

Upper Sunny Bank Farm Drighlington West Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken of land at Upper Sunny Bank Farm, Drighlington. Two Roman roads are recorded running through the study area, to the north and east of the site, which may follow the route of the Spen Valley Heritage Trail in this area. The site is located in close proximity to the Civil War battlefield of Adwalton Moor. Warrens Lane has probably been in use from at least the medieval period and its route is represented by a holloway in part of the site. Coal and sandstone extraction were undertaken within the north-eastern side of the proposed development site in the later post-medieval period.



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Report Information

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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Demolition Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Upper Sunny Bank Farm, Drighlington. The assessment was undertaken prior to the development of a proposed golf course and driving range.

Site description, location and topography

The proposed development site covers an area of about 48 hectares and lies between Drighlington and Birkenshaw, West Yorkshire, centred at SE 215 280 (Figs 1 and 2). It is located approximately 5km to the south-east of Bradford and 11km south-west of Leeds. The land is predominately pasture and is bounded to the east by the A650, to the north by the A58 and to the south by the M62. Upper Sunny Bank Farm lies on the northern side of the site and Heightlands Farm lies in the east. Warrens Lane runs from the A650 in the east the site in a south-westerly direction for approximately 400m, where it turns to the south, continuing for a further 400m towards the M62.

From the eastern side of the site, the land falls away gradually from a height of approximately 185m AOD to approximately 150m AOD in the western side of the site.

Geology and soils

The geology consists of sandstone, shale and mudstones of the Middle Coal Measures. Sandstone is located to the north of an outcrop of coal on the northern edge of the proposed development area, the remaining area comprising shales and mudstones (Ordnance Survey 1948c and 1948d). The soils are of Rivington 1 association, described as well drained coarse loamy soils over sandstone (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980).

2 Methodology and Sources

The following sources of information were consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

Archaeological archives and databases

Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), Wakefield and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, Kirkstall was consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments

Details of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments were obtained from the HER and National Monuments Record.

Published and unpublished sources

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

Geological and soil surveys

Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (Ordnance Survey 1948c and 1948d) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1980).

Walkover survey

A site visit was undertaken on the 6th May 2009 to assess the current condition of the proposed development site (Plates 1 to 12).

3 The Study Area

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

A total of 57 archaeological sites, features and historic buildings have been identified within the study area. These are discussed below and have been catalogued in Section 4.

Designated sites and areas

The study area contains two Listed Buildings (**A** and **B**) and part of a Registered Battlefield (**17**). No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks or Conversation Areas lie within the study area

Previous archaeological investigations

In 1999, ASWYAS undertook a desk-based assessment of the proposed development site which highlighted the potential for archaeological remains within the proposed development site, including those associated with the Civil War and later industrial activity (Keith 1999).

In December 2002, AOC Archaeology undertook a watching brief and metal detector survey at Hill Top Farm, Birkenshaw. The metal detector survey identified 42 metal objects, all of modern date. The watching brief observed topsoil stripping to a depth of 0.30m and no archaeological features were identified (**3**; AOC 2002).

In 2003, ASWYAS undertook a metal detector survey at Moorside Road, Drighlington, within the site of the Adwalton Moor battlefield. A total of twelve metal artefacts were recovered during the survey, including buttons, a handmade decorative lock cover, molten lead drops and ammunition in the form of lead shot, all possibly of 17th century date (**55**; McCluskey 2003). Other archaeological work undertaken within the Adwalton Moor

battlefield site was carried out by ASWYAS in 2006 (47; Williams 2008) and 2007 (51; Williams and Wylie) but no pre-19th century finds or features were identified.

In 2007, an archaeological excavation was undertaken by the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service at Oakwell Hall, Birstall. The excavations recovered pottery, clay pipe, glass bottle fragments and a marble, all dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, along with remains associated with ridge and furrow cultivation. (28; Weldrake 2007).

Archaeological background, sites and features

Prehistoric period

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

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

There is no known prehistoric activity within the proposed development area. Evidence from finds within the general area is sparse and includes a Mesolithic flint recovered from a garden on Westgate Hill (PRN 2234) and a Neolithic stone axe to the west of Upper Sunny Bank, near Birk Hill Farm (2).

Iron Age and Roman period

There is greater evidence for settlement activity during the Iron Age and Roman periods throughout West Yorkshire in comparison to the earlier prehistoric periods as the landscape was increasingly sub-divided to create enclosures, trackways and field systems, and cropmarks of a possible Iron Age or Roman site have been identified in the southern end of the study area (46).

By the later Iron Age period, West Yorkshire lay within the territory controlled by the Brigantes, who were initially allied to the Romans under their Queen Cartimandua. In AD 68, Cartimandua was deposed and the Romans invaded the territory. By AD 72, the area was in

the full control of the Romans and numerous forts linked together by a network of roads were established throughout the region. The line of the conjectured route of the south-east extension of the Roman road from Elslack to Bradford (**25**; Margary 1973, Road No. 721) is believed to pass along the north-east side of the proposed development area in the vicinity of the dismantled railway line. A further road, running south-west to north-east between Manchester and Tadcaster (**1** and **6**; Margary 1973, Road No. 712) is thought to run along the western side of Whitehall Road. A possible junction with the Bradford road is situated north of Upper Sunny Bank (**11**).

No Roman artefacts have been found within the proposed development area, although a small number of Roman coins, of varying dates, have been recovered from Tong Moor and Westgate Hill (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 157-164), approximately 2km and 2.2km to the north-west of the proposed development site respectively. These coins may relate to a possible marching camp found during the examination of aerial photographs near Westgate Hill (WYAS 1998).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods

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

Gomersal, Drighlington and Adwalton are recorded in Domesday Book of 1086 (Smith 1961) and therefore may have Saxon origins. The place-names suggest a development of settlements from a farmstead. Gomersal may derive from the personal name of *Gumer* thus *Gumer's* nook of land. Drighlington possibly took its name from the Old English personal name of *Dryhtel* of *Dryhtla* and *ton* meaning farmstead, indicating a farmstead associated with *Dryhtel*. Similarly Adwalton, recorded as *Athelwalden* in 1202 most likely originates from the Old English personal name of *Aepelwald* and *tun*, meaning Athelwald's farmstead (Smith 1961 19-20).

The remains of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing survives as earthworks within the northern part of the proposed development area by Upper Sunny Bank (**10** and **20**). Similar earthworks have also been recorded to the north-east of Upper Sunny Bank (**19** and **24**), south of Hill Top Farm (**13**), south-east of Moorside (**54**) and north of Birkenshaw Bottoms (**7**).

There is no evidence of medieval industrial activity within the proposed development site, although it is possible coal or sandstone was extracted in this period. Documentary evidence indicates that coal extraction was taking place by the end of the 16th century. Birstall Parish Registers record the occurrence of deaths by drowning in flooded coal pits such as at

Adwalton in 1586 (Cradock 1933, 111-2). A contemporary account of the battle of Adwalton Moor in 1643 observed that the chief strength of the Royalist Army was the horse which were, for a time ineffective, due to old coal pits in the area in which they were stood (Firth 1886, 46-8).

Post-medieval and modern period

The Battle of Adwalton Moor was fought in 1643 between Parliamentary and Royalist armies. According to documentary evidence it occurred on or near Adwalton Moor (**17** and **50**). Skirmishes took place on Westgate Hill, and troops were lined in the hedgerows of Hodgson Lane. Fighting also occurred in a field containing the entrance to Warrens Lane (**41**; Parker 1904, 297-300). The main body of the Royalist army, however, was stationed, with cannon, on Adwalton Moor as Parliamentary troops approached the moor from Westgate Hill.

Numerous artefacts have allegedly been recovered from the site of the battle, particularly during the construction of the railway (**8**) in the mid-19th century. Several local residents are also recorded as finding swords and other relics of the battle, some identifying a site in Warrens Lane (**41**) where soldiers had fled after their defeat. Grape and canister shot, horse shoes of 'strange forms', cannon and musket balls and other items were all found in this lane (Robinson 1877, 7). A collection of bullets, cannon balls, both chained and single, pike heads, scabbards and swords were collected by an antiquarian living at Adwalton (Parker 1904, 297), whilst a hand grenade held at Bolling Hall Museum is believed to have been found on the battle site (Robertshaw 1962, 191). A number of metal objects, including lead shots, were found during a metal detector survey undertaken on land on Moorside Road in 2003 (**55**; McCluskey 2003)

Coal seams or outcrops were exploited all around Drighlington and a number of mines and shafts are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1854. Coal pits, a coal mine and shafts are recorded within the proposed development area (**21**, **31** and **16**), mainly within the vicinity of Upper Sunny Bank Farm. Other mineral extraction in the study area included sandstone quarrying near Warrens Lane (**36** and **39**).

The textile industry had also developed by the 19th century. To the north-west the Tong Street area was particularly noted for worsted spinning, weaving and machine combing (Cudworth 1968, 516). East of the proposed development area, at Field Head, residents supplemented farming with textile production in the mid-19th century (Brown and Rhodes 1839).

Population expanded with the growth of trade and industry. Birkenshaw for example, grew from the late 18th century with the founding of an iron works in 1782, and the company built workers homes in the vicinity of the foundry (Cudworth 1968 281, 509). The development of trade subsequently led to the demand for improved transport. The railway extended from Laisterdike to Wakefield, the route in the study area being known as the GNER Gildersome Line, and was completed in 1856 (**8**). Its construction was probably influenced by the need to

transport coal to Bradford and Halifax. Passenger stations were built at Tong Moor and Adwalton/Drighlington in the same year as the railway, 1856, but were closed in December 1961 (Bairstow 1982, 4, 63, 64).

Roads were also improved during this period, turnpike roads were established in the 18th and 19th centuries. Turnpike roads included the Wakefield and Bradford road, constructed 1752/3, the Leeds and Whitehall road in 1825/26, and Holme Lane End and Heckmondwike Trust in 1824/25 (Thornes 1987).

Catalogue of Archaeological Sites and Buildings

Archaeological features

Catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given a numerical identifier, with their locations shown on Figure 2. The catalogue entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number. Where an archaeological feature has an associated 'PRN' number the information has been obtained from the West Yorkshire HER.

1. Roman road **PRN 3528** **SE 208 280**

The conjectured route of the north-west/south-east Roman road from Manchester to Tadcaster (Margary 1973, Road No. 712), is thought to run parallel with the A58, Whitehall Road, at Birkenshaw continuing towards Drighlington in the north-west. It is possible, however, that the route may have been destroyed during the construction of Whitehall Road. The route is not believed to pass within the proposed development site.

2. Artefact find spot **PRN 2022** **SE 2111 2836**

A stone axe, possibly Neolithic in date, was found on the north side of the A58 during an excavation of an earthen bank in 1963.

3. Watching brief and metal detector survey **PRN 7606** **SE 2114 2852**

A watching brief and metal detector survey was undertaken in December 2002 by AOC Archaeology at Hill Top Farm, Birkenshaw. The work was undertaken during topsoil stripping of two fields. The metal detector survey identified 42 metal objects, all of a modern date. The watching brief observed topsoil stripping to a depth of 0.30m and no archaeological features were identified (AOC 2002).

4. Shaft (site of) **SE 2115 2830**

The site of a disused shaft is situated south-west of Upper Sunny Bank, outside of the proposed development site (Ordnance Survey 1986).

5. Roman road **PRN 3528** **SE 2119 2840**

Earthworks in the form of a bank at Kittle Point Beck, by the A58 Whitehall Road are thought to be remains of the Roman road which ran between Manchester and Tadcaster (Margary 1973, Road No. 712). The bank was recorded by Villy as being approximately 64m in length in 1940. Excavations in this area in 1963 across an earthen bank, measuring 8.5m wide and 1m in height, revealed a *c.* 1.2m thick layer of ashes on sandstone rubble, which was interpreted as the remains of a 19th-century packhorse or cart track bridge abutment.

6. Lower Sunny Bank **SE 213 284**

The former settlement of Lower Sunny Bank is situated to the south of Upper Sunny Bank, its buildings were more extensive in the mid-19th century than those of the present day (Ordnance Survey 1854, Fig. 3). Known as Sunny Bank in 1839 (Brown and Rhodes 1839), the buildings do not appear to extend into the proposed development area.

7. Ridge and furrow earthworks **PRN 6928** **SE 213 277**

Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks were observed on aerial photographs to the east of Birkenshaw Bottoms, south-west of the proposed development site (MAL 71165). The ridge and furrow earthworks were observed during a walkover survey undertaken in 1999 and were seen to run in a north-east to south-west direction. The earthworks were more predominant in the field to the east where they formed a slight S-shaped image (Keith 1999).

8. Railway site **SE 2137 2870**

The dismantled route of a railway aligned north-west to south-east is situated to the north and north-east of the proposed development site. The railway extended from Laisterdike to Wakefield, the route in the study area being known as the GNER Gildersome Line, and was completed in 1856 (Bairstow 1982 4, 63-64). The site of the former Drighlington Station is situated to the east of the proposed development area at SE 2204 2802.

9. Coal pit (site of) **SE 2140 2887**

The site of an old coal pit site is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1852 situated in a field immediately south-west of Pit Hole Plantation (Ordnance Survey 1852).

10. Farm/field-name **SE 214 284**

Upper Sunny Bank Farm, formerly known as Bridget House in the mid-19th century (Ordnance Survey 1854, Fig. 3), is not recorded on a township map of 1839 (Brown and Rhodes 1839). The name Bridget House may have derived from the fields known as Bridget and Little Bridget in this period (Brown and Rhodes 1839, field nos 955, 2011). These fields are respectively situated immediately north and north-west of the house. Probable medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are situated immediately south of the house and are within the proposed development site. Traces of the earthworks were observed in the 1970s (NMR

MAL68024). No earthworks were noted during the 1999 walkover survey, although observations were restricted due to the inaccessibility of the site (Keith 1999).

11. Roman roads **PRN 3476** **SE 2142 2858**

The site of a conjectured junction of two Roman roads (Margary 1973, Road Nos 712 and 721) is situated to the south-west of Whitehall Bridge. There is no visible evidence for this junction, which may have been affected by modern development. A watching brief undertaken in advance of the Drighlington and Adwalton by-pass in 1991 identified no positive evidence of the Roman roads.

12. Ponds **SE 2145 2770**

Three small ponds, of unknown date, were observed in Oakwell Beck during a walkover survey undertaken in 1999. The ponds have been created by man-made dams spanning the stream bed. The dams are possibly of modern construction, with a recent field drain placed lengthways across one of the dams (Keith 1999). Oakwell Beck is documented as *Okwellsyke* in Yorkshire Deeds dated 1401 (Smith 1961, 16).

13. Ridge and furrow earthworks **SE 215 285**

Narrow ridge and furrow earthworks, observed on aerial photographs, are situated to the north-west of A58 Whitehall Road. Traces of the earthworks were observed in the 1970s (NMR MAL68024).

14. Modern disturbance **SE 2150 2805**

Modern debris containing red building bricks and soil, observed on a recent field visit, has been deposited and part levelled on a stream bank near a trackway to the approximately 300m north-west of Warrens Lane.

15. Field boundary **SE 2150 2782**

A partly tree lined field boundary in the form of a terrace was noted in a pasture field, west of Warrens Lane, during a walkover survey undertaken in 1999. The terrace, situated on a steep incline, was approximately 1m deep (Keith 1999).

16. Pit shaft (site of) **SE 2153 2798**

The site of a pit shaft is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1838 approximately 850m to the west of Warrens Lane (Ordnance Survey 1938). The pit shaft site was not observed during the 1999 walkover survey (Keith 1999).

17. Registered Battlefield of Adwalton Moor **SE 2154 2875**

The location of the Registered Battlefield of Adwalton Moor lies to the west of Drighlington. The Battle of Adwalton Moor was fought in 1643 during the English Civil War when the Earl of Newcastle with a Royalist army comprising approximately 10,000 men defeated a Parliamentary army of some 3,000 to 4,000 men under the command of Lord Fairfax. Some

of the hedges and field boundaries within the limits of the Registered Battlefield may date to the 17th century (English Heritage 1995).

18. Field-name**SE 2155 2808**

A parcel of enclosed woodland known as The Plantation is situated to the west of Adwalton Moor. Thorpe's map, dated 1822 and surveyed 1819-21, shows the area as open landscape, and does not record the plantation. The woodland, however, is depicted on Thorpe's later edition of 1832. This woodland was known as *Old Pasture Plantation* in the mid-19th century (West Yorkshire Archive Service, Wakefield 1848 field no. 38) and Pit Hole Plantation by 1852 (Ordnance Survey 1852). The field-names reflect the past land-use of former pasture land which had later been exploited by mineral extraction. A site visit by WYAS in 1998 noted evidence of industrial activity consisting of numerous water filled hollows and earthen mounds, the probable remains of old coal pits (WYAS 1998).

19. Ridge and furrow earthworks**SE 2160 2867**

The remains of probable ridge and furrow earthworks were identified on aerial photographs situated in two fields to the north of the A58, approximately 300m north-west of Upper Sunny Bank Farm. The area had been levelled by the 1970s (NMR 541/114, 541/22).

20. Ridge and furrow earthworks**SE 216 283**

Ridge and furrow earthworks of probable medieval date, have been observed on aerial photographs in the north-east of the proposed development site (NMR MAL68024). During the walkover survey undertaken in 1999, the area immediately north-east of Upper Sunny Bank was seen to have been heavily disturbed by modern machinery, with a large metal ramp providing access to the footpath. Rectangular shaped ponds had been recently created on the lower edge of the hillside within this area. Further to the east, slight earthworks were noted on the hillside to the south of the footpath, which are possibly the remnants of ridge and furrow earthworks seen on the aerial photographs (Keith 1999).

21. Mine (site of)**SE 2161 2839**

An abandoned mine is recorded to the east of Sunny Bank Farm on the Ordnance Survey map of 1938 (Ordnance Survey Geological Survey 1938). No visible remains of the mine shaft were noted during the 1999 walkover survey (Keith 1999).

22. Well (site of)**SE 2168 2783**

A well is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1854 to the south of the former Lower Highlands farm in the proposed development site (Ordnance Survey 1854). The well was not detected during the walkover survey undertaken in 1999, the area having been neglected and waterlogged with running water, possibly from an emerging stream (Keith 1999).

23. Coal pit (site of) SE 2169 2892

The site of a coal pit is marked on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map in a field approximately 600m north-east of Upper Sunny Bank Farm (Ordnance Survey 1852).

24. Ridge and furrow earthworks SE 217 288

Ridge and furrow earthworks are shown on aerial photographs to the west of Drighlington (NMR 541/117, 541/122).

25. Roman road PRN 3477 SE 2170 2835

The conjectured route of the south-eastern extension of the Roman road between Eslack and Bradford (Margary 1973, Road No. 721) supposedly passes along the north-east edge of the study area. The route is believed to run parallel with the disused railway line and Hodgson Lane before progressing to the south of Drighlington/Adwalton Moor. Excavations of the route to the north-east at Moorland Nurseries at SE 204293 and SE 205293 were carried out in 1978 by Donald Haigh. These revealed a gently curved clay profile with a small rise of 10cm and a width of *c.* 5m. No road metalling or ditches were found (PRN 3476, Yorkshire Archaeology Register 1978, 5). The supposed Roman agger at Spring Field Farm, east of Upper Sunny Bank Farm failed to provide any evidence for the road (Yorkshire Archaeology Register 1978, 5). It is possible that the route within the proposed development site has been disturbed or destroyed during the construction of the railway and the recent Drighlington bypass route. It may be that the present Spen Valley Heritage Trail partly represent the line of the Roman road on hill slopes immediately north-east of Upper Sunny Bank Farm.

26. Footpath SE 2170 2815

The course of the Spen Valley Heritage Trail passes through the proposed development site to the north and east of Upper Sunny Bank. The footpath is a well defined terrace on the hillside to the north of Upper Sunny Bank. The footpath may represent the line of a Roman road (see Catalogue No. 25).

27. Terrace SE 2170 2763

A curvilinear field boundary is recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1854 approximately to the west of Warrens Lane. This boundary was observed during a walkover survey, undertaken in 1999, to be partly tree lined, containing an established holly. It was defined by a terrace approximately 1.2m in depth creating a raised, flat, platform on the upper slope. The land slopes away to the south of the terrace.

28. Archaeological excavation PRN 8278 SE 2172 2699

An archaeological excavation by West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service involving approximately 70 school children was undertaken at Oakwell Hall, Birstall in May 2007. Three 2m by 2m trenches were excavated on the eastern edge of a large field away from the main house, used as an overspill carpark, which is thought to contain medieval earthworks.

The trenches were later combined to make a single trench, measuring 10m by 2m. The excavations recovered pottery, clay pipe, glass bottle fragments and a marble, all dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. The investigations on the site were completed by the South Leeds Archaeology Group, who identified the remains of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow within the trench (Weldrake 2007).

29. Settlement site **SE 2175 2792**

The former site of a farm known as Lower Highlands is marked on the Ordnance Survey of 1854 on the western side of Warrens Lane (Ordnance Survey 1854). The farm is now a ruin.

30. Stone **PRN 6926** **SE 2175 2760**

A decorated boundary stone, measuring approximately 1m in height was observed alongside Warrens Lane near the M62 motorway during a walkover survey undertaken in 1999 (Keith 1999).

31. Site of a coal pit **SE 2176 2831**

The site of a coal pit is marked on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map on the north-east boundary of the proposed development site (Ordnance Survey 1854). The site is not shown on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map (Ordnance Survey 1893). No evidence of the coal pit site was observed during the 1999 walkover survey (Keith 1999).

32. Stone **PRN 6926** **SE 2176 2767**

A stone inscribed with an Ordnance Survey bench mark was observed during a walkover survey undertaken in 1999. It measured approximately 1m in height and is situated at the junction of a field boundary and Warrens Lane. An incised linear pattern decorated the stone.

33. Holloway/ditch **PRN 6927** **SE 2178 2754**

A short stretch of a tree lined holloway or ditch was recorded during the 1999 walkover survey running alongside the eastern edge of Warrens Lane. The holloway/ditch was in places approximately 2m deep and terminates near the M62 motorway (Keith 1999). The placement of two stones at intervals along the side of the ditch suggest the ditch was a former boundary and it is possible that the holloway/ditch was the original route of Warrens Lane. It is believed that the lane provided access, for the people of Drighlington, to the parish church of Birstall, south of Oakwell Hall (PRN 97). The name Warrens Lane may have originated from the Old French term *wareine*, meaning warren, or rabbit warren (Smith 1961, 16).

34. Possible tannery site **PRN 6013** **SE 218 271**

Fields called Tan Pit Croft and Tan Pit Ing, which lie in close proximity to Oakwell Hall, have been identified on the Gomersal Tithe award of 1849 and may indicate a possible tannery site (PRN 6013).

35. Field-name**SE 218 289**

The site of a field known called Old Pasture in the Drighlington Tithe Award of 1848 is situated immediately south of The Plantation (West Yorkshire Archive Service, Wakefield 1848, Field no. 37).

36. Quarry (site of)**SE 2181 2785**

The site of a sandpit quarry is marked on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1854 to 1948 situated to the east of Warrens Lane, within the proposed development site (Ordnance Survey 1854, 1908, 1931, 1938 and 1948). No quarry was observed in the 1999 walkover survey and the area was seen to have been partly covered by recently deposited banks of earth (Keith 1999).

37. Building/boundary stone**SE 2182 2804**

The site of a rectangular shaped building is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1854 situated on the western side of Warrens Lane, opposite the former settlement of Heightlands Farm (Ordnance Survey 1854). The structure is no longer extant, only a few remains were visible during the 1999 walkover survey. A boundary stone was noted to the north of the former building where a footpath joins Warrens Lane (Keith 1999).

38. Field-names**SE 2182 2801**

Two fields known as Quarry Hill in the mid-19th century are situated immediately west of Warrens Lane and within the proposed development area (Gomersal Tithe Map 1849, Field nos 797 and 798). The field-name indicates quarrying activity in the near vicinity. Numerous slight earthwork mounds were observed in this area during the 1999 walkover survey, probably related to quarrying due to upcast spoil (Keith 1999).

39. Sandstone quarry (site of)**SE 2183 2775**

The site of a sandstone quarry is marked on the 1849 and 1894 Ordnance Survey map to the east of Warrens Lane, within the proposed development site (Ordnance Survey 1854, Ordnance Survey 1894). A small grass filled hollow, with two sides *c.* 1.5m in height, was noted at the junction of two field boundaries during the 1999 walkover survey (Keith 1999).

40. Farm buildings**SE 2185 2800**

The site of former Upper Highlands Farm, later known as Heightlands Farm, is shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map on the east side of Warrens Lane (Ordnance Survey 1854). Only a small stable was observed during the walkover survey undertaken in 1999, along with worked stone gateposts to the north, now part of the boundary wall, which measured approximately 1.8m in height (Keith 1999).

41. Warrens Lane**PRN 6929****SE 219 281**

Warrens Lane, situated to the south of Adwalton Moor leading southwards towards Oakwell Hall, is believed to be the lane down which Sir Thomas Fairfax fled with his men after the defeat at Adwalton Moor (Kendall 1909, 28). It is documented that fighting occurred in the field containing the entrance to Warrens Lane (Markham 1870, 103-7, Parker 1904, 297-300). Grape and canister shot, horse shoes of strange forms, and cannon balls, musket balls, and other war relics have reportedly been found in this lane (Robinson 1877, 7). The southward route from Drighlington Bypass towards the site of Heightlands Farm is constantly used by heavy machinery and tractors and the area was covered by thick mud deposits when visited in 1999 (Keith 1999). No features were observed in this section of the lane during the walkover survey, but a hollow-way was observed running northwards from the M62 motorway (Catalogue No. 33).

42. Coal pit (site of)**SE 2192 2890**

An old coal pit site is marked on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map in a field approximately 175m to the north of the A58, immediately south of Pit Hole Plantation (Ordnance Survey 1852).

43. Windmill (site of)**PRN 4315****SE 220 287**

The site of a windmill, recorded on Jefferys map of 1775 was situated to the north of Whitehall Grove, Drighlington. This windmill probably survived into the early years of the 20th century as an 'Old Mill' is annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1894 and a brick windmill was described as standing near Wasps Nest in 1904 (Parker 1904, 297, 300). A field, named Low Windmill Close in the Drighlington Tithe award of 1848, abuts the northern side of Whitehall Road and probably relates to this site. A 'stream mill' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1852 in this location (Ordnance Survey 1852).

44. Roman road**PRN 3529****SE 2207 2885**

An earthwork ridge, c. 22.5m in length, believed to be part of the *agger* of the conjectured Roman Road from Manchester to Tadcaster (Margary 1973, Road No. 712), was situated immediately north of Whitehall Road opposite Dean's Farm. A trench across the ridge dug in the 1940s, by Villy, revealed the earthwork to be approximately 5m wide and 0.9m thick in the centre with a ditch to either side. The exact location of this site is unknown, the general area now being covered by modern development.

45. Lane**SE 2208 2820**

Hodgson Lane, situated to the north-west of the proposed development site, runs alongside the conjectured extension of the Roman road between Eslack and Bradford (Margary 1973, Road No. 721) and the former railway line towards Drighlington. Its name was probably derived from the personal-name of Captain John Hodgson who stationed Parliamentary soldiers on the lane during the battle of Adwalton Moor in 1643 (Parker 1904, 300).

46. Cropmark site**PRN 728****SE 221 274**

Cropmarks consisting of two adjoining sub-rectangular enclosures and linear ditches to the south are situated to the south-west of Fieldhead Farm.

47. Watching Brief and Metal Detector Survey**SE 221 281**

An archaeological watching brief and metal detector survey was undertaken by ASWYAS in 2006 during the installation of new electricity pole equipment and underground cables at Moorside Road, Drighlington. The site is believed to lie within the battlefield of Adwalton Moor, one of the major engagements of the Civil War (1642-46) in the north of England, although this area is not included in the Registered Battlefield area. No archaeological features or finds were identified on the site (Williams 2008).

48. Field-name**SE 2215 2795**

A field named as Pit Close in the mid-19th century is situated to the east of Warrens Lane and east of the proposed development area (Ordnance Survey 1854).

49. Coal pits (site of)**SE 2218 2847**

A series of old coal pits are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1854 to the west of Moorland Road (Ordnance Survey 1854).

50. Battle site**PRN 6116****SE 2230 2835**

The site of the Battle of Adwalton Moor, fought in 1643 during the English Civil War. The Earl of Newcastle with a Royalist army consisting of approximately 10,000 men defeated a Parliamentarian army of some 3,000 to 4,000 men under the command of Lord Fairfax. The battle site is located at this grid reference by Joshua Thorpe's map of 1832 and the early Ordnance Survey map of 1852. Fighting is believed to have occurred westwards into enclosed fields at the edge of Adwalton Moor and along Hodgson Lane. Adwalton Moor was one of the most important battles fought north of the Trent during the English Civil War. This area is not included in the limits of the Registered Battlefield.

51. Watching brief and metal detector survey**SE 223 285**

An archaeological watching brief and metal detector survey was undertaken by ASWYAS in 2007 on land at Moorland Road, Drighlington. The site is located within the battlefield of Adwalton Moor, one of the major engagements of the Civil War (1642-46) in the north of England, although this area does not lie within the boundaries of the Registered Battlefield area. A total of fourteen metal objects were recovered during the metal detector survey, all dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. Large amounts of 20th century pottery, glass, plastic and iron objects were observed within the topsoil during the watching brief, along with a copper alloy handle, an iron horseshoe and two fragments of clay pipe. No archaeological features were identified (Williams and Wylie 2007).

52. Farm site **SE 2230 2745**

Field Head Farm is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1854 in the south-east of the study area (Ordnance Survey 1854). The tenants at Field Head Farm are known to have practised a dual economy of weaving and farming and a survey taken in this period recorded farm buildings, weaving shops and a sizing house (Brown and Rhodes 1839).

53. Nos 1, 3/5 and Holly View **PRN 8772** **SE 224 275**

A row of four cottages were built between 1800 and 1859 on the site of an earlier 17th century house, said to be the birthplace of the scientist Josph Priestley. The barrelled-vaulted cellars underneath the range are thought to belong to this earlier house.

54. Ridge and furrow earthworks **SE 224 281**

Ridge and furrow earthworks were observed on aerial photographs to the south of Drighlington. The earthworks have been destroyed by modern development (MAL68024).

55. Metal detector survey **SE 224 283**

A metal detector survey was undertaken by ASWYAS in 2003 on land at 163 Moorside Road, Drighlington. The site is thought to lie within the battlefield of Adwalton Moor, one of the major engagements of the Civil War (1642-46) in the north of England, although this area is not included in the Registered Battlefield area. A total of twelve metal artefacts were recovered during the survey, including buttons, a handmade decorative lock cover, molten lead drops and ammunition in the form of lead shot. The remains are possibly 17th century in date and associated with the Battle of Adwalton Moor (McCluskey 2003).

Listed Buildings

The Listed Buildings catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given an alphabetical identifier, with their locations shown on Figure 2. The catalogue entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR), the West Yorkshire HER Number and Listed Building Reference (e.g. Ref. 6/96) where applicable. The Images of England reference number has also been included (e.g IoE No. 5329646).

A. Final Royd **IoE. No. 340945** **SE 2065 2822**

Final Royd house, situated on Old Lane in Birkenshaw, was built in the late 18th century as a single dwelling. It has now been divided into two houses and is Grade II listed (Ref. 2/140).

B. Medieval Moated Settlement Site **IoE. No. 340945** **PRN 97 & 8771** **SE 2174 2711**

Oakwell Hall, dated 1583 and situated to the south-east of Birkenshaw Bottoms, is a Grade I listed building (Ref. 2/40). It was formerly a Scheduled Monument, but the designation was removed in 1990. The first record of a house at Oakwell dates to 1310 which was later replaced in the 15th century and remodelled in 1583. Fieldwork in the 1980s by Steve

Moorhouse identified a series of hillside terraces near the hall, possibly representing the former medieval settlement of Oakwell, documented in the 14th century (CBA Forum 1985 SMR Township Files).

5 Conclusions

The proposed development site lies in an area which has produced little evidence for human activity during the prehistoric or Roman periods. It has been suggested that two Roman roads run through the study area, to the north and east of the proposed development site, although their exact course has yet to be determined. It is possible that the route of the Spen Valley Heritage Trail, which crosses the eastern side of the proposed development site may follow part of the route of the Roman road.

The settlements of Gomersal, Drighlington and Adwalton probably date from the later Anglo-Saxon period. Ridge and furrow earthworks of probable medieval date has been identified throughout the study area, including within the proposed development site, and it is therefore probable that this part of the landscape formed part of the open field systems surrounding these settlements. Warrens Lane, which runs through the proposed development site and in places appears as a deep holloway, may be a medieval routeway, possibly aligned between the open fields and Oakwell Hall.

The Civil War battlefield of Adwalton Moor lies to the north and east of the proposed development site and numerous finds thought to be associated with conflict have been recovered from the study area, including from Warrens Lane, which documentary sources name as being the route used for the retreating Parliamentary soldiers.

The proposed development site has been used predominately for agriculture throughout the post-medieval period and cartographic evidence shows that the existing field pattern was established by the early 19th century. Some industrial activity has been noted in the eastern side of the proposed development site in form of coal and sandstone pits, and fields called Quarry Hill were recorded in the Gomersal Tithe map of 1849.

Four boundary stones are situated within the study area, including a decorated stone inscribed with an Ordnance Survey bench mark. A plain stone is situated near the site of Heightlands Farm, the remainder are located on the eastern side of Warren Lane, south-east of the study area. Boundary markers were often used to define a variety of territorial divisions, but many of these have been lost or destroyed.

6 Recommendations

Due to the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains within the proposed development site, further archaeological assessment may be required to determine the nature and extent of any such remains where these may be impacted upon by intrusive ground works. If required, it is recommended that further assessment would be carried out following a staged approach, beginning with a geophysical survey to determine the presence of possible buried archaeological features. Where potential archaeological features are identified these would be investigated through trial trenching and, where significant archaeological remains are revealed, possible further area excavation. This approach is in line with Section B Paragraph 21 and 30 of the government's *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16). Any such further assessment should form part of an overall archaeological strategy to be agreed with the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service.

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