was, in the main, undertaken within the home throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, although some small mills were known (Walker 1966). In the early 17th century, kerseys and wool were the main forms of textile produced and traded in Wakefield, and the town became renowned for cloth finishing. The market, which sold both raw materials and finished products, became one of the principal textile trading centres in the region (Walker 1966).

The 18th century was the most prosperous period for the textile industry in Wakefield. The first Cloth Hall was opened in 1710, a year before the one in Leeds opened, although it had largely fallen out of use by the 1760s. The location of this cloth hall is unknown (Walker 1966, 398). In 1778, a second piece hall, known as 'Tammy Hall' was opened in King Street. The name 'tammy' is derived from the use of the market for the sale of tammies, a thin worsted material for which Wakefield became particularly renowned in the 18th century. The town was also well known for its high quality broadcloths, particularly those produced by the Milnes, who along with the Heywoods and Naylor were the dominant merchants in Wakefield (Walker 1966).

Westgate became a popular residential district for the mercantile classes, with townhouses erected for a number of prosperous wool chapmen. This gentrification continued throughout the 18th century, when notable wool manufacturers built large townhouses on the street frontage. One such house survives at Number 122 Westgate, constructed in 1752 by leading cloth merchant and leading political Whig, Pemberton Milnes. In 1780 Milnes also built the Orangery on Drury Lane, now Listed Grade II*, as a detached garden and green house. The Orangery was subsequently converted to use as a zoological gardens and burial ground.

The market in Wakefield continued to represent an important part of the local economy throughout this period, with meat, fish, vegetables and leather, amongst other items, being brought in for sale. The opening of the Aire and Calder Navigation led to an increase in corn being imported into the town and by the end of the 18th century, Wakefield 'was the greatest corn market in the north of England' (Walker 1966, 520). Other industries began to flourish in the area too, with brickmaking being undertaken in the East Moor area, to the north-east of the town, while coal extraction was also on the increase (Walker 1966).

While the street frontage developed, small-scale craftbased industry continued in workshops and yards to the rear, reflecting a close association between the owners and their workers. The prosperity of the wool trade continued with the establishment of woolstapler's warehouses along Thompson's Yard and Cheapside, following the medieval burgage plot. Small factories were established close in the Upper Westgate area in the early to mid-19th century. Despite these industrial developments, the area suffered social and financial decline during the 19th and 20th centuries as small trades faced growing competition with large-scale industrialised activity in Yorkshire. The woollen trade in particular suffered from competition with the large textile mills of Halifax and Bradford.

Religious Buildings

The expanding population and the increase in the non-conformist movements in the 17th century led to a number of new churches being established in Wakefield. Two dating from this period have been identified in the study area. The Westgate Unitarian Chapel was built in 1752, while the Church of St John the Baptist was built in 1791-5, providing the focus for the subsequent St John's Square housing development completed in the early 19th century.

Westgate Chapel (HLC_PK 21358). Grade II* Listed. The chapel was built in brick between 1750 and 1752, replacing an older one at Westgate End. Originally a place of worship for Protestant Dissenters in the 18th century, the chapel is now Unitarian. The present pulpit came from the older chapel. New pews in the 1880s replaced the old box pews. The chapel has a fine organ by the Wakefield based Francis Booth which has recently been restored and repaired. Many noted Wakefield residents are associated with the chapel including Daniel Gaskell, the first Member of Parliament for the new Wakefield Parliamentary Borough in 1832, who was also one of the Trustees of the chapel.

The Church of St John the Baptist (HLC_PK 21705, WYHER PRN 1172). Grade II* Listed. The church was built in 1791-5 by Charles Watson. It was altered in 1885 and

extended in 1905. The foundation stone of the first new post-Reformation Anglican church in Wakefield was laid in November 1791 and the church was consecrated in 1795. Built with stone from Newmillerdam, subscriptions covered part of the cost, plus the sale of pews and burial vaults. The tower was rebuilt in 1880 having been struck by lightning. During a Victorian restoration, galleries were removed, and doorways and windows were blocked. The original apse was replaced with a rectangular chancel in the 20th century.

Wesleyan Chapel, Thornhill Street (site – see HLC_PK 45155). The present Friends' Meeting House dates to the late 1960s to early 1970s. Replaced an earlier building established in 1772: "When the Wesleyans removed to their new chapel in 1805, the one they had used in Thornhill Street since John Wesley laid the foundation stone on August 30th 1772, was sold to the Friends for £500, who proceeded to take out the pews and galleries and adapt the building for their requirements." (Walker, 1966).

A **Presbyterian Meeting House (site, see HLC_PK 41126, WYHER PRN 7589)** was opened in Westgate End in 1697 and remained in use until 1751 (Walker 1966, 353). The building is now demolished and its materials were used to build and fit the new Unitarian chapel on Westgate (HLC_PK 21358) - a stone, with an inscription commemorating the foundation of the original chapel in 1697 and its subsequent removal to the present building in 1752, is located in the burial ground of the chapel. The 1697 meeting house was said to be 60' in length by 50' in breadth (Walker 1972: 353). The meeting house was probably associated with a nearby Unitarian Burial Ground (see below). The burial ground was built over in the 1970s, with the plot occupied by a large industrial building. The industrial complex was demolished between 2009 and 2015. The site is now derelict land.

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds

Westgate Unitarian Chapel Burial Ground (HLC_PK 21373). The Non-Conformist movement grew in response to the 1688 Toleration Act. This was reflected in Westgate by the Westgate Chapel, which was founded and built in 1752 by the Presbyterian, latterly the Unitarian Society, which was formed by Joseph Kirby in 1672 (Stell 1994, 327). The chapel reused panelling, the pulpit and bell from a demolished chapel of 1697 located at Alverthorpe Beck, Westgate End (Walker 1972, 353). The 1752 building had a burial vault underneath floor level, the first burial being that of John Milnes in 1752. A parsonage of 1804 occupied the street facing front of the plot, but this was demolished in the mid-20th century (Goodchild 1998, 68). An associated burial ground was to the south, and also in the grounds of The Orangery (see HLC_PK 21359). The chapel was renovated in 1882; the side galleries

were removed, the windows extended to the ceiling; the front gallery rearranged, a pitch pine ceiling installed, new stalls built and a vestry constructed on the north side. In 1906, the graveyard was restored by subscription - the level of the ground was raised, the headstones tidied, a new wall, railing and gate was provided, and an inscription placed on the north wall (Walker 1972, 68). By the 1850s the narrow churchyard plot to the south was nearly full, and an order was issued in 1856 that no further burials should take place (ibid). Despite this, Bass (1952, 13) records that burials continued in the Westgate Chapel burial ground 'in old graves', the last burial occurring in 1920.

The **Vicars Croft Burial Ground (site – see HLC_PK 45029 and 45030)** is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891) as disused. Burials are first recorded here in 1741. Ceased being used as a burial ground in the 1880s, after a mass burial of approximately 150 victims of cholera were buried here. It remained disused burial ground until the early to mid-1950s. After 1955, the plot was redeveloped through road widening of The Springs, and construction of commercial premises.

The site of the **Unitarian Burial Ground (site, see HLC_PK 41126)** is shown on Walker's Plan of Wakefield (1823) on the corner of Westgate and Alverthorpe Road. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851 on an architect's plan dated 2nd January 1900, but although the plot is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps it is not labelled as a burial ground until 1966. The site may have been cleared c.1970 because the RCHME state that monuments from Westgate End were moved to the Westgate Unitarian Chapel c.1970. It is not known whether the burials were cleared or just the monuments. The burial ground was built over in the 1970s, with the plot occupied by a large industrial building. The industrial complex was demolished between 2009 and 2015. The site is now derelict land.

Hospitals and Almshouses

The site of **Cotton Horne Almshouses (site, within HLC_PK 44794, NGR 433380 420700)** is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851, located on the west side of Almshouse Lane, immediately behind the Rolls Office. Almshouses were first built here in c 1646 for ten poor women of Wakefield by Cotton Horne. In 1669, a further five almshouses were built to accommodate ten poor men. In 1793, new almshouses were built on the site of the older foundations. The buildings stood until 1900 (Walker 1966, 569). The site was then occupied by a Salvation Army hall, until this too was demolished in the early 1980s. The site is now part of the Ridings Shopping Centre, opened in 1983. A plaque from the 1793 rebuild

is now incorporated into the early 20th century almshouses built on Horne Street (see **HLC_PK 21715** below).

Communications

The **Packhorse Bridge (within HLC_PK 36176)** is a narrow bridge built probably in the 18th century. Narrow bridge of large coursed squared stone. Three elliptical arches with architraves and impost blocks. Plain parapet. River no longer flows beneath. It is Grade II Listed.

Wakefield Bridge was widened twice in the 18th century, once in 1758, and again in 1797 (Speak and Forrester 1972, 7) indicating the importance of the route into the town. At around the time of this latter widening, on an order made at the Pontefract Quarter Sessions, the Chantry Chapel was leased from the Trustees of Wakefield Poor to the West Riding Magistrates, who were to be responsible for its repair. They were already responsible for the bridge, and since the chapel was deemed to be essential to its structural stability, it made sense that they should be under the same management (Walker 1967, 245).

Mill Goit / Aire and Calder Navigation 'old cut' (within HLC_PK 36175). A watercourse is labelled as 'Mill Goit' on the 1823 plan of Wakefield. It runs parallel to the north of side of the river Calder from the site of the Soke Mills in an easterly direction. The Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1891 map refers to it as the 'Aire and Calder Navigation (old cut)'.

Lock joining Aire and Calder Navigation Old Cut with River Calder (within HLC_PK 36173, WYHER PRN 4946). Formerly listed as Wakefield Old Lock. Grade II Listed. Early 18th century, following Acts 10 and 11 of William III, 1699. Small basin above lock has brick walls with granitic coping. Below upper gates a narrow lock of coursed squared stone with slightly rounded coping. Two pairs of lock gates now disused.

Fall Ings Cut (within HLC_PK 36080, 36081, 36187, 36205, 44359, 44362, 44364, 44367 and 44396), was opened in 1761 to allow boats to access the river to the west of the weir (Goodchild 1985, Gomersall 2003).

Locks, basin and docks at Fall Ings Lock on Calder and Hebble Navigation (HLC_PK 36205). Grade II Listed. Circa 1780 following Act 9 George III 1769. Surveyor to the works John Smeaton. Fairly large elliptical basin and narrow western channel to 3 small docks.

Lock to east. Walls of coursed equated stone with large flat copings. Some patching of brickwork in the lock and outer walls. Lock gates and machinery complete and functioning.

Wakefield Flood Lock (HLC_PK 44359). Former canal warehousing, locks and wharf, part re-used as commercial office space (since 2007). Forms part of Fall Ings Cut, which was opened in 1761 to allow boats to access the river to the west of the weir (Goodchild 1985, Gomersall 2003). The earliest industrial activity in the area, including a Grade II* Listed former canal warehouse: two warehouses, c.1790, converted to a single warehouse 1816. Built for the Calder and Hebble Navigation Co. Coursed rubble stone with ashlar dressings and stone slate roofs. 4 storeys and attic. The lock itself is unlisted.

Smithson's Railway Tram Road and Coal Staiths (within HLC_PK 40875). The route of Smithson's Colliery 'Tram Road' and the site of 'Smithson's Coal Staithe' is shown on the 1823 plan. The tramway was developed by Robert Smithson c.1795 in order to transport coal from his colliery near Alverthorpe to the river. The railway and staithe were in use until the mid-1860s (Goodchild 1985; Dodds 2004). Smithson's Tram Road was established in 1798, linking Robert Smithson's New Park Colliery with the Calder and Hebble Navigation at Thornes Wharfe. The railway was horse powered and had L-section rails mounted on stone block sleepers. Robert Smithson died in 1800, and it is said that his early death was partly as a result of the bitter business rivalry with William Fenton, which continued after his death. For a few years, Smithson's collieries and tramway were run by a consortium of trustees headed by Smithson's well-to-do cousin William Smithson (1750-1830) of Ledston Hall and later Heath; his own brother Joshua Smithson and his brother-in-law Thomas Preston of Halifax. In 1818, Robert Smithson's farm and malt business (valued then at £8,906) was bequeathed to his son, also Robert. A three-quarter share in Smithson's collieries and tramway (and the debts due to them) was passed to Smithson's youngest son Joshua Smithson (1791-1867) who continued with the coal business under difficult circumstances until he failed financially in 1850. The tramway and staiths appears to have been removed sometime between 1851 and 1891 (possibly c.1860-70). However, a small parcel of land near Thornes Park (**HLC_PK 37588**) may contain archaeological evidence of the former tram road.

Public and Municipal Buildings

Market Cross (site, within HLC_PK 21277, NGR 433188 420838). In 1707, a market cross was built in Cross Square, possibly as a replacement for an earlier, medieval one. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). It is described as

having eight Doric columns supporting a lead-covered dome and a square, four-pedimented tower with its own dome and lantern. The tower was accessed by a spiral staircase and housed the Commissioner of the Streets, the Constables and the Overseers of the Town. It was demolished in 1866 (Linstrum 1978, 313-4)

The **Old Town Hall (HLC_PK 21401)** is Grade II Listed (includes No 16 King Street). Built c.1798. Two storeys and basement, seven bays, tall proportions, Stucco. Low pitched swept roof of Welsh slate with stuccoed end chimneys. 1st floor round arched openings (the centre one larger) with cill and impost bands. Ground floor near-flat arches. All windows sashes with glazing bars; radial heads on 1st floor. 3 stone steps to 4-Panel door, with tall, oblong fanlight, altered doorcase with flat surround and cornice. TOWN HALL incised on blocking course. On left side of door are wrought iron area railings with spike standards and urn finials.

The building in the corner of Crown Court was erected around 1798 as new assembly rooms, the original assembly rooms being a part of the White Hart in Kirkgate. It was variously known as the New Assembly Rooms or the Music Hall. Wakefield's first newspaper, The Wakefield Star, which was founded in 1803 was published from here. Between 1845 and 1858 the Wakefield Church Institution used a part of the building for its library, lectures and evening classes. In June 1858 the building was gutted by fire. It was this burnt-out shell that Wakefield's councillors decided to lease as a Town Hall in 1861, paying the owner, John Bayldon, a substantial sum to rebuild it to the Corporation's needs. The Church Institution meanwhile built a Gothic Institute in Marygate. Eventually the Council recognised the need for a purpose-built and impressive Town Hall. This was opened in nearby Wood Street in 1877 (HLC_PK 21394). Now used as offices.

Site of **West Riding Register Office (site, within HLC_PK 21279)**. The West Riding magistrates were one of the first authorities in the country to provide for the registration of deeds and especially those relating to the transfer of property. It opened in 1704. The vast bound volumes, assembled by date, were transferred to the new premises in Newstead Road in 1932. The building appears to have survived until redevelopment in the late 1950s.

Prisons

HMP Wakefield (HLC_PK 21156, 21157, 21158, 21159, 37466, 37476, 37477, 37512, 37513, 37517 and 43935). Wakefield Prison was originally built as a house of correction in 1594. Most of the current prison buildings date from the Victorian times. The current prison

was designated a 'dispersal' prison in 1966 (the longest of the remaining original group). In 2001, it was announced that a new Supermax security unit was to be built at Wakefield Prison. The unit was to be built to house the most dangerous inmates within the British prisons system, and was the first such unit of its kind to be built in the United Kingdom. Wakefield Prison holds approximately 600 of Britain's most dangerous men (mainly sex offenders and prisoners serving life sentences for violent crimes). Accommodation at the prison comprises single occupancy cells with integral sanitation. Other facilities include a prison shop, gym, and multi-faith chaplaincy.

Wakefield House of Correction was made possible by an endowment of £20 in 1595 from the will of barrister, George Savile. His father, also George, lived in Haselden Hall in Northgate and the Savile family had been founding benefactors of Queen Elizabeth Grammar School. Little is known about the original building which was probably in Back Lane close to Westgate (possibly in the area of polygon 21157). Additional building was carried out in 1611 with further minor repairs (usually after escapes) during the next 150 years. The prisoners were kept in leg irons and generally conditions were primitive and filthy with men and women sharing facilities. The staff were not paid a salary but made money by selling the prisoners work and receiving a 'release' fee when the inmate's sentence finished. Some wages were paid after 1638 but the payment of fees by prisoners was not abolished until 1773.

Following an escape in 1764 a full enquiry was set up with the intention of building a new House of Correction. In 1766 the Surveyor to the West Riding, John Carr was put in charge of the building project which cost £2770. Carr was an architect of renown and also designed St Peter's Church at Horbury. The prison was an H-plan block of two or three storeys. There was probably a separate block to the south which contained the governor's accommodation and a committee room. In 1800 further buildings were added, including a special reception building where prisoners could be washed, given a change of clothing and seen by the surgeon. Plans from the 1810s show a large chapel block attached to the north side of the early prison. In 1823 a Governor's house, a treadmill, a further 193 cells plus some other buildings were erected at the cost of £40,000 (the area covered by polygon HLC_PK 21157). By 1835 the number of staff had grown so much that they could no longer all live within the prison. Staff could now live outside but had to 'dine' inside.

In 1847 a completely new and larger prison (with 732 new cells) was opened. It had taken 4 years to build and was one of the largest and best equipped in the world. The main gate and reception buildings now faced and opened onto Love Lane. Each cell had a hammock, a small round table, a 3 legged stool and a gas light. The inmates were bathed (in warm water)

every two weeks, given some education and worked at their respective trades where possible. The prison population planned for was:- 412 convicts, 320 long sentence prisoners, 60 boys (in their own block), 250 short sentence prisoners, 50 debtors and 106 women.

The new prison was built to the north of the early prison and only a small stone building, formerly part of the stable/coach house, beside the current workshop 13 and part of an old perimeter wall survive. The old house of correction appears to have been demolished between 1916 and 1932, replaced by terraced housing (see 21158). Within the prison bounds, the site of the old house of correction is now occupied by workshops, constructed c.1932.

The new prison was built between 1843 and 1847 to the designs of Bernard Hartley, the West Riding surveyor. Convicts were held in B- and C- Wings. A- and D- Wings accommodated long-term prisoners. F-Wing was a boys' penitentiary. G-Wing was a receiving block for new prisoners. HMP Wakefield remained a local prison until 1945, when it became a training prison. In 1975 it became a dispersal prison for high risk, long-term inmates. The prison is built of brick and has a radial plan with four wings. The original gatehouse was situated on Love Lane opposite the central block of the prison. The modern gatehouse lies at the south end of Love Lane. The original gatehouse was flanked by the chaplain's house and the governor's house. The gatehouse was replaced in 1973. The original was demolished in 1982. In 1875 A- and D-Wings were heightened by one storey. The chapel is a polygonal building at the south end of A-Wing. It was damaged by fire in 1979 and rededicated in 1992. In 1993 G-Wing was demolished.

NB. Mapping for the period 1908 to 1948 appears blank for security reasons - the actual date of demolition of the old house of correction could not be determined from the available mapping. The presence of terraced housing on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1916 to 1932, on the site of the house of correction, suggests a demolition date prior to 1932 (see HLC_PK 21158). In turn, the housing was demolished in the period 1972 to 1984 and replaced by new prison buildings.

Educational

The **Old Grammar School, Northgate (HLC_PK 44984)**. Grade II* Listed Former school, now art gallery (c.1984). 1598 with late 19th and early 20th century additions. It continued to be used as a grammar school until 1855 when the new building was completed on Northgate. It was then used as a Cathedral school until 1940. It was then used by the Wakefield Museum Services. Early part of one tall storey, six bays. five-light stone-mullioned

and double-transomed windows except in south bay where a shorter window has a draped escutcheon carved below with names of members of the Saville family. Tooled, Squared, coursed sandstone with some rebuilding to lower walls. Inscriptions badly worn. Interior shows a fine king-post roof with stout principals, king-posts braced to ridge-piece and 2 levels of through-purlins. Later north extension in similar style. South cross-wing dated 1895 has moulded Tudor arch, with leafy spandrels and label moulding to doorway. Historical interest as the original Queen Elizabeth Grammar School (now in Northgate).

Site of **Greencoat School (within HLC_PK 21357, NGR 432867 420728)**. Founded in 1703, the Greencoat School was an amalgamation of two earlier foundations; the Storie Petty School and the Charity School. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. It closed in 1875. The building survived (use could not be determined from the available mapping) until the mid-1970s. The site is now occupied by Emerald House, built by 2011.

Industrial

Until the beginning of the 18th century, the majority of the West Riding was landlocked, and all traffic into Wakefield would have come by road. The region's road system was subject to considerable improvement during the 18th century - the footbridge/packhorse bridge at the south end of the Medieval bridge probably dates from the early part of this period. At the same time the road system also began to be supplemented by a growing network of navigable waterways.

1699 saw the commencement of the Aire and Calder Navigation, by means of which the natural course of the Calder from Wakefield to the Humber was improved and augmented by short stretches of canal which bypassed unnavigable stretches of the river. For the first time, Wakefield became easily accessible to water traffic from the east coast, a facility which had a substantial effect on the commercial character of the town. Until 1761, when the new cut via Fall Ing brought vessels above Wakefield weir, the head of navigation was the basin at Navigation Yard close to Chantry Bridge. Here office buildings for the great Aire and Calder Navigation were established by the mid-18th century and here, for a time, this wealthy concern had its headquarters.

The waterfront area in Wakefield began to be utilised in the 1790s onwards in response to increased traffic using the Calder, along with the increased availability of land following enclosure. During the 18th century the maximum loading that vessels could carry through

the comparatively shallow reaches to Wakefield was 25 tonnes but successive improvements, with scourings of the river and enlargement of the locks, brought cargoes of 150 tonnes by the middle years of the 19th century and eventually loads of 500 tonnes became possible (Goodchild, 1985).

Just two warehouses built in the 18th century survive, while many others have been lost due to subsequent development.

Site of **Low Mill, Aire and Calder Navigation 'Old Cut' (within HLC_PK 36173)**. Low Mill (Corn) is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, dated 1851. Its position astride the Aire and Calder Navigation 'Old Cut' suggests an early date of construction (c.1699 or soon after). It survived until the early 1950s. Cottages associated with the mill were demolished before 1975. The plot has been derelict since.



Figure 385.
Calder and
Hebble
Navigation
Warehouse
(Grade II*
Listed) and the
Stone
Warehouse to
the immediate
north (Grade II
Listed)

Calder and Hebble Navigation Warehouses (within HLC_PK 44359) on river Calder opposite Thornes Lane Grade II* Listed. Two four-storey warehouses were built by the Calder and Hebble Navigation Company opposite Thornes Lane Wharf in the 1790s. They were converted into a single warehouse in 1816. A building recording and assessment was undertaken by Scott Wilson in 2005. This established that this was an early example of a navigation warehouse and retains many of its 18th and 19th-century features, although the layout of the building has been affected by 20th-century amendments. The building has recently been refurbished as offices.

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ASWYAS on land to the west of Bridge Street in 2007. The work was undertaken as part of the Wakefield Waterfront development scheme. The site was formerly occupied by two (Nos. 1 and 2) of the four warehouses built by the Calder and Hebble Navigation Company in later 18th century. One of the warehouses (No. 3), located to the north of the site, is still extant and is a Grade II* listed building. Most of the footprints of both warehouses were exposed and recorded during the watching brief. Warehouse No. 1 was constructed abutting the Fall Ings Cut and the Goad insurance plan (undated) shows it was a two-storey structure used for storing grain and flour, along with other 'general' items. Warehouse No. 2 lay to the west of Warehouse No. 1, alongside the River Calder. This too was a two-storey structure used for storing grain, wool and general items. The foundations to Warehouse No. 2 were seen to cut through earlier deposits, perhaps associated with the construction of the Fall Ings Cut in the mid-18th century (Walsh 2007).

Site of **Hallilay Brass and Iron Foundry, Copperas Works and Indigo Manufactory (site, see HLC_PK 37563)**. Hallilay's Brass and Iron Foundry, Copperas Works and Indigo Manufactory is shown on the 1823 plan of Wakefield, situated alongside Ings Beck to the south of Westgate. Established by John Hallilay in the early 18th century (Wakefield Journal and West Riding Herald 29, August 1851, p.4, col.1). John Hallilay also built **Chald House (site, see HLC_PK 37562)**. On later mapping it is labelled as Chald Mills. A row of terraced cottages, located to the south, known as Hallilay's Cottages probably housed the workers (**site, see HLC_PK 37564**). Chald Mills is labelled as disused by the 1890s, although by c. 1910 a mill of the same name is in use to the south, on the former Copperas Works. The area has since been redeveloped as a large-scale bakery. Some early industrial remains could survive.

Site of **Clarkson's Woollen and Yarn Mill (site, see HLC_PK 41280)** is depicted on Walker's 1823 plan of Wakefield, and in detail on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Probably late 18th to early 19th century. By the 1890s, Clarkson's Mill had been replaced by **Westgate Common Mill** and the surrounding area had become heavily industrialised, with expansion into adjacent areas (along with other industries – see HLC_PK 41080, 41275 and 41285). The mill survived into the late 20th century until demolition sometime before 2002. The site is now a modern housing development.

Site of **Westgate Common Foundry (site, see HLC_PK 31497 and 31519)**. An 'Old foundry' is depicted here on Walker's map of 1823. The L-shaped building was probably built

in the late 18th to early 19th century, although its depiction as 'Old' on the 1823 map suggests some antiquity (i.e. a date well before the start of the 19th century). By 1843, the building had been taken over by **Bradley & Craven Ltd** - a manufacturing company specializing in brickmaking (see below).

The site of **the Deacon Harrison Waggon and Van Warehouse (site, within HLC_PK 44503)** is shown on the 1823 plan on the south of Westgate, near Westgate Bridge. The Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851 shows the site divided into a series of separate structures, with development of Providence Mills immediately east. Probably late 18th century establishment. Apparently absorbed by Providence Mills in the later 19th century. The former textile mill, and all other industrial buildings in the area, were demolished between 1996 and 2002 as part of the Westgate Retail and Leisure Park development.

Site of former **Belle Isle Dye Works (HLC_PK 36172 and 36221)**. The Belle Isle Dye Works is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Probably mid to late 18th century (c.1740). The Dyeworks is said to have operated from at least 1740 until the 1890s and was one of the largest dyeworks in the West Riding (Goodchild 1985, 16). The dye works is first mentioned in a list of deeds from 1803, with later documents; Belle Isle Dye Works agreement as to water supply 1871; Belle Isle Dye Works conveyance 1871; Belle Isle Dye Works agreement as to steam power 1874. The dye works appears to have been built at the same time as Belle Field House – a large detached villa house dating to the mid to late 18th century (see HLC_PK 36217). From 1904, buildings were used as a tramway depot before being demolished by 1919 and replaced by a larger, purpose-built tramway depot (see below).

The site of **Wood's Dye Houses (site, see HLC_PK 44420)**. Dye houses are depicted here on Walker's map of 1823. Established probably in the late 18th century. Re-used by the mid-19th century as a corn and flour mill (Thornes Lane Mill – see below). Demolished by 1972.

The site of **Burrell's Dye Houses (site, see HLC_PK 40872, WYHER PRN 6211)**. Dye houses are depicted here on Walker's map of 1823. Established probably in the late 18th century. Re-used (adapted or rebuilt?) by the mid-19th century as malshouses. Possible survival, although heavily modified as part of the Thornes Industrial Estate.

Site of **Fall Ings Foundry (HLC_PK 43953)**. The Fall Ings Foundry (Iron) is depicted on the OS 1:500 Town Plan of 1851. Established in 1792. Possibly disused by 1894, certainly by 1908. Fell into gradual dereliction. Majority of buildings survived until the 1950s. Derelict

from c.1955 (buildings shown here on mapping from this period through to 2009, but disused by 1955).

Bective Mills / Hebble Mill (HLC_PK 22116 and 22097). There has been a mill on what became Bective Lane since 1791 originally called Hebble Mill. The Harrap family first became involved with it in 1837 when Mark Harrap took it over and then in 1889 it became the property of Tom and Henry Harrap (no relation to Mark Harrap). The business of Tom and Henry Harrap (Messrs Harrap Bros.) dates back to 1880 and was originally commenced at Ossett. Hebble Mill, by 1891 known as Bective Mill, was destroyed by fire in January 1905, and was totally rebuilt on the same site around 1907, with extensions to the west and south. Further extensions were made in 1912, while from 1920 onwards the company had more than doubled its plant and was exceptionally well equipped on the most approved modern lines. By 1934 the company was being run by Tom's son Fred and he decided that the future of the business should be dedicated to spinning hand knitting yarns and selling them directly to independent retailers. Consequently he needed a strong brand name and chose Sirdar, meaning leader, after Lord Kitchener's appointment as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. This was the start of a passion to create inspiring yarns in great colours and to design hand knits that were both enjoyable to knit and stylish to wear. The first Sirdar yarns and leaflets were launched at that time and since then the brand has gone from strength to strength. The firm is now known as Sirdar PLC and has grown until it now covers most of the land between Bective Lane and Flanshaw Lane, most of the extensions occurring between 1948 and 1955, and again between 1972 and 1984. Now operating as Sirdar Spinning Ltd, the mill is one of Britain's foremost worsted spinning mills for hand knitting wool.²⁵

Fenton's coal staithe (site, within HLC_PK 40872), was located adjacent to Thornes Lane, was originally constructed c. 1798. It had gone out of use by the mid-19th century (Goodchild 2002; Dodds 2004). The site was occupied by maltings by the late 19th century.

Commercial and Retail

Tammy Hall (HLC_PK 21292), originally known as 'Piece Hall' was built on King Street in 1778 as an indoor market for the sale of textiles, particularly tammies, a thin worsted material for which Wakefield became particularly renowned. The use of the hall for trade was very restricted however, including a condition that restricted those who had not completed a

²⁵ www.sirdar.co.uk/ourcompany

seven-year apprenticeship from trading from the hall and within a ten mile radius of it. This resulted in traders favouring other market areas, such as Bradford. The early 19th century also saw disruption in the cloth trade to the Continent and as a result the use of Tammy Hall rapidly diminished. In 1820, it was sold to Messers Marriott who converted it into a factory for worsted manufacturing. In 1865, the building was rented by the Wakefield Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition, before being used again as a factory until 1876, after which it was purchased by the Corporation and converted into a police office and fire station (Walker 1966, 400-1). The cartographic evidence shows that the building had been much altered throughout the later 19th century. It is now the Magistrates Court (see below).

Site of former **Fair Ground / Cattle Market (HLC_PK 44781, 44783 and 44784)**. A fair ground, later known as the cattle market, was situated on land between Denby Dale Road and George Street. It was established in 1765 on newly enclosed land in the lngs and markets were held fortnightly until 1849, after which they held every Wednesday. By the 20th century it had increased to two markets a week. The market was expanded in 1827 with the purchase of two acres of land to the west, and continued to grow in size to meet the demands the numbers of livestock taken here (HLC_PK 44530). It was bought by the Corporation in 1938 (Walker 1966, 500-1). The market closed in 1963 (Johnstone 1993, 12) and the site is now occupied by modern retail units.

Nos. 67 and 69 Westgate (HLC_PK 21295). Grade II Listed. Wakefield's first purpose-built bank, designed for the banking firm of Ingram and Kennet, was erected in the 1790s. It was later taken over by the Wakefield and Barnsley Union Bank (established in 1832) and here from 1841, when his father became the manager, lived John Bacchus Dykes. Dykes was later ordained and became one of the most prolific composers of hymn tunes, many of which are still very well known today. Now a restaurant on the ground floor with offices above.

Three public houses dating to the 18th century have been identified in the City Centre area.

The **Barclay's Bank and Black Bull Tavern buildings (within HLC_PK 21296)**, located on the south side of Westgate, comprise a large, four-storey structure built in 1772. It is Grade II Listed

The **Black Rock Public House (within HLC_PK 21277)** was built on the south side of Cross Square in the late 18th century. It is Grade II Listed.

The **Original Alfred Moody's Public House (within HLC_PK 21277)** was built on the north side of Westgate in the 18th century. It is Grade II Listed.

Residential and Domestic

Elite Houses

Stanley Grange (HLC_PK 21591). Unlisted. Large detached villa house constructed c.1750. The exact age of the Grange remains a mystery but is thought to be at least 250 years old. There is an entry relating to the Grange in an old manuscript which was written by Rev. Barrett, who was a local Vicar which dates the building to at least the 1750s. In the document Rev. Barrett refers to a Dr Garlick, who bought the Grange from the Hatfeild family, changing its name to Garlick Hall. Dr Garlick was Vicar of Kirkthorpe. During the 18th Century, the property was bought by a Mr Glover, of London for £1,700. He was a sugar refiner who came to Stanley "For the fine country air and healthy position." Somewhere around this time the properties name was again changed to Stoke House (as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1854). Mr Glover had the Grange enlarged and had the gardens and grounds laid out as they are today. Mr Glover was also responsible for the construction of Stanley Vicarage and the endowment of Outwood Church and its vicarage.

At some point the Grange reverted back to its original name and during the early 20th Century was owned by Sir Charles McGrath, former clerk to the West Riding County Council. The house was sold by auction in the early 1950s having suffered as most grand houses had during the early 20th Century, many years of neglect. The Property was bought by the Harlow family who made extensive alterations to the building. The third storey was demolished as was the large wing that was on the left of the house. The reasoning for this was probably to make the house more manageable and easier to maintain, the wealth that had built these kinds of houses had all but disappeared after the Victorian era. The current owner of Stanley Grange bought the property in 2003, and has spent years painstakingly restoring it in the hope it will be preserved for future generations. The house has a brick ha ha and ditch along the front elevation and an original mounting block which still survives in the grounds. There is also a coach house to the rear of the grange which had first floor accommodation. In the grounds are many species of trees.

Lupset Hall (HLC_PK 18809). Grade II* Listed former house. Now part of City of Wakefield Golf Course (from 1936 – see below). Built for Richard Witton. Dated 1716 on keystone of

doorway. 2 storeys, 7 windows arranged 2:3:2 small, bright red brick in Flemish bond. Ashlar dressings include plinth, quoins, 1st floor band, frieze, cornice and blocking course. Hipped roof, now slated. Central section set back with stone centre bay having carved escutcheon over 1st floor window and a small, pedimented raised attic, with round window, above. Stone architraves and cills to sash windows with glazing bars, some replaced. 6-panel double door, with tall fanlight, in architrave. Shallow prostyle Ionic porch, (of early 20th century appearance, although columns may be original) has open pediment with monogram in medallion. Rear elevation similar except for porch. Plain, 5-bay right return. Left return concealed by modern additions. Interior; cantilevered staircase in square well has cut string, curved and ramped handrail, twist column bottom newel and attractive fluted and turned balusters with gadrooned collars above the fluting. Arcaded landing screen. Door and window woodwork intact but plasterwork and one chimney-piece suggest the early-mid 19th century. Panelling and a bolection moulded chimney-piece in hall appear original. It was purchased for the Gaskell family in 1806 and remained in their ownership until 1927 when it was sold to the corporation of Wakefield for £6,370.

In 1936 the park land surrounding Lupset Hall (**HLC_PK 18805, 18807 and 18808**) was converted into a municipal golf course and the hall itself became the club house. The new golf pavilion was named after the first member of the Gaskell family to own Lupset Hall; Daniel Gaskell. Fossilised in the parkland, and the later golf course, is a series of ridge and furrow earthworks (see above).

Site of **Westgate End House, Kemp's Bridge (HLC_PK 41278)**, is listed as being built between the mid-17th century and early 18th century and extended in the late 18th century. The house is recorded in documents dating to the 1603 when it was sold by John Stables to Francis Robinson (Taylor 1979). An internal inspection noted that the central hall range comprised a formerly timber-framed building dating to the 16th century or earlier, which has been remodelled and extended in later periods (Chamberlin 2011). It was Grade II Listed. It was demolished after 2013 after a period of dereliction. The site is now derelict land, although new housing has appeared towards the northwest of the plot.

Site of **Chald's House (HLC_PK 37561 and 37562)**. The site of a detached villa house called Chald House, which was built in the early 18th century by John Hallilay (owner of Chald Dye Works immediately east - see HLC_PK 37563). The former private gardens to the house were lost by 1912 with the construction of Lowefield First School. The house was demolished by 1951. The site is now occupied by annexe buildings to Lowefield Primary School.

Site of **Milne's Place (within HLC_PK 21351)**. Currently a modern hotel and retail block constructed after 2006. Erected on the site of a large commercial garage, established between 1972 and 1984, but demolished by 2006. In turn, the garages were established on derelict land - the site of an earlier detached town house established in the mid-18th century. From the 17th century wealthy merchants built townhouses in Lower Westgate (Edmonson and Franklin, 2005). A large three-storey house was built here by John Milnes Snr, a wool merchant, in 1750. This was apparently enlarged by his son, John Milnes Jnr, from 1791 (Goodchild, 1976). A brick wall in the east of the site may relate to this structure. The house included a lodge, carriage drive and stables, and is clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). In 1844 the house passed to a Mr Kendell of Lupsett Cottage, who demolished the ballroom and divided the house. Much of the remainder of the house was demolished with the construction of the railway bridge and embankment in the east of the site in 1857. The house and outbuildings appears to have been demolished sometime before 1962, although immediately west is a small shop that may incorporate fabric dating to the 18th century (see HLC_PK 21352).

In July and August 2006 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site in advance of a proposed hotel and retail development. The evaluation consisted of five trenches, covering an area of 120m². The excavation uncovered the remains of walls, surfaces and probable flue structures associated with brick buildings (including a possible greenhouse/vinery structure) of 18th- and 19th-century date. While the construction from the 18th century onwards had truncated natural clay deposits over most of the site, areas located to both the centre and north-east of the development site featured undisturbed natural clay and revealed evidence for the survival of post-medieval (c.1500 – 1750) topsoil and cut features; their fills contained medieval and post-medieval artefacts including pottery and clay pipe. The evaluation also uncovered bricks manufactured in the mid-16th to late 17th century, along with pottery dating to the 13th to 17th century. It is possible that a range of late medieval to early post-medieval buildings stood here prior to the construction of Milne's house in the mid-18th century. These buildings, fronting onto Westgate, probably had long, narrow yards perpendicular to the main street, containing former housing, industrial buildings, workshops and warehousing behind. The housing plot respects former burgage plots established probably in the 13th to 14th century.

The site of **Warrengate House (HLC_PK 44814)**. Medical centre built between 1996 and 2002 on earlier car park. The car park was established between 1955 and 1962 on the site of earlier detached villa house. Warren House is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056

Town Plan of 1851. Probably late 18th century (c.1770-90), established on former strip fields.

Site of **Belle Field House (HLC_PK 36217)**. Belle Field House (or Bellfield House on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851) appears to have been established in the mid to late 18th century, and used as a mill owners' residence by the mid-19th century (associated with Belle Isle Dye Works - see HLC_PK 36172 and 36221). For a while, the house was used as offices of the Yorkshire (West Riding) Electric Tramways, until demolition in 1919.

Wakefield retains a number of 17th and 18th-century buildings within the core of the town. Most are located either on Northgate and Westgate and comprise mostly of large, private houses occupied by merchants. Most are now in commercial use and have been subdivided to form smaller units.

Nos. 2 and 4 Albion Court (within HLC_PK 21296) are located to the south of Westgate, east of the White Horse Hotel. It was built as a house in the 17th century and later converted into cottages. It was later used as the John Fletcher's Printing Works (Thornborrow 1993). Unlisted.

Nos. 6 and 8 Silver Street (within HLC_PK 21284) comprise an early 17th-century three-storey timber framed building, with later alterations. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 22 Silver Street (within HLC_PK 21283) is a probable mid-18th-century town house (Thornborrow 1988). Unlisted.

No. 23 Cross Square (within HLC_PK 21277) represents two phases of building, the earliest part dating to the late 18th century and standing four storeys high. A five-storey extension was added in the early 19th century.

No. 30 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21277) is a four-storey building dating to the 18th century. It is Grade II Listed.

Nos. 17 and 17A Bread Street (within HLC_PK 21277) were built in the 18th century and extended in the early 19th century. They are Grade II Listed

Nos. 21 and 23 Bread Street and No. 32 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21277) comprise a three-storey building dating to 1769. It is Grade II Listed.

No. 26 Bread Street (within HLC_PK 21277) is a three-storey, late 18th-century building. It is Grade II Listed

Nos. 9 and 11 Bull Ring (within HLC_PK 21277) were built as a large, three-storey house in the early to mid-18th century. It has since been converted into two shops.

No. 38 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21277) is a three-storey early-18th-century building. Main west front of three-storeys, four close set windows, the returns canted outwards. Constructed in soft red brick with stone quoins. Ground floor shops added in the late 19th century. Grade II Listed.

York House (HLC_PK 21289), located on the east side of Drury Lane, is a substantial square shaped house, 2 ½ storeys high, built in the late 18th century for James Banks, the founder of the first Wakefield Theatre. Grade II* Listed

Nos. 101 and 103 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21349) is listed as a two-storey building of early to mid-18th century date. No. 103 was surveyed by the RCHME in 1995 which identified the remains of a timber-framed building of probable mid-16th century date incorporated into the 18th-century build (Menuge 1995).

No. 105 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21349) is three-storey house of early 19th century date, although the rear elevations suggest 18th-century origins.

Pemberton House (HLC_PK 21354) is large, three-storey, mid-18th-century house. Pemberton House was built about 1752 for Pemberton Milnes. The Milnes family were successful cloth and wine merchants and various branches of the family owned houses on Westgate. Pemberton Milnes became a magistrate and a Deputy Lieutenant of Yorkshire; he was a Whig and a Dissenter, supporting the Westgate Chapel where he would eventually be buried in the vaults. Between 1842 and 1864 the house was owned by another prominent Wakefield resident, Henry Clarkson, the author of "Memories of Merrie Wakefield", published in 1887. Pemberton House was taken by compulsory order for the West Riding and Grimsby Railway Company, and was owned by the railway for many years. The house was also used by a local weekly newspaper, "The Wakefield and West Riding Herald", from about 1872 to 1910, and used later as the Labour Exchange.

The former **Orangery (HLC_PK 21359)** of the home of Pemberton Milnes was built in the 1780s. It was later opened as horticultural and zoological gardens, then as a Sunday school for Westgate Chapel, and part of the grounds were used as a graveyard. At various times it was let on weekdays as a school, the last being the Collegiate School from the 1930s to 1957. It is now as an art gallery, offices, and conference centre. Grade II* Listed.

No. 136 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21379) is a large, three-storey, late 18th-century house. It is Grade II Listed

Nos. 138 to 148 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21379) originally comprised two, three-storey houses which have since been sub-divided into six units. They were built in the late 18th or early 19th century. Grade II Listed

Nos. 147 and 149 Westgate (within HLC_PK 44774) are a pair of three-storey houses dating to the late 18th to early 19th century. Grade II Listed

No. 153 Westgate (within HLC_PK 44774) is a three-storey late 18th-century house. It was surveyed by the RCHME in 1979 (Giles 1979a). Grade II Listed

Austin House (within HLC_PK 21379), located on the north side of Westgate, is a large, three-storey house built in the late 18th century. It is Grade II* Listed

No. 159 Westgate (within HLC_PK 44774) is a three-storey building constructed in the 18th century and formerly the residence of the prominent clothier, Jeremiah Naylor. It is Grade II Listed

No. 164 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21379) is a three-storey house built in the early to mid-18th century and altered in the early to mid-19th century. It is Grade II Listed

Grove Hall Cottage (HLC_PK 37399) is an 18th or early 19th-century two-storey cottage and is located on the east side of College Grove Road. It is Grade II Listed. The forecourt wall and railings established in the late 18th to early 19th century are separately Listed Grade II.

Nos. 2 to 10 Northgate (within HLC_PK 21334) comprise a row of three-storey buildings constructed in four phases between the late 18th and mid-19th century.

Nos. 11 and 13 Kirkgate (within HLC_PK 21276) comprise a five-storey house built in the late 18th to early 19th century and later converted into two properties.

Nos. 19 and 21 Kirkgate (within HLC_PK 21276) comprise a large two-storey house built in the late 18th century and later divided into two properties, now used for retail.

No. 95 Northgate (within HLC_PK 21432) is a large, two-storey building dating to the late 18th century to early 19th century date. It is Grade II Listed

No. 4 Grove Road and No. 7A Charlotte Street (site, within HLC_PK 44443) comprised an early to mid-18th century, two storey house with 19th-century extensions. It was Grade II* Listed. The site is now occupied by a large early 1980s warehouse. Large Georgian house called Grove House depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield. Two storey, three-window house at wide proportions, with an added right bay. Red brick in English bond, Hipped, stone flagged roof of moderate pitch with two brick ridge stacks.

No. 2 Grove Road (site, within HLC_PK 44443) was a Grade II Listed large, two-storey house built in the late 18th to early 19th century. The site is now occupied by a large early 1980s warehouse.

Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Barstow Square and Nos. 11 to 15 King Street (within HLC_PK 21389) comprise a large, three-storey building dating to the late 18th century.

The **Lloyds Bank building (within HLC_PK 21283)** is a three-storey structure dating to the late 18th century. It is now a public house. Grade II Listed.

There is a single late 18th century survival in the waterfront area of Wakefield:

Nos. 27 and 28 Tootal Street. An archaeological building recording was undertaken by ASWYAS at Nos. 27 and 28 Tootal Street in 2010. No. 27 is a two-storey dwelling of late 18th-century date and was built during the increasing industrialisation of the water front area. An adjoining industrial unit was constructed in the early 19th century, although the survey was unable to identify to what purpose this building was used. The building was again extended with the addition of a further industrial unit in the 19th century, which was later remodelled and converted into a separate domestic dwelling (No. 28). Both buildings were converted back into non-domestic usage in the mid-20th century (Swann 2010b).

To the north of the city centre is **St John's Square (HLC_PK 21706 and 21707)**, which was built as a 'new town' development in the 1790s. John Lee, a Wakefield lawyer and developer, was instrumental in masterminding the building of the square and its church, and he lived at No.2, the best house in the square, which faces south and has a substantial garden.

It is an elegant square, designed around the churchyard of St. John the Baptist, a large open space with the central open churchyard dominated by the classical church of grey ashlar stone standing in the centre of its northeast end. The square is surrounded on two sides by three-storey late Georgian terraced town houses, which continue along the north side of St John's North. The south side is the latter is of a different character, with large detached 19th century villas. The St John's area is clearly affluent and is primarily residential in character, although most of the house son St John's North have been given over to office use. All the buildings fronting the west and north sides of St John's Square (including Nos. 2-9 (west) and Nos. 11-23 (north)) are Listed Grade II.

Nos. 2 to 9 St John's Square (HLC_PK 21707) is a substantial late 18th to early 19th century terrace of three-storey houses with basements. The terrace is of symmetrical composition with the central five bays slightly projecting beneath a pediment, a feature which is echoed at a smaller scale on the south return elevation. It is built of red brick with cut stone basements, moulded stone cornice, pediment coping and sill bands, and has sash windows with glazing bars. Nos. 5 and 9 have pedimented classical doorcases, No. 7 an early 20th century Jacobean doorcase and No. 6 a shallow prostyle pedimented porch.

The similar late 18th to early 19th century terrace on the north side, **Nos. 11 to 23 St John's Square (HLC_PK 21706)** also has a slightly projecting five-bay centre beneath a pediment. Constructed in red brick, with stone dressings including cornice and pediment coping, ground floor band, window architraves in centre section and cornices to those ground floor. Sash windows, about half retaining glazing bars, have gauged flat brick arches and stone cills. Varied doorcases, some classical, some simple architraves, some late 19th or early 20th century additions and some without any door case. No 14 and Rochford Home have later bay windows, square and canted. Wrought iron hand and arm railings. No 22 has good contemporary rear extensions.

The dominating feature of the south side of the square is a red brick boundary wall that encloses part of the Wakefield Girls' High School campus, formerly a large detached Victorian villas now in use by the school (see below). The east side of the square is formed

by Wentworth Street, off which St John's opens. The entrance to the latter is flanked by No 24 St John's North and By No 4 Wentworth Street (Beech House). The adjoining No. 2 Wentworth Street is a three-bay late 19th century villa with stone-dressed eaves and windows.

St John's North (HLC_PK 21720), built just before St John's Square between 1791 and 1796, runs northeast from the east side of the square on a direct line from the eastern end of the church. The house at the eastern end, and seven other houses were erected by a building society, "The Union Society" led by John Puckrin, a local builder. Like St John's Square, they were all constructed with a uniform design for the frontage by John Thompson, an eminent architect. The north side is of very similar character to the square itself comprising a substantial three-storey terrace (Nos. 2-24 are Listed at Grade II*). Constructed in red brick with stone dressings. Projecting 5-bay pedimented centre. Modillion cornices to eaves and pediment, ground floor cill band, triple keystones to windows in centrepiece. Gauged flat brick arches and stone cills to sash windows, mostly with glazing bars. Two or three stone steps to 6-panel doors. Doorcases vary: the commonest is a shallow and wide Roman Doric pedimented prostyle porch; some of these are enriched, some hold two doors. Nos. 16 and 20 have engaged columns and entablature below wide fanlight. No 2 has a tall prostyle porch and an added first floor oriel. Right return has two 2-storey bays flanking centre bay. Left return similar but with 1st floor Venetian window. No. 2 at the east end has a large oriel window at the first floor level, added in the 1860s or 70s. The majority have converted into offices in the mid to late 20th century. The south side of St John's North is markedly different to the north, with large detached villas built between 1851 and 1894.

The 19th century

The 19th century saw Wakefield rise to dominance as a centre for administration, first with its Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1848, then with its attainment of city status in 1888, followed by it becoming the centre for the newly formed West Riding County Council in 1889 (Johnstone 1993). It also continued to be an important market place, particularly for corn, assisted by its expanding road and rail networks and the well-established water transport system. Despite this, the settlement itself grew at a slower rate compared to its neighbours, such as Leeds and Bradford, perhaps due in part to its lagging behind other towns in regards to textile trade.

During the opening decades of the 19th century the rates of population increase and industrial growth were considerably lower than those in Leeds or the worsted towns further

west. The implications for the character of the town were significant. In 1834 Edward Parsons, a county historian, observed:

"There is more general diffusion of comfort than in most other places in the district and both the appearance of the town and the manners of its inhabitants are indubitably superior to those of the places which are exclusively peopled by clothiers"
(cited in Daniels, 1980, p.98)

Wakefield's reputation was that of a genteel backwater which had somehow been cut off from the rest of industrial society. Local reaction to this was divided. Some were thankful that Wakefield had been spared the baser social and sensual aspects of neighbouring industrial towns, while others complained that it lacked the entrepreneurial spirit of these places.

Wakefield was not seen as a weavers' town, but rather a trading centre for both raw materials and finished cloths. Undyed and unfinished goods were sent to Wakefield before being dispatched to London or the continent. A Cloth Hall, specialising in white cloths, was built as early as 1710. Initially prosperous, it lost out to fierce competition from Leeds. Similarly, the Tammy Hall, established in 1778, flourished for a short time before falling foul of competition, this time from trade moving from Wakefield to Halifax and Bradford.

The failure of Wakefield to expand commercially was blamed by 19th century commentators on its dominance by a local and inert aristocracy. Local commentators agreed that a rich and powerful mercantile class had conspired to prevent industrial development within the city.

The main 'merchant princes' were the families of Milnes, Heywood and Naylor, who built large houses in Westgate. It wasn't until the 1820s that the situation changed, as many Wakefield merchants were forced out of business because of intense competition from manufacturers based in other textile towns in the region and the collapse of the European market. The Naylor family, formerly leading merchants in the region, typify of the failure of Wakefield merchants to adapt to the changing economic situation and new opportunities; refusing to manufacture, hesitating to enter the American market and clinging to out-of-date trading practices. The Naylor family were declared bankrupt in 1825.

Landowners and administration

At the end of the 18th century, the Manor of Wakefield was held by the Duke of Leeds. It remained in the family into the 19th century, eventually passing by marriage to the Foxs of

Bramham Park. It later passed to the Earl of Yarborough, whose family continued to hold it into the 20th century (Walker 1966). Ownership of the Rectory House estate was complicated due to its early part ownership by Richard Witton and John Smith, but the majority of it was held by the Ramsden family of Byram and William Fenton (Goodchild 1991, 128). In 1852, the remaining Rectory House estate was sold, with most of it being purchased by the Borough Market Company (Walker 1966). In 1854, the soke rights, long a source of dispute in Wakefield were finally abolished, giving the inhabitants the freedom to both mill their corn wherever they chose and to use flour obtained from outside the manor (Goodchild 1991).

In 1848, Wakefield was granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation, which entitled it to be self-governing. Later that year, the town elected its first mayor, along with eight aldermen and 24 councillors, who were responsible for much of the day-to-day running of the town (Goodchild 1991; Walker 1966). One exception to this was the maintenance of the streets and sanitation facilities until the Public Health Act was passed in 1853, after which the Street Commissioners, who met on the upper floor at the Market Cross, was disbanded (Walker 1966). Construction of the Town Hall and police station, built in order to house the administration, began in 1877.

Following the granting of city status in 1888, and Wakefield becoming the principal town for the West Riding County Council the following year, the County Council built new offices in Wood Street in 1894 and 1898.

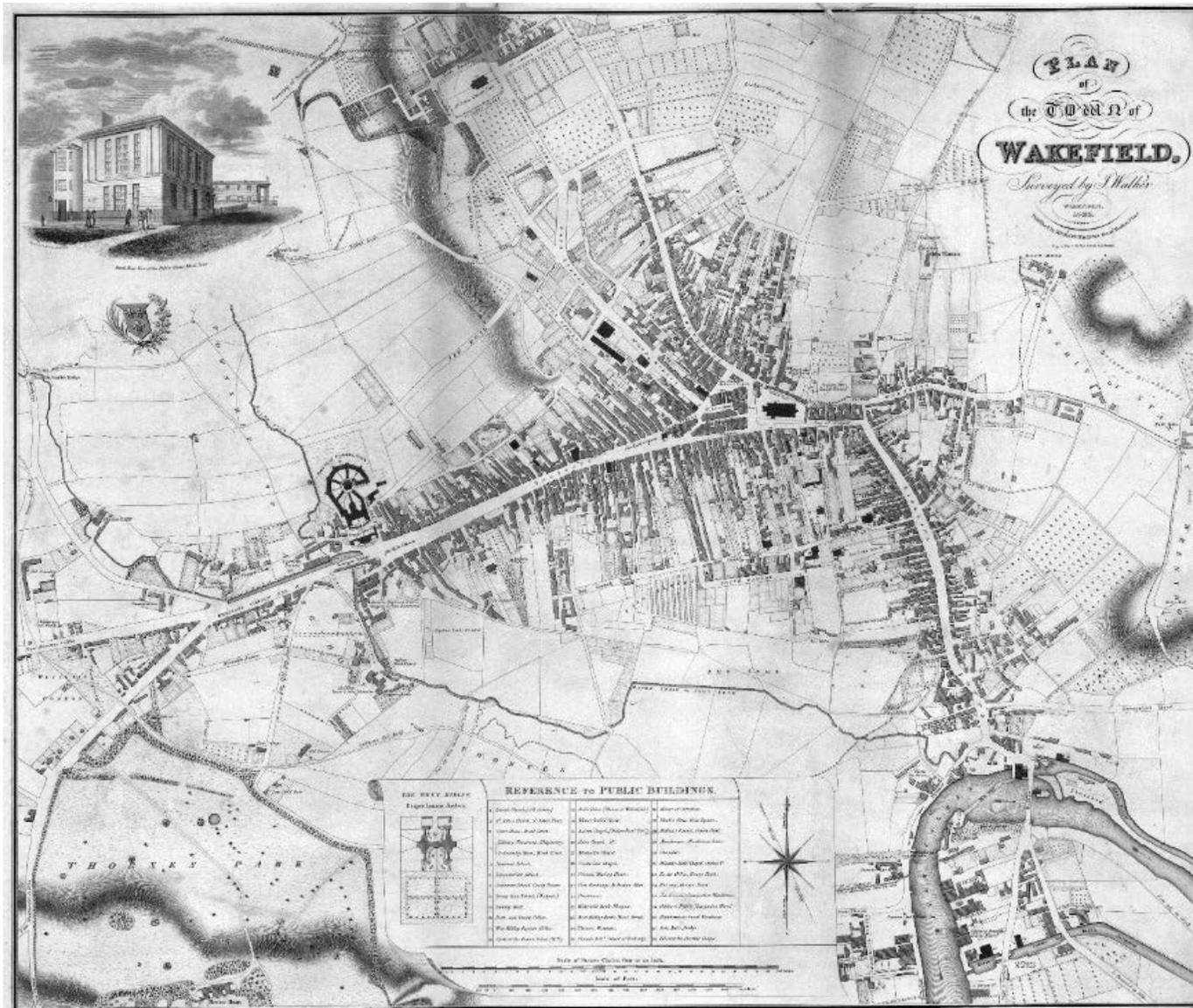


Figure 386. Walker's Plan of Wakefield, 1823 (WYAS)

Settlement

The settlement of Wakefield continued to grow steadily in the 17th and 18th centuries, although much of the development was confined within the limits of the medieval town. The land surrounding this had remained mostly in agricultural use until the enclosure act was passed in the 1790s. Following this, land was made available which allowed the town to expand, and new roads were laid out, such as Denby Dale Road. The area to the south of Westgate, in the Thornes and Ings, and along the water front saw an increase in industrial buildings, while to the north, around St John's Square, saw the development of middle to upper class housing.

The ongoing prosperity of Wakefield as a centre for trade resulted in new developments in the town. The Borough Market was built in the 1850s, replacing the open market around the Market Cross. The Market Cross was demolished in 1866 and during the 1890s the buildings in the Shambles were also pulled down. The Cattle Market, located to the south of the town, continued to expand. A corn exchange was built in 1819 in Westgate, later replaced by a larger one on the south side of Westgate in 1837. Tammy Hall continued to be used as a cloth hall into the early 19th century, although its use declined and by 1820 it had been sold and converted into a factory for worsted manufacturing.

The first railway line established in Wakefield was the Manchester to Leeds line in the early 1840s, with the station at Kirkgate. A second line from Doncaster to Leeds, running through Westgate, began in the 1850s (Walker 1966).

Population and occupations

The population of the Wakefield township grew from 8,131 in 1801 to 16,989 in 1851 to 22,909 in 1891 (Page 1974, 525). In contrast, the population in 1891 in Huddersfield was 46,098, while in Bradford it was 72,675 and 177,523 in Leeds (Page 1974). While the population of Wakefield failed to grow at the same rate as those in the other main urban centres in West Yorkshire, it nonetheless remained an important centre for trade. The corn market was a particularly important to the town and it attracted both buyers and sellers from all over the region.

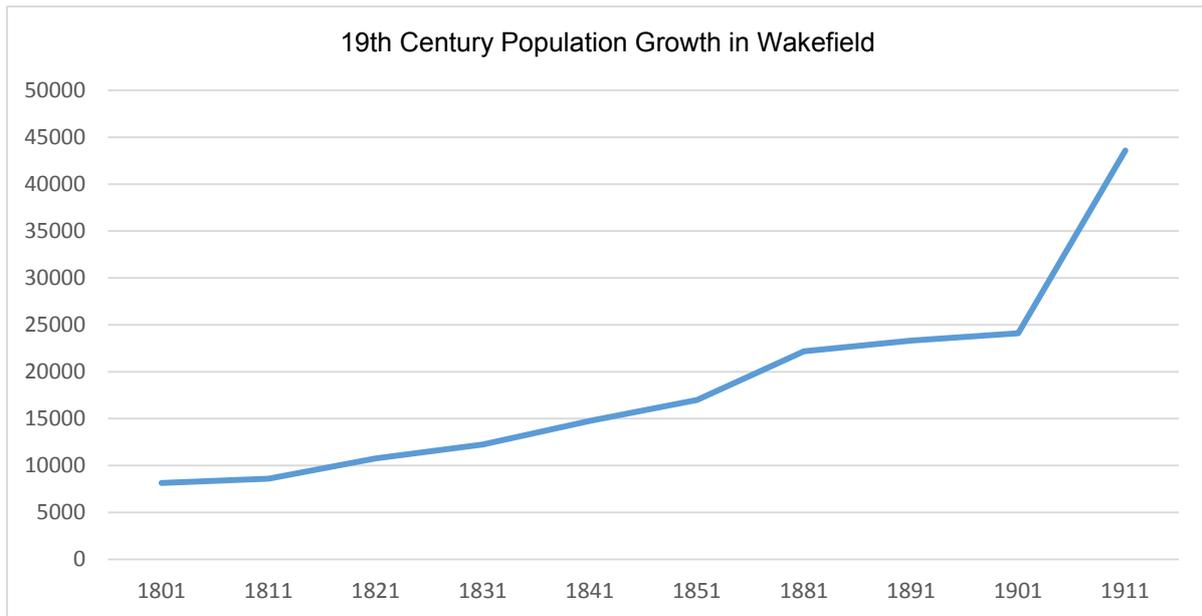


Figure 387. 19th Century Population Growth in Wakefield. Historical GIS / University of Portsmouth, Wakefield SubD through time | Population Statistics | Total Population, *A Vision of Britain through Time* www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10555140/cube/TOT_POP

The textile industry also represented an important part of the local economy, although not at the same scale as seen in the previous century. The trade of cloths in Tammy Hall was subject to heavy restrictions, including the need for anyone wishing to trade within a ten-mile radius of the hall to have completed their seven-year apprenticeship. This resulted in the sellers preferring to use other markets in Bradford and Leeds (Walker 1966, 401). Textile manufacturing continued in Wakefield, however, with many of the new mills established along the waterfront being used for the finishing process, such as fulling and dyeing (Johnstone 1993).

The rise in the population also resulted in an increase in commercial and retail activity in the town. The trade directories show the usual range of shops and services being offered, including butchers, clock makers, hairdressers, banks, solicitors, tobacconist and tailors. Brick making was being undertaken to the north-east of the town centre, and coal extraction to the northwest at Wrenthorpe Colliery and to the southwest at Manor Haigh Colliery.

Military

Site of former **Drill Hall, Vicarage Street (within HLC_PK 44936)**. An article in Military Historical Society Bulletin 11/03 refers to the laying of the foundation stone for an armoury

and drill hall for the Wakefield (5th West York) Volunteers on 17th April 1865. The drill hall was occupied by 'B' Squadron Yorkshire Dragoons, HQ for A, B 4 King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and HQ, A Section Yorkshire Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps. The buildings were demolished prior to the development of Trinity Walk Shopping Centre (c.2008).

Territorial Army Centre, George Street (HLC_PK 45132 and 45135). Currently housing 299 Parachute Squadron Royal Engineers (V), 23 Engineer Regiment (Air Assault), E Company Yorkshire (N&W) Army Cadet Force and 127 (Wakefield) Squadron Air Training Corps. Established as a drill hall c.1881 and used by 1st Volunteer Battalion, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1891). "The head-quarters of the 4th Territorial Force Battalion of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in Bank Street, is a spacious building containing drill hall, armoury, recreation and orderly rooms, and officers' quarters, with an adjacent drill ground" (Kelly 1912). The Wakefield detachment in 1912 numbered 320 men (Kelly 1912).²⁶

Religious Buildings

The increase in both the population and popularity of non-conformists movements continued into the 19th century, resulting in the establishment of a number of new religious buildings in the town. In some cases, existing churches were rebuilt to house their increased congregation. Many of those identified in the study area are still in use as religious buildings, but some have been converted to other uses. Wakefield Cathedral, formerly known as All Saints' Church, was restored between 1858 and 1874 by Sir George Gilbert Scott, and again in 1898-1905, following its elevation to Cathedral status.

Westgate Wesleyan Methodist Church (HLC_PK, WYHER PRN 8057). Grade II Listed. It is located on the corner of Westgate End and Lawefield Lane, and was built in 1827. Red brick with painted stone dressing. 2 storeys and basement. 5 bay front with narrow flanking bays and broad, shallow bowed centrepiece, the pediment gable moves out with bow.

St Austin's Roman Catholic Church (HLC_PK 37297). Grade II Listed. The church, on Wentworth Terrace, has strong associations with Charles Waterton of Walton Hall, who was among its first benefactors. Built in 1827 by William Puckrin, it was originally a plain structure

²⁶ www.drillhalls.org/Counties/Yorkshire/TownWakefield.htm

but was extended and altered in 1852, and later in 1878-9. The most noticeable feature from the later alteration is the domed Lady Chapel.

The Church of St James (HLC_PK 21713) was built on the east side of Denby Dale Road in 1829-31. It is Grade II Listed. Designed by Atkinson and Sharpe. Classical church of coursed, squared stone with frieze and eaves cornice. Small later 19th century east addition. The Parochial Hall to the south was added between 1908 and 1932 (not characterised separately).

Former United Methodist Chapel (HLC_PK 45122). Grade II Listed. Mid-late 19th century former United Methodist Chapel Re-used as Post Office by 1951, now night club and bar (after 1996). Large, classical building with 5-bay end to road. Red brick with ashlar quoins and dressings.

New Life Christian Centre (HLC_PK 44782). Formerly the Glad Tidings Hall. Grade II Listed. Built 1842-3. Former Baptist Chapel. Red brick with stone dressings. 2½ storeys and tall basement, 3 window end to road. The site of former courtyard housing dating to the mid to late 18th to early 19th century. This area was established in the Medieval period, representing expansion of the City in the 13th century. An area of probable crofts to the rear of settlement along Westgate.

Zion United Reformed Church (HLC_PK 45196). Grade II Listed Non-Conformist Church, converted into offices in period 2002 to 2009. The foundation stone was laid on 20th July 1843. Built by 1844 dated in rear entrance bay below plaque giving date 1782 of predecessor. William Shaw was responsible for the design, and was one of the major benefactors with Caleb Crowther, M.D. On the opposite side of George Street, are the Caleb Crowther almshouses, the shells of which were built in 1838-39 for poor nonconformists, but were not fitted up until 1862-63. Under the provisions of the Trust, the Trustees were not to be Roman Catholic, nor solicitors, and to agree in writing that they did not intend to be a Tory or a member of the Church of England. Caleb Crowther's grave is behind the almshouses, although the gravestone has been moved. Established on yards set out in the Medieval period (as crofts and burgage plots).

Church of St Andrew (HLC_PK 44820). Grade II Listed Parish church of 1846 built by George Gilbert Scott (1811-78). Scott was the most successful church architect of his day, although he was also awarded important secular commissions such as the Albert Memorial and Midland Grand Hotel at St Pancras, both in London. St Andrew represents an early work

where his preference for the architecture of the late 13th century is apparent, and where he has applied his ideas to a church of relatively modest scale. The interior was significantly altered in the 1970s to the designs of Richard Shepley.

St Michael's Church and Sunday school (HLC_PK 41324). Unlisted Gothic style, medium scale, mid to late 19th century (c.1875) church. Replaced a public house and terraced housing predating 1851.

Former **Ebenezer Primitive Methodist Chapel, Market Street (HLC_PK 45125).** Unlisted. Wakefield Primitive Methodist chapel was opened in 1838 and was rebuilt in 1880. It held 200 people but closed in the 1960s. After closure, it became a health club. Now disused and derelict (2014).

Former **Wakefield Grove Road Methodist New Connexion Church (HLC_PK 45177).** Unlisted. Built in 1866, disused by 1978. Converted into apartments in the 1980s. The former garden space of earlier Georgian townhouses and courtyard housing. Large Georgian house called Grove House depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (see 44443).

Church of St Faith (site, HLC_PK 21502, WYHER PRN 11632). Grade II Listed Hospital church. Opened 6th October 1861. Possibly by Sir George Gilbert Scott. Coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof. The church is said to have been built from copies of plans for the Church of St. James, Doncaster, designed by G.G.Scott and Lord Grimethorpe. In February 2014 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) undertook a programme of building recording at St Faith's Church as part of a condition of Listed Building Consent for the demolition of the fire-damaged church - the church was the subject of a serious arson attack in June 2012 which caused severe damage including the collapse of the roof across the whole building, and the loss of the pews, organ, timber panelling, stained and painted glass, and leaded glazing. As a result, some parts of the church were left in a dangerous condition, particularly in the high east and west gable walls, and were subsequently demolished prior to recording. At the time of the EDAS survey the remaining standing parts were in a very poor structural condition, with no safe access to the interior apart from that which could be viewed from immediately inside the south porch. In September 2014 EDAS undertook a structural watching brief at St Faith's Church to record the basement of the church following the demolition of the rest of the structure. The basement was divided into two parallel ranges reflecting the arrangement of the church's ground floor. The watching brief confirmed that the boiler room was placed beneath the

north-west corner of the building, at the west end of the north range and that it had both internal and external access. It could be supplied with coal from outside. Some of the barrel vaulted spaces observed during the watching brief may have been used for the storage of coal. No evidence was found to indicate that the cellar had been used for mortuary purposes. The site is now occupied by new housing (terraced housing block) constructed between October 2015 and June 2016. Only the perimeter wall survives.

Site of former **Primitive Methodist Chapel, Quebec Street (site, within HLC_PK 44778)**. A Primitive Methodist Chapel is depicted on Quebec Street on Walker's Plan of 1823. The beginnings of Primitive Methodism in the city are somewhat obscure. The Rev. William Taylor of the Sheffield Circuit is stated to have preached in one of its streets on September 1st, 1820, but there is no record of the immediate formation of a Society. Subsequently, however, Wakefield was missioned by the Barnsley Circuit and formed into a Branch, and before 1822, it had become a separate circuit. The first meeting-place was an upper room in Quebec Street, off Westgate. A chapel was built here in 1823, costing £1000 to build. It was a brick building, approximately 14 yards square and was fitted internally with pews and a gallery to seat 1000 people. However, by 1836 the Society was experiencing financial difficulty and gave up on the Quebec Street Chapel, and it fell into the hands of the mortgager. A square-shaped building is depicted fronting onto Quebec Street on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851 (NGR 432790 420530), but it is not depicted as a chapel. The building appears to have been demolished before 1891 and replaced by terraced housing.

Site of **Holy Trinity Church (site, see HLC_PK 45158)**. Holy Trinity Church was built in 1838-9, and demolished before 1972. Now commercial premises (shops and warehouse) which was built between 1972 and 1984.

Site of **Salem Chapel, George Street (within HLC_PK 44797, NGR 433490 420640)**. A Chapel was built in George Street and opened for worship in 1801 (often referred to as Rayson's Chapel)²⁷. There was an accompanying grave yard to the front and west of the chapel, with a later Sunday School located some 8m west. In January 1935 Salem Chapel was closed, the building and school were sold to the Wakefield Corporation for £1000²⁸. It became a 'Civic restaurant' (as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1950). It was demolished by 1955. The site is now occupied by Greenwood House - an eleven-storey tower block built as public housing. The block contains 87 one and two-bedroom flats.

²⁷ www.wakefieldfhs.org.uk/Independents.htm

²⁸ www.wakefieldfhs.org.uk/Independents.htm

Construction is of concrete frame with brick infill panels. The development was approved by committee in 1962.

Site of **West Parade Wesleyan Methodist Church (HLC_PK 45186)**. Site of former West Parade Wesleyan Methodist Church. Built in 1803, demolished by 1966. Former cemetery still exists (see HLC_PK 45187). Modern offices (White Rose House) established between 1972 and 1984.

Site of **Christ Church, Church Street (within HLC_PK 40879)**. Site of a church and small school from the mid to late 19th century. Demolished in the mid to late 1960s. Now part of Thornes Industrial Estate.

Site of former **Bethel Chapel, United Free Methodist (within HLC_PK 40871)**. First depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891. Probably c.1870-80, went out of use in the late 1940s to early 1950s. Demolished in the 1960s. An associated Sunday School to the north was also demolished by this time. The plot is now occupied by Thornes Industrial Estate.

Site of **Belle Vue Oxford Street Wesleyan Church (within HLC_PK 42287)**. Established in 1870, closed in 1970. The building was demolished after closing and the plot is now occupied by terraced housing dating to the 1970s.

Site of **Brunswick United Methodist Chapel (HLC_PK 44891)**. Brunswick United Methodist Chapel was built in 1876. Established on a small plot of undeveloped land (greenspace) set amongst terraced housing dating to the early to mid-19th century (c.1820-30). Demolished before 1998. The site is now occupied by modern terraced housing.

Site of **St Mary's Church, Charles Street (HLC_PK 44346)**. A church, vicarage and the school were built here in 1876. The church and vicarage were demolished in the 1960s, with the school building surviving until the late 1970s. The site is now occupied by St Mary's Primary School which was built in the 1970s.

Site of former **Congregational Chapel, John Street (HLC_PK 44917)**. The site of a Congregational Chapel built in the late 19th century (c.1875) and demolished by 1972. Set amongst former courtyard housing, small-scale commercial premises, industries and civil buildings. A series of yards (including courtyard housing) radiating away from Kirkgate, established in the 16th to 18th century.

Site of **St Catherine's Church, Belle Vue (HLC_PK 42277)**. Church built c.1880. Depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891 as having seats for 300 people. Demolished in the 1980s and replaced by a modern church of the same name.

Site of **Belle Vue Doncaster Road Primitive Methodist Church (within HLC_PK 42262)**. Established in 1888, closed in 1971. A Sunday School to the rear of the same date. After closure, the buildings were demolished and the site is now occupied by 1970s low-rise flats.

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds

West Parade Burial Ground (HLC_PK 45187). Former burial ground to West Parade Wesleyan Methodist Church (see HLC_PK 45186). Built in 1803, demolished by 1966. The burial ground ceased to be used in the 1960s. The plot has been landscaped, with the former tombstones used as pathways. Now greenspace.

Wakefield Borough Cemetery (HLC_PK 21581 and 21582). Borough Cemetery opened in 1859. By far the largest of the Cemeteries in the area both in geographical size and by the numbers of interments. The site was a private estate with Belle Vue House occupying the site of the chapels, which have now been demolished following an arson attack in 1991. The house originally belonged to the Naylor family (John Naylor, owner of Cropper's Mill) who were mill owners of Wakefield but was purchased in 1856 by Sir J. Pilkington who two years later demolished the house and presented the land to the corporation for use as a cemetery. The sheer size of the establishment demonstrates the demand placed on burial grounds and indicates the problems which would have been created had the Cemetery not been opened. The memorials within the Cemetery illustrate the wide social and monetary divides which were evident in the Victorian era. Belle Vue House is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851) and probably dated to the late 18th to early 19th century. The cemetery and the earlier house (and its substantial gardens), was established on former strip fields, the boundaries of which are visible in the current landscape.

Hospitals and Almshouses

Caleb Crowther Almshouses (HLC_PK 45154). Grade II Listed. The shells of which were built in 1838-39 for poor nonconformists, but were not fitted up until 1862-63. Built in coursed worked stone with steeply pitched, graduated green slate roofs and tall cylindrical pots on the multiple chimney stacks. Dr Crowther was a general practitioner and consultant to the pauper lunatic asylum, and the almshouses were originally intended to house twelve

Nonconformist almsmen in six units. Under the provisions of the Trust, the Trustees were not to be Roman Catholic, nor solicitors, and to agree in writing that they did not intend to be a Tory or a member of the Church of England. Caleb Crowther's grave is behind the almshouses, although the gravestone has been moved. In c.1990 the units were adapted into single accommodation for four individuals, with alterations to the internal layout and to the entrances and windows at the rear.

Almshouses, Westfield Road (HLC_PK 44883). These Almshouses were built in 1887 by G.E. Smith within the grounds of earlier West Yorkshire Propriety School (see HLC_PK 21678). A marble plaque on the north facing elevation reads "Homes For The Poor. Erected and Endowed by G.E. Smith. A.D.1887", with carved sandstone plinth which reads "The stone below the plaque reads:- Arnold S Nicholson VSA Architect. J.S. Flowers & Brothers, Builders"



Figure 388. Holmfield Avenue Almshouses © Copyright Betty Longbottom and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1218784

Almshouses, Holmfield Avenue (HLC_PK 40786). A group of four stone-built, single storey almshouses built in 1887. There is a datestone "Erected by Major Barker, 1887". Currently administered by Wakefield Grammar School Foundation. Once part of a larger group of almshouses, with a separate block to the immediate southwest. These were demolished and replaced by a late 20th century terraced row.

Former **Stanley Royd Hospital (HLC_PK 21462, 21463, 21464, 21465, 21466, 21467, 21479 and 21520).** Established as the **West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum (HLC_PK 21462, 21463, 21464 and 21465).** This asylum was only the sixth to be built in England, and was part of the contemporary development of belief that lunatics should be treated humanely and attempts made to cure them. Although built plainly and utilitarianly, the asylum

represented the most advanced thought on the design of such buildings, and it provides an important link between the first attempts at classification in an asylum's plans. Another important feature was the octagon towers, within which rose spiral stairs, which gave onto fenestrated embrasures overlooking wards, corridors and exercise yards so that patients and staff could be kept under close, but discreet, observation. The plan was advanced in providing many single rooms for the patients. The utilitarianism is shown in the use of the cupola for housing a cylinder from which exhaust air from the building escaped. The asylum was necessary to care for the treatment and care of the insane poor, work began on it in 1816. The main builders were John Robson, John Billinton and William Pockrin - all from Wakefield. When completed the hospital was first occupied by the 23rd of November 1818. The eventual cost of the building work was £23,000 being £7,000 more than the contracted price. The total cost was shown in the records as £36,448. 4s. 9¼d.

The asylum stood in an area of 25 acres. For privacy the grounds were surrounded by plantation in either Wakefield or Stanley to be quiet, peaceful and secluded. It was a much needed hospital for in the early part of the 19th century very little was available by way of treatment for mental illness. Before the opening of this asylum, sufferers were incarcerated in prisons, workhouses or in their own homes at none of which treatment was available except for purging, bleeding or mechanical restraint. The new county asylum was administered by the magistrates at quarter sessions from 1818 until responsibility was transferred to the County Council, through its Asylums Committee, in 1889.

Extension to the north between 1854 and 1891 (Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891). The complex was again expanded between 1894 and 1905 (Ordnance Survey 1:10560 maps of 1894 and 1905) - a separate building complex later to become Pinderfields Hospital (see HLC_PK 21466). From 1912 the County Council shared the task with the county boroughs, forming the Asylums (later Mental Hospitals) Board. Depicted as the West Riding Mental Hospital on the OS 1:2500 map of 1933-39. After 1948 the re-named Stanley Royd Hospital, came under the control of the local health authority. The site split into two separate hospitals by 1954, with the Stanley Royd Hospital to the south and Pinderfields Hospital to the north. Further expansion of the hospital by 1984.

The Stanley Royd Hospital closed in 1995. Left derelict until recently redeveloped into multiple residency accommodation (low-rise flats) after 2002. Former western wing demolished between 1991 and 2002 (see HLC_PK 21463). Recent wholesale demolition of former hospital buildings during redevelopment to the immediate north - development of Pinderfields Hospital in the period 2002 to 2009 (see 21466, 21467)

Pauper lunatic asylum hospital (Grade II Listed) was recently converted into low-rise flats. Constructed in 1818 with wings added 1828 and 1833, by Watson and Pritchett of York for the West Riding County Council; later 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. White brick in Flemish bond with stone dressings and Welsh slate roof. Laid out on an "H"-plan with short wings projecting from the cross-piece which were later extended. Each of the wings terminates in a pavilion and at the two crossing points are octagon-towers from which the wards and exercise yards could be observed. 3 storeys with 4-storey octagons and pavilions to ends of added wings. Also converted is a Grade II Theatre – built originally as a hospital dining hall, later recreation hall and then theatre. Constructed in 1859, extended to provide full working stage in 1893, probably to the designs of Bernard Hartley, the County Surveyor. Grey brick with slate roof. Nine-bay hall with one (blind) bay addition for stage, on to whose end gable the datestone of 1859 has been reinserted.

Clayton Hospital (HLC_PK 37294 and 37295). Unlisted. Clayton Hospital is named after Thomas Clayton, a mayor of Wakefield and was founded in 1854. It was an amalgamation of Wakefield General Dispensary, founded in 1787, and the Wakefield House of Recovery, founded in 1826. Wakefield General Dispensary was for out-patients and the Wakefield House of Recovery was for poor in-patients suffering from infectious diseases. In 1852 the Wakefield Union Workhouse was completed and its hospital wards accommodated pauper invalids and fever cases, so that the House of Recovery was closed in 1854. In 1863 Mayor Clayton financed an expansion and the institution was re-named 'The Clayton Hospital and Wakefield General Dispensary'. The site moved from Dispensary Yard to the present site in 1876 and the new building was opened in 1879 (HLC_PK 37294). By 1948 the name was changed to Clayton Hospital and it had a capacity of 200 beds. Extended to north (new build) between 1914 and 1932 (possibly by 1922 - see HLC_PK 37295). The hospital closed in 2012 and now lies disused.

Site of former **Isolation Hospital, Park Hill (site within HLC_PK 44925, 44926 and 44927).** The site of a hospital is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891) to the south of Park Lodge Lane, to the west of what is now known as Park Hill Lane. Established 1874²⁹. The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1907 describes it as the 'infectious diseases' hospital and later as the 'isolation hospital'. It had been demolished by the mid-1950s. The site has been redeveloped, with the plot occupied by a mosque, and ambulance station and playing fields.

²⁹ www.wakefieldhistoricalsoc.org.uk/PDFs/Timeline%20of%20Wakefield%201930-1940.pdf

Communications

Denby Dale Road was established in 1825 following the enclosure of the Ings (Walker 1966, 500). Ings Road was established in 1831 (Walker 1966, 500) and its route represents the boundary of the settlement area with the Wakefield Ings, an area of meadow. The Ings and the remainder of the common lands were enclosed in 1805. The bridge over Ings Beck on Denby Dale Road is early 19th century in date.

Office of Hebburn Conveyor Co, Navigation Yard (within HLC_PK 36178). Grade II Listed. Early 19th century classical one-storey building of aslar with hipped slate roof. 5-bays; two sash windows with glazing bars at either side of entrance with Tuscan columns in antis and pediment. Left side now obscured by projecting modern concrete addition. Adjoining buildings (Nos. 1 and 2) Navigation yard appear to date to the same period, or slightly later. Once part of a larger complex of canal wharf buildings which have fragmentary survival. By 1922, part of the Rosa Works (engineering). Now part of the Trinity Business Centre.

The **Bridge over Ings Beck (within HLC_PK 44492)** on Denby Dale Road is early 19th century in date. Low bridge parapet of coursed squared stone with wide, rounded coping, railings missing. In centre a milestone dated 1825, signed J.L. Tyldesley, surveyor, giving distances to Buckton, Stalybridge, Manchester and two other places now illegible. Over the water a handsome segmental arch with cut voussoirs and keystone supporting band at former road level.

Kirkgate Station (HLC_PK 36181). Grade II Listed Railway Station (Entrance) built in 1854. Long, near-symmetrical composition in classical style. Ashlar. Centrepiece is a raised, pedimented porch, with clock on lot floor, flanked by tall, one-storey, 4-bay wings with entablatures, the outer bays emphasized by modillions to cornice and tall parapets. Lower 3-window intermediate sections lead to outer 2-storey, three window end pavilions with small outer sections beyond. Classical window treatment with segmental pediments in centrepiece and outer bays of central section. Central entrance up four stone steps. Off-centre later canopy on cast iron brackets. Established at the junction of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Wakefield to Leeds Line (c.1840) and the southbound Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Wakefield, Pontefract and Goole Line of c.1845. The original Kirkgate station opened by the Manchester and Leeds Railway in 1840 was the only station in Wakefield until Westgate was opened in 1867. The station building dates from 1854. Some demolition work

took place in 1972, removing buildings on the island platform and the roof with its original ironwork canopy which covered the whole station. A wall remains as evidence of these buildings. After this, Kirkgate was listed in 1979. In January 2008 the former goods warehouse was demolished to make way for a depot for Network Rail (HLC_PK 36182).

Westgate Station (HLC_PK 21356) was constructed in May 1867, established on a railway line dating to 1846. It was built by the Great Northern Railway and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway in an Italianate style, similar to the LYR station at Bradford and attributed to Eli Milnes on that basis (Sheeran 1994, 22). The central booking hall was of ashlar with an attic storey and pediment. There were adjacent east and west pavilion ranges and a clock tower, which extended 30m above street level. The platforms featured zig-zag canopies above the frame (a GNR feature) and an ornate cast-iron frame. The accompanying station complex, constructed in the late 1860s and 1870s extended into the land north of Westgate. It included sidings, cattle pens, cranes and a turntable. A goods depot opened in 1868 and was owned by the Wakefield, Goole and Pontefract Railway. The station was demolished in 1967 (Ellis 1991, 104) and only fragments of it remain in the platform building fronting Parliament Street and Station wall - a short section of 19th century brick wall survives along the southern boundary of the present station. The wall has historic interest due to its association with the earlier station building and retains an interesting architectural detail in its stone doorway. A new station building was constructed in the late 1960s to early 1970s. To construct Westgate Station, a large area of former burgage plots were demolished between Parliament Street and Scott's Yard (south of the Unitarian Chapel). The only structures to survive were Pemberton House (see HLC_PK 21354) and The Unitarian Chapel (see HLC_PK 21358).

Public and Municipal Buildings

Following the granting of a Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1848, a new building was required to house the mayor, aldermen and councillors who were now responsible for the running of the settlement. The Town Hall, located in Wood Street, was eventually completed in 1880. The Magistrates Court was completed around the same time. The County Hall, used to house the administration for the West Riding County Council, was built in 1894-98.

Nos. 10 to 14 and 14a King Street (HLC_PK 21398). Unlisted. Buildings here depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851) - 14a King Street is a Police Office to north, Nos. 12 and 14 as a Fire Engine House and No. 10 as a 'Vagrant Office'. By the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891, no-longer depicted a such - both the police

and fire brigade had moved to new offices by 1876. The Wakefield Borough Police came into being in September 1848 after the Borough Council were tasked with forming a 'constabulary force' for the newly formed borough. The first police station was located in King Street and still stands today - the building immediately to the south was a Fire Engine House - the building originally being the 'Police and Vagrant Office' in 1829. The building consisted of two cells and a short time afterwards, a female detention was built on the first floor.

Magistrates Court (HLC_PK 21392). Grade II Listed. Grade II Listed Magistrates Court. Including No 26 King Street. Later 19th century restoration of a late 18th century building which stretches back to Gill Street then returns southwards with extensions to King Street. Main front of 2-storeys, 7 windows. Ashlar with banded ground floor, 1st floor cill string; top entablature with bracketed cornice and blocking course. Sash windows have moulded lintels on 1st floor and architraves below, both under console bracketed cornices. Pattern of chains in ground floor friezes. Ornamental doorway has keystone with mask: a bearded police officer of stern yet benign aspect wearing a traditional helmet.

Established on the site of, and in part re-using, late 18th century building - Tammy Hall (Stuff Mill) as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851. Tammy Hall, a large building erected for the sale of a special locally produced worsted cloth in the 1770s. After various other users in the mid-19th century, the building was purchased by the Corporation in 1876 and some half of it was demolished and the site added to that available, for the building of the new Town Hall which was then again in prospect; the remainder was altered and refaced to provide a Borough Police Station and Fire Station and there still remain fine carvings of a policeman's helmeted head at one (the County Hall) end and of firemen at work at the other. Tammy Hall was established on the site of earlier burgage plots and associated housing dating to the medieval period, and later post medieval commercial and industrial premises (as workshops) and housing along long, narrow yards. The arrangement of buildings and tenements to the rear respects the earlier burgage plots.

The **Crown Court House (HLC_PK 21393).** Grade II* Listed. Located on the site southwest side of Wood Street, the building was erected in 1810, constructed in the Neo-Greek style with extensions of 1849-50. Two-storeys, sandstone ashlar with banded rustication to all walls. Tetrastyle. Doric pedimented portico with eight side steps to stylobate. Central door flanked by sash windows with glazing bars. Plain parapets to one-storey side wings. Set back two-storey left section has three pairs of windows and an entablature and blocking course continuous with return of main block. Established probably on the site of earlier burgage plots and associated housing dating to the medieval period, and later post medieval

commercial and industrial premises (as workshops) and housing along long, narrow yards. The arrangement of buildings and tenements to the rear respects the earlier burgage plots.

Town Hall Chambers (HLC_PK 21387). Civic building constructed 1863. Forms the historic core of Upper Westgate, Wakefield. Grade II Listed Classical building of 1863. 2-storeys and sunk basement, main 5-bay front to Cliff Parade, rebated angle and three bays to King Street. Ashlar with plinth, 1st floor band, top entablature and blocking course. Sash windows in raised flat frames with ovolo reveal moulding, three steps to six-panel door with oblong fanlight in doorcase of engaged Tuscan columns and entablature.

Town Hall (HLC_PK 21394). Grade I Listed Town Hall. 1877-80 by T.E. Collcutt. Inverted U-shaped range embracing a large public room behind (possibly once intended as the Council Chamber but now the Magistrates Court). Imposing building in a freely-interpreted north European Gothic style with Jacobean decorative touches. Very steeply pitched Welsh slate roofs having ornamental shaped and pedimented gable ends and tall, many-shafted chimneys. Constructed in ashlar in narrow, irregular courses. Collcutt also designed the interior of which much survives including some furniture. The Court Room, the Mayor's Parlour, the Council Chamber and' (especially) the Members' Lounge contain rich relief decorations, carved fireplaces and very good woodwork. In 1865 the Town Hall site carried an ambitious (but temporary and wooden) Crystal Palace style building which housed the Wakefield Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition. The profits of the Exhibition led to the establishment of the present Wakefield Technical College.



Figure 389.
Wakefield Town
Hall (WYHLC
Project)

The Town Hall was built on the site of a late 18th century building - Tammy Hall (see above) as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851. Tammy Hall, a large building erected for the sale of a special locally produced worsted cloth in the 1770s. After various other users in the mid nineteenth century, the building was purchased by the Corporation in 1876 and some half of it was demolished and the site added to that available, for the building of the new Town Hall which was then again in prospect; the remainder was altered and refaced to provide a Borough Police Station and Fire Station.

County Hall (HLC_PK 21408). Grade I Listed. County Hall (civic building) constructed in 1894-98 on the site of earlier detached villa house - Rishworth House. Rishworth House constructed c.1800 by Thomas Rishworth. Thomas was appointed the first clerk at the bank of "Ingram, Kennett Dawson and Ingram" which opened in Wakefield in 1794. In November 1802 he formed his own bank in partnership with Townend of York. Shortly after surviving a run on its resources in January 1812, the bank amalgamated with that of Wentworth and Chaloner of York, and became "Wentworth, Chaloner and Rishworth". Thomas and his family lived in Birthwaite Hall, near Darton, and were apparently pillars of the Wakefield community. He built Rishworth house in Bond Street, Wakefield, for his son Thomas, who was also a partner in the bank.

The first meeting of the West Riding County Council was held in February 1889 in Wakefield Town Hall, at the invitation of the Borough Council, but obviously a permanent home was needed without undue delay. In November of the same year, the General Purposes Committee reported on the accommodation required and the question of location. The choice lay between Leeds and Wakefield, and on the whole the case for selecting Wakefield was the stronger. The County Council already owned Rishworth House, in Bond Street, which the Magistrates had purchased in 1878 and converted to provide a residence for the Deputy Clerk, Committee Rooms and offices. Making additions to Rishworth House, it was estimated, would cost £16,500. Demolishing the building and replacing it with purpose-built County Offices was expected to cost twice as much. However, erecting a building in Leeds would entail expenditure of some £48,500. There was little to choose between the rival towns for accessibility. Of the 90 electoral divisions, 34 were more accessible by rail to Leeds; 38 to Wakefield; and 18 of equal accessibility. Since the County Council's administration was already located in Wakefield, a move to Leeds "would necessarily be attended with a considerable amount of trouble and expense".

The issue was deferred on the grounds of cost, but growing congestion in staff working conditions forced the matter to be reconsidered in 1892 and the Council decided to remain in Wakefield. The Council agreed to hold an open architectural competition, its first prize being £200. In the instructions to competitors it was indicated that "the style of architecture will be left to the competitors but the Queen Anne or Renaissance School of Architecture appears suited to an old town like Wakefield".

The winning design under the pseudonym "Diadem" was submitted by the architects James Gibson and Samuel Russell of Grays Inn Square, London. Some minor modifications were made including a decision to install electricity rather than gas (Although no public supply was then available, it was probably known that Wakefield Corporation was intending to set up generation as they did in 1896). Messrs. Young and Brown of London were appointed Quantity Surveyors in January 1894 and in July a tender was accepted from Messrs. Armitage and Hodgson of Camp Road, Leeds. It is interesting to note that the contract contained a fair wages clause, modelled on that used by Staffordshire as well as a ban on subcontracting to employees in sweated trades.

The County Hall is Grade I Listed. Built in 1894-98 by Gibson and Russell, with additions of 1912 and 1915. It is a large, imposing building of an Art Nouveau character with Italian qualities to the decorations. Materials and workmanship of highest quality. Exterior of Grindleford stone ashlar richly carved with designs both heraldic and symbolic by W. Birnie Rhind of Edinburgh who also made the interior sculpture. There is much sculpture in the Council Chamber and in the ante-room a large polychrome relief plaster frieze of scenes from the Wars of the Roses, by C. Fehr of London. Many inlaid marble floors and much hardwood panelling throughout (Listed Building Description).

Wakefield Coroner's Office (HLC_PK 21427). Grade II Listed former detached villa house. Substantial late 18th century or early 19th century house of 3-storeys, five windows. Red brick with stone dressings including plinth band, ground floor cill band, top frieze and cornice with diagonal dentils concealing very low pitched hipped Welsh slate roof. On returns paired brackets to eaves gutters. Finely gauged flat brick arches and stone cills to replaced sash windows. Central early 20th century neo-classical stone doorcase. Depicted as Egremont House on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1891. The Georgian mansion on Northgate was built in 1811 for John Egremont and his wife, Hannah (Goodchild 1980). Mr Egremont came from a family of freehold farmers and small squires who lived at Reedness Hall near Goole. In 1773, he married 24-year-old Hannah Crowther, who was the only child and heiress of Thomas Crowther, a wealthy wool stapler who lived in Westgate

and owned his own warehouse and the Woolpack Inn. The mansion was built after Hannah inherited her father's fortune in 1810. They had three children together and the eldest, named after his father, became a barrister and lived at Hatfeild Hall for a while. Their second son, Edward, became a vicar of Wroxeter and Shropshire. Emily, the couple's daughter, married Tottenham Lee, son of John Lee, a Wakefield lawyer and mastermind behind the development of the St John's area. Egremont House was let to the Rev E.H. Brooksbank when Mr Egremont died in 1840. He was the son-in-law of Benjamin Heywood, of Stanley Hall. It was then let to John Meynell, a local barrister. In 1848 the house was sold to solicitor Henry Brown, who later became the city's first mayor. When he died in 1869, the building was sold again. It was bought by the West Riding Council in 1951 (Goodchild 1980). At first it functioned as both a register and coroner's office, but is now used solely coroner's office. Single-storey building to rear added in the mid-1950s.

Masons' Hall, Zetland Street (HLC_PK 45026) first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Probably c.1880. Constructed on the site of earlier detached house depicted as The Rectory in Gothic script on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). An ancient building (repaired and extended in 1769). Probable late Medieval or early Post medieval building. Probable earlier Medieval origins, built as the Rectory Manor of Wakefield, associated with nearby Cathedral Church of All Saints' (Wakefield Cathedral - see 21275).

Workhouses

Site of former **Wakefield Workhouse, George Street (site within HLC_PK 45191 and 45192)**. Wakefield had several early poorhouses. The first, combined with a House of Correction, was built in 1689. Another at Horbury was in operation by 1747. By 1834, Wakefield had a parish workhouse on George (or Georges) Street at the top of Thornhill Street, opposite Crowther's Almshouses (demolished by 1908). The site is occupied by a former printing works built between 1894 and 1908, now commercial offices (Monarch House – see below).

Site of former **Wakefield Union Workhouse (site within HLC_PK 20021)**. In 1851, a new union workhouse was erected at the south side of Park Lodge Lane. It was intended to accommodate 300 inmates at an estimated cost of £4,000. The new building was designed by JE Oates who was also the architect of workhouses at Blackburn and Sunderland. The new Wakefield workhouse had a range of entrance buildings at the north containing the Master's offices, board room and committee rooms, and casual wards to each side. A central

archway led through to the main T-shaped block which housed male inmates at the west and females at the east. The dining hall and kitchens were located in the rear wing. The original infirmary stood at the south of the workhouse and was enlarged in 1881. In 1894, the British Medical Journal set up a "commission" to investigate conditions in provincial workhouses and their infirmaries. Following a visit to Wakefield, the commission's report found conditions to be generally of a good standard. The main concern was with the size of the nursing staff — two nurses (one in the main block and one a separate isolation block) provided the care for over 90 patients, spread across sixteen wards in each of which a pauper wardsman or woman acted as a nursing assistant. At night, a single trained nurse was on duty for the whole institution. The commission recommended that the nursing staff be at least doubled. A large new pavilion-plan infirmary was erected to the south of the workhouse in 1896-8. It was designed by local architect William Watson. The new infirmary provided 150 beds and cost £20,000. It had the most up-to-date facilities of its time including filtered, washed and humidified air, electric lighting, and its own telephone system. A new porter's lodge and receiving wards were added at the entrance to the site in 1904. From 1904, to protect them from disadvantage in later life, the birth certificates for those born in the workhouse gave its address just as 90 Park Lodge Lane, Wakefield. During the First World War, the infirmary provided 100 beds for military patients. In 1930, the site came under the control of the West Riding County Council. The workhouse later became known as Stanley View and provided accommodation mainly for the elderly, but also temporary homes for homeless families and battered wives. The infirmary part was developed as Wakefield County Hospital, becoming part of the National Health Service in 1948. After 1968, it too catered mainly for elderly patients. All the workhouse buildings have now been demolished and the site is occupied by a modern housing estate, constructed between 1990 and 1995.

Site of former **Industrial Home** and **House of Refuge (HLC_PK 44859)**. The idea for establishing a House of Refuge at Wakefield, for females discharged from prison, is said to have originated with a Mrs Hamer. On April 3rd, 1848, the proposal was unanimously endorsed by a meeting of county magistrates in Pontefract. The institution was opened on July 10th of that year in premises at St John's, Wakefield. In October 18, 1856, part of the House of Refuge site was turned over for use as a Reformatory as an alternative to prison for girls sentenced by the courts to detention. Up to 23 girls could be accommodated. The institution then became known as the West Riding Refuge and Reformatory for Girls. In the late 1850s, plans were made to establish a new Reformatory in purpose-built premises at Doncaster - the Doncaster institution formally came into operation on September 6th, 1861. In 1865, it was decided that Doncaster could handle all the reformatory cases from the West Riding and that the Wakefield facility would cease operation. Its closure took place the

following year and the Refuge reverted to its original function but now being known as the West Riding Industrial Home for Discharged Female Prisoners. Plans were put in hand to extend and improve the premises but fund-raising was so successful that it was decided to erect a completely new building on a site immediately adjacent to the old one.

The new premises were officially opened on April 3rd, 1872, with the inmates being transferred from the old Home a few weeks later. The building cost about £3,400 (not including £300 for the ornamental work outside which was paid for by Colonel Akroyd, M.P., chairman of the committee). The construction was carried out by Mr. Green, of Wakefield, from designs by William Swinden Barber of Halifax. The oblong building had a frontage of 163 feet and a depth of 39 feet, and was mostly three stories in height. The ground floor included the wash-house, drying room, laundries, etc.. The first floor included 'offices' of various kinds, and the second floor, with the exception of the chapel, was devoted to dormitories. The chapel, 18 feet wide, extended the whole width of the north end of the building. It included a stained glass window by Hardman, of Birmingham, on the theme of 'Faith, Hope, and Charity'. The Home took females discharged from Wakefield Prison without charge, while those from other gaols were required to pay from 4s. 6d. to 6s. a week, or a single payment of £5. The permissible age for admission was from 15 to 40 years. Certificates of health were required, and 'immoral persons' were ineligible for entry.

At the end of 1921, the institution — now known as the St John's Industrial Home — was closed, with more than a thousand women having been admitted since 1866. The premises were then transferred to the Wakefield Diocesan Council for Rescue and Preventive Work. Under its new management, the St John's Training Home provided accommodation for up to 30 'girls needing disciplinary training', aged from 14 to 17 at their date of admission. The girls were trained for domestic service and found situations.

In 1937, the Home became an Approved School then in 1973 was redesignated as a Community Home with Education (CHE) under the control of the West Riding County Council. The School closed in 1982 and left vacant. The building was demolished between 1991 and 1996, and the site is now occupied by low-rise apartments (St John's Mews).

Educational

The Old Cathedral Grammar School was first established in the late 16th century, although the buildings here date to 1855 (see above). The Queen Elizabeth Grammar School was established in 1854, re-using an earlier Propriety School Building of 1833-4. It was formerly known as the Grammar School for Boys'. Wakefield Girls' High School was founded in 1878.

Queen Elizabeth Grammar School and Wakefield Girls' High School have made a rich contribution to the lives of many boys and girls from West and South Yorkshire.

Queen Elizabeth Grammar School (HLC_PK 21675, 21677, 45094, 45097 and 45098) is distinct from most other schools in Yorkshire in that it was founded by Royal Charter of Queen Elizabeth I in 1591 at the request of leading citizens in Wakefield, some of whom formed the first governing body. In 1854 QEGS moved to its present site in Northgate, Wakefield, into premises formerly occupied by the West Riding Proprietary School (constructed 1833). The West Riding Preparatory School is a Grade II Listed Building constructed in 1833-4, designed by Richard Lane of Manchester. Constructed in ashlar in a mock Tudor style. It stands two-storeys, with centre and end blocks, the former with central gable flanked by battlemented octagonal towers. Tudor arched window and door below. Narrow flanking bays have tall lancets. End sections have raised parapets with blank shields and large, 2-tier mullioned and transomed windows. One-storey, four-bay intervening sections have large 2-light windows with Tudor heads. All windows have fancy leaded glazing. The School Governors Offices for Queen Elizabeth Grammar School is a re-use of a former detached villa house (Green House on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851), converted c.1910. It is a Grade II Listed Building, dating to the early 19th century. Three-bay villa with a sympathetic modern south extension. Soft red brick, low pitched hipped slate roof with eaves cornice of moulded stone. Gauged flat brick arches and stone cills to sash windows with glazing bars. 4-panel door in doorcase of engaged columns, entablature and blocking course, up three steps. Stone plinth. There is also a separately Grade II Listed War Memorial within the school grounds.

Wakefield Girls' High School (HLC_PK 21682, 21697 and 21708). Changing opinions were prevalent during the 19th century and a movement for the social and educational emancipation of women gathered pace. The QEGS Governors agreed to pursue this and in 1878 Wakefield Girls' High School opened with 59 pupils located in Wentworth House, its current location. A re-use of former detached villa house. Wentworth House is a Grade II Listed substantial merchant's house of 1802-5. Three-storeys and blank basement, with seven windows. Three central bays project slightly. Red brick with stone basement, 1st floor cill band, modillion eaves cornice. Gauged flat brick arches and stone cills to altered windows, mainly sashes though one or two are modern casements. Wide flight of five stone steps to door with plain fanlight in architrave with impost blocks, the whole in prostyle Roman Doric porch with segmental pediment. House built for John Pemberton Heywood, barrister and son of a local cloth merchant.

Extensions to the school in the 1940s through to 1970s includes the re-use of former detached villa houses established c.1875. Includes Grade II Listed Nos. 5 to 13 Wentworth Street and No.1 St John's Square. Three pairs of houses, third quarter of c.19th century. Each house 3-storeys, one window on road front but with a 3-bay return. Bright red brick with stone frieze and cornice and window dressings. Welsh slate hipped roofs of fairly low pitch. Sash windows. Ground floor heavy canted bays and Ionic doorcases on returns. The villa houses, in turn, established on the site of an earlier buildings with a substantial ornamental garden, depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). The whole of the area southwards to Wentworth Terrace consisted of garden plots of varying size, with no indication from the map on who owned them or which properties they were associated. Land on the south side of the square (St John's Square) was also occupied by gardens, beyond which was an area of long buildings, including one apparently with a large glass dome, may have been a nursery or botanical garden and may explain the presence of all the garden land. The buildings, probably built in the early 19th century (akin to Wentworth House - see HLC_PK 21697), appears to have been used as a church between 1891 through to 1972, before being absorbed into the school grounds.

Additions to the school also include an area to the west of Margaret Street (HLC_PK 21708). This part of the school not built until c.1951 - formerly the large gardens to No.2 St John's Square (St John's House) which was constructed between 1791 to 1795 (see HLC_PK 21707).

City Limits Urban Studies Centre (HLC_PK 45159). Grade II Listed. Former Methodist Primary School, now educational resource centre. 1846. Inscribed and dated plaque in pediment over slightly projecting central bay. L-storey, three wide bays. Coursed ashlar, raised quoins, plinths, cornice and parapet.

Former **City Museum (HLC_PK 21395).** Grade II* former Music Saloon, Subscription Library and Dispensary, Mechanics' Institute, then Museum, now part of Wakefield College. Built in 1820-21. Constructed in sandstone ashlar. Two tall storeys, five bays. Plinth, rusticated ground floor to 1st floor band on which rest paired Ionic angle pilasters and half-columns dividing bays. These support entablature below hipped roof of graduated Welsh slate. Sash windows with glazing bars (mostly replaced) those on 1st floor in narrow architraves with cornices and apron panels. Incised letters in frieze; MECHANICS' INSTITUTION. Modern central doorway. Returns have three grouped windows on each floor, framed in Ionic orders. Rear elevation to Tammy Hall Street is stuccoed in Regency style. 2-storeys and basement with a low mezzanine having blank window panels. Windows

arranged 3:3:3, central ones in round bow. Sash windows with glazing bars, (curved on plan in bows) mostly replaced.

Initially a Music Saloon, public rooms, subscription library, savings bank and public Dispensary (in the 1820s and early 1830s, Wakefield's public Dispensary occupied a part of the basement. Access for patients was gained by the outside stone steps on the south side of the building. The cellar provided residential accommodation for the apothecary and for two house servants). In September 1832, public baths were established in the cellar taking the place of the Wakefield Dispensary and, no doubt, designed to replace the lost income from the Dispensary's rent. Amongst the promoters was again Vicar Samuel Sharp. Whilst the baths very possibly had a recreational element – families could attend together for 10s 6d - they were provided primarily for hygienic or medicinal purposes. They included a vapour, or steam, bath, a warm bath, a plunge bath and a shower. After the opening of Wakefield's magnificent Corn Exchange in Westgate in 1838, the Music Saloon lost popularity. Events like balls and bazaars, and even professional operas, took place instead in the much grander Corn Exchange upperfloor assembly room. Wakefield's Mechanics' Institution, formed in 1841, met during its first year in the Assembly Rooms in Crown Court, holding its evening classes in a number of other rooms in the town. From June 1842, however, it leased the Music Saloon and its Ante-Room with powers to sub-let. In 1855 the building was put up for sale. Wakefield had as yet no Town Hall and the Council considered buying it. The Church Institution was also interested in the opportunity. However, it was sold to the, already resident, Mechanics' Institution. The Music Saloon itself remained available for hire for public events. The building was renamed the Institute of Literature and Science in 1910. By the 1930s the Mechanics' Institute / Institute of Literature and Science, was failing. It was dissolved on 1st October 1935. In 1935 the committee of the Institute offered the building to the local authority and it was formally conveyed to Wakefield Corporation in December 1936. It was not until 1955 that Wakefield Corporation decided to move its Museum into a part of the Public Buildings, still leaving the Music Saloon for lettings. Later the Music Saloon, too, was taken over for museum displays. Ceased being a museum in 2012. Now rented by Wakefield College as a performing arts centre (since 2013).

Pinders Primary School (HLC_PK 37371). Pinders Primary School came into existence in September 1992, previously being Eastmoor First School. **Wakefield Eastmoor First School** built in 1876 on former strip fields. The school website mentions that the present school was built in 1911, but analysis of the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891 shows the same building, with extensions to southeast in the 1950s. Pinders Primary School

is the only school opened as a result of the Education Act 1870 which remains open today (Taylor, 2008).

Sandal Magna First School (HLC_PK 42177). Established in 1890. The school had expanded to become a medium to large scale school by c.1914. Demolished around 2009. Replaced by new school buildings now called Sandal Magna Community Academy.

Former **St Michael's Infant School (within HLC_PK 37623).** No. 12 Grange Street is a former school - St Michael's Infants School established 1876, closed in 1969. The building was used as a warehouse for some time, before recently being converted into a mosque (see below).

Site of former **Lancasterian School (HLC_PK 37488).** School established in 1812, closed in 1901. Depicted as Newstead Road Special Subjects Centre on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1950. Demolished by 1966. The site is now occupied by Wakefield College buildings.

Site of **Bell National School (HLC_PK 37444).** The Bell National School was opened in 1813. The building here was the former Boys' School. It closed in 1868 when the boys moved to Zetland Street. It became part of Wakefield College of Art in 1868. This earliest part of the college was demolished between 1972 and 1984, and replaced by new college buildings.

Site of **Thornes Gaskell's School (site, see HLC_PK 40757).** Thornes School (Female) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. The school was established in the 1840s, and closed in 1970. It was demolished by 1985. The site is part derelict land, although to the immediate north were blocks of late 1930s social housing (White House Bungalows – see below).

Site of **St Michael's School, Horbury Road (within HLC_PK 41322).** The Boys' school was founded in 1851 (first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891). The Girls' School was established in 1866 and the Infants in 1876. In 1951 both schools moved to Flanshaw. The school building was demolished before 1950. The site is occupied by 1950s detached housing.

Site of **St John's First School (HLC_PK 44864).** In operation between 1861 and 1968. Re-use of earlier terraced housing established in the early 19th century. The school was

demolished after closure, the site is occupied by low-rise apartments established between 1972 and 1984.

Site of **St Catherine's School (HLC_PK 42282)**. St Catherine's School (Boys and Girls) established in 1870. Closed in 1959. Site redeveloped in the c.1970s, possibly with associations with the Theatre Club present in the area to the immediate south (now a bowling alley).

Site of former **St Austin's Roman Catholic Infants, Junior and Mixed School (within HLC_PK 44932)**. The school was established in 1873. Demolished between 1966 and 1972. Now the site of Phoenix Court (commercial offices built between 1996 and 2002). St Austin's School relocated to its present site (HLC_PK 37369) in the early 1970s.

Site of former **Westgate School (HLC_PK 44777)**. School established in 1871. Closed in 1939. The school buildings were converted into a clothing factory (Piccadilly Works on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1952). Demolished between 1962 and 1972. The site is now occupied by commercial warehousing.

Site of former **St James's School, Thornes (within HLC_PK 40832)**. H-Shaped plan, built c.1861. Closed in 1960. Demolished by 1969. Now part of an industrial estate.

Site of **Ings School (within HLC_PK 44500)**. Ings Road School was built in 1897. Closed in 1971. For some time used as a training centre. Demolished before 2002. It was demolished sometime between 1996 and 2002 as part of the Westgate Retail and Leisure Park development. However, the Boys and Girls entrance stones have been included in the road systems.

Wakefield College has three main sites in the Wakefield district: Wakefield City Campus, Thornes Park Campus (see below), and a satellite campus in Castleford. The **Wakefield City Campus (HLC_PK 21722, 37444, 37467, 34768 and 37488)**, is located at Margaret Street in the city centre and houses the Sixth Form Centre for students studying for AS and A Levels. This campus offers also courses such as ICT and Computing, Office Skills, Hospitality and Catering, Travel and Tourism, Health Studies, Childcare, Animal Care and Languages. The Wakefield City Centre recently underwent major re-development works, including the completion of a new building designed to house the College's sixth-form, higher education provision and new Library. The Hospitality, Catering and Animal Care facilities are housed in a separate building on Sandy Walk (HLC_PK 21722) established c.1972 within

the gardens of former large detached villa house called "The Cliff" (see HLC_PK 21709). "The Cliff" as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891).

The College is the largest college in the District and has an impressive track record, having provided education and training in Wakefield and its surrounding area since 1868. Established as Wakefield College of Art in 1868, in part re-using former Bell National School which is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). The Bell National School was opened in 1813. New buildings added between 1894 and 1908, and again between 1908 and 1914. Further expansion between 1948 and 1955. In the 1950s, it was known as the Wakefield Technical College on Burton Street, becoming the Wakefield Technical and Arts College in the early 1960s. This earliest part of the college was demolished between 1972 and 1984, and replaced. The college expanded again in the mid-1960s, acquiring (and demolishing) former early 19th century terraced housing (St John's Terrace - see HLC_PK 37467) and a former Lancasterian School (see HLC_PK 37488). It became Wakefield College of Technology and Arts in 1973. In 1974, it became administered by the City of Wakefield. Between 1974 and 1984, it acquired The Elms, a former villa house (at that time a dentists) immediately north (see HLC_PK 37468). The building was extended and modified between 1984 and 1991, but was eventually demolished between 2009 and 2011, being replaced by a purpose built campus building. The college recently acquired the former Mechanics' Institute, which houses Performing Arts students and Mechanics' Theatre.

Industrial

Following a period of commercial and industrial stagnation, a small number of Wakefield's inhabitants became involved in the woollen and worsted trade during the 19th century, some with much success, and several large worsted mills and dye houses were established in the town. By 1832 there were a total of ten woollen and five worsted mills in the parish of Wakefield. The mills were, in the main, located along the river Calder and along the becks to the south and west of the town. Upper Mill occupies the probable medieval fulling mill. Most the surviving buildings are now warehouses.

The partial failure of Wakefield's textile industry was tempered by the development of other economic activities, including rope manufacture, wire making, brewing and malting, boat building, agricultural implements and machine manufacture, iron founding, soap and chemical industries and brickworks, giving the town a diverse economy (Taylor, 2008). On the outskirts of the town, coal had been dug since the 15th century and 300 men were

employed in the town's coal pits in 1831 (Penny Cyclopaedia, 1843). During the 19th century more mines were sunk so that there were 46 small mines in Wakefield and the surrounding area by 1869 (Galloway, 1971). The National Coal Board eventually became Wakefield's largest employer with Manor Colliery on Cross Lane and Park Hill colliery at Eastmoor surviving until 1982

The chief basis for the town's prosperity, however, was its extensive markets and trade in corn, malt and wool. The Aire and Calder and Calder and Hebble Navigations and the Barnsley Canal were instrumental in the development of Wakefield as an important market for grain and more was sold here than at any other market in the north. Large warehouses were built on the river banks to store grain from Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire to supply the fast-growing population in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Great quantities of barley were grown in the neighbourhood and in 1885 more malt was made in Wakefield "than in any district of equal extent in the kingdom" (Taylor, 2008).

Site of **Marriott's Mill (site, see HLC_PK 41126)**. Marriott's Mill (Worsted Yarns) is first depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. A building is shown here on Walker's plan of 1823, but not depicted as a mill. The mill probably dated to the 1830s-40s, being built on the site of an earlier Unitarian Burial ground (see above). By 1894, the mill is depicted as Westgate New Mills, as part of Westgate Common Mills complex. It was disused by 1932. By 1950 it is shown as Terry Mills. Demolished before 1984 and replaced by large-scale industrial shed. This building in turn was demolished recently, and the site now lies derelict.

Site of **Ings Road Iron Works (site within HLC_PK 44487)**. Now part of the Ings Industrial Estate - commercial warehousing built between 1991 and 1996. Built on the site of earlier mixed commercial and industrial works buildings (including an engineering works) established in the later 1930s. In turn, the engineering works re-used and expanded on earlier iron works. The Ings Road Iron Works is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Built probably in the 1860-70s. Established in an area depicted as The Ings on the Walker map.

Site of former **Portland Works (within HLC_PK 44493)**. The Portland Works is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Built probably in the 1860-70s. Demolished by the early 1950s. Established in an area depicted as The Ings on the Walker map. Now part of the Ings Road Trading Estate.

Site of **Mark Lane Corn Mill (HLC_PK 44418)**. Site of former corn mill established in the early 19th century (Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851). Depicted as Mark Lane Corn Mill on the OS 1:500 Town Plan of 1891. Demolished by 1965. Now part of Thornes Industrial Estate.

Site of former **malthouses, New Brunswick Street (HLC_PK 44415)**. Industrial estate (engineering) building constructed between 1987 and 1991 the site of former malthouses established in the early 19th century (Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851).

Site of **Alverthorpe Mills (site, see HLC_PK 23065)**. Built in 1870-5 as an integrated woollen mill. A rare example of single storey layout with the sequence of the processes arranged logically within a main shed around a central power source. Detached sheds provided a boiler house, dyehouse and some finishing rooms. The offices were situated on the main road frontage. The engine house was designed for a horizontal engine, but the original was replaced in 1912, possibly due to the expansion of the sheds. There was a rope drive from the engine to pulley wheels on a central spine. Demolished between 1996 and 1999. Mill office (single storey, high status and 19th century) survive to the south of the area on Flanshaw Lane. Demolished before 2002. The site is now occupied by a modern housing development.

Flanshaw Mills / Oakes Mill (HLC_PK 23074). Flanshaw Mills, formerly known as Oakes Mill. Established in the early 19th century as a steam powered scribbling and fulling mill. Fragments of the first mill still survive. The main building on the site are later warehouses and sheds (dating to c.1870 to 1890). Associated buildings include workers housing, a chapel and the manufacturer's house. In operation until the early 1930s, disused on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1938 through to the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1948. Depicted as Moorhouses Mill (Engineering) on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1951, indicating a change of use between 1948 and 1951. Engineering use through to modern mapping. The industrial complex expanded to the west between 1973 and 1984 (see 23075), with resultant loss of former mill ponds.

Balne Mill (HLC_PK 31546). Mill complex constructed in the 1880s on the site of earlier mill complex of the same name. Balne Mill (Woollen Yarn), a boiler house and gasometer are depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Documentary evidence suggests the mill was built in the late 1830s to early 1840s (Bankrupts notice for P.T.B. Hembrough and Co., Worsted Manufacturer, of Balne Mills. 10th March 1843). The

building appears to have been altered and enlarged in the later 19th century, with subsequent enlargement in the early 20th century. Balne Mills were owned by Harold Holdsworth & Company Ltd after 1930. In the 1970s the mills were the premises of a cash and carry before they were bought by Saville Cabinet Makers in 1979, they later became Greenwood & Wood. Greenwood & Wood soon established themselves market leaders in the woodworking industry. Their work focused on banks and building societies. The company survived administration in 1997, with the mills largely extended to accommodate all departments of the company. The company finally closed in 2009, leaving the former mill complex disused.

Site of **St John's Mill (site, see HLC_PK 37273)**. St John's Mill (Woollen Yarn) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping. Documentary evidence for existence in 1837 - dissolving of partnership between T. Lee and S. Lee, worsted spinners.³⁰ Probably early 19th century, possibly earlier. Depicted as a mill on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1894, but replaced by grid-iron terraced housing by 1908.

Site of **Victoria Works (HLC_PK 41359)**. Area undeveloped in 1851, probably enclosed medieval strip fields. The Victoria Flock Mill extended into the area in c.1894. Mill largely demolished in the Interwar period leaving a shed. Site redeveloped between 1956 and 1972 probably with a small scale works. This in turn was recently demolished leaving a single shed and a few standing walls, possibly in advance of redevelopment?

Site of **Providence Soap Works (site, see HLC_PK 41285)**. A soap works and tannery was present by c.1894. The Westgate Common Mills (worsted, founded as Clarkson's Mill before 1851) expanded into the area during the Interwar period.

Site of **Soho Works (site, see HLC_PK 41112 and 41114)**. First depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Leadworks established in the 1860s-70s by Henry Guest, later the Yorkshire Crucible Co. and Loco Black Lead Co., then finally Morgan Bros. in 1888. By 1895, production of 'Blacklead' by J.C. Waterhouse. Enlargement of the complex by 1938 (HLC_PK 41112). Demolished before 2000. The site is now occupied by a modern housing development.

Site of **Victoria Foundry (site, see HLC_PK 41275)**. Site of a medium-scale iron and brass foundry that is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891. Probably

³⁰ The Champion and Weekley Herald, October 9, 1837. p.704

c.1870-80s. By the mid to late 1930s it had been renamed as Victoria Mills – at this time the building was used as a cocoa nut mat and matting factory. Works persisted into the late 20th century until demolition by 2002. The site is now occupied by low-rise flats.

Site of **Thornes Mill (HLC_PK 20198)**. Steam powered worsted mill, probably established in 1837-8. The first buildings were a shed with corner engine house, with the later addition warehouses, a second shed and other buildings. Apparently used mainly for yarn spinning despite the adoption of the single storey layout normally associated with weaving. Part of the site has been demolished. Expanded to the north between 1854 and 1893 (see HLC_PK 20199). Now part of Headway Business Park - commercial buildings established on the site of, and part re-using, the former textile mill buildings between 1996 and 2002.

Site of site **Thornes Wire Mills and Calder Soap Works (HLC_PK 20186)**. Thornes Wire Mill is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1951 through to the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map of 1985. Probable re-use of earlier textile mill - depicted as West Riding Mills on the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1908 through to the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1948. Before 1908, depicted as Calder Soap Works on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1893. Hodgson & Simpson first started production in Walton near Wakefield in the 19th century. After a legal battle with Charles Waterton of Walton Hall, the company moved from Walton's Soap House Yard to Calder Island. There, they continued to manufacture soap until 1906. In White's Directory, 1853, Hodgson & Simpson are shown as soap boilers at Thornes. Transcript of the entry of "professions and trades" for ALVERTHORPE (including Thornes) in White's Directory of 1887: Hodgson & Simpson, soap mfrs. Calder Soap Works. According to The National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland 1868, artificial manures were also manufactured. Hodgson & Simpson's Calder Soap Works continued in production until 1906 and expanded into Liverpool and London. "Perhaps its greatest claim to fame was the gold medal won by the firm at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1878." (A History of Walton by Peter Wright). After the soap works closed it became a rope works. In the end an emerging giant, Lever Brothers, acquired the company, along with other acquisitions. Later on, Lever Brothers merged with Margarine Unie of the Netherlands to form Unilever.

Site of **Calder Dye Works (within HLC_PK 20186)**. Calder Dye Works on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1854. Possibly built c.1837-8 opposite, and probably associated with, Thornes Mills (see HLC_PK 20198). Built over by Calder Soap Works and later Thornton Wire Works.

Former **malthouse, Thornes Lane (HLC_PK 40882, WYHER PRN 6209)**. A late 19th-century brick-built malthouse is located on Thornes Lane (Gomersall 1995a). A malthouse was depicted and named here in c.1894. Appears extant but reused. Over seven bays long. Brick built and gabled. Front elevation fronting Thornes Lane is three storeys tall to gable apex and five bays wide with central flat fronted loading bay with taking-in door to each floor.

Stone warehouse to north of Calder and Hebble Navigation Warehouse (within HLC_PK 44383). Grade II Listed. An early 19th-century warehouse is located off the west side of Bridge Street. Baines' Directory of 1822 records it as being occupied by J. Tootal, a Corn Factor. It was converted to a corn mill, known as the Phoenix Mill, in the mid-19th century and then into a hosiery mill in 1876.

Former **City Corn Mills, Tootal Street (within HLC_PK 44383)**. Large four storey brick-built warehouse fronting onto the River Calder. Depicted as the City Corn Mills on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891. A building of the same dimensions and plan depicted on the earlier Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town plan of 1851 and Walker's plan of 1823 (as Tootal's Warehouse). Possibly the same building, dating to the early 19th century.

Portobello Mills (HLC_PK 40838). The site of Portobello Mills is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 map of 1851 on the west side of the river Calder and was originally used for worsted production. The building footprints was established as a factory between 1966 and 1975 but may reuse earlier structures. The site is still in industrial use.

Hirst's Mill (within HLC_PK 40875). Unlisted. Located on the east side of Thornes Lane adjacent to the river Calder, is a mid-19th-century three storey building. Advertising lettering on the east facing elevation reads 'JOHN HIRST & CO CORN, CAKE & BARLEY MERCHANTS'. It represents a rare survival of a waterfront building on Thornes Wharf (Swann 2001).

Site of **Bridge End Boat Yard (site, within HLC_PK 44356)** had been established in the 1820s and Baines' Directory of 1822 lists it as being occupied by John Collinson, a sloop and boat builder. It was later occupied by a William Craven (it is depicted as Craven's Boat Yard on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851). It originally had a dry dock which was back filled in the 1960s (Dodds 2004). The site has now been developed as part of the Hepworth Art Gallery. A sail-making yard associated with Craven's boat yard is believed to have been located on the north side of Tootal Street (John Goodchild pers. comm.; Dodds 2004). The site has since been redeveloped as part of the Hepworth Art Gallery.

Site of **Stennard Works (site, within HLC_PK 36189)**. The Stennard Works specialised in diamond coal cutters (heavy engineering) by 1932. Before 1908, the Stennard Works manufactured agricultural equipment, having been set up by Charles Clay in the late 1850s. Clay exhibited a patent horse-power cultivator and horse hoe at the 1862 London Exhibition. Also an exhibitor at the 1859 Smithfield Show. Expansion of the site and wholesale rebuild between 1908 and 1932 (possibly by 1922). In turn, these buildings have been demolished and replaced by modern mixed industrial and commercial units, established after 1996 (as part of Kirkgate Business Centre).

Site of former **malthouses, Barnsley Road (HLC_PK 44360)**. The site of former small-scale industrial warehousing established in the 1970s (activity unknown). Before 1970, the site of former malthouses established in the early 19th century (Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851). One large malthouse demolished by 1955, the remaining smaller one remained until 1970. Now derelict land.

Upper Mill (now part of the Hepworth Art Gallery, HLC_PK 44356). Grade II Listed. Located off Bridge Street, the mill dates to the early 19th century, replacing an earlier mill here. There are references to a fulling mill, along with two corn mills, in Wakefield throughout the 15th century. These include a reference to 'ye craw mills', located on the south side of Wakefield Bridge, which comprised a fulling mill and house. In 1661, a lease was granted for the 'Upper' fulling mill. The mill was rebuilt in the early 19th century to form the 'Upper Mills', also known as 'Old Bridge Mill' (Goodchild 1991; Swann 2008). An archaeological building recording and structural watching brief was undertaken by ASWYAS in 2008, prior to the conversion of the mill as part of the construction of the Hepworth Gallery. The investigations found that the building had retained many original features, including line shafting, grain hoppers and a wooden water wheel. The location of a second and possible third waterwheel was identified during the watching brief (Swann 2008). An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by ASWYAS in 2006 on the site of the Hepworth Gallery within the former Rutland Industrial Estate. The site is at Wakefield Waterfront, close to the site of a medieval fulling mill. The site is known to have contained a tailrace and building associated with the neighbouring Upper Mills, along with a boatyard, dry dock and a channel linking the dock to the Calder, all assumed to be 19th century in date. The watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of test pits and test trenches. This was followed by a trial trench evaluation, targeted on the tailrace, the dry dock and the connecting channel. All the anticipated features were exposed during the investigations. The tailrace was seen to be backfilled with modern material, while the dry dock and channel contained material dating to

the 1960s. A small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from near the site of Upper Mill (Walsh and Bolchover 2007). An archaeological photographic building recording was undertaken of two sheds at Upper Mills by AWYAS in 2007 in advance of their demolition as part of the Hepworth Art Gallery development. The larger shed is thought to have been built as a granary, while the smaller was probably a stable. Both were dated to the late 19th to early 20th century (Swann 2007b).

Rutland Mill (HLC_PK 44358). Grade II Listed. Located on Rutland Street, was built as an integrated worsted spinning mill in 1872-5 for Isaac Briggs, replacing an oil mill established here in the early 19th century. The Wakefield Oil Mills were established on the east side of the river Calder in the early 19th century. The earliest known occupant was Swallow, Laycock and Co., Seed Crushers and Oil Merchants. By the 1860s, it was occupied by William Lake Junior, Seed and Bone Merchant (Dodds 2004).

Castle Bank Mills (HLC_PK 36077). Currently carpet manufacturers - W.E. Rawson Ltd. Used by G. and J. Stubley Ltd in the late 1860s. Stubley's were woollen manufacturers at Calder Mills and Castle Bank Mills in Portobello Road. Much of the present complex dates to the late 1940s to early 1960s, although some parts date to the 1910s to 1930s. During the Second World War, part of the complex used by the Home Office Supply and Transport Repair Depot (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1951).

Site of former **City Saw Mills (HLC_PK 36080).** The former City Saw Mills are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891) between Doncaster Road and Fall Ings Cut. The site was still extant in the 1950s, although by the 1960s the site had been redeveloped. A group of buildings depicted on the 1891 map survive (but with much alteration) through to the late 1990s. The present timber yard carries on the nature of industry in the area, but can now be regarded as a commercial business.

Cheapside and Barstow Square (HLC_PK 21290, 21386, 21390, 21391, 21393, 21400, 21409, 21410 and 21410). An area of mixed industrial and commercial buildings (warehousing) established in the late 18th to mid-19th century. Some with later alterations and additions. Cheapside was laid out in 1802, and was gradually occupied by woolstaplers and their warehouses. Wool was brought from throughout Great Britain and Europe to Wakefield to be sorted and resold. Many of the warehouses have survived almost intact, and the top-floor hoists for the woolsacks can still be seen. Forms the historic core of Upper Westgate, Wakefield. Majority converted into commercial premises (since the 1950s through to the 1980s). Some demolition and clearance prior to mid to later 20th century offices

insertions (including Pioneer House). Forms the historic core of Upper Westgate, Wakefield. Majority converted into commercial premises (since the 1950s through to the 1980s). Woolpack's Yard and The Old Grain Store provide evidence for past activities - as an area of grain storage and textile warehouses. Established on the site of earlier burgage plots and associated housing dating to the medieval period, and later post medieval commercial and industrial premises (as workshops) and housing along long, narrow yards. The arrangement of buildings and tenements to the rear respects the earlier burgage plots. Includes a single Listed Building, and a number of buildings of local interest:

Nos. 5-9 Cheapside (within HLC_PK 21391). Unlisted. A comprehensive group of buildings to the west of Cheapside. The terrace links to the locally listed structures at 11 to 17 Cheapside and contributes further to their group value. The buildings represent early 19th century warehouses, reflecting the traditional industrial function of the rear yards and their association with the textile trade. Numbers 5 to 9 have been sensitively converted to modern uses and retain historic features such as loading doors and sash windows.



Figure 390. Cheapside, Wakefield. This photograph shows the sinuous nature of the present-day street. The sinuous nature was established in the 13th century as burgage plots.

No.19 Cheapside (within HLC_PK 21391). Grade II Listed. Early 19th century warehouse, 4-storeys, 7 bays. Red brick with low pitched stone flagged roots. Slightly cambered arches to openings, some sash windows with glazing bars, some boarded shutters. Central stack of loading doors above double entrance doors.

No. 18 King Street (HLC_PK 21400). Commercial premises, formerly warehousing, constructed in the early 19th century. Large four-storey warehouse on King Street was built

for Joseph Jackson about 1811. Here he took Titus Salt as his apprentice to learn the wool trade, later to become the builder of Salts Mill and Saltaire. Converted possibly c.1970.

Site of **Westgate Common Foundry (HLC_PK 31497, 31519 and 41127)**. Former premises of Bradley and Craven Ltd, re-using an earlier foundry building depicted on Walker's map of 1823 (see above). The company was founded in 1843 by two young engineers, William Craven and Richard Bradley to manufacture what was then revolutionary machinery for automating clay brick production. Their 1853 patented 'Stiff-Plastic Brickmaking Machine', in combination with the Hoffman continuous kiln was responsible for changes in the industry which eventually saw it shift from a hand craft to a mechanized production line. Their machines were manufactured at the Westgate Common Foundry in Wakefield and were sold throughout the United Kingdom as well as many overseas markets such as Australia, South Africa and Germany. The company also made steam engines, colliery winding gear and exhibited in the 1862 London International Exhibition. The site had expanded by the late 19th century, with the construction of engineering buildings and sheds to the east and north. Further expansion occurred in the early 20th century. The pre-1823 building survived until the later 1950s, before being replaced by a large engineering shed. In 1972 Bradley & Craven, amalgamated with a rival Leeds company, Thomas C. Fawcett, forming Craven Fawcett Limited. However the name continued in use with a new private limited company of the same name incorporated on 1 October 1998 and dissolved on 30 July 2002. The majority of buildings were demolished just before 2002, although an early 20th century warehouse at the junction of Stafford Terrace and Alverthorpe Road survives (HLC_PK 41127). The site is now occupied by a modern housing development and commercial warehouses.

Site of **Clark's Coach Manufactory (HLC_PK 21423)**. Modern commercial premises (Citrine House) built between 1972 and 1984. Established on derelict land depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map of 1972 - the site of demolished former ambulance depot depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1951, demolished sometime before 1972. The ambulance depot was a re-use of former industrial buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield as a carriage works, and as Clark's Coach Manufactory on the earlier 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. Possibly established in the early to mid-19th century (buildings of an industrial nature depicted here on the Walker map of 1823).

Site of **Albion Mills (Site, see HLC_PK 41294)**. The site of a former textile mill on Alverthorpe Road. Albion Mills (Cotton Warp) is first depicted here on the Ordnance Survey

1:500 Town Plan of 1891. In existence before 1887 (White's Directory 1887). The mill continued in production until demolition in 1998. The site is now occupied by a modern housing development.

Site of **Phoenix Iron Works (site, within HLC_PK 36171)**. Phoenix Iron Works established by 1861 by Edward Green (E. Green and Son). Manufacturers of fuel economisers for steam boilers, boiler feed pumps and small horizontal steam engines, air heaters. Employees 1,000 (Whitaker's Red Book, 1914). Part rebuilt in 1913 as engineering works. Wholesale rebuild in the 1960-70s, and again after 1996 (now part of Greens Industrial Park).

Site of former **Steel Boat Works (site, within HLC_PK 36170)**. Constructed on the site of a steel boat works depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1922. Probably part of the Phoenix Works (engineering) which was expanded here c.1913. Wholesale rebuild in the 1960-70s, and again after 1996 (now part of Greens Industrial Park).

Site of **Calder Vale Glass Works (within HLC_PK 36169)**. Calder Vale Glass Works, established by Kilner and Sons of Wakefield (sometime between 1847 and 1857). The glass works operated through until c.1955, when demolished and the area incorporated into the Phoenix Works site. Now part of the Green Industrial Park complex.

Site of **Calder Vale Boiler Works (HLC_PK 36168 and 36203)**. Calder Vale Boiler Works, which was established by Spurr, Inman and Co. in the early 1860s. Makers of locomotive, agricultural and stationary boilers. Acquired by E. Green and Son in 1960, becoming part of the Phoenix Works (engineering) established by 1861 by Edward Green (E. Green and Son). Now large-scale industrial complex (as part of Green Industrial Park), the majority of which appears to be engineering based with some mixed industrial, civil and commercial premises. Established after 1996, re-using earlier 1970s industrial buildings (engineering).

Site of former **Dyson Brothers and Brotherton Chemical Works (within HLC_PK 36167)**. Former chemical works established by Edward Brotherton (as part of Dyson Brothers and Brotherton) in 1878. Manufacturer of ammonium sulphate. The firm was not technically innovative, aiming rather to exploit the large supplies of ammoniacal liquor produced in the coal-gas industry. It was served by an extensive transportation network, which moved the ammoniacal liquor from gasworks in the surrounding towns to Wakefield, where it was processed on a large scale. By 1881 Dyson Brothers and Brotherton became Brotherton and Co. The firm developed other opportunities for the sale of ammonia, supplying the textile industry and becoming associated with the Cassel Cyanide Co. Today the Company still

operates in Wakefield from the original Calder Vale Road site as Esseco UK Ltd and is a major supplier of chemicals to both the domestic and international markets (**see HLC_PK 36166**). Now large-scale industrial complex (as part of Green Industrial Park), the majority of which appears to be engineering based with some mixed industrial, civil and commercial premises. Established after 1996, re-using earlier 1970s industrial buildings (engineering).

Esseco UK Ltd (HLC_PK 36166). Chemical works established by Edward Brotherton (as part of Dyson Brothers and Brotherton) in 1878, although this area not developed until c.1900 (site of an apparently short-lived cement works on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1891). Most of the complex dates to the 1970s, but parts are earlier, with some from the 1950s and fragmentary evidence from the early 1900s.

Site of **Providence Mills (site, within HLC_PK 44503)**. Providence Mill was established in the 1830s-40s (appears on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851). Operated by George Lee and Sons. Much enlarged between 1854 and 1891 (probably c.1870-80), with further later 19th and early 20th century alterations and additions. Demolished before 2002 in advance of the Westgate Retail and Leisure Park development.

Site of **Phoenix Foundry (site, see HLC_PK 44502 and 44501)**. The Phoenix Foundry (Iron and Brass) appears on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851, but not on Walker's map of 1823. Probably c.1830-40. By 1908, called the Ings Road Works, with expansion westward (see HLC_PK 44501). Re-used as a printing works by 1932, later absorbed into the Providence Mills (textile) complex which was founded immediately west (see HLC_PK 44503). Demolished before 2002 in advance of the Westgate Retail and Leisure Park development.

Site of former **Rope Works (site, see HLC_PK 37581, 37582)**. A Rope Works (Steel Wire) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Established by George Cradock and Co. The firm originated in Darlington but in 1853 moved to Wakefield sometime in the mid-1850s where it began to make wire rope as well as rope from fibre. In 1879, John Lang, the patentee of Lang's Lay rope, became works manager on leaving R.S. Newall and Co. Fibre rope production was discontinued in 1881. Expansion of the complex westwards in the period 1894 to 1908 (c.1900) which appears relatively short-lived (between 1900 and 1950. See HLC_PK 37566 and 37605). The firm became part of British Ropes in 1924. Steel wire rope production continued through the mid-1940s, and well into the 1980s-90s. The works building was demolished between 1996 and 2002. The area is now a modern retail park (Cathedral Retail Park)

Site of **Sheet Lead Manufactory (site, within HLC_PK 44940)**. The site of a sheet lead manufactory is shown on the 1823 plan to the north of the churchyard in Northgate. Buildings which could correspond to this site are visible on the 1854 25 inch series Ordnance Survey map, although by the 1890s the buildings had been cleared, possibly to make way for the Borough Market.

Site of **Westgate Mills (site, within HLC_PK 41078)**. Site of a former worsted and woollen yarn mill which is depicted as 'Marriotts Factory' on Walker's map of 1823. Possibly late 18th century, although more likely to be early 19th century. By the Ordnance Survey 1@1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851) it is depicted as Westgate Mills. It was demolished by c.1900, being replaced by grid-iron terraced housing.

Site of **Thornes Lane Corn Mill (HLC_PK 44420)**. Depicted as Thornes Lane Corn Mill on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891. Possible re-use of late 18th century dye house - the building is depicted as Woods Dye Houses on Walkers plan of 1823 (see above). Demolished by 1972. The site is now part of Chantry Bridge Industrial Estate.

Site of **Eagle Brewery, Harrison Street (site, within HLC_PK 45153)**. Brewery established by Beverley Brothers, founded 1861, with 173 tied houses. Taken over by Watney Mann's Wilsons operation in March 1967, closed 1968. After the closure of the brewery, the Wines and Spirits Distribution Plant was kept going until 1971. Much of the site is now occupied by a new health centre (Trinity Centre – see below), and Fernandes' Old Malt House was once Beverleys' malt house.

Site of **Victoria Brewery (HLC_PK 45134 and 44790)**. Established in 1830 on the site of probable vernacular cottages, courtyard housing and small-scale industry dating to the mid to late 18th century. Carter & Sons Victoria Brewery, Fairground Rd, Wakefield. Founded 1830 merged with Kirk, Matthews & Co of Leeds in 1889 to form Leeds & Wakefield Breweries Ltd with 67 tied houses. In the 1880s, owned by Mark Carter who owned the Cattle Market Hotel on George Street, open as a pub 1887-1930, now known as Ploughland House.

Site of **Old Bridge Brewery (HLC_PK 44364)**. Currently modern low-rise flats built between 2002 and 2008 (called Chantry Waters) on derelict land. Derelict between 1987 and 1991. The site of former government training centre (in 1985), which in turn was a re-use of earlier engineering works built in the late 1930s. The engineering works was constructed on the site of an earlier brewery (Old Bridge Brewery) which is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500

Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). A much smaller malt kiln and cottage is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. The site of N.L. Fernandes & Co. Old Bridge Brewery, Doncaster Rd, Wakefield. The original Luis Fernandes Brewery. Founded in 1850. Sold with its 42 pubs to John Smiths in 1919. Fernandes' Bridge on Doncaster Road derives its name from the brewery of the Fernandes Brothers. Sometimes the spelling is Fernandez. Disused by 1932 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1932).

Former malthouses, Smyth Street (HLC_PK 44789). A group of malthouses established in the 1850s to 1870s. In use as malthouses through to the mid to late 1950s, when converted into warehouses. An area of gardens and small-scale buildings to the rear of properties on Westgate Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851 (see 21350 and 21349).

Former **Express Printing Works (HLC_PK 45200 and 45201).** Former printing works (currently disused). First depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Probably built in the 1870-80s. Inserted amongst earlier courtyard housing which was demolished in the 1950s. Courtyard housing on yards set out in the Medieval period (as crofts and burgage plots). Gradually enlarged as the expense of the earlier housing – the current building is largely 1940s-50s construction, although part of the earlier Victorian works may survive.

Site of **Wakefield Gas Works (HLC_PK 44826, 44822 and 44823).** The gas works were established under an Act passed in 1822 and enlarged by an Act of 1846 (Kelly's Directory, 1881). Demolished by 2011. The area is now occupied by Trinity Walk Shopping Centre. There was an eastwards extension to the gas works in the period 1914 to 1932, with the construction of a large gas holder (HLC_PK 44822). The structure was removed between 1996 and 2002, but the groundworks still remain. To the south of this is a gas holder station established between 1948 and 1951 (HLC_PK 44823), which is currently active.

Site of **Ings Foundry (within HLC_PK 44436 and 44446).** Ings Foundry established before 1848 (proprietors in 1848 were Blackburn and Teal). By 1859 William Teall owned the factory. The large-scale metal working industry replaced and re-used earlier smaller-scale mixed industries (Ings Dye Works, Malt Kilns, Kirkgate Corn and Flour Mill, Ings Foundry and Rhodes Machine Manufactory) and courtyard housing dating to probably the late 18th to early 19th century. The foundry building survived until the late 1990s. The site is now a car park established between 2002 and 2009.

Site of **Grove Iron Works (within HLC_PK 44436 and 44446)**. The site is now occupied by a commercial warehouse built between 1991 and 1997. Derelict between 1987 and 1991. Wholesale clearance and redevelopment of former industrial buildings established in the 19th century (area depicted as the Grove Iron Works and Ings Foundry on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1891). The Grove Works probably early to mid-19th century, possibly earlier. The large-scale metal working industry replaced and re-used earlier smaller-scale mixed industries (Ings Dye Works, Malt Kilns, Kirkgate Corn and Flour Mill, Ings Foundry and Rhodes Machine Manufactory) and courtyard housing dating to probably the late 18th to early 19th century.

Site of **Primrose Hill Mill / Columbia Mills (HLC_PK 44907)**. A textile mill and malthouse are depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. Primrose Hill Mill (Worsted) probably early to mid-19th century. By the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891, it is much enlarged and depicted as Columbia Mills. Apparently demolished by 1908 and replaced by terraced housing. The malthouse survived until the mid-1950s. All buildings were cleared by 1961, with the site being developed as a working mens' club. This building was recently demolished and the plot is now a temporary car park.

Site of **Vicarage Street Iron Foundry (within HLC_PK 44935)**. The Vicarage Street Iron Foundry was established here between 1854 and 1891. Disused and ruinous by 1955, demolished soon afterwards. The site was then occupied by a multi-storey car park until 2010. Now part of the Trinity Walk Shopping Centre development.

Site of **Albion Works (HLC_PK 44938)**. Engineering works depicted as the Albion Works on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Probably c.1860-70, established on former strip fields (no visibility). Re-used in the 1950s as a clothing factory. Demolished prior to 2011. Now part of the Trinity Walk Shopping Centre development.

Site of **Alverthorpe Sewage Works (site, see HLC_PK 31539)**. Sewage works depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891) but disused by 1908. Possibly c.1870-80. Plot now occupied by social housing dating to the late 1960s.

Brickworks

Site of **Rishworths Brick Yard (site, within HLC_PK 37395 and 37406)** is shown on the 1823 plan to the east of Saville Street (now College Grove Road). Brick kilns and drying shed are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). These had been replaced by terraced housing by 1891

Site of **Firths Brick Yard (vicinity of HLC_PK 44840, 44895 and 44830)** is shown on the 1823 plan of Wakefield, located to the south of what is now Lower York Street. The site was occupied with buildings by 1854.

Site of former **brickworks, Mill Chase Road (site, HLC_PK 41080 and 41094)**. Site of mid to late 19th century brick works (short lived; not present in 1851 and disused by c.1894). Area included a reservoir (industrial) which may have started as an extraction pit. The northern plot was replaced by terraced housing (c.1900) while the southern plot remained derelict land until redevelopment as a new housing scheme in the late 1990s.

Site of former **brickworks, Queen Elizabeth Road (site, within HLC_PK 37351)**. Brick Works depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). A group of buildings including a brick kilns, drying shed, clay grinder and pug mill, with clay pits to the south and east. Became disused between 1851 and 1891. The plot was not developed until c.2002. Now the site of a nursing home.

Site of **Wind Hill Brickworks (site, within HLC_PK 21503 and 21522)**. Wind Hill Brickworks first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891) and was in operation until c.1950. Established probably in the 1860s to 1870s, akin to nearby Mount Clay Brick Works (see HLC_PK 37362). Depicted as disused on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1951. The former brickworks buildings, including a group of large kilns, were left derelict until demolition by 1972. Now low-rise flats and maisonettes as part of the Eastmoor Estate.

Site of **Mount Clay Brickworks (HLC_PK 37362 and 37353)**. Mount Clay Brick Works was in operation before 1872 and disused by 1914. A notice from the London Gazette on 3rd December, 1872, mentions the passing of the brickworks from a partnership between William Kay and John Dunn into single ownership by John Dunn. Possible kilns and clay pits depicted on the 1851 Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Wakefield. The site was left derelict until the later 1970s. Now low-rise flats and playing fields as part of the Eastmoor Estate.

Collieries

Site of **Wrenthorpe Colliery (HLC_PK 21692, 21679 and 42143)**. Wrenthorpe Colliery was first opened in 1838 and was closed in 1900 after the death of the owner Mr. W.T. Marriot of Sandal Grange, Wakefield. Before then and as late as 1885, the colliery was in the

ownership of D. Micklethwaite and Company. In 1896 the manager was Mr. T.W. Embleton and the under-manager was Mr. W. Wood. There were 103 underground workers and 35 surface workers. In 1905, the colliery was bought by the Low Laithes Colliery Co. Ltd, who were operating their pit at Gawthorpe. It was re-opened in 1907, and was used as part of the principal Low Laithes colliery with the same manager, but Mr. D.A. West was the under-manager at Wrenthorpe. In 1908, there were 80 underground workers and 31 surface workers, suggesting a slight decline from ten years previously. Wrenthorpe colliery had a branch line to the nearby main Leeds-London railway to transport coal to distribution centres and larger customers. Wrenthorpe colliery closed in 1927 at the same time as New Low Laithes Colliery as a result of the strike (Johnstone 1993, 108).

Site of **Roundwood Colliery and Brickworks (site, see HLC_PK 21792)**. Roundwood Colliery and Roundwood Brickworks are both clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1891, and indistinctly on the earlier Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1854. The colliery and brickworks were established in 1853, with the brickworks becoming disused by 1933, and the colliery working until 1966. Disused colliery buildings are depicted on the OS 1:10000 map of 1972. No traces of the colliery or brickworks remain as the site has been redeveloped as an industrial estate (Roundwood Industrial Estate) after 1984.

Site of **Manor Colliery (site, see HLC_PK 31521 and 31525)**. Manor Colliery first appears on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Probably c.1880 establishment. Apparently short-lived - this part appears to have become disused by 1908. Colliery workings and fabric persisted until redevelopment in the early 1970s. Now a large-scale used car sales room and forecourt established between 1996 and 2002, and modern housing after 2003.

Site of **Manor Haigh Colliery (HLC_PK 18799)**. Opened c.1854, operating through to c.1981 under different names. Depicted as Manor Colliery on the Ordnance Survey 10000 map of 1984. Before 1950, depicted as Manor Haigh Moor Colliery from the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1908 through to the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1948. Depicted as Wesgate Common Colliery on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10560 map of 1854. The site is now occupied by a modern housing development as part of the Lupset Estate.

Site of **Whinney Moor Colliery (site, see HLC_PK 40884 and 40885)**. Small-scale colliery established in the mid to late 19th century. In use until the mid to late 1920s. Redeveloped as a hotel, tennis courts and bowling greens by 1930.

Site of **Park Hill Colliery (site, see HLC_PK 20013)**. Park Hill Colliery opened in 1877 and closed in 1983. Parkhill Colliery was established on former piecemeal enclosure fields. Reclamation of the site began in 1985 by Wakefield Council. Now agricultural land. The tracks through this area are the original routes through the colliery buildings.

Commercial and Retail

Site of **Corn Exchange (in the vicinity of HLC_PK 21281)**. The Corn Exchange was built by Mr Rishworth, junior partner in the bank of Wentworth, Chaloner and Rishworth in 1819, replacing an old house and shop. It provided a covered site for the corn market. It was replaced in 1837 by a larger Corn Exchange, located on the south side of Westgate (Walker 1966, 521).

Site of former **Corn Exchange, Exchange House (HLC_PK 21297)**. A larger Corn Exchange was built on the south side of Westgate in 1837, replacing the earlier one to the north. The Wakefield Corn Exchange and Public Buildings was designed by W.L. Moffat of Doncaster. Opened in 1837, enlarged in 1864 and demolished in the early 1960s. The Assembly Rooms on the first floor of the handsome building were in frequent use in the Victorian period for concerts, bazaars and all manner of public meetings. In the early twentieth century the Exchange floor became a roller-skating rink and the Assembly Rooms were converted in 1910 into the Grand Electric Cinema (Walker 1966, 521-2). It was demolished by 1969. The current building opened in the 1960s as a branch of the C&A clothing store (called Exchange House).

Site of the **Borough Market (site within HLC_PK 44940)**. The Wakefield Borough Market Company was incorporated in 1847 and in 1853 a market hall was built to the east of Brook Street. The market was purchased by the corporation in 1902 (Walker 1966, 522). The building has since been demolished to make way for the Trinity Walk development.

No. 3 Teall Street/32 Westmorland Street (within HLC_PK 21334, NGR 433370 420665), formerly the Borough Market Hotel, makes a striking impression at the end of the terrace, where it curves around into Teall Street and faces down The Springs. Of three storeys and dating from the mid to late 19th century, it has unhorned sashes with glazing bars, a stone

moulded eaves cornice and bracketed sills to the round arched first floor windows. Unlisted. Included on the list of Buildings of Local Interest.



Figure 391. The Spings area of Wakefield. In the photograph can be seen The Cathedral Church of All Saints (HLC_PK 21275), 18th and 19th century shops (HLC_PK 21276), and the former Borough Market Hotel (within HLC_PK 21334).

The increase in the population provided a stimulus for the rise in commercial and retail enterprises in the 19th century, including banking, insurance, and retail outlets such as grocers and tailors. Many of these occupied houses built originally for residential purposes, but as new housing was built on the outskirts of the town centre, these buildings became available for commercial and retail purposes.

Former Halifax Building Society, Nos. 57 and 59 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21296). Grade II Listed. This magnificent building was designed by H F Lockwood in 1877-8 for the Wakefield and Barnsley Union Bank which moved here from its more modest premises just lower down Westgate. The bank later merged with Barclay's and the building became home to the ill-fated Wakefield Building Society. In the 1970s the shock discovery was made that the present and previous general managers had, over many years, embezzled a fortune. The Society merged immediately with the Halifax Building Society. The building is now a nightclub and bar.

National Westminster Bank (within HLC_PK 21283). Grade II Listed. Later 19th century commercial building of three-storeys, and four bays. Constructed in ashlar. Heavy top entablature, with modillion cornice and parapet, has architrave continuous with architrave of 2nd floor windows. The ground floor has been renewed in modern grey granite.

No. 1 Tammy Hall Street (HLC_PK 21396). Grade II Listed. Mid-19th century building in Italian palazzo style; 3-storeys, three by four bays. Stone with stucco coating, rusticated on

ground floor, with rustications forming window voussoirs and keystones. Fairly low pitched hipped roof of stone slates. Sash windows with glazing bars (margin lights also on ground floor) round arched on 1st floor with impost string. Ground and 1st floor bands, sunk panels below windows. Continuous 2nd floor architrave, lowered between windows.

No. 7 Tammy Hall Street (HLC_PK 21396). Grade II Listed Early 19th century with alterations. Two-storeys and sunk basement. Three 3 bays. Red brick. Ground floor stuccoed with incised lines up to impost string of round arched openings in stone architraves. All windows are sashes with glazing bars and have stone cills. Moulded wood eaves cornice. Low pitched hipped slate roof. Two stone steps to 6-panel door whose cornice head is continuous with the impost string and whose fanlight matches the radial window heads. Irregular north return has original windows and shutters.

The rise in population also meant an increase in public houses, inns and places for entertainment. Just three dating to the 19th century have been identified in the City Centre area, including the Opera House, listed as the Luck Seven Bingo Hall.

Nos. 111 and 113 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21350). Grade II Listed. Early 19th century building of 3-storeys, five bays. Opening in centre to Holt's Yard. Very low pitched hipped slated roof with stone modillioned eaves cornice. Red brick with finely gauged arches and stone cills to sash windows with glazing bars. Later windows on 2nd floor. 2-storey round-arched recess holds centre windows. Late 19th century shop fronts. The present Elephant and Castle Public House, built in the early 20th century, replaced an earlier public house of the same name (on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851). Probably early 19th century public house and commercial buildings, with long, narrow yards perpendicular to the main street, containing former housing, industrial buildings, workshops and warehousing behind (following Holt's Yard). Buildings within the yards have been either converted to commercial use or left derelict. Respects former burgage plots established probably in the 13th to 14th century.

Nos. 134 to 168 Kirkgate (HLC_PK 44841). Retail premises established in the mid-19th to early 20th century. Some purpose built premises, with re-use (conversion) of earlier late 18th and early 19th century dwellings. Traditional building materials here are red brick, sometimes painted or rendered, with stone-flagged roofs. A series of yards (including courtyard housing) radiating away from Kirkgate, established in the 16th to 18th century. The yards are set on earlier burgage plots established in the Medieval period.

Nos. 188 to 192 Kirkgate and Nos. 2 to 16 Charlotte Street (HLC_PK 44842). Mixed commercial and small-scale industrial premises established in the mid-19th to early 20th century. Some purpose built premises, with re-use (conversion) of earlier late 18th and early 19th century dwellings. Traditional building materials here are red brick, sometimes painted or rendered, with stone-flagged roofs. A series of yards (including courtyard housing) radiating away from Kirkgate, established in the 16th to 18th century. The yards are set on earlier burgage plots established in the Medieval period.

Nos. 212 and 214 Kirkgate (HLC_PK 44440). Commercial premises dating to 1903 (datestone) and earlier Georgian shop to south. Fragmentary survival of former shops and courtyard housing (set on yards). Established in the early to mid-19th century, with a probable medieval origin.

Inns of Court (HLC_PK 21397). Unlisted. Public house established in the late 18th century or early 19th century, with later alterations and additions.

The Jolly Sailor Inn (HLC_PK 40873) is designated as a building of local interest (Wakefield Planning Department). It is shown as part of a larger building on the 1823 plan of Wakefield (Dodds 2004). Unlisted.

The Talbot and Falcon, Northgate (HLC_PK 45011). Unlisted. Late Victorian public house established on the site of an earlier public house of the same name (shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851). Once formed part of a commercial block fronting onto Northgate, with rows of yards containing workshops and housing behind (all gone apart from this building).

No. 97 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21349). Grade II Listed. A mid-19th century structure situated at the west end of Westgate. The building retains its historic features and architectural detailing, including sculpted keystones. The building makes a positive contribution to the adjacent listed buildings and has recently been sensitively restored. Depicted as the Cooper's Arms on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851, and as The Great Northern Hotel on the later OS 1:500 Town Plan of 1891.

No. 19 Yate's Wine Lodge and No. 29, Coral/Reflections Bar (within HLC_PK 21278). Historic maps show a public house on the site of the former and The Saw Inn on the site of the latter since at least 1851. There has certainly been a 'Wine Lodge' here since the 1850s and No. 29 is probably a 1950s re-facing of an earlier building.

The Wakefield Arms (HLC_PK 44903). Grade II Listed Public house built c.1830, with 20th century alterations and additions. Red brick with Portland cement render. Artificial slate roof, 2 brick stacks and a rendered gable stack. 3 Storey. This is the only surviving example of a building covered with Joseph Aspdin's patent Portland cement. Currently disused and somewhat derelict. Established on the site of earlier courtyard house and/or vernacular cottages. A series of yards radiating away from Kirkgate, established in the 16th to 18th century. The yards are set on earlier burgage plots established in the Medieval period.

The Harewood Arms (HLC_PK 44804). Public house established in the mid-19th to early 20th century. Re-use (conversion) of earlier late 18th and early 19th century town housing (with former malshouses to rear). Traditional building materials here are red brick, sometimes painted or rendered, with stone-flagged roofs. A series of yards (including courtyard housing) radiating away from Kirkgate, established in the 16th to 18th century.

The Graziers Hotel (HLC_PK 45128) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851) and was probably established in the late 18th to early 19th century on former burgage plots. The inns or hotels were associated with the nearby Cattle Market, established in 1765 (see 44781 and 44783).

Former public house, No. 39 Saville Road (HLC_PK 44894). Former public house, now shop. Built as part of an housing development comprising back-to-back, terraced and detached housing dating to the early to mid-19th century (c.1820-40), with later 19th century infill (now demolished - see HLC_PK 44835).

The College (HLC_PK 45088). Depicted as the College Hotel on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Built probably c.1840-50. A building of the same shape and dimensions depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851).

The **Grey Horse (HLC_PK 44901).** Public house c.1830, with 20th century alterations and additions. Established on the site of earlier courtyard house and/or vernacular cottages. A series of yards radiating away from Kirkgate, established in the 16th to 18th century. The yards are set on earlier burgage plots established in the Medieval period.

The former **Fleece Inn (within HLC_PK 45038).** Commercial premises established in the late 19th century (shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1891) as

part of a commercial block fronting onto Brook Street. The public house and shops fronting onto the street probably c.1870-80. Buildings behind the row are shown on the earlier Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851 - a group of courtyard buildings (residential) and small workshops.

The **Admiral Duncan, Thornes Road (HLC_PK 40831)**. Probably established as a small public house in the early 19th century and was formerly part of a longer row of terraces, some of which may be incorporated into the present building range. A yard development to the rear with possible workshops has also been lost.

Recreational

Thornes Park (HLC_PK 20219, 20210, 20211, 20212, 20213, 20214, 20215, 20216 and 20217). The area known as Thornes Park comprises three separate areas of parkland, Thornes, Clarence Park and Holmfield Park. Together, they are designated as a single Park and Garden (LEN No. 1403469).

Thornes Park is a Grade II Listed Park and Garden. It is a good example of an urban municipal park of the late 19th and early 20th century, where the layout survives almost intact. It has added interest in the incorporation of a late 18th century landscape possibly designed by John Carr, as well as a Scheduled medieval motte and bailey castle earthwork. James Milnes, a Wakefield cloth merchant, bought land at Thornes in 1778 and in the subsequent year work began on Thornes House. The house was designed by John Carr and built in 1779-81, and stood on a ridge with views to north and south. It seems probable that emparkment took place alongside the construction of the house, encompassing the area subsequently known as Thornes Park and covering over 100 acres. The areas to the east, which would later form the core of the current park area, were then farmland.

The former landscape of the **Thornes Estate (HLC_PK 20210)** survives in part in the western half of the current park, though the principal house has been lost (1951). Surviving features include a sinuous fishpond, formed from the Gill Syke beck, at the southern end of the park, the **Gardener's House and the double walled gardens** towards the south-west (**HLC_PK 20209**). The driveway through the park from south to north-west also dates from the late 18th century, with its lodge at the southern end. Parts of the estate wall survive to the north and south-west. Some elements of the planting scheme from the 18th century are visible, including tree belts around the

edges of the estate and woodland to the west, south and east of the site of Thornes House defining and surrounding open spaces and sheltering the house and gardens from the home farm area.

The Thornes House estate included a stable block, a lake with island, constructed and fed from the Gill Syke Beck, home farm, hothouse, entrance lodges and tree planting to provide vistas. According to information supplied with the application, it was described in the 1790s as "backed by a pretty declining lawn, bordering on each side with the greatest variety of flowering shrubs perhaps ever collected in one spot. A fine view extends into the country from a bow window, executed in the modern taste by Mr Carr of York; and the greenhouses and other buildings combine to make this one of the completest town-houses in this county". In 1920 the Wakefield Corporation acquired the entire Thornes estate, with 92 acres added to the public park in 1924, and the house itself with 20 acres becoming a grammar school.

Clarence Park (HLC_PK 20214 and 20215). The area of Clarence Park remained in agricultural use until 1890. In that year, the owner of the Thornes estate, C.G. Milnes Gaskell, offered land including Lowe Hill, site of a motte and bailey castle, to form a public park. Initially in the hands of trustees, the project was formally inaugurated by the Duke of Clarence in 1891 and the park opened in 1893. The designer is unknown, but the Duke of Clarence is said to have planted the first tree, a white chestnut. Early landscaping included the erection of a bandstand on Lowe Hill and the creation of a duckpond in the moat. A formal walkway lined with 108 chestnut trees, Chestnut Walk, was laid out across the park, echoing a similar path through the Thornes estate, and lodges were built at opposing ends with formal iron gates at the southern end. A fountain (listed Grade II) dedicated to Joseph Barker was erected in Clarence Park near the entrance to Holmfield.

Holmfield Park (HLC_PK 20216 and 20217). The Holme Field estate was established in 1807 by Thomas Foljambe, a Wakefield lawyer and speculator. The house was built in 1833 and the estate built up gradually. House and estate were bought in 1864 by Joseph Barker, worsted manufacturer, who enlarged the house in the 1870s, adding stable block, entrance lodge and boundary wall, and created gardens and parkland. In 1919 Wakefield Corporation acquired the 14 acre Holme Field estate from its then owner, Alderman W.H. Kingswell, and it was incorporated into the public park. The house became a museum upstairs and tea-room downstairs.

It is now a public house and restaurant, is an unlisted building and is not included within the Grade II Listed Park.

The combined Park: The inclusion of the Thornes estate gave the Park its current outline and subsequent developments extended across the three elements. By 1932, the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map shows a crown bowling green at the southern end of Holmfield park and another in the south-east corner of Thornes, with tennis courts and a putting green also at the southern end of Thornes. Lavatories had been built at the edge of Holmfield, and the Lowe Hill bandstand was replaced in 1926 by a building near the eastern edge of Clarence Park. A meteorological station at the northern end of Clarence Park was later moved to the nursery gardens at Thornes. Further landscaping included the formation of a formal rose garden in the former kitchen garden of Thornes, to the west of the house, in 1934.

In 1951 the school housed in Thornes House burnt down and the original house was destroyed apart from part of a wall and some balustrade. The school was housed temporarily in Holme Field, and new buildings constructed on the site, now part of **Wakefield College (HLC_PK 20211)**. A main T-shaped block of three and four storeys in red brick, glass and steel is surrounded by lower buildings including a single storey H-shaped block to the north in red brick. Some fragments of walling from the gardens around the original house remain to the south-west of the college buildings.

Later changes have included the sale of Holme Field House in the 1990s, now a private hotel and restaurant, the Holmfield Arms. The lodge and gates at the southern end of Chestnut Walk have gone. A children's play area, **Sports Centre with running track (HLC_PK 20212)**, miniature railway and a skate park, have all been added at the northern end of Thornes.

The park contains a number of Listed Buildings and structures, including two drinking fountains, both listed at Grade II, and a Grade II Listed bandstand (WYHER PRN 8052), which was built at the base of Lowe Hill in 1926 (replacing an earlier bandstand located at the top of Lowe Hill built in 1893).

There are two main vehicular approaches to the park, both relating in origin to the 18th century landscape and predating the public park: The north entrance is flanked by 18th century low square piers with later stone caps. To either side are taller walls with

cornices blocking courses, pilasters and recessed panels in stone architraves; lower sections curve out to the pavement edge and to the east there is a continuation for a short straight section. To the west, this wall descends in height to ground level at the pavement edge. The entrance is listed at Grade II. To the south from Thornes Road a short drive leads past a lodge building on the right (east) to a car park to the left (west). The single storey lodge (unlisted), dating probably to the late 18th century, is constructed of coursed dressed sandstone with a deeply overhanging hipped grey slate roof.

Open space to the centre north of the park, east of the main drive, is laid out as sports pitches, and the north-west quadrant is occupied by a large sports stadium and running track with a skate park and children's play area to the east and a miniature railway track running through woodland to the north-east. The north-east corner of the park is a slightly sunken area functioning as an arena for outdoor events, with terraced stone seating on its south-west side. To the south of this, and ranged along the eastern and southern sides of the park, are the bandstand with its hardstanding, two crown bowling greens, a putting green, a mini-golf course and six tennis courts. These facilities are situated off a path running parallel to the road with borders of perennial and annual planting schemes, shrubs and privet hedges. Wooden bench seating is provided at intervals. The mini-golf course has scattered trees, mainly smaller varieties, throughout its extent which runs from the main drive in the west to the boundary of the Holmfield Arms in the east, and north towards Lowe Hill. At the northern extent of Clarence Park is a small red brick lodge, erected between 1893 and 1907 as part of the landscaping of the new Park. It has one and a half storeys with a steeply pitched roof and a gable facing into the park. The building is boarded up and unused.

The south-west quadrant of the park is occupied by nursery gardens (HLC_PK 20209), not open to the public, and the former walled gardens of Thornes House, bounded by high red brick walls with stone copings. The northern walled garden is filled with modern greenhouses, while the southern is laid out as a Rose Garden with a fountain feature at the centre. A row of modern greenhouses occupies most of the south facing wall at the north end, but traces of former buildings and heating systems are visible on this wall. The gates to the Rose Garden on its southern side are modern wrought iron. To the south, in front of Gardener's House, are formal flower beds with annual planting. The 'Gardener's House' also probably dates to the late 18th century. It is situated towards the south-west corner of the park, adjacent to the former kitchen gardens of Thornes House and is said to have been the home farm

house. It is constructed of red brick with a grey slate hipped roof and stacks at each side (one rebuilt) and one to the rear. A high brick wall runs north from the house to form the west side of the rose garden and enclosed greenhouse area (former walled gardens).

Wakefield Trinity Wildcats (HLC_PK 36067). Rugby League Football Ground, home of Wakefield Trinity Wildcats. In 1873 a group of young men from the local Holy Trinity Church formed the Wakefield Trinity club. Early matches were played at Heath Common (1873), Manor Field (1875–76) and Elm Street (1877) before the club moved to Belle Vue in 1879. One of the initial forces in the game, Trinity won the Yorkshire Cup four times in nine years and was one of the initial 22 clubs to form the Northern Union after the acrimonious split from the Rugby Football Union in 1895.

Residential and Domestic

The economic changes of the mid to later 19th century lead to a population surge, which was mostly made up of people of working class status who were likely housed in the yards, which ran off the main streets, such as Kirkgate and Westgate. The old yards in the centre of town became crammed with slum housing. The Eastmoor, Primrose Hill and Belle Vue areas were also developed to house the working-classes. Little has been recorded about the lower status housing in Wakefield, although in many 19th century urban centres, it comprised dense clusters of back-to-back terraced housing or small cottages, either running down narrow streets or clustered in court yards (Caffyn 1986).

A range of buildings originally constructed for domestic use in the 19th century has been identified within the City Centre area. Of these, many have since been converted into commercial or retail use, such as those along Westgate, Northgate and Kirkgate. Many of these buildings were probably originally built by merchants or middle class members of society. The lower status housing in the yards or court areas have been cleared.

For high-status dwellings (predominantly detached, semi-detached and terraced villas), there was continued development of the St John's area, and the establishment of middle-class suburbs to the north (Cathedral Close, Sandy Walk and Margaret Street), northeast (Wentworth Terrace, St John's Grove and along College Grove Road) and south (George Street and South Parade) of the City Centre. Many of the inner city dwellings have been converted into commercial or civic use or sub-divided into apartments.

Barstow Square is named after the Barstow family who purchased the Green Dragon Inn in 1708, the square is typical of the infilling and rebuilding that happened elsewhere in the town from the early 18th century onwards. Includes **Nos. 11-13 Barstow Square (HLC_PK 21390)**. Unlisted. A continuation of the locally listed 17-29 Barstow Square. The buildings are of contemporary date and architecturally similar to the remainder of the terrace, thus contributing to their group value. The terrace dates to the early 19th century and retains its Georgian detailing with hung sash windows and pedimented doorcases.

Thompson's Yard (HLC_PK 21386). Formerly residential buildings established in the early 19th century, with later conversion to commercial offices. Forms the historic core of Upper Westgate, Wakefield. All now converted into commercial premises (certainly since the 1970s). Includes **Nos. 22-32 Thompson's Yard** - a comprehensive terrace of early Victorian townhouses located at the north end of Thompson's Yard and incorporating Numbers 5 to 7 Cliff Parade. Although the buildings have lost much of their historic context due to the establishment of a car park on Cheapside, the terrace remains a comprehensive group of historic buildings which retain a significant amount of historic features. The terrace has recently been sensitively converted to office use.

Nos. 6-14 Cheapside (within HLC_PK 21293). Unlisted. These structures date to the early 19th century and retain much of their historic appearance. The buildings respect the historic layout of the area and provide a uniform and cohesive streetscape to Cheapside, although there have been some unsympathetic extensions to Thompson's Yard.

Nos. 21 to 27 Cheapside and No 36 Drury lane (HLC_PK 21411). Commercial offices converted from former terraced housing built in the mid to late 19th century. Formed a contiguous group with warehousing and residential properties along Cheapside and Carter Street (see HLC_PK 21391 and 21410).

The Priory (HLC_PK 21412). Public house established in the mid to late 19th century (depicted as the Midland Hotel on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1891). Re-use of earlier terraced house depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Formed a contiguous group with warehousing and residential properties along Cheapside and Carter Street (see HLC_PK 21391 and 21410).

No. 15A Wentworth Street (within HLC_PK 21706). Grade II Listed. Two-storey, three-window red brick house of early-mid 19th century. Hipped roof of stone slates

Westgate End (HLC_PK 37627). Currently a row of shops, public houses and small businesses. Some purpose built commercial premises of late 18th to early 19th century date, but the majority are early to mid-20th century conversion of earlier terraced housing, with mid to later 20th century demolitions, rebuilds and inserts. The plots of the shops set out in the later 18th to early 19th century, representing the westward expansion of the City of Wakefield. Includes Nos. 51 and 53 Westgate End which are a pair of Grade II Listed c.1800 two-storey houses. Red brick with a stone slate roof and 2 brick gable stacks. 2 storey and basement.



Figure 392.
Bread
Street,
Wakefield.

No. 19 Bread Street (within HLC_PK 21277) is a three-storey building dating to the early 19th century. Grade II Listed

Nos. 14 to 22 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21277) are a row of three-storey, early 19th-century buildings. Grade II Listed

Nos. 24 to 28 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21277) are a row of mid-19th-century, three-storey, terraced buildings. Grade II Listed.

Nos. 4 and 6 Westmoreland Street (within HLC_PK 21334). Grade II Listed. They occupy a single three-storey house built in the early 19th century and later divided into two properties. Early 20th century public house front (The Raven Public House), the stallrisers and fascia now covered in boarding, but engraved windows and doors remain and fancy top glazing bars. Small shop at right has modern 1st floor casement.

No. 8 Westmorland Street (within HLC_PK 21334) is an early 19th-century three-storey house. Grade II Listed.

No. 17 Kirkgate (within HLC_PK 21276) is a two-storey building dating to the mid-19th century. Grade II Listed.

Nos. 60 and 62 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21283). Grade II Listed. They were built in the early to mid-19th century and comprise a three-storey building. Modern shops below. Finely gauged elliptical arch over Thompson's Yard at left. No 60 together with Nos. 2 and 4 Thompson's Yard is of special interest as the birthplace of the novelist, George Gissing.

No. 65 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21295) is a three-storey, three bay Regency house which has an added set back left bay with blank window panels above segment-arched entrance to White Horse Yard. It is Grade II Listed. Converted into a public house in the early to mid-20th century.

Nos. 72 and 74 Westgate (within HLC_PK 21283). Grade II Listed. Two early-mid 19th century houses with alterations. Each three-storeys, two windows; the western projects slightly. Low pitched stone flagged roofs, with stone modillioned eaves cornices with thin triglyph friezes. Red brick. Altered in the early 20th century into a bank (Yorkshire County Savings Bank). Simple early 20th century neo-classical stone office fronts.

Nos. 87 to 93 Northgate (within HLC_PK 21432). Grade II Listed Early 19th century terrace each 5-storeys and sunk basement, two windows (except No 93, 3-windows). Red brick. Low pitched roof of stone slates. No 89 has three small pedimented dormers. Moulded wood eaves cornice, Tall brick ridge stacks. Sash windows with glazing bars (some replaced), stone cills and soldier arches. 6-panel doors with reeded head and arcaded oblong fanlight in wood doorcases of reeded architrave, patterned frieze, narrow bracketed cornice and pediment. No 93 has ground floor windows altered and pediment removed. Late 18th or early 19th century terraced and detached villa housing (town housing) established on former possible burgage plots. Former gardens truncated by development of West Yorkshire Constabulary Headquarters in the 1930s (see HLC_PK 21433). Converted into offices c.1950s.

No. 95 Northgate (within HLC_PK 21432). Grade II Listed. Substantial late 18th or early 19th century house of 2-storeys, 3 wide bays with central attic in wide pediment; also a 2-

storey, 2-window south wing. Red brick. Low pitched roofs of stone slates. Main house has rebated angles and a wide round-arched central recess breaking cornice. Stone cill bands on both floors and stone plinths. Finely gauged flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars. Finely gauged elliptical carriage arch to Shillitoe Yard, in left bay of wing, holds double doors, each of 6-panels. Main house has canted bays with classical treatment flanking a 6-panel door with oblong fanlight in wood architrave. Frieze with garlands, console bracketed cornice and pediment over. Late 18th or early 19th century terraced and detached villa housing (town housing) established on former possible burgage plots. Former gardens truncated by development of West Yorkshire Constabulary Headquarters in the 1930s (see HLC_PK 21433). Converted into offices c.1950s.

Nos. 97 and 99 Northgate (within HLC_PK 21432). Grade II Listed. Early 19th century. 2-storeys, three and four windows (blank window and small door beneath in 2nd bay). Red brick with stone slated roof of moderate pitch. Eight-pane sash windows under soldier arches. 6-panel doors in wood architraves, with patterned friezes and console bracketed cornices broken back in centre; pediments over. Late 18th or early 19th century terraced and detached villa housing (town housing) established on former possible burgage plots. Former gardens truncated by development of West Yorkshire Constabulary Headquarters in the 1930s (see HLC_PK 21433). Converted into offices c.1950s.

Nos. 103 to 107 Northgate (HLC_PK 45086). Unlisted. Terraced town house depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Probably early to mid-19th century, established possibly on the site of earlier vernacular cottages.

No.8 Rishworth Street (HLC_PK 37498). Grade II Listed House. Built c.1840. Red-brown brick in irregular Flemish garden wall bond, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Late 20th century conversion to offices and commercial premises, although some retain a residential status.

No. 20 Rishworth Street and No. 2 Laburnum Road (HLC_PK 37498). Grade II Listed. Two houses built c.1840. Red-brown brick in irregular Flemish garden wall bond, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 x 3 bays.

Nos. 4 to 12 Rishworth Street (HLC_PK 37475). Unlisted. Terraced housing dating to the mid to later 19th century (c.1850-70).

Nos. 10 to 18 Bond Street (HLC_PK 37472). Grade II Listed. Terraced housing depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Converted into offices in the mid to late 20th century. Grade II Listed Row of six, three-storey houses constructed c.1800, minor 19th and 20th century alterations. Red brick, some rendered and colourwashed. Slate roofs, 3 ridge stacks, a truncated stack and a small gable stack. 3 storey. 12 bays.

Nos. 20 to 34 Bond Street (HLC_PK 37471). Unlisted. Three storey terraced town housing depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). A few have been converted into offices and multiple accommodation in the mid to later 20th century. Probably c.1870-80. Established on former greenspace established during housing development of the area in the early 19th century.

Nos. 36 to 44 Bond Street (HLC_PK 37470). Unlisted. Terraced town housing depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Probably early to mid-19th century in origin, possibly earlier. Some retain residential status, although other now offices.

Nos. 2 to 8 Kastrop Rauxel Square (HLC_PK 37499). Grade II Listed. Formerly Bond Terrace, now renamed for German twin town. Grade II Listed Early-mid 19th century terrace of four houses, thoroughly restored. Each 3-storeys, 2 windows. Red brick with fairly low pitched slated roof. Conversion to offices in the mid to later 20th century.

Bank House (HLC_PK 21407). Grade II Listed former detached villa house, converted into offices probably in the mid-20th century. Constructed in 1833. A Neo-Greek villa of very good proportions. Two-storeys, three windows.

Cliff Terrace (HLC_PK 21406). Unlisted. Small block of terraced town housing, comprising four dwellings that are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851) and probably date to the first quarter of the 19th century. Possibly c.1833 akin to adjacent Bank House (see 21407). One of the few buildings retaining a residential status within the City centre.

Nos. 1 and 3 Marygate (within HLC_PK 21277). Grade II Listed. Early 19th century houses. Three-storeys, three windows. Red brick with low pitched, hipped roof of stone flags. Segmental arches and stone cills to sash windows with glazing bars on 2nd floor, modern casements below.

Haselden House (HLC_PK 45062). Unlisted. Detached housing established c.1830 (converted into commercial premises in the mid-20th century). Once part of a longer row of premises, the majority of which were demolished in the early 1960s (see HLC_PK 45062). Currently disused and boarded-up.

No. 37 Saville Street (HLC_PK 45088). Terraced housing established c.1830 (converted into commercial premises in the mid-20th century). Once part of a longer row of premises, the majority of which were demolished in the early 1960s (see HLC_PK 45062).

College Grove Road Suburb

A linear development following the course of College Grove Road. The majority of houses date to the late 19th century (c.1870-80), although some 1860s-70s examples are present. A mix of detached and semi-detached villas, with some fine terraced blocks. Some later infill, in the form of early 20th century detached villas and lower-status terracing.

College Grove (HLC_PK 37408). Unlisted. Early 19th century vernacular cottages depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Not on Walker's plan of 1823. Probably c.1840, possibly slightly earlier.

Westfield House and Westfield Lodge (HLC_PK 37300). Grade II Listed early-mid 19th century villa of two-storeys, five windows and an added, set back right bay. Red brick with low pitched hipped slate roof. Former garden plot (as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1854) lost to late 19th century terraced and detached housing (see HLC_PK 37313 and 37314).

Grove Hall (HLC_PK 37399). Unlisted. Later 19th century detached villa house, now offices (for GMB Union, probably since the mid to late 1950s). An addition to earlier late 18th or early 19th century cottage. Grade II Listed Grove Cottage - cottage of 2 storeys, 2 windows on road front with a short rear wing containing entrance. Red brick. Low pitched, hipped slate roof with end chimneys. Slightly gauged brick arches and stone cills to dash windows with glazing bars. 2 similar windows (8 panes to a sash) in rear wing and a 6-panel door under oblong fanlight with radial pattern. Former garden plot to Grove House lost to mid-20th century housing (see HLC_PK 37400 and 37401).

Bede House (HLC_PK 37422). Unlisted. Bede House was built as a family home between 1815 and 1826 (as Croft House). A Church of England Home for Waifs and Strays was

opened here in 1892 and received Royal visits in 1893 and 1937. In 1967 the home was closed and is now a private dwelling (multiple occupancy). The former garden plot to the house (see HLC_PK 37403) was converted into a car park and housing for the West Yorkshire Constabulary Training School (see HLC_PK 21675).

St John's Grove (HLC_PK 44882). Unlisted. Semi-detached villa house built between 1860 and 1870 on former strip fields (fragmentary visibility).

Westfield Terrace (HLC_PK 37402). A mix of terraced, detached and semi-detached villa housing built between 1854 and 1891 (probably c.1870-80) on the site of earlier private gardens. St John's Gardens depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1050 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851), established probably in the late 18th to early 19th century. Some later 20th century infill (not characterised separately).

Hatfield Villa (HLC_PK 44836). Detached and terraced villa housing dating to the early to mid-19th century (c.1820-30). Includes Grade II Listed Hatfeild Villa. Early 19th century two--storey, three-window villa. Coursed tooled squared stone. Low pitched stone flagged roof with two rebuilt end chimneys and an original one behind.

Stanley Hall (HLC_PK 21588, 21589 and 21590). Grade II Listed Former gentleman's residence, now nurses' home. Constructed 1804-7 for Benjamin Heywood. Altered. Walls rendered. Slate roof. Two storeys. Symmetrical 5-bay entrance front with central round-arched doorway in small Tuscan pedimented portico. 12-pane sashes. Ground-floor sill band, moulded eaves cornice and blocking course. Addition to left not of special interest. Symmetrical 9-bay garden front, the centre 3 bays forming a bow. 12-pane sashes as before, central window on 1st-floor blocked. Built on the site of an earlier hall with some antiquity (see Stanley Hall above). Built by cloth merchant Benjamin Heywood in 1804-7, then auctioned in 1853. It was bought by Thomas Shaw who had made his money as a successful railway contractor during the 1830s and 1840s. By 1862 the hall was being let to tenants until it was finally sold to the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum (HLC_PK 21462). Stanley Hall was then converted into a Mental Deficiency Colony for "Imbecile Boys" (c.1901). In recent years the Grade II Listed building became a hostel for nurses at Pinderfields Hospital (HLC_PK 21466). In 1944 the Hall was let to the Ministry of Health to accommodate nurses that were needed at Pinderfields Hospital that was during the war an emergency hospital. Since then the Hall has remained a hostel for nurses. The outbuildings and former gardens to the front have been demolished and redeveloped as terraced housing (nurses houses) in the period 1972 to 1984 (see HLC_PK 21589). Further truncation of

former gardens and outbuildings in 1990 to construct Wakefield Hospice (see HLC_PK 21590). Former private parkland (Stanley Park - see HLC_PK 21505) ploughed and turned to agriculture between 1948 and 1951.

Currently the **West Yorkshire Police Training School (HLC_PK 21675 and 21690)**, established here c.1947. Re-use of a former detached villa house - **Bishopgarth**, constructed in 1891. Depicted as St John's Grove New Colliery on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). The site's oldest building (Bishops Palace – 'B' block) was designed by a London architect, William White and the foundation stone was laid on the 24th October, 1891, by Mrs Boyd Carpenter, wife of the Bishop of Ripon. The building is a three-storey many-gabled Victorian red-brick mansion constructed in the Norman-Gothic architectural style. The external appearance of the building has mellowed with time, now covered with ivy and surrounded on two sides by blossom trees and grassed areas. However, inside the entrance hall the ornate lantern skylight has long disappeared, but the building, with its confusing arrangement of stairs and landings, remains a testament to Victorian 'Gothic' architecture. The building still contains much of the original gallery of polished wood, mitred doors and windows together with the stained glass by Kemp of London. Eventually, after overcoming local objections, Bishop How took up residence at Easter 1893, but its future was far from settled. During the miners' strike of 1893, the house, which was used as a food distribution point, was besieged by a mob who forced their way into the building demanding food. An article written at the time suggested that the genuine miners present were well behaved but it was 'the idlers from the slums of Wakefield' who took advantage of the situation to pose as miners. On 26th June, 1895, the building was struck by lightning and suffered extensive damage. Bishop How's successor, George Rodney Eden, who came to Wakefield in 1897, vacated Bishopgarth for a time during the First World War. The house, which was never favoured by the authorities as a Bishop's residence, perhaps had an early warning of its future in 1926, when it was rented to the local authority on a seven year lease for the sum of £250 per year. This was despite the return to Bishopgarth by Bishop James Buchanan Seaton. In 1938, the forty-seven year old house again came under criticism by the new Bishop Campbell Richard Hone, who made it plain that he considered Bishopgarth, in the 20th Century, quite unsuitable on the grounds that, 'the house is uneconomically and unnecessarily planned and that the premises are expensive to maintain'. The Bishop then recommended its sale and in 1940 the house and grounds were purchased by the local authority for £6,275.

Duncan House, Thornes (HLC_PK 40823). Area developed in 1851 with Duncan House which is probably extant, although the setting has greatly changed and the gardens have

been lost. Houses is villa style with a four-bay front which formerly overlooked gardens off the street. A short terraced row has been lost.

Cathedral Close and Sandy Walk detached villas

Newstead House (HLC_PK 37469). Modern dental clinic established between 1972 and 1978, re-using former detached villa house (Newstead House). The conversion occurred after 1978, with an accompanying road alignment of Newstead Road. Newstead House was built in 1871 (datestone on northeast facing elevation) within the garden plot of earlier (demolished) villa house called The Ems (now Wakefield College - see HLC_PK 34788).

Hatfield House, Nos. 1 and 2 Cathedral Close (HLC_PK 21710). Unlisted. Large detached villa house constructed between 1854 and 1891 (probably c.1875) on an earlier orchard or garden plot. A pleasant-faced villa with projecting bay windows. Margaret Street and Wentworth Terrace consisted of garden plots of varying size, with no indication from the 1851 map on who owned them or which properties they were associated. Depicted as The Cathedral Vicarage on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1951. Nos. 3 and 4 to rear are later insertions (after 1991) and have not been characterised separately.

Margaret Street Clinic (HLC_PK 21709). Margaret Street Clinic (formerly listed as Dental Clinic). Re-use (c.1972) of former large detached villa house - "The Cliff" as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Used as a Child Welfare Centre in the 1930s through to the late 1960s. Grade II Listed. 1822-23 2-storey, five-bay villa with four-bay returns, Tall proportions, Red brick with angle pilasters. Stone plinth, 1st floor band, cornice and blocking course. Gauged flat brick arches, stone cills (and apron panels on 1st floor) to sash windows with glazing bars. Three steps to prostyle porch with square outer piers, Ionic inner columns, and pediment. Inside a graceful wrought iron staircase. Former gardens to rear truncated by development in the late 1960s to early 1970s (see 21722) - now part of Wakefield College.

Cliff Hill House and the front block at No. 3 Sandy Walk (HLC_PK 37453). County Council Offices from c.1955. Re-use of earlier Grade II Listed villa house. Italianate villa of the 3rd quarter of 19th century (although depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851 and the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1854). 2-storeys, three wide bays. Fairly low pitched hipped slate roof with deep bracketed eaves soffit and 4 red brick stacks. Red brick with stone dressings including high plinth. George Bennington, draper, live there until 1850. Edward Simpson a soap manufacturer also lived here. Mackie family also lived here and later as tenants the Gissing family moved their prep school.

Carlton House (HLC_PK 37454). Built as St John's Vicarage c.1830-40. Retained this name until renamed Sunny Lawns in the 1920s. Commercial offices established after 1970. Former Child Memorial Home for the Blind (as Sunny Lawns). Miss Elizabeth Child, cousin to Mr Samuel Canning Child purchased the property c.1923. Re-use of earlier Grade II Listed villa house. Grade II Listed Villa of c.1870 (although depicted on the OS 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851 and the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1854). 2-storeys, three windows (and added set back left bay). Narrow central bay well set back. Red brick with ashlar dressings including frieze and cornice to both storeys, arcaded balconies to 1st floor windows and central porch in antis with square columns.

Clifffield House (HLC_PK 37455). Grade II Listed. Low-rise flats from c.2003. Re-use of earlier council offices (as Cliff Field House) established between 1951 and 1955. Re-use of earlier early-mid 19th century villa. 2-storey 5 window villa fairly square in plan. Red brick with stone plinth becoming a full storey high on south west side for hill slope. Hipped slated roof with moulded stone cornice in front, box gutters on returns. The former gardens (**St Christopher's Walk - HLC_PK 37456**) to the house and an attached cottage were lost to office development in the 1950s, and subsequent housing scheme in the early 2000s, with fragmentary survival of former retaining wall (see HLC_PK 37456).

Site of **Cliff Villa (HLC_PK 37461).** Modern housing development (as low-rise flats) constructed between 1996 and 2001 on the site of former detached villa house. Cliff Villa is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851) and probably dated to the early 19th century.

Cliff Field Cottages, Nos. 4 and 6 Newstead Road (HLC_PK 21723). Unlisted. Commercial offices established in the mid-20th century. Re-use of earlier early-mid 19th century semi-detached villa depicted as Cliff Field Cottages on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Large building of three storeys plus basement. Neoclassical design with glazing bar sashes, constructed in red brick and rusticated stone basement with a hipped slate roof. No. 4 is marred by a late 20th century extension.

Wentworth House (HLC_PK 21697). Grade II Listed. Now part of Wakefield Girls High School (since 1875). Re-use of former detached villa house. Wentworth House: Grade II Listed substantial merchant's house of 1802-5. 3-storeys and blank basement, seven windows. Three central bays project slightly. Red brick with stone basement, 1st floor cill band, modillion eaves cornice. Gauged flat brick arches and stone cills to altered windows, mainly sashes though one or two are modern casements. Wide flight of five stone steps to

door with plain fanlight in architrave with impost blocks, the whole in prostyle Roman Doric porch with segmental pediment. House built for John Pemberton Heywood, barrister and son of a local cloth merchant.

Elm Villas, St John's Villas, Sotterley House and The Willows (HLC_PK 21682). A group of detached and semi-detached villas now forming part of Wakefield Girls High School. Re-use of former detached villa houses established c.1875. Includes Grade II Listed Nos. 5 to 13 Wentworth Street and No.1 St John's Square. Three pairs of houses, third quarter of 19th century. Each house 3-storeys, one window on road front but with a 3-bay return. Bright red brick with stone frieze and cornice and window dressings. Welsh slate hipped roofs of fairly low pitch. Sash windows. Ground floor heavy canted bays and Ionic doorcases on returns.

Ash Villa, Beech House, Red-ville, Fern Bank and Firth House, St John's North (HLC_PK 44854). Unlisted. Group of detached villa housing built between 1860 and 1870. Converted into apartments in the later 20th century. Established on what appears to be private gardens associated with St John's North (see HLC_PK 21720).

Green House, No. 158 Northgate (HLC_PK 21677). Part of Queen Elizabeth Grammar School from c.1910. Re-use of Grade II Listed early 19th century 3-bay villa with a sympathetic modern south extension. Soft red brick, low pitched hipped slate roof with eaves cornice of moulded stone. Gauged flat brick arches and stone cills to sash windows with glazing bars. 4-panel door in doorcase of engaged columns, entablature and blocking course, up three steps. Stone plinth.

St John's House, Northgate (HLC_PK 37290). Grade II Listed early 19th century villa. 2-storeys, three windows plus added set back left bay and blank, one-storey right bay. Soft red brick; low pitched hipped slate roof with eaves cornice of moulded stone. Gauged flat arched and stone cills to sash windows with glazing bars. 5-panel door with radial fanlight in architrave with impost blocks. Doorcase of engaged columns with fluted necking and pedimented entablature with fluted frieze.

Belgravia Towers, Northgate (HLC_PK 44853). Semi-detached villa house (now apartments) depicted as Belgravia Towers on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield. Italianate design, built in the period 1860--70.

Wentworth Terrace

A suburban development dating to the early 19th century with later 19th century additions. The area in general was subject to a relatively gradual evolution from its late 18th and early 19th century origins as a leafy, affluent 'suburb' characterised by large villas and gardens to what it is today. The short street contains large civic and institutional buildings, including part of Wakefield Girls' High School. A Listed school building lends dignity to the street frontage, as does the attractive former City Art Gallery facing it. Cardigan Terrace to the south is a private no-through road, a small Edwardian development of large detached houses.

Former **City Art Gallery (HLC_PK 37334)**. Unlisted. The building dates back to 1883 and was the Wakefield Cathedral vicarage from 1909-1933. It became the city's art gallery in 1934. The gallery closed in 2009, before the city's art collection was moved to new tourist attraction The Hepworth Wakefield. Currently vacant.

Former **Wakefield School of Nursing (HLC_PK 37305)**. Grade II Listed Mid-19th century villa of 2-storeys, 3-windows. Ashlar with 1st floor band and plinth. Fairly low pitched hipped slate roof with deep eaves soffit. Used as a school of nursing (from c.1979) through to c.2012, associated with neighbouring Clayton Hospital (see 37294 and 37295). Now converted back to residential.

Nos. 5-17 Wentworth Terrace (HLC_PK 37333). Unlisted. Mid to later 19th century (probably c.1860-70) terraced villa housing. The terrace houses (some of three bays) are simple but attractive, many with stone detailing and painted stone architraves around recessed doorways with fanlights. Nos. 5 and 7 are two, three-bay houses of importance to the overall character of this attractive street. Most have been converted into office use, although a few retain their residential status.

Nos.113-115 Northgate (HLC_PK 37332). Semi-detached villa housing depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1851 Town Plan of Wakefield. A pair of early 19th century houses set at an angle to the street within a large garden bordered by trees, hedges and iron railings. They both have a central door with classical doorcase. Mellow red-brick with hipped slate roofs, glazing bar sashes with gauged brick arches, and slightly projecting central bays containing front entrances. Currently disused, boarded-up and becoming derelict.

The Old Coach House (HLC_PK 37304). Grade II Listed Pair of town houses. c.1800, with addition c.1900. Red brick with painted stone dressings and slate roof. 3 stacks. 3 storey, 4 bays. Ground floor has projecting addition c.1900, with central doorway with part glazed door

with fan- light, in segmental headed opening with keystone, flanked by Doric pilasters. Residential use.

Nos. 8-14 Wentworth Terrace (HLC_PK 45084). Unlisted. Semi-detached villa houses built c.1860.

Blenheim Road Suburb

A suburban development to the north of the City Centre. Road development in the form of a large loop (Oxford Street, Richmond Street and Blenheim Road) and housing construction started here in the late Victorian period (as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1891). Further development by 1908, but the majority of housing developed between 1908 and 1922. Some later 1930s through to 1950s infill. The Victorian villa suburb was established on the site of earlier orchards as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851. The orchards, all removed by 1908, were established possibly in the early 19th century on former strip fields (no visibility). The development includes several large detached and semi-detached villas of note, including:

Northfield House, Nos. 6 and 8 Blenheim Road (HLC_PK 37288). Unlisted. Semi-detached villa house of c.1880-90.

No. 18 Blenheim Road (HLC_PK 37287). Unlisted. Detached villa house of c.1880-90.

No. 28 Blenheim Road (HLC_PK 37286). Unlisted. Large, late 19th century detached villa house. From 1919, used as the Wakefield Maternity Hospital, before being replaced by Manygates Maternity Hospital in the 1930s.

St John's Grove (HLC_PK 37313, 37314, 37318, 37319, 37320, 37321, 37322, 37323, 37324, 37325, 37326, 37327, 37328, 37329, 37330, 37331 and 37343). A group of late 19th century detached and semi-detached villa housing, shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1893. Probably dating to the late 1880s to early 1890s. A regular grid-like pattern of houses - probably a planned development to the north of Eastmoor Road and to the west of Long Causeway, and having possible associations with the West Riding Lunatic Asylum.

George Street and South Parade

No. 62 George Street (HLC_PK 44790). Grade II Listed Early-mid 19th century house of 3-storeys and basement, four windows, large proportions. Red brick with stone dressings. Used as a public house in the early 1930s (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1932). The site of former brewery (Victoria Brewery) on the OS 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Established in 1830 on the site of probable vernacular cottages, courtyard housing and small-scale industry dating to the mid to late 18th century. Carter & Sons Victoria Brewery, Fairground Rd, Wakefield. Founded 1830 merged with Kirk, Matthews & Co of Leeds in 1889 to form Leeds & Wakefield Breweries Ltd with 67 tied houses. In the 1880s it was owned by Mark Carter, who also owned the Cattle Market Hotel on George Street, open as a pub 1887-1930, and now known as Ploughland House.

No. 11 Market Street (HLC_PK 45123). Grade II Listed Townhouse, now school office. Built 1823, enlarged c.1870. Probably built for Jonathan Bartrop, a wool-stapler and merchant, Constable of Wakefield, 1822-3. Red brick, partly rendered, with shallow-pitched hipped roofs with 3 brick chimney stacks. Rendered plinth. 2 storey. This former townhouse was purchased by the Wakefield Grammar School Foundation in c.1840. Now private nursery.

South Parade (HLC_PK 44524). Terraced row (townhouses) built in the early 19th century, with large gardens to rear (some parts lost to recent housing developments - see HLC_PK 44525 and 44526). Includes Grade II Listed Nos.1 to 4. Early-mid 19th century terrace of 3-storeys and basement, three bays (except No 1, five bays). Red brick with wide, stone ground floor band, stone moulded and dentilled eaves cornice, fairly low pitched slated roof. Also Grade II Listed Nos. 5, 5A, 6 to 12 (consecutive), and No.14A. (Includes Nos. 37A, 39A and 41A George Street). Early-mid 19th century terrace of 3-storeys and basement. Most houses have three bays, but Nos 5, 6 and 10 have five. Several builds, in different kinds of red brick. Fairly low pitched slated roofs. Some office conversion in the mid to late 20th century.

Nos. 3-6 West Parade (HLC_PK 45188). Commercial offices established after 1984. Re-use of former terraced row (townhouses) built in the early 19th century, with large gardens to rear. Similar date and construction to townhouses opposite (see HLC_PK 44524), although not listed.

No. 2 Trinity Church Gate (HLC_PK 45156). Grade II Early-mid 19th century villa, now offices. Two-storeys, three windows in main block, set back side bays. Red brick with stone plinth and 1st floor band. Low pitched hipped slated roof, paired brackets to eaves. Probable earlier vernacular cottages, small-scale industry and small-scale commercial premises.

Probably late 16th to early 17th century, established on yards set out in the Medieval period (as crofts and burgage plots).

Thornes Parsonage (HLC_PK 41370). Mixed residential development. Thornes Parsonage, a villa and garden, was built in 1840 (datestone). The house is extant but the garden has been subject to residential infill development in the 1960s or 70s and recently.

No. 47 Field Lane, Thornes (HLC_PK 40813). Detached house with large garden (double fronted, symmetrical front, single-pile, gabled, stone built). House probably predates 1851. Includes a plantation or orchard which extended into field to immediate east.



Figure 393. South Parade, Wakefield

No. 27 Thornes Road (HLC_PK 40759). Area developed in 1851 with two villa style houses and a cottage. The villa dates to 1839 (datestone on front entrance), although it was probably rebuilt in the mid to late 19th century. Situated on the edge of the historic Thornes Common.

Site of **Portobello House (site, within HLC_PK 43958).** A large detached villa house and gardens constructed c.1825. During the building of this house, a number of artefacts,

including a sword, were recovered that may be connected with the Battle of Wakefield (1460). The house was demolished sometime before 1965.

Late 19th and early 20th Century Workers Housing

Wakefield was a relatively small market town up until the mid-19th century when textile manufacture, trading in corn and malt, collieries and other industries attracted large numbers of people into the town. This influx of population necessitated a substantial expansion over a short period of time and led to the development of large areas of terraced workers housing to the south of the town centre, with the new streets mainly set out in a regular grid iron pattern.

Many of the early terraces were very small properties within short rows or built around a small courtyard and often included back-to-back houses. It was often not until the late 19th century, when concerns for housing standards were raised, that properties were built to higher standards. Few of the earliest phases of terraced housing survive within Wakefield, as they were demolished in various phases of slum clearance in the 20th century.

The majority of slum-cleared pre-1854 courtyard housing is concentrated to the south of Westgate, in an area now occupied by Wakefield Bus Station and Trinity Walk Shopping Centre, and to the northeast at Eastmoor. There has been a corresponding loss of courtyard and terraced housing along Kirkgate and in the Primrose Hill areas of Wakefield. Terraced housing of similar (pre-1854) date has been cleared from numerous sites throughout the city, including blocks in the northwest (the sites of the West Yorkshire Constabulary Headquarters and, more recently, Merchantgate), along Horbury Road, and to the south in Thornes.

Most of the housing was built in regular grid patterns from the late 19th century into the 1930s. There is generally much similarity of building style within the rows of terraces, but there is a certain amount of localised variation. Many terraces feature a modern rear extension, normally housing a kitchen and bathroom, but some of the larger houses lining the main thoroughfares through Wakefield were built on a grander scale, with a two storey off-shot built as part of the original house.

Surviving terraced housing dates to the later 19th to early 20th century, dated to between 1879 and 1919. The largest single build date appears to be housing dating to between 1899 and 1909, followed closely by developments between 1909 and 1919. The majority is concentrated outside of the city centre as large blocks in Primrose Hill, Jacob's Well, St James's Park, Belle Vue and Agbrigg, with the largest concentration (by polygon area)

concentrated in the Belle Vue, Agbrigg and Portobello areas of Wakefield. There is also good survival of this house type as ribbon developments along major arterial roads, such as along Westgate End, Leeds Road, Bradford Road and Stanley Road.



Figure 394. Distribution of past and present back-to-back/courtyard and terraced housing in Wakefield. Surviving terraced housing is depicted in black. Demolished (slum-cleared) areas of courtyard housing dating to pre-1854 is in blue, and pre-1894 courtyard housing in purple. Cleared plots of pre-1854 terraced housing are shown in pink, while pre-1894 cleared terraced blocks are in green. No pre-1854 courtyard housing survives within the City of Wakefield.

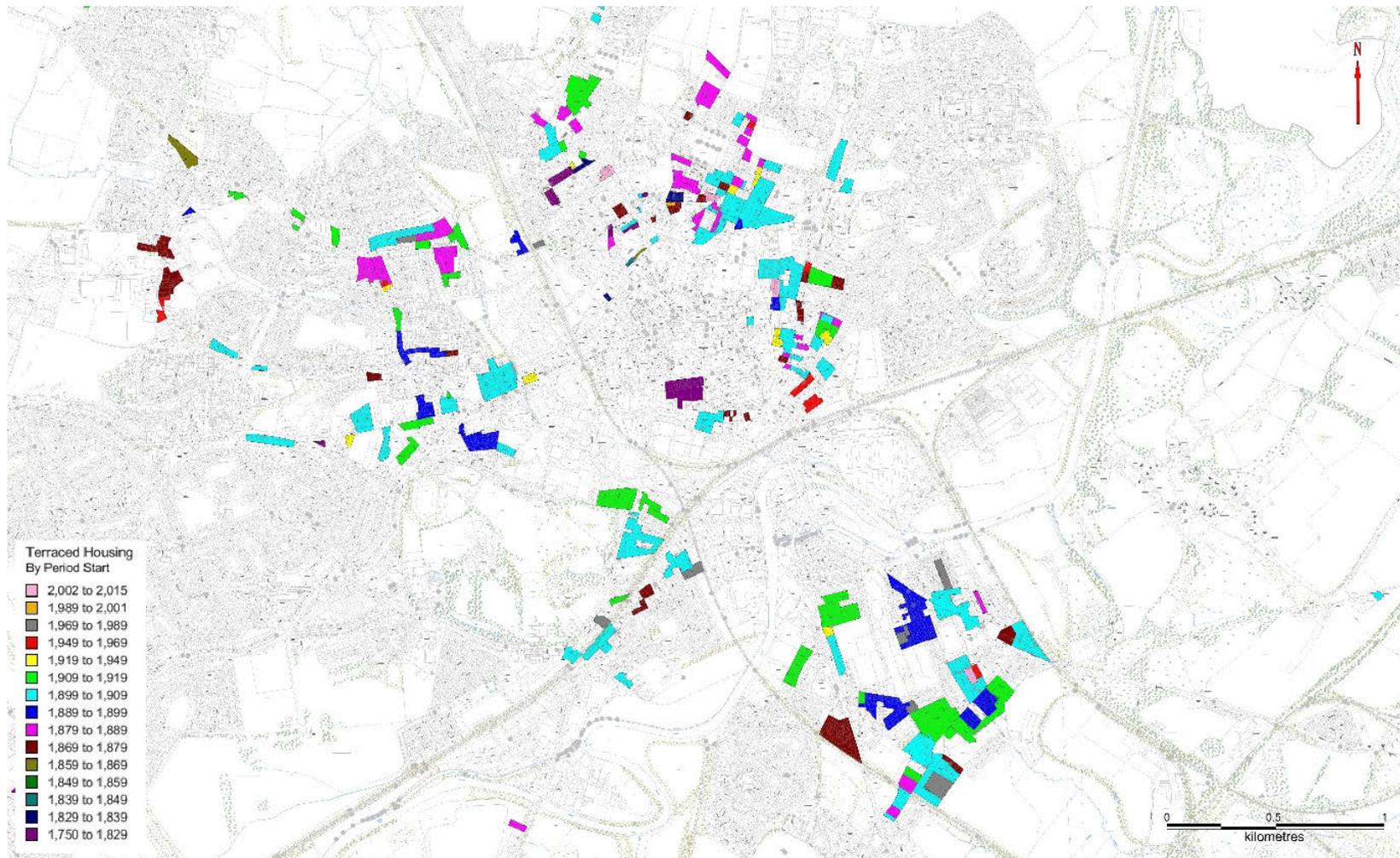


Figure 395. Surviving terraced workers' housing in Wakefield (by Period Start)

The 20th century

Wakefield gained city status, and the role as the principle settlement of West Riding County Council, in the later 19th century and in 1915 it was constituted as a county borough (Walker 1966). It remained a county borough until the local government reorganisation of 1974, when Wakefield became a Metropolitan District. It formed part of the larger West Yorkshire Metropolitan District (WYMD) along with Bradford, Calderdale, Leeds and Kirklees. With the creation of the WYMD, many of the affairs previously administered by the corporation were now controlled by the national government.

The population and settlement continued to grow steadily throughout the 20th century. The 2001 census recorded a population of 55,000 in the township of Wakefield, the boundaries of which had been extended to include surrounding townships, such as Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe and Thornes.

Industrial development continued within the town, primarily in the Ings area and along the waterfront during the early 20th century, although the decline in textile manufacturing, along with other forms of industry, by the later 20th century has resulted in the abandonment of these. The Ings Road area, including the site of the cattle market, has since been redeveloped to include large retail units. The glass and textile industries closed in the 1970s and 1980s, and coal faced competition from alternative sources and demand decreased. The coal mines around Wakefield were amongst the first in Yorkshire to close under the government of Margaret Thatcher.

The areas of lower status, slum dwellings built the 18th and 19th centuries were demolished in the 1930s. The residents from these areas were re-housed in new estates, such as Eastmoor, Portobello and Flanshaw.

Religious Buildings

Former **Sunday School, Stanley Road (HLC_PK 42042)**. Former Sunday school built between 1908 and 1914. Brick built with stone trim. Small to medium scale. Reused as a floor laminate warehouse.

Church Institute, now parish centre and hall, St John's Avenue (HLC_PK 44865). Built between 1894 and 1908. Established in the former garden plot of earlier late 18th to early 19th century house (see 44861)

Friends' Meeting House, Thornhill Street (HLC_PK 45155). The present Friends' Meeting House dates to the late 1960s to early 1970s. Replaced an earlier building established in 1772: "When the Wesleyans removed to their new chapel in 1805, the one they had used in Thornhill Street since John Wesley laid the foundation stone on August 30th 1772, was sold to the Friends for £500, who proceeded to take out the pews and galleries and adapt the building for their requirements. Twenty years later they were able to purchase a plot of the adjoining land, comprising 500 years, at 10s 6d for the use as a burial ground". (Walker, 1966). The burial ground to the rear survives, although tombstones have been removed. Probable earlier vernacular cottages, small-scale industry and small-scale commercial premises. Probably late 16th to early 17th century, established on yards set out in the Medieval period (as crofts and burgage plots).

Sandal Methodist Church and Sunday School (HLC_PK 42176). Established 1906. Brick with ashlar trim. Gothic. Late 20th century extensions. Still in use.

Wesley Hall Methodist Chapel, Horbury Road (HLC_PK 41367) was built very much in the style of a cinema. It opened in 1936 to serve the Lupset and Thornes area. Replaced by a larger church built c.2002 (West Wakefield Methodist Church)

Spiritualist Church, Peterson Road (HLC_PK 44020). Small spiritualist church built between 1934 and 1938, set on a small plot of undeveloped land amongst earlier terraced housing depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1908.

St George's Church (HLC_PK 31560) was built with the Lupset Estate in 1936. The church family at St. George's have continued to work with and serve the community of Lupset and West Wakefield for almost 80 years. An integral part of the Lupset Housing Estate development (see HLC_PK 18792).

Baptist Church, Belle Isle (HLC_PK 44410). Land was purchased at Belle Isle for the erection of a new chapel, the stone laying ceremony for which took place on June 10th 1939. In addition to a chapel the new buildings will provide a school and classrooms to be constructed of brickwork with flat roofs at a cost of £4,300.

First Church of Christ Scientists (within HLC_PK 21682). Modern church building dating to the late 1960s or early 1970s. Established on the site of, and part re-using outbuildings to, a large late 19th century detached villa house (demolished). St John's Villa probably dated to the 1860s-70s, set amongst villas of the same date forming a suburban development to the

north of the City Centre. The villa was used by the Christian Science Church in the early 1950s. It was demolished in the late 1960s, but the former outbuildings (probably stables and coach house) survive.

Salvation Army Hall (HLC_PK 45035) was built between 1984 and 1991 on the site of earlier school. The Cathedral Junior and Infants School first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Probably c.1880. Constructed on the site of earlier detached house depicted as The Rectory in Gothic script on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). An ancient building (repaired and extended in 1769). Probable late Medieval or early Post medieval building. Probable earlier Medieval origins, built as the Rectory Manor of Wakefield, associated with nearby Cathedral Church of All Saints (Wakefield Cathedral - see HLC_PK 21275).

St Catherine's Church, Belle Vue (HLC_PK 42277). Church in modern style, symmetrical 'L' shaped plan. Late 20th century after 1985 (c.1990). Replaced a mid to late 19th century church of the same name (small to medium scale, linear plan).

Trinity Methodist Church (HLC_PK 37354). Methodist church built between 1996 and 2002 on derelict land. Derelict land between 1972 and 1980 - the site of earlier commercial premises fronting onto Stanley Road, with courtyard housing arranged on long, narrow yards perpendicular to the road. The building are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851) and probably dated to the late 18th to early 19th century.

Mosque, Park Lodge Lane (HLC_PK 44925). Mosque built between 1996 and 2002 on earlier playing fields. Playing fields established c.1963. The site of former furniture works (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1951) which was a re-use of earlier hospital buildings. An isolation hospital (Infectious Diseases Hospital) is first depicted here on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). However, it is likely that the hospital dated to 1851, being a building associated with Wakefield Workhouse located to the east (see HLC_PK 20021).

Wakefield Central Mosque (HLC_PK 44351). Mosque built between 1996 and 2002. Established on derelict land (slum clearance). An area of back-to-backs and courtyard housing, with some small-scale industry and small-scale civil buildings (school and chapels) established in early 19th century expansion of Wakefield, following the course of Kirkgate.

Jamia Masjid Mosque, Grange Street (within HLC_PK 37623). Mosque established after 1996. Reuse and rebuild of former school - St Michael's Infants School established 1876, closed in 1969.

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds

Wakefield City Cemetery (HLC_PK 36061) development in the period 1966 to 1969. Earlier allotment gardens established between 1922 and 1932 on former strip fields.

Hospitals and Almshouses

Almshouses, Horne Street (HLC_PK 21715). Brick-built terraced row built here sometime between 1894 and 1908 (c.1900). The building incorporates a plaque that was originally on the Cotton Horne Almshouses (mentioned above). Administered by Wakefield Grammar School Foundation. The Foundation manages 20 almshouses (as flats), located close to Wakefield City Centre. These properties are located within walking distance of Wakefield City Centre on Holmfield Avenue (see HLC_PK 40786 above) and Horne Street, both just off Denby Dale Road. An almshouse is available to anyone aged 55+ years who is either a past/present resident of Wakefield, or has a family connection with the city.



Figure 396.
Almshouses, Horne
Street, Wakefield

Site of **Wakefield Municipal Hospital, Snapethorpe (HLC_PK 18793).** Opened on 29 June 1934 by Sir E. Hilton-Young, Minister of Health. This replaced the old (1874) isolation hospital on Park Lodge Lane, and was for those suffering from notifiable diseases. It had

separate pavilions to accommodate cases of tuberculosis, diphtheria, etc. It was provided through the generosity of J.B. Sykes and had 103 beds. The hospital site and buildings were later vested in the Secretary of State under the National Health Service Act 1946, free of any trust. The transfer of services at the hospital to elsewhere in the Health Service occurred over a period of years, culminating in its temporary closure in April 1984, and permanent closure in 1987. It was demolished by 1990, being replaced by a modern housing development.

Site of **Wakefield Maternity Hospital (HLC_PK 37286)**. Detached villa house of the 1880s, forming part of a suburban development to the north of Wakefield. Road development in the form of a large loop (Oxford Street, Richmond Street and Blenheim Road) and housing construction started here in the late Victorian period (as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1891). From 1919, used as the Wakefield Maternity Hospital, before being replaced by Manygates Maternity Hospital in the 1930s. Depicted as a Maternity Home on the 1948 mapping, but not by the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1955. Returned to domestic use in the early 1950s? By this time, a maisonette (possibly nurses home) had been built within the grounds.

Site of **Manygates Maternity Hospital (42165, 42167 and 42168)**. Manygates Maternity Hospital opened on 9th November 1935. This was a local authority hospital and replaced the original Wakefield Maternity Hospital which had been on Blenheim Road and had opened in 1919. Closed in 1992. Area developed in the mid to late 19th century with Manygates House, a large detached villa set in grounds.

Site of **Stanley Royd Farm (HLC_PK 31487)**. Former purpose built farm - established between 1938 and 1948 as a 'Mental Hospital Farm', associated with nearby West Riding Mental Hospital (Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 1:10560 map of 1948). A large purpose farm complex was built, providing patients with gainful employment. By 1958, the farm is depicted as Stanley Royd Farm, suggesting it was no longer in use as a hospital farm. The complex was demolished prior to the building of Hatfield View, a modern housing development.

Fieldhead Hospital (HLC_PK 20044). Psychiatric and learning disabilities hospital opened on 11th July 1972. There is accommodation for 480 patients including an infirmary unit, admission and assessment units for both children and adults, out-patient department, a school, workshops, social centre and accommodation for pre-discharge patients. The buildings are designed in load bearing brickwork with timber roofs and timber windows. They

are single storey with the exception of the staff cafeteria and locker rooms which are sited underneath the offices and out-patients accommodation.³¹

Brantwood Hall (HLC_PK 37318). Care home established in the late 1980s on the site of earlier, late 19th century detached villa housing. New-build, low-rise flats (between 1996 and 2002) on the site of detached villa house called Beech Villa (no visibility), and re-use (rebuild) of former detached villa house called Mount Ville. Both Mount Ville and Beech Villa are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1893, probably dating to the late 1880s to early 1890s.

Communications

Site of former **Wakefield Bus Station (HLC_PK 44837 and 44838).** The Bus Station was formally opened on 30 September, 1952. It was rebuilt on an adjacent plot in 2001 (HLC_PK 44837 and 44982).

Belle Isle Bus Depot (HLC_PK 36217, 36221 and 36172). In 1904 Yorkshire (West Riding) Electric Tramways began operating tram services in Wakefield. At first a re-use of former dye works buildings (Belle Isle Dye Works) and a large detached villa house (Belle Field House). By 1919, the site had been enlarged with the construction of a tram depot on the site of the former dye works. By 1938, the villa house had been demolished and was replaced by a purpose built bus depot.

Derelict land, Belle Vue (HLC_PK 20173). Derelict sometime between 1985 and 1993. The site of former railway sidings and large engine shed, which was established between 1894 and 1908. The sidings formed part of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Wakefield, Pontefract and Goole Line.

Public and Municipal Buildings

Wakefield Library (HLC_PK 21362, WYHER PRN 11778). Grade II Listed Library. Constructed in the Neo-Baroque style. Ashlar with slate roofs. Plinth and moulded eaves. The library was built on an area of earlier residential and industrial buildings that were probably established in the mid to late 18th century. Built with the assistance of funds provided by the Carnegie Foundation – in 1904 Andrew Carnegie agreed to donate £8,000 to build a new public library in Wakefield. On 15th February 1905, the foundation stone for

³¹ www.meanwoodpark.co.uk/insight/fieldhead-hospital-wakefield/

the new building was laid by the mayor of Wakefield, Mr Alderman Childe, whose efforts at obtaining the money made it possible. The library opened early 1906. On 2nd June 1906, Andrew Carnegie made a brief visit to Wakefield to open the new library, which consisted of a news room, magazine room, lending library and reference library. A collection of books relating to Wakefield was presented to the library by a Mr Charles Skidmore. On opening the lending library had about 2,000 books in stock. The first city librarian was Mr George H. Wood, who remained in post for 32 years. A new extension to the lending library was opened in 1935, along with a store and workroom in the basement. By 1950 the annual book issue was over 400,000. There were 13 members of staff, including a caretaker and a cleaner. Towards the end to the 60s the reading room was closed and made into an exhibition room. In 1974 the Library Headquarters were transferred to a building in Balne Lane, and Drury Lane became the Wakefield Area Library. The main reference and local history collections were now housed at Balne Lane, while Drury Lane. In the mid-1980s, the junior library became the Add-Lib gallery, a room to be rented out to local groups, and to house exhibitions. The junior library was moved into the main library. In 2011 a new location for the library was found in the new Wakefield One Civic Office building. 2010/11 saw good progress in integrating the central library into the office building designs in partnership with other Council departments. The new 1800 square metre library space was opened in October 2012³².

Former **Police Station, Wood Street (HLC_PK 45113)**. Constructed between 1908 and 1914 (re-used as chapel in 2015). Replacing earlier mixed commercial (the Royal Hotel), small-scale industrial (the Paragon Iron Works), and residential buildings probably established in the late 18th to early 19th century. Forms the historic core of Wakefield, within the Wood Street Conservation Area.

West Yorkshire Constabulary Headquarters (HLC_PK 21433). The West Riding Constabulary was established in 1856, following a meeting on 21st October, 1856, when the Police Committee met to appoint a Chief Constable for the West Riding Constabulary, which would comprise of 21 Police Districts, coinciding with the Petty Sessional Divisions. Colonel Cobbe, of a Dublin family, was duly selected and his appointment confirmed by the Home Secretary on 30th November 1856. The Police Authority recommended £60 entreated on the West Riding for general police purposes for the half-year and that a further sum of £14, 000 (being the rate of £30 per man for 464 men) should be levied upon each Police District, proportionately, for the expenses of clothing and salary for the half--year. Temporary

³² www.wakefield.gov.uk/Documents/libraries/free-public-carnegie-library-drury-lane.pdf

headquarters were set up at 1 Bond Street, Wakefield. After a transfer to Cliffe House during that first summer, the Headquarters returned again to the Bond Street area in November, 1914, to the present site in Laburnum Road. The Yorkshire Post reported 'the buildings not only include offices for clerical staff and chief officers but a drill hall, gymnasium, residences for several head officers, quarters for a large number of recruits, workshop and an admirably equipped printing and photographic department.'

Chamber of Commerce (HLC_PK 21382) was established as Employment Exchange. It was built in the early to mid-1930s on the site of earlier vernacular cottages and commercial buildings.

The West Riding Registry of Deeds (HLC_PK 21711). The West Riding magistrates were one of the first authorities in the country to provide for the registration of deeds and especially those relating to the transfer of property. It opened in 1704. The vast bound volumes, assembled by date, were transferred to the new premises in Newstead Road in 1932. The building now also houses the Wakefield and West Riding collections of the West Yorkshire Archive Service, the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service and the West Yorkshire Ecology Service. The Registry building was constructed within the grounds of earlier detached villa house (demolished prior to construction of the Registry of Deeds building). The earlier villa house, depicted as "The Gables" on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891) was in turn built on an earlier orchard or garden plot - the whole of the area southwards from St John's Square, Margaret Street and Wentworth Terrace consisted of garden plots of varying size, with no indication from the 1851 map on who owned them or which properties they were associated. The Gables probably constructed c.1875, demolished c.1931.

Former **City Art Gallery (HLC_PK 37334)**. The building dates back to 1883 and was the Wakefield Cathedral vicarage from 1909-1933. It became the city's art gallery in 1934. The gallery closed in 2009, before the city's art collection was moved to new tourist attraction The Hepworth Wakefield.

Currently the **West Yorkshire Police Training School (HLC_PK 21675 and 21690)**, established here c.1947. Re-use of a former detached villa house - Bishopgarth, constructed in 1891. Depicted as St John's Grove New Colliery on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). After the Second World War, the police training establishment moved to Bishopgarth, from Force Headquarters on Laburnum Road. The training school rapidly expanded the range of courses for police officers, male and female, of any rank or in

any branch of the service. A theatre block with classrooms was added in 1952 ('A' Block) and later in 1969, a hostel, sports hall and cadet hostel. As West Yorkshire no longer employ cadets, the cadet hostel now houses the Learning Resource Centre and Police National Legal Database (PNLD). The Hostel block housing the main Reception Desk, was refurbished during the early 2000s. Part of the site was retained by the local authority and in 1950 the West Riding County Council architect Hubert Bennett KT (1909 – 2000) designed a building to be used as Council offices. This facility was passed to the control of the Police Authority in the 1990s and became a home to Foundation, Management and IT training, as well as Scientific Support Dept. ('D' Block). Includes a Grade II Listed Police Box.

Wakefield Council Offices (HLC_PK 37473). Council office building constructed in 1962 (Blue Plaque commemorating the workplace of Sir Alec Clegg. Chief Education Officer of the West Riding County Council, 1945-1974. He was a major advocate for comprehensive schools and stressed the central role of art, music, drama and physical education in developing the rounded human being. Saw Bretton Hall established as a place for training teachers in Art, Music and Drama, and Lady Mabel College, Wentworth Woodhouse, for the training of PE teachers. His positions included being chairman of the Yorkshire Television advisory committee. He was knighted in 1965). The offices were established on the site of earlier detached villa house and gardens. Depicted as Hardiflats on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891) and the earlier Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851. Probably late 18th to early 19th century construction on the site of former strip fields (fragmentary visibility).

Site of former **miners rescue centre (site within HLC_PK 44490)** established in the 1920s-30s (re-used in the early 1970s as a depot). Established in an area depicted as The Ings on the Walker map. Now part of the Ings Road Trading Estate - commercial warehousing built between 1991 and 1996.

Site of former **Yorkshire Electricity Board Offices (site, within HLC_PK 44492)** established in the 1920s-30s. Earlier playing fields (tennis courts and cricket pitch with pavilion) created in the 1870s-80s. Established in the 1920s-30s (re-used in the early 1970s as a depot). Established in an area depicted as The Ings on the Walker map. Now part of the Ings Road Trading Estate - commercial warehousing built between 1991 and 1996

Chantry House (HLC_PK 44844). Mid to late 1970s or early 1980s government offices (currently disused) constructed on cleared ground. Depicted as derelict (cleared) land on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map of 1972, prior to redevelopment of the area and a new road

scheme established (Marsh Way). The site of earlier commercial premises which were established in the mid to late 19th century - a re-use and conversion of former courtyard housing, small-scale commercial premises, industries and civil buildings. A series of yards (including courtyard housing) radiating away from Kirkgate, established in the 16th to 18th century. The yards are set on earlier burgage plots established in the Medieval period.

Site of **Crown House (HLC_PK 44845)**. Mid to late 1970s or early 1980s offices (demolished in 2015). Constructed on cleared ground. Depicted as derelict (cleared) land on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map of 1972, prior to redevelopment of the area and a new road scheme established (Marsh Way).

Wakefield Fire Station, Primrose Hill (HLC_PK 44347). The fire station was built in 1963 and borders with South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service. Wakefield Fire Station area covers 35 square miles incorporating a diverse community of over 91,951 people. The area consists of a variety of industrial, commercial, residential and rural locations together with the 39,549 dwellings within the station area. The makeup of the station area provides a wide range of different incidents for the staff to deal with using a pumping appliance, a brand new Combined Aerial and Rescue Pump (CARP), and a specialised flood rescue vehicle. Built on the site of earlier allotment gardens. The allotments were established in the early 1930s on former strip fields.

Primrose Hill Ambulance Station (HLC_PK 44348). Ambulance station built c.1963, around the same time as adjacent fire station (see HLC_PK 44347). Built on the site of earlier allotment gardens. The allotments were established in the early 1930s on former strip fields.

Educational

Former **Belle Vue Infants School, Elm Tree Street (HLC_PK 42274)**. Opened in 1907 (not depicted on the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1908). In 1956 it became a special school. Closed after 1996. Now Belle Vue Business Centre.

Lawfield Primary School (HLC_PK 37561 and 37562). School constructed in 1912. Annexe buildings to the school constructed between 1951 and 1955, with additions by 1962. Built on the site of former detached villa house called Chald House, which was built in the mid-late 18th or early 19th century by John Hallilay (owner of Chald Dye Works immediately east - see HLC_PK 37563). The house was demolished by 1951.

Manygates Education Centre (HLC_PK 42186). Manygates School opened in 1928, principally to serve the Portobello Housing Estate. Later additions. Geometric plan.

Snapethorpe School, Lupset (HLC_PK 18794). Snapethorpe School opened in 1931 to cater for children on the new Lupset estate.

The **English Martyrs' Roman Catholic Primary School (within HLC_PK 18792)** opened in 1933, again to cater for children in the Lupset, and Flanshaw area.

Wakefield College has three main campuses in the Wakefield district: the Wakefield City campus (see above), a satellite campus in Castleford, and the **Thornes Park Campus (HLC_PK 20211)**. Thornes Park offers courses such as Performing Arts and Music, Art, Design, Media and Communications, Business and Management, Sport and Public Services.

Thornes House was a fine Georgian mansion built in 1779-1782 for the James Milnes family by Horbury architect James Carr. It was arguably the most imposing 18th century building in the city. In 1919 the estate was put up for sale and bought by the Corporation for £18,500. The plans were to use 20 acres and the House for a school and use the remaining 92 acres to build an estate of 750 council houses. The Corporation badly needed the houses and it also needed the work for the considerable numbers of local unemployed. The Housing Commission, however, would not approve the project so it eventually opened as a park on 2 August 1924. The houses were built at Lupset later. Work was found for some of the unemployed who were used to make the paddling pool, tennis courts and pathway at the Horbury Road end of the park.

Meanwhile, the school was founded in 1921 as separate boys' and girls' secondary schools which made use of Wakefield Technical College for the first year. The schools then moved to the Thornes House site in 1922. In 1941 the two schools were united under one headmaster and in 1944 the school became a Grammar School under the new Education Act. **Most of the original house was destroyed by a fire in 1951 - the present new buildings were soon constructed and came into use in 1956.** Later changes resulted in the school becoming, first, bi-lateral (grammar and technical) and then fully comprehensive in 1972 changing its name to Thornes House High School. It lost its sixth form in 1981 to a Sixth Form College. In 1992 it was proposed to merge it with the Cathedral Middle School to form a Church High School on the Thornes Road site of the former.

The Thornes House site then became part of the Wakefield College which includes the Wakefield Arts Centre. The Wakefield Athletic Centre is built on what used to be the football field and school sports ground.

The 1950s and 60s saw a number of new schools, and the relocation in new premises of others, to meet the growing population on the council estates and the shift away from urban living: **Flanshaw St Michael's Junior School (HLC_PK 31493)** opened in Flanshaw Lane in 1951, Broadway Infants School / Waterton First School 1951-2, **Heath View Primary School (HLC_PK 20019)** in 1952, **Kettlethorpe Junior and Infants School 1954 (HLC_PK 17780)**. **Flanshaw Junior and Infants School on Flanshaw Road (HLC_PK 23073)** was established in 1951 on the site of Alverthorpe Hall (see above).

Heath View Infants School (HLC_PK 20019 and 37363). Established in 1952, with an annexe at Greenhill (HLC_PK 37363).

Wakefield St John's Junior and Infant School (HLC_PK 37276). School built between 1966 and 1972 on the site of earlier allotment gardens.

Wakefield St Austin's Roman Catholic Junior and Infant Schools (HLC_PK 37349 and 37369). Schools built between 1970 and 1972 on derelict land. Derelict between 1956 and 1971 - the site of earlier courtyard housing. The housing is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1891, and probably dated to the early 1880s (possibly c.1876, same date as Wakefield Eastmoor First School - see HLC_PK 37371).

Wakefield St Mary's Primary School (HLC_PK 44346 and 44345). Primary school established here between 1972 and 1984 (c.1977). This building is a replacement for an earlier school of the same name, founded as a church school associated with St Mary's Church. The church, a vicarage and the school were built in 1876. The church and vicarage were demolished in the 1960s, with the school building surviving until the late 1970s. The school also occupies land immediately east (HLC_PK 44345) – the site of former back-to-backs and courtyard housing, with some small-scale industry and small-scale civil buildings (school and chapels) established in early 19th century expansion of Wakefield.

Wakefield Methodist (VC) Junior, Infants and Nursery School (HLC_PK 40782). Medium scale school originating between 1975 and 1985 with later extension/modification.

Greenhill Primary School (HLC_PK 37363). Modern school building constructed 1982, alongside earlier Heath View County Infants School (Annexe) established here in 1952 on derelict land. Derelict between 1908 and 1914. The site of former Mount Clay Brick Works, which was in operation some time before 1872 (possibly c.1860) and disused by 1914

Industrial

Monarch House, George Street (HLC_PK 45192). Commercial offices established after 2001. Re-use of former printing works built between 1894 and 1908.

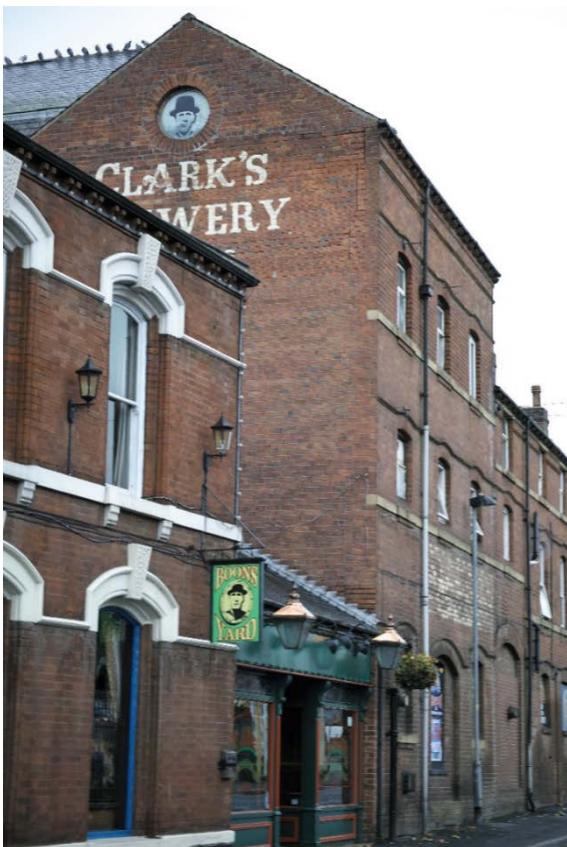


Figure 397. Westgate (Clark's) Brewery, Wakefield

Westgate Brewery (HLC_PK 21381 and 21380). A brewery founded by Henry Boon Clark in 1906 and traded as H.B Clark and Company Limited until 1913 when became H.B Clark and Company (Successors) Limited. The brewery closed in 1960, and throughout the 1960s and 1970s was used as a drinks distribution centre. In 1980 construction started on a new brewhouse and brewing restarted in 1982. The tower brewery was opened in 1918, is constructed of brick, and is situated behind 18th century houses on Westgate.

Site of former **Wakefield Corporation Electricity Works, Calder Vale Road (HLC_PK 21302, WYHER PRN 21302).** Supply commenced 1897 (depicted as the "Electric Light

Works - Wakefield Corporation" on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1908). Station modernised 1922. Known as Wakefield 'A' Power Station. Demolished by 1995, site now a sewage works. Possibly fragment of one wall remaining.

Wakefield 'B' Power Station (site, HLC_PK 20171, WYHER PRN 6156). In July 1952, work started on a new Electricity generating Station (Power Station) in Heath. The Wakefield 'B' Power Station was opened in October 1957, costing £13m. It ceased generating power in 1991, and the site was cleared by 1993. Currently derelict land. A small 1950s electricity sub-station still stands to the immediate east (HLC_PK 22148).

Site of former **Wakefield Corporation Power Station (site, see HLC_PK 36221)**. Built to supply electric tramways. In operation by 1904. Presumably next to Belle Isle tramway depot on Barnsley Road. Nothing identifiable as power station by 1985. Tramway depot site currently a bus garage.

Wakefield Sewage Works (HLC_PK 20023). Large-scale sewage works and water treatment plant, established by Wakefield Corporation between 1894 and 1908 (first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1908)

The **Grove Works (HLC_PK 36150)**. Large-scale engineering works built in 1921. Established by J. Rhodes and Sons. Joseph Rhodes, aged 20, built his first machine in a small workshop in Wakefield in 1824. By 1862 produced steam hammers. In 1899, Joseph Rhodes and Sons became a limited Company and registered the Colossus of Rhodes as its trade mark. The company was registered on 12 August, to take over the business of manufacturers of presses, dies and machinery for working tins and other sheet metals, of a private company of the same name. 1919 Power presses, guillotine shears and sheet metal working machinery. The Company expanded into its present 8-acre site at Belle Vue, Wakefield in 1921. The new factory provided an ideal platform for the Company's continued growth. Post-World War II. Exports increased sharply after the Second World War, particularly to Europe and the USA. In the early 1950s. The export drive was further assisted by Rhodes invention of the world's first hydraulic shear and press brake, which received patent protection in 1943. The factory was expanded around this time. A series of innovative products rapidly followed the introduction of the hydraulic shear, amongst which the stagger feed press, for the production of such tin plate as canister lids and shoe polish tins, and the impact extrusion press used in the forming of battery casings and toothpaste tubes, proved particularly successful. By the mid-1950s, the Company had a product range of 1000 types of machines for the sheet metal working industry. The British Machine Tool Engineering

Magazine for March 1954 claiming such a range to be “the largest variety made by any firm in the world”. In 1961 Joseph Rhodes were acquired by Lindustries. In 2001 the company was re-launched as Group Rhodes, to encompass the much wider offering to market. The four main divisions within the group cover specialities in metal-forming, material handling, technical fabrications, clay working machinery and special purpose machinery.

Brickworks and Collieries

Site of **Westgate Colliery and Brickworks (site, see HLC_PK 31490 and 31491)**. The site of former Westgate Brickworks, which started in operation sometime between 1894 and 1908 (as a mixed brickworks and colliery), and as a brickworks of George Crook & Sons (Westgate Brick Co.) from the 1920s through to the early 1970s. The former clay pits were used as landfill from the 1970s through to the early 1990s, then filled in and levelled. Now the site of a large supermarket and recreation ground.

Commercial and Retail

The city centre continued to develop as a commercial and retail centre in the 20th century. The Central Buildings was opened in 1904 to provide space for both shops and offices, and four years later Unity House, located on Westgate, opened with space for shops and offices, and a large assembly hall. The Elephant and Castle and the White Horse Hotel were both built in the early 20th century on the south side of Westgate.

The 1950s saw a redevelopment and expansion within the City Centre, especially in terms of the redevelopment of the Bull Ring, Upper Kirkgate, and the bottom part of Northgate. A new range of shops was constructed on the corners of Savile Street. Inevitably this period of redevelopment also saw the further loss of old buildings, like the York Hotel and the George Hotel. The Bus Station (now replaced) was among the first new developments, formally opened on 30 September, 1952.

The Kirkgate and Northgate areas underwent extensive programmes of redevelopment from the mid-20th century onwards with the widening of roads and the demolition of buildings to make way for new developments, such as shopping centres (in particular the Ridings Shopping Centre – see HLC_PK 44794). The city centre has seen a further stage of largescale redevelopment in the early 21st century with the building of the Trinity Walk shopping centre and the Merchantgate development schemes.

On 18 May 1975, the first pedestrianisation scheme opened in Wakefield with Upper Kirkgate, Cross Square and Bread Street, and parts of Southgate and Teall Street closed to vehicles, and Westmoreland Street reserved for buses.³³ In August of 1992, major re-landscaping of the Cathedral precinct was formally opened.

Unity House (HLC_PK 21294, WYHER PRN 11790), located on the south side of Westgate, was built as shops, offices and meeting hall. Constructed in red brick with terracotta dressings, and slate roofs. It is Grade II Listed. Unity House was originally purpose-built to serve as premises for the Wakefield Industrial Co-Operative Society. Despite the listing description stating that the building was built in 1908, it is thought that the Society was formed in 1867 when officers serving at Wakefield Prison decided to form a co-operative society with the aim of being able to purchase food at wholesale rates. The purchase of a property in Bank Street was made soon afterwards. In c.1876, new premises were built on the Bank Street site, designed by architects W & D Thornton. The building has at least four main phases of development – one of which can be dated to 1876 and another to 1901 (when the Westgate range was attached to the 1870s structure). To the south of the 1870s range are two further attached ranges, and it is possible that these were part of the original premises, purchased in 1867 (Taylor, 1976:100). The store was taken over in the 1960s by the Barnsley British Co-operative Society and was purchased by Wakefield District council in the early 1970s. Parts of the store were converted in the latter part of the 20th century for use as nightclubs; at least two such ventures have been and gone leaving 'Buzz' nightclub occupying most of the basement and parts of the ground and first floors. Now fully restored and renovated Unity House provides an enterprise centre with studio/workspace, meeting rooms, conference suite and bar, café and two performance halls for live music and comedy.

Central House (within HLC_PK 21277, WYHER PRN 11023). Unlisted. Early-20th century commercial premises, built c.1904. Designed by architect Percy Robinson. Built as shops and offices. Triangular in plan and constructed with a steel frame and faced in off-white terracotta, with grey slate roofs and a leaded dome. Designed in the Baroque Revival style with swags, console brackets and plaques in terracotta, combined with mullioned and transomed cantred bays, turrets and domes. Similar in style to No.4 and 7 Duncan Street in Leeds, which are Grade II Listed and are also designed by Percy Robinson (List Entry Nos. 1375354 and 1375355). Central Buildings was inspected by English Heritage in August 2011 as it was proposed for designation. During their inspection they noted however, that the

³³ www.wakefieldhistoricalsoc.org.uk/PDFs/Timeline%20of%20Wakefield%201970-1980.pdf

ground floor exteriors have been altered to accommodate modern shop fronts. The dormer windows on the top floor have also been altered, both in their glazing and architraves. Internally there have also been alterations, with both partitions inserted and walls removed. It is likely that the interiors were never ornate, and only the rear staircase has any pretensions to style. The stair is an attractive features and copes well with the difficult shape of the stairwell. The inspection established that although of local importance, the building does not meet the necessary criteria for national listing (English Heritage 2011).

Former bank, Corn Market (HLC_PK 21281). Unlisted. Art Deco bank constructed in the late 1930s on the site of the old Corn Exchange. Sandstone ashlar, single storey with attics. Now a nightclub and bar.

The Elephant and Castle, Westgate (within HLC_PK 21350). Grade II Listed. The Elephant and Castle public house. Early 20th century public house in a fanciful style. Red brick with pedimented dressings and slated roof. 2-storeys, three windows. Segmental pedimented gables over outer bays, and a small central one above the blocking course of an entablature with symbols in frieze. Title in raised gold lettering on terra-cotta scrolls over each bay. Various windows, mostly with segmental pediments. Round central ground floor opening flanked by wide 4-centred arches. Glazed brown tiles with pilasters, spandrels and frieze ornamented in gold and green. Replaced earlier public house with the same name as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851).

The **White Horse Hotel (within HLC_PK 21296)** is a three-storey building and was built on the south side of Westgate in the early 20th century. It is Grade II Listed

Nos. 1 to 43 Westgate (HLC_PK 21278). The south side Westgate is lined with buildings dating primarily from the 1960s through to the 1970s. Two earlier buildings survive; No. 19 Yate's Wine Lodge and No. 29, Coral/Reflections Bar; the historic maps show a public house on the site of the former and The Saw Inn on the site of the latter since at least 1851. There has certainly been a 'Wine Lodge' here since the 1850s and No. 29 is probably a 1950s re-facing of an earlier building. However, the modern shop premises tend to respect the earlier street and building pattern - although the shop frontages spread horizontally along the street, the shop interiors are rather long, narrow and tightly packed, in some cases respecting individual burgage plots (and later yards) set out in the medieval period.

Nos. 2 to 56 Kirkgate (HLC_PK 21279). Kirkgate is a long and wide main shopping street which runs east-west along and beyond the south side of the cathedral. It was widened in

1955 but historic photographs show it to have been a relatively wide street before this. Widening of the street led to the demolition of many 18th and 19th century buildings on its south side and their replacement with large 1950s-60s buildings. The north side remains relatively unaffected, with a range of 18th and 19th century buildings still standing (see HLC_PK 21276).

Nos. 43 to 71 Kirkgate (HLC_PK 44801). Mid 1950s shopping parade constructed on the site of earlier commercial premises. The individual buildings in the shopping parade closely matches the grain and pattern of the earlier commercial area (in terms of plot size and orientation). The earlier commercial premises were established in the mid to late 19th century - a re-use and conversion of former courtyard housing, small-scale commercial premises, industries and civil buildings. A series of yards (including courtyard housing) radiating away from Kirkgate, established in the 16th to 18th century. The yards are set on earlier burgage plots established in the Medieval period.

Nos. 105 to 121 Kirkgate (HLC_PK 44805). Mid to late 1970s or early 1980s shopping parade and warehousing constructed on cleared ground.

Former Picture House, Westgate (HLC_PK 21291). Unlisted. Picture House built for Sidney Tolfree as a cinema by Albert Winstanley in 1913, it had an orchestra pit, stage and a trap. The following year dressing rooms were added, and it was in use for live entertainment. Auditorium, two-tier of simple design, the balcony slips extending two-thirds down the sides. Curved ceiling with circular ventilation grille. Rounded proscenium, with large deep squared quasi-boxes to ceiling level, with rounded fenestration and ornamental banding. The exterior is easily recognisable today, making a handsome presence on Westgate, with its close neighbour the Opera House. Two-storey stone façade of five bays, the central entrance surmounted by a terra-cotta leaded window and pediment with ornamental stone garland. The outer bays, narrow but similar in design, house exits. The upper storey has three narrow windows either side; two shops with arched entrances are incorporated at street level. The name PICTURE HOUSE appears between the levels. Acquired by Classic, it was run as a full-time cinema before being sold, probably when Cannon acquired ABC. It was then used as a skateboard centre, and later a club. Today only the balcony and original ceiling remain, though these are concealed. The interior is stripped of all other features and the present stage for live acts is situated at the side of the former auditorium. The façade has been restored. Currently a licensed premises (nightclub).³⁴

³⁴ www.cinematreasures.org/theaters/3788

Former Palace Theatre (HLC_PK 42281). The Trinity Picture House, Belle View was built for local entrepreneur Stephen Askew to the design of P.L. Treu and opened on 7th November 1914. Its original name reflected the proximity to Wakefield Trinity's Rugby League ground. It was nicknamed 'The Spit' or 'The Spit and Whistle' because of notices displayed either side of the screen prohibiting spitting and whistling. It closed as the Palace Cinema on 6th September 1960. After a period as a bingo hall it became a joinery workshop. In 2004 it was acquired by a printing company, who call their premises 'Cinema House'.³⁵

Former Coliseum Cinema (within HLC_PK 42057) opened in November 1920. It was converted to sound in early-1930, showing its first sound film, "The Broadway Melody" on 21st April 1930. In 1933 the cinema was acquired by Walter Eckart's Star Cinemas group. Following a £2,000 transformation it re-opened as the Star Cinema on 4th December 1933. In 1945 Star sold the cinema to Park Row Cinemas Ltd. for £2,000. Its name was changed to the Rex Cinema. The Rex closed on 7 February 1959. It became a ballroom, the Rex Rendezvous, before moving over to bingo. By December 1998 it had become the Rex Snooker and Pool Club. By 2012 it had become the Vegas Sports Bar, and the façade has been covered with metal cladding.

Former ABC Cinema, Kirkgate (HLC_PK 44802). An Art Deco building that was designed for Associated British Cinemas by in-house architect William R. Glen and opened as the Regal Cinema on 9 December 1935. Not as large as some later ABC houses the Regal accommodated 1,594 but had a full stage 26 feet (7.9 m) deep behind the 43 feet (13 m) wide proscenium. The interior was rather plainer than many of Glen's cinemas with concealed lighting under the balcony and at the rear of the ceiling and pendant fittings casting light upwards towards the front of the cinema. It was renamed ABC in 1962. In 1976 it was divided into three screens with Screen 1 seating 532 in the balcony using the original screen and projection suite and Screen 2 (236 seats) and Screen 3 (170 seats) in the rear stalls area. In this form it reopened on 11 November 1976. In 1986 ABC's cinemas were sold to The Cannon Group. In December 1996 Cineworld opened a multiplex in Wakefield and in 1997 the ABC closed. It has been empty and for sale since.³⁶

Site of former **Gaumont Cinema, Kirkgate (site, within HLC_PK 44805).** The Empire Theatre opened as a variety theatre in December 1909, and was designed by noted theatre architect Frank Matcham. The foundation stone had been laid on 8th October 1909 by well-

³⁵ www.cinematreasures.org/theaters/48013

³⁶ www.cinematreasures.org/theaters/3787

known music hall star Vesta Tilley. Films were part of the programme from the beginning. The Kinematograph Year Book (KYB) for 1914 lists the owners as Sherwood & Co, and the capacity as 1,500 seats. New Century acquired the cinema on 25th July 1921 and it was re-named Empire Super Cinema, reopening with "Kismet". Ownership passed to Gaumont British Picture Corporation (GBPC) Ltd. in March 1928 and it became the Empire Cinema. In the KYB 1931, the owners are GBPC Ltd. and the cinema is not equipped for sound. In KYB 1942 the Empire Theatre has British Acoustic sound, is still owned/operated by GBPC Ltd. and has 977 seats. The information is the same in KYB 1947. The Empire Cinema was re-named Gaumont on 22nd May 1950. The KYB 1954 has the owners/operators as Circuits Management Association Ltd. (formed from the merging of GBPC and Odeon under the Rank Organization). The Gaumont closed on 30th July 1960 and was demolished. Retail development stands on the site.³⁷

Site of **Savoy Cinema (within HLC_PK 18792, NGR 431570 419640)**. The 1,100-seat Savoy Cinema was opened prior in 1936. It was the last cinema to be built in Wakefield until the late 1990s. It had a 30 feet wide proscenium and was equipped with a British Thomson Houston (BTH) sound system. It was independently operated by Savoy Picture House (Huddersfield) Ltd, based in Leeds. By 1963 it was listed with 500 seats, and had a café and dance hall attached. The proscenium was now 36 feet wide to accommodate CinemaScope. Operated since 1948 by District Cinemas Ltd. of Leeds. It had closed by 1966.³⁸ For a while it was used as a club until demolition prior to 2002. The site is now occupied by Lupset Health Centre.

Former **Jockey Public House, Northgate (HLC_PK 21426, WYHER PRN 10615)**. Unlisted. Former public house (The Jockey), now restaurant (since c.2010). Purpose-built public house, built 1938 for Leeds & Wakefield Brewery Company. Building was assessed by WYAAS in October 2010. The public house dates from the 1930s and retains the original leaded and decorative windows to the ground floor, as well as the mosaic panel above the entrance. A subsequent search of Wakefield Archives revealed the original plans for the public house and flat above were available (the plans can be found under WMT/WA 9608). The plans were produced by J.P. Firth (A.R.I.B.A) in January 1938 and were submitted to Wakefield Corporation 17/06/1938 on behalf of Leeds & Wakefield Brewery Co. The plans were approved 11/07/1938. The block plan illustrates that the site was already occupied by an earlier building – the Horse and Jockey Inn, and that the intention was to demolish this building and erect a new, larger, pub of the same/similar name. The plans show extensive

³⁷ www.cinematreasures.org/theaters/44037

³⁸ www.cinematreasures.org/theaters/47770

cellars – beer cellar, bottle store, hoist up to the servery above, spirits and a coke and boiler house. The ground floor consisted of an entrance lobby, out sales, vaults, smoke room, servery, large music room, lounge, hall, kitchen and attached larder, scullery and coals. The first floor 'house' provided four bedrooms, sitting room, store, bathroom and separate WC. The proposed section drawing shows the cellar floor seven-feet below street level and the pitched roof over the main part of the pub of king-post construction. The walls of the pub are of brick construction 11" and 14" brick outer walls, cement concrete and wood-framed floors and a pitched roof covered with green Westmorland slates, with three-quarter" rock asphalt to the flat roofs to the rear of the building. The elevation drawing also shows the original decorative scheme – the mosaic panel above the entrance and Melbourne Ales written above the door. The previous house and Jockey Inn had a covered access to Shaw Yard to the rear of the pub, however, Shaw Yard no longer exists. The survival of the Melbourne brewery trademark mosaic and the Melbourne design and image on the ground floor windows is of interest (Chamberlin, 2010).

Trend House and The Head Post Office (HLC_PK 21421). Commercial buildings constructed between 1951 and 1955. Established on a former, rather short-lived car park depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1951. Derelict land on the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1948 - the site of demolished former commercial, industrial and residential buildings arranged on yards perpendicular to the main street. Formerly mixed commercial, small-scale industrial, and residential buildings probably established in the late 18th to early 19th century. The commercial buildings fronted onto Northgate, with rows of yards containing workshops and housing behind.

Commercial premises, Northgate (HLC_PK 21416 and 21417). Commercial premises built in the early to mid-1950s, replacing earlier commercial yards along Northgate.

Westmorland House (HLC_PK 45032). 1960s commercial block, comprising offices set above ground level shops. Built on the site of earlier open air market (as part of the Borough Market, which was built in 1865). The site of earlier commercial premises, courtyard housing and small-scale industry established by the mid-18th century.

Site of **Market Hall (within HLC_PK 44940).** A large covered and open-air market was opened in 1964 after demolition of the Victorian market hall on the same site (subsequently demolished in 2008 for the Trinity Walk development).

Commercial premises, Bull Ring (HLC_PK 21414). Commercial buildings constructed between 1972 and 1984. Replacing earlier mixed commercial, small-scale industrial, and residential buildings probably established in the late 18th to early 19th century. The commercial buildings fronted onto The Bull Ring and Northgate, with rows of yards containing workshops and housing behind. Industrial buildings include the West Riding Soda Manufactory and The Cardigan Works (Patent Safety Lamps) as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891). Also depicted is the Strafford Arms Hotel, which was demolished between 1969 and 1972. A modern public house now uses the name.

Wakefield Head Post Office (HLC_PK 44783). Head Post Office building constructed between 1972 and 1984. Established on the site of short-lived car park, established c.1963. Formerly Wakefield Cattle Market (see above).

The **Ridings Shopping Centre (HLC_PK 44794).** Opening on the 17th October 1983, The Ridings was revolutionary, boasting the first Food Court in the UK and the first glass wall climber lift. More than 4,000 people walked through the doors on the Sunday before the official opening, even though it was before Sunday trading hours were introduced. Taking four years to complete, The Ridings was built with a unique design so that shoppers could enter and exit from the street on all levels. In 2008 £2.5 million was spent refurbishing the centre, this involved new entrances for Cathedral Walk, Almshouse and Kirkgate, new lifts with glass and natural light was used to enhance the centre. Today, The Ridings houses more than 85 stores and a selection of cafes and eateries with over 1,000 car parking spaces. The shopping centre was established on the site of earlier commercial buildings established in the 1950s. An area of slum clearance in the 1930s to 1940s. Courtyard housing, small-scale industry, small-scale civil buildings and small-scale commercial shops depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Probably late 18th to early 19th century, established on yards set out in the Medieval period (as crofts and burgage plots).

Recreational

Site of former **Public Swimming Baths, Sun Lane (HLC_PK 44809).** Building on the public swimming baths started in 1936. Designed by city architect Percy Morris, and opened by the then Mayor Roland White in 1938. The baths closed in June 2006 and were demolished by 2009. It was built on former courtyard housing established in the mid to late 19th century (including re-use and conversion of former courtyard housing, small-scale commercial

premises, industries and civil buildings). The site is now occupied by the Sun Lane Leisure Centre which was built by 2012.

Site of **Wakefield Greyhound Stadium (HLC_PK 21684)**. Wakefield Greyhound Stadium was established between 1948 and 1951 (first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1951). Depicted as a short-lived cricket ground on the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1908, but apparently gone by 1932. A small triangle of land created by a railway junction established before 1851 (Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield, 1851). The stadium ceased operating by 1984. Now Trinity Business Park.

The City of Wakefield Golf Course, Lupset Hall (HLC_PK 18805, 18806 and 18809). Grade II* Listed former house, with former parkland (see above). Now City of Wakefield Golf Club (club house - from 1936). Built for Richard Witton. Dated 1716 on keystone of doorway. Home of the Gaskell family from 1806 and remained in their ownership until 1927 when it was sold to the corporation of Wakefield for £6,370. In 1936 the park land surrounding Lupset was converted into a municipal golf course and the hall itself became the club house Hall (HLC_PK 18809 – see above). Fossilised within the former parkland and later golf course, is a series of ridge and furrow earthworks.

Coronation Gardens (HLC_PK 37474) were opened on 30th August 1953 to mark the coronation of Elizabeth II.

Residential and Domestic

It has been said that Wakefield Council 'set about the task' of building council houses only in 1918. ('Portobello: Wakefield's First Major Council Housing Estate', Aspects of Wakefield 2, 1999, p67). But that is not the case. Wakefield actually embarked on its first schemes to provide housing for the working class in 1913 (Taylor, 2003). The confusion may arise because the Council's Housing and Town Planning Committee was not set up until December 1918 (it first met on 24 January 1919) and no houses were actually built before then, but plans to build council houses were formulated before that by the Sanitary Committee.

In January 1913 the Sanitary Committee asked a small group of its members to consult with the Medical Officer and report back as to what additional accommodation was required for the housing of the working classes. It focused on the Westgate area where some of the worst slums, with serious overcrowding, were to be found in the yards running off the main

street. The 'Westgate sub-committee' found that there was a need for more housing and recommended that the Council take action under Part III of the 1890 Housing Act. The City Surveyor was asked to prepare plans for 30 dwellings which could be let at 3s.6d a week. The Sanitary Committee acquired a number of sites, along Rufford Street in Flanshaw and Elm Tree Street in Belle Vue, but the outbreak of the First World War curtailed development.

Plans were revived for housing on **Elm Tree Street (HLC_PK 36070)** in 1919, and building commenced in February 1920. 64 houses were built in small blocks, the majority having three bedrooms, but a percentage only have two bedrooms. The development included the building of a school (HLC_PK 42274) and recreation facilities (HLC_PK 36152). The Corporation's first house tenants moved in later in the same year. Around the same time the **Rufford Street (HLC_PK 31538)** scheme was under way.

Perhaps a key feature of both the 1920s and 1930s was the building of the great corporation housing estates and the gradual clearance of some of the slum dwellings crowding Wakefield yards and elsewhere. In 1934 there was a compulsory purchase order which led to the demolition of streets and yards off Providence Street, and Library Yard Northgate. There are nine ex-council estates in Wakefield which the council started to build after the First World War, the oldest is **Portobello (HLC_PK 18810)**, the largest is **Lupset (HLC_PK 18792, 18801 and 31571)** and the rest are **Flanshaw (HLC_PK 18803, 18804, 21512, 31494, 31511 and 37549)**, **Darnley (HLC_PK 21511)**, **Plumpton (HLC_PK 41086)**, **Peacock (HLC_PK 18802)**, **Eastmoor (HLC_PK 20017, 21299 and 45226)**, **Woolgreaves (HLC_PK 18531 and 18530)** and **Kettlethorpe (HLC_PK 17774, 17775 and 31661)**.

Work began on the Portobello Estate in 1921, while building on the Lupset Estate started in 1924. Work began on the Eastmoor and Darnley Estates in 1930. Post Second World War development includes the Flanshaw and Peacock Estates (c.1948) the Kettlethorpe Estate (1951) and additions to the Eastmoor Estate (HLC_PK 20016). The 1950s and 60s also saw the development of high-rise flats within the area, particularly to the western side of Kirkgate.

The **Lupset Estate (HLC_PK 18792, 18801 and 31571)**. The Lupset Estate was developed from 1924 by Wakefield Corporation. Almost the whole of the Lupset area was taken into the boundary of Wakefield borough in October 1921 under the City of Wakefield Extension Order. The estate was at the time the largest local government schemes in Europe. In 1937 Lupset had four shopping areas, three modern churches, three public houses, a maternity and child welfare centre, a hospital and a school. It housed a sixth of the population of Wakefield (Taylor, 2015).

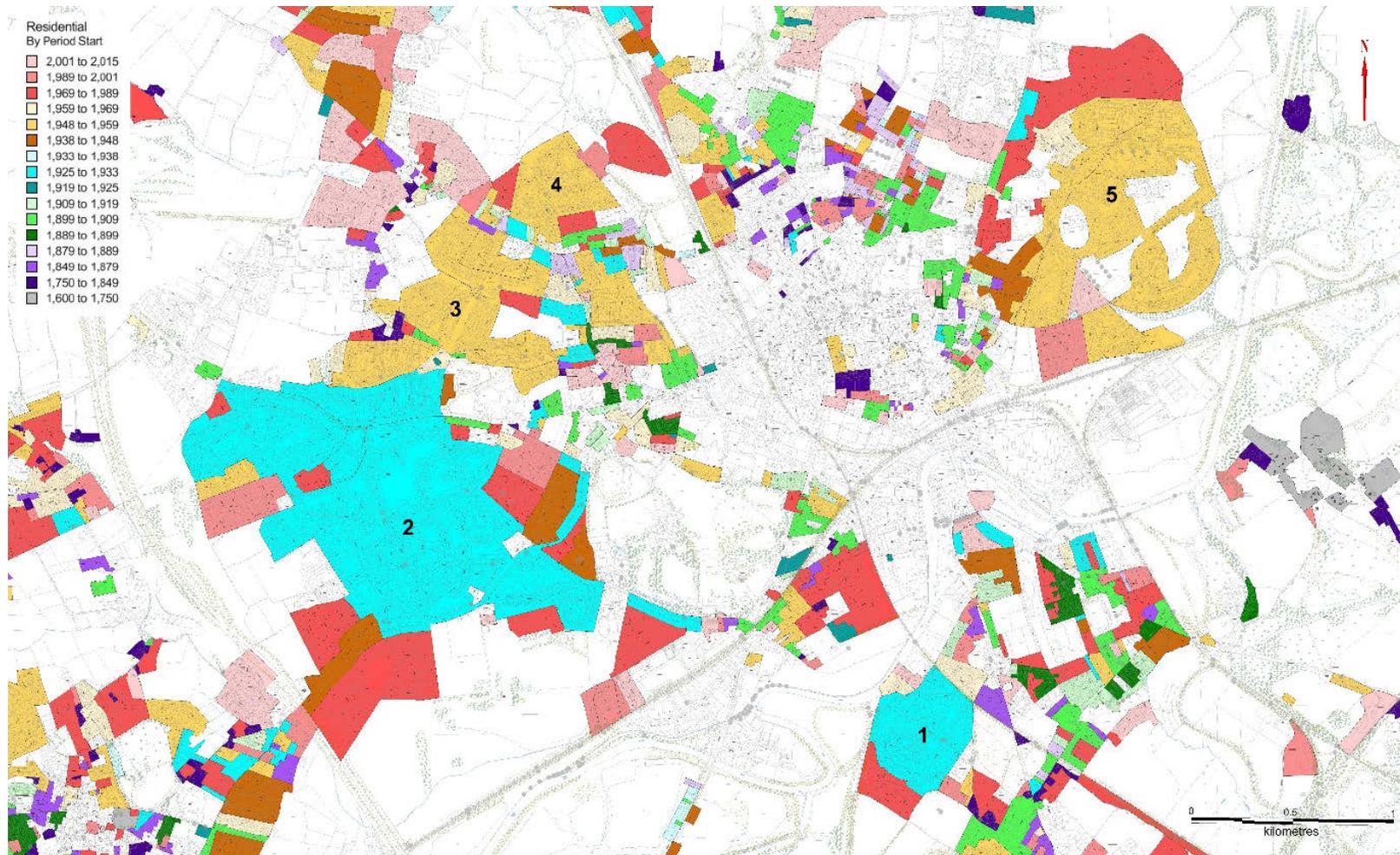


Figure 398. Residential Character of Wakefield (by Period Start). Large-scale housing estates are numbered: 1. Portobello, 2. Lupset, 3. Flanshaw, 4. Peacock, 5. Eastmoor

Site of **Thornhill Street Bungalows (HLC_PK 44506)**. The site of earlier Thornhill Street Bungalows - early social housing as terraced bungalows with no personal space, set in a courtyard arrangement. Built in the period 1934 to 1938 on derelict land. Demolished before 2014 (the plot is now low-rise flats).

Gill Syke Bungalows (HLC_PK 20221). Social housing, comprising semi-detached bungalows arranged geometrically, constructed between 1933 and 1938.



Figure 400. New housing estates at Lupset, Wakefield, from the south, June 1930
<http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/epw032686>

Site of **White House Bungalows, Thornes Road (HLC_PK 40757)**. The site of former pre-fabricated

bungalows built c.1946. Terraced rows, one in a 'U' configuration enclosing shared garden. Established by local government as an emergency short-term housing programme. Demolished between 2011 and 2015. The site is now occupied by modern semi-detached housing.

Firth House (HLC_PK 44792). Social housing as low-rise flats built between 1948 and 1951 on derelict land. Slum clearance of Wakefield yards in the late 1930s to late 1940s.

Wheater House (HLC_PK 44791). Social housing as low-rise flats built between 1951 and 1955 on derelict land. Slum clearance of Wakefield yards in the late 1930s to late 1940s.

Carr House (HLC_PK 44793). Wakefield's first tower-block of flats, was opened in 1961. An eleven-storey tower block built as public housing. The block contains 66 one and two-bedroom flats. Construction is of concrete frame with brick infill panels. The development

was approved by committee in 1959. Constructed c.1960 on derelict land. Slum clearance of Wakefield yards in the late 1930s to late 1940s.

Primrose House (HLC_PK 44900). An eleven-storey tower block built as public housing. The block contains 87 one and two-bedroom flats. Construction is of concrete frame with brick infill panels. The development was approved by committee in 1961. The site of earlier commercial premises which were established in the mid to late 19th century - a re-use and conversion of former courtyard housing, small-scale commercial premises, industries and civil buildings. A series of yards (including courtyard housing) radiating away from Kirkgate, established in the 16th to 18th century. The yards are set on earlier burgage plots established in the Medieval period.

Greenwood House (HLC_PK 44797). An eleven-storey tower block built as public housing. The block contains 87 one and two-bedroom flats. Construction is of concrete frame with brick infill panels. The development was approved by committee in 1962. The site of earlier courtyard housing, small-scale industry, small-scale commercial premises and civil buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). Probably late 18th to early 19th century, established on yards set out in the Medieval period (as crofts and burgage plots).

Tudor House, Warren House, Trinity House and Manor House (HLC_PK 44796). Shopping centre and four blocks of high rise flats. Four twelve-storey H-plan tower blocks built as public housing as part of the central area development of lower Kirkgate. The blocks rise out of other low-rise development. Each block contains 44 one and two-bedroom flats, providing 176 dwellings in total. The consulting architects for the development were R. Seifort & Partners. Construction is of concrete frame with brick infill panels. The blocks were approved by committee in 1964. Established on derelict land - clearance in the late 1950s to early 1960s of former commercial and residential dwellings along Kirkgate.

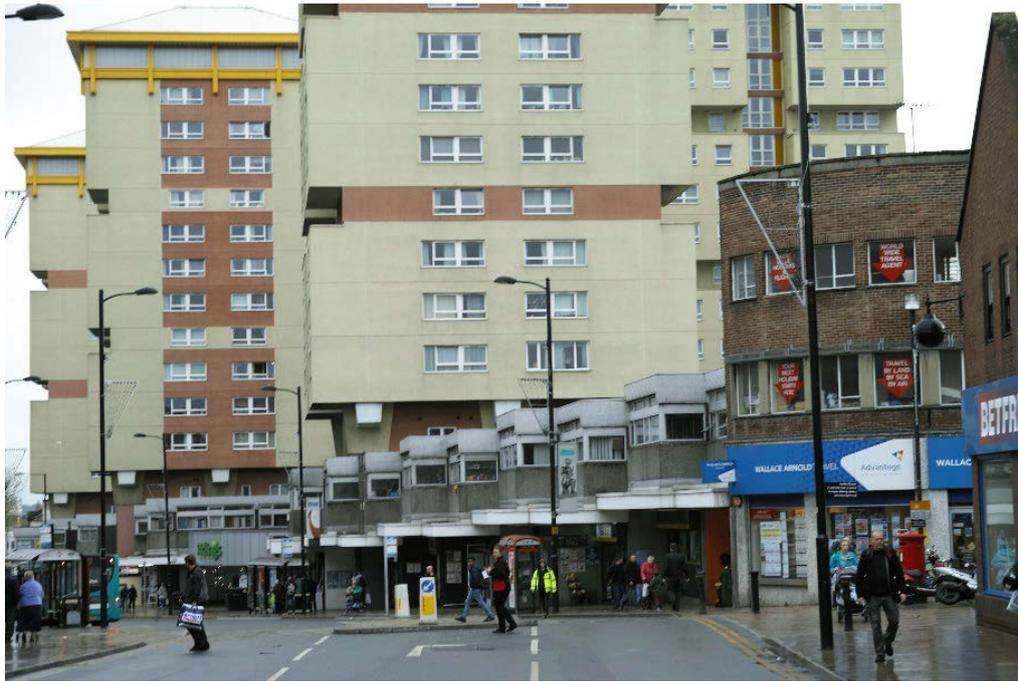


Figure 401. High-rise flats (Tudor House, Warren House, Trinity House and Manor House) on Kirkgate, Wakefield

St Michael's House (HLC_PK 41311). A thirteen-storey tower block built as public housing. The block contains 103 one and two-bedroom flats. Construction is of concrete frame with brick infill panels. The development was approved by committee in 1964.

Gill Sike House (HLC_PK 40897). An eleven-storey tower block built as public housing. The block contains 87 one and two-bedroom flats. Construction is of concrete frame with brick infill panels. The development was approved by committee in 1965.

Low-rise flats, St Michael's Close (HLC_PK 41312). A group of seven low-rise flats built between 1954 and 1972 (probably c.1964).

Low-rise flats, Charles Street (HLC_PK 44333, 44340 and 44352). Social housing in the form of low-rise flats built in the early 1960s. Established on derelict land (slum clearance). An area of back-to-backs and courtyard housing, with some small-scale industry and small-scale civil buildings (school and chapels) established in early 19th century expansion of Wakefield, following the course of Kirkgate. The social housing retains the grain and orientation of the former back-to-backs and courtyard housing, established on the site of earlier strip fields which has partial visibility in the current landscape.

21st Century Development

The economy of Wakefield declined in the last quarter of the 20th century as the coal mines and traditional manufacturing industries closed, contributing to high rates of unemployment. In terms of deprivation, Wakefield, as a whole, is ranked 54th out of 354 Local Authority Districts (1 being the worst). Employment grew by 12% between 1998 and 2003 as the economy recovered and enjoyed growth as the economic base of the district was diversified. Growth has been supported by inward investment from European and United Kingdom government funding which has impacted on the regeneration of the area. Manufacturing remains an important employment sector although the decline is projected to continue whilst distribution and the service industries are now among the main employers.

Regeneration projects in Wakefield included the Trinity Walk retail development to the north east of the city centre, including department stores, a supermarket and shop units. Work began in autumn 2007 but was halted in 2009, restarted in 2010 and opened in 2011. The central square at the Bull Ring has been redesigned with a water feature and the Ridings Shopping Centre refurbished. Wakefield Westgate Station goods yard and land on Westgate and Balne Lane have been developed to create retail, residential and commercial space including new offices, a multi-storey carpark serving the station, and a hotel. Developments by the river and canal, the "Wakefield Waterfront", include the refurbishment of the Grade II listed Navigation Warehouse and office, retail, restaurant and cafe units. The development includes the art gallery, The Hepworth Wakefield named in honour of local sculptor, Barbara Hepworth which opened in May 2011. The gallery has ten internal spaces, exhibiting many examples of Hepworth's work. The gallery added about £10 million to the local economy by attracting 500,000 visitors in its first year. Flats and offices were built at Chantry Waters, on an island between the river and canal.

Wakefield Bus Station (HLC_PK 44837 and 44982). The 1950s bus station (see above) was rebuilt in 2001 with a main passenger concourse and 24 bus stands. The site of the earlier bus station is now occupied by Wakefield Market Hall.

Wakefield Market Hall (HLC_PK 44838). Wakefield Market Hall opened in 2008 on derelict land. Derelict between 1996 and 2002. The site of former bus station built in the later 1940s to early 1950s. The site of earlier commercial premises which were established in the mid to late 19th century - a re-use and conversion of former courtyard housing, small-scale commercial premises, industries and civil buildings. A series of yards (including courtyard housing) radiating away from Northgate, established in the 16th to 18th century.

Wakefield Civil Justice Centre (HLC_PK 21357), and a new road layout, was built between 2009 and 2011 on the site of former car park. The car park in turn, was established between the late 1960s and early 1970s through the demolition of former burgage plots dating to the early post medieval and early modern period. The demolition coincided with construction of the new Westgate Railway Station in the 1970s (see 21356).

Trinity Centre (HLC_PK 45153 and 45167). Medical centre and associated car park established between 1996 and 2002. The site of former works buildings (HLC_PK 45153) and derelict land (HLC_PK 45167). For HLC_PK 45152, the industrial activity could not be determined from the available mapping, but likely to be engineering or manufacturing. A re-use of former brewery buildings - the Eagle Brewery (see above). For HLC_PK 45167, construction occurred on derelict between 1966 and 1972. Demolition of former school (Trinity School established c.1870) depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of Wakefield (1891).

Health Centre, King Street (HLC_PK 21388). Modern health centre constructed between 2003 and 2008 on the site of former terraced housing. Formerly commercial buildings established in the late 19th century. An excavation was carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS in July 2006 at 29-49 King Street, Wakefield in advance of development. Six trenches were excavated mechanically. Archaeological finds or features were excavated by hand and recorded. The trenches revealed a series of 19th century remains, including walls, cellage and a drain. No medieval finds or features were encountered.

The **Art House (HLC_PK 21361)**. Art gallery built in the period 2002 and 2009. Built on cleared plot of land (public square and car parking) established in the early 1980s. An area of earlier industrial and residential (courtyard housing) buildings that were probably established in the mid to late 18th century. Archaeological evaluation undertaken by ARCUS from August 2006 to January 2007 on land at Drury Lane, Wakefield in advance of the construction of the 'Art House' building (SE 3289 2075). Six trenches were excavated; the southern area of the site revealed the earliest archaeological features: clay-lined pits, some of which had the remains of wooden barrels in them. The uses of the pits are likely to be related to industrial processes such as dyeing of fulling cloth. The chronology of individual pits was elusive as they were dated from backfilled deposits, but they pre-date the 1550s. Along the north-east of the site the remains of red brick buildings, probably from the late-17th and 18th centuries were found. From cartographic and documentary evidence it is known that houses were standing when the land was sold in 1741. There were a few discrete deposits within the structures and most of the finds came from the make-up layers and the

backfill of construction cuts. Below two of the walls in the northern part of the site were a pair of stone walls; these appeared to pre-date the brick walls and probably survived from an earlier structure. In the central and southern part of the site were thick layer of garden deposits that included a mix of pottery sherds which dated from the 16th to 19th centuries. These were from the formal gardens that belonged to the dwelling houses on the site and to Mansion House (a large Georgian townhouse, now located across the road from the site) and are known to have existed in the early-19th century.

Merchant Gate comprises of a new 6.9 hectare development linking the station to the city centre and delivering 700,000 sq ft of mixed-use development including offices, a hotel, retail/ leisure and 350 new homes. Phase 1 of development work was opened on 10 September 2010 by Sir Michael Lyons, Chairman of the English Cities Fund. The development comprises of a public square surrounded by 3 new office and apartment buildings (**HLC_PK 37452**), a 1,500 multi-storey car park (**HLC_PK 37446**) and a new section of the Emerald Ring, the City's inner ring road. Phase 2 Work commenced in August 2010 on the new council offices, which was completed in December 2011. The building (**Wakefield One - HLC_PK 45099, 45100 and 45101**) caters for over 1,000 staff and hosts the new city library and museum. Built on the site of former open-air car park and offices established between 1956 and 1962 (HLC_PK 45099), industrial/railway depot yards and buildings (HLC_PK 45100) and site of former West Riding County Stores (originally West Riding Constabulary Stores which were established in the 1880s, rebuilt between 1922 and 1933, and demolished by 2009). The site of earlier terraced and detached housing constructed c.1800 that were demolished between 1956 and 1962. Wholesale redevelopment of the area in the period 2002 to 2009 with the loss of Cliffe Lane (and buildings fronting onto this road), development of a new road scheme in the area (Mulberry Way) and the new council offices. In Phase 3, £8.1m was secured to build a new Westgate rail station on Mulberry Way, next to the new multi storey car park. The new mainline station opened on 22 December 2013 (**HLC_PK 37449**)

Trinity Walk Shopping Centre (HLC_PK 44826, 44935, 44936, 44939, 44940, 44946, 44985, 44999, 45000, 45001 45004, 45005, 45009). Trinity Walk is a partially enclosed shopping centre with over 40 stores and 1000 car parking spaces, with access from Wakefield's inner city ring road (A61) and the main bus station. Opened on 6 May 2011, Wakefield Council describe it as "the most important City Centre development for more than 20 years". Demolition works included Indoor and Outdoor Markets, former industrial buildings, a former Transco Office and Warehouse, and a Multi-Storey Car Park with bridge deck spanning an existing dual-carriageway.



Figure 402. The Hepworth Wakefield © www.hepworthwakefield.org

The Hepworth Wakefield (HLC_PK 44356). Modern art gallery built in 2011. In 2003 Wakefield Council launched a RIBA international competition to find an architect to design a new art gallery for Wakefield. The competition led to the selection of David Chipperfield as architect. With over 1,600 square metres of light-filled gallery spaces, The Hepworth Wakefield is the largest purpose-built exhibition space outside London. Established on the site of former depot (1960s) - a re-use of earlier boat yard, corn mill (extant) and dry dock (filled in in the 1950s). The extant corn mill is Grade II Listed, dating to c.1800. The boat yard is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851) and was probably established in the later 18th to early 19th century alongside the cornmill. To the immediate south is a small public park and playground associated with gallery (HLC_PK 44357). The site of former engineering works and small-scale textile mill (as part of the Rutland Mills complex - see HLC_PK 44358). The industrial nature of the area established in the later 1940s and early 1950s, replacing earlier back-to-back housing and courtyard housing, depicted as Hamshaw Place and Calder Row on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of Wakefield (1851). The housing probably c.1800.