



**All Saints Catholic
College, Bradley
Road,
Huddersfield,
West Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Desk-
based Assessment**



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SUMMARY

As part of the 'Building Schools for the Future' (BSF) project, proposals are to be submitted to redevelop All Saints Catholic College, Bradley Road, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 15203 20193). The school was originally constructed as two separate establishments; St Gregory's and St Augustine's in 1961. The schools were merged in 1973 to form All Saints Catholic College, which remains in use. Capita Symonds commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) on behalf of Kirklees Council to undertake a desk-based assessment to identify the known archaeological resource in order to inform the planning process, and consider whether there is a requirement for any further archaeological work.

The desk-based assessment was carried out in June 2010 and comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the West Yorkshire County Historic Environment Record (WYHER), Wakefield, Kirklees Archives, Kirklees, Huddersfield, the Local Studies Collection at Kirklees Library, Huddersfield and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, the site was visited in order to provide a more thorough understanding of the study area, and assess the significance of the built heritage.

In total, 17 sites of archaeological interest were identified during the desk-based assessment, within a 500m study area centred on the school. Seven of these sites lay within, or immediately adjacent to, the proposed development area. Most of the sites in the near vicinity of the proposed development area relate to post-medieval or industrial period agricultural activity, such as former field boundaries (Sites **13** and **15**), a pond (Site **17**), an industrial period colliery (Site **03**) and a Second World War anti-aircraft defence site (Site **01**) were also identified. Two listed buildings associated with Fell Greave Farm (Sites **06** and **07**) lie in close proximity to the proposed development site. The potential exists for previously unidentified sites associated with medieval bloom-smithing and charcoal production in the area to the north of Lower Fell Greave Wood. As a result of the identification of sites of archaeological interest, provisional recommendations have been made for the completion of an intensive walkover survey, archaeological evaluation trenching, in advance of any intrusive ground works, and a watching brief to accompany any such works, though it should be noted that these recommendations would be subject to approval by the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS) curatorial authority.

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Vicki Bullock undertook the site visit and carried out the historical research. The report was compiled by Vicki Bullock and Alastair Vannan and the illustrations were produced by Adam Parsons. The project was managed by Emily Mercer and the report was edited by Alan Lupton.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 As part of the 'Building Schools for the Future' (BSF) project, it is proposed to redevelop All Saints Catholic College, Bradley Road, Huddersfield (NGR SE 15203 20193). Information regarding the archaeological potential of the site and any subsequent risk or impact by redevelopment is required. A desk-based assessment is therefore necessary to identify the known archaeological resource in order to inform the planning process, and consider whether there is a requirement for any further archaeological work. Capita Symonds commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake the work on behalf of Kirklees Council, which was carried out in June 2010.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER), Wakefield, Kirklees Archives, Huddersfield, Kirklees Local Studies Collection and Image Archive, Kirklees Library, Huddersfield and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, the site was visited, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment and is followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and also an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria presented by the Department of Culture, Media, and Sport (DCMS 2010) was employed during the assessment.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 All Saints Catholic College is located on the south and east side of Bradley Road (A6107), Huddersfield, between Old Lane to the east and Fell Greave Road to the south and west (NGR SE 15203 20193 Fig 1). To the south of the school are Upper Fell Greave Wood and Lower Fell Greave Wood. The school is situated between the areas of Toothill to the north, Brackenhall to the south, and Bradley to the east, to the north of the centre of Huddersfield, West Yorkshire.
- 1.2.2 Huddersfield lies to the south of Bradford and Halifax and to the west of Dewsbury and Wakefield, West Yorkshire to the south of a motorway network including the M62 and M621 to Leeds, and the M606 to Bradford. This area forms part of the Pennine Fringe landscape, which marks the transition from the Pennine Uplands to the west, to the lower, undulating landscape of Nottinghamshire and the Yorkshire Coalfield to the east. The landscape is characterised by predominantly 'gritstone' industrial towns and villages, and the valley forms and pastoral agriculture of the Pennine foothills (www.naturalengland.org.uk).
- 1.2.3 The underlying solid geology comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures, with some areas of millstone grit to the west (www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex). The coal

Measures consist of alternate strata of sandstone and shale (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 34).

- 1.2.4 The most extensive superficial deposit, apart from peat, is alluvium on the river flood plains. The soils deriving from the geological deposits also vary. The Pennine plateau in the west is generally covered by a raw peat soil, varying in thickness from a few centimetres to upto nine metres (Yarwood 1981, 38). On the grits and sandstones of the lower parts of the Pennines and on the Coal Measures, the shale bands between the grits and sandstones give rise predominantly to stagnogley soils, which are wetter and not as well-drained as brown earths (*op cit*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.1.1 A verbal brief was provided by the client, which was adhered to in full. The work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice. The aim of the desk-based assessment is not only to give consideration to the potential for archaeological remains on the development site, but also to put the site into its archaeological and historical context. All statutory and non-statutory sites within a 500m radius of the development site were identified and collated into a gazetteer (*Section 4*) and their location plotted on Figures 2 and 3. The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps of the study area, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The study has focused on the proposed development area, although information from the immediate environs has been summarised in order to place the results of the assessment into context.
- 2.1.2 The results were considered using the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annexe 1 of the policy statement on scheduled monuments produced by the Department of Culture, Media, and Sport (2010). West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service's (WYAAS) *Archaeological Compliance Policy: Issue 1 (July 2006)* was also consulted.
- 2.1.3 ***West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER)***: the Historical Environment Record (known formerly as the Sites and Monuments Record), maintained by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), holds records of archaeological sites within the county, as both paper and digital information. A record, including grid reference and description, was obtained for the various sites within the defined area and for the immediate environs and copies of relevant historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps were also consulted.
- 2.1.4 ***West Yorkshire Archives Services, Huddersfield***: was visited to consult historic maps and plans of the study area maps and a search was also made for any relevant primary historical documentation.
- 2.1.5 ***Local Studies Library, Kirklees Library, Huddersfield***: the Local Studies Library was visited in order to consult Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, historic photographs, local history books, and secondary source material relevant to the study area.
- 2.1.6 ***National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon***: the NMR is a national resource that holds data on the historic environment from a variety of sources and contains details of archaeological sites and investigations, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens and historic battlefields. The resource is complementary to the WYHER and, although the two databases may hold the same information for the most part, the NMR may

sometimes contain additional sites, particularly those recognised from aerial photograph interpretation. The NMR holds an extensive collection of aerial photographs; relevant copies of which were consulted.

- 2.1.7 **Oxford Archaeology North:** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.2 SITE VISIT

- 2.2.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Tuesday 29th June 2010 in order to relate the existing topography and land use with the results of the desk-based assessment.

2.3 CLIENT DATA

- 2.3.1 The client provided plans of the proposed development, which were consulted when establishing provisional recommendations for any further work.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 750 BC
Iron Age	750 BC – AD 72
Romano-British	AD 72 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – 1066
Late Medieval	1066 – 1540
Post-medieval	1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	c1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 BACKGROUND

3.2.1 **Palaeolithic period:** there is little evidence to demonstrate Palaeolithic occupation within West Yorkshire (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 75); the line of the last glaciation has been thought to preclude the occurrence of Palaeolithic cultures in this region. In some areas, including Burley Moor and Rombalds Moor, examination of flint collections has suggested possible Upper Palaeolithic activity and an open-air site was found at Washburn foot, Farnley (NGR SE 229 463) some distance from the study area.

3.2.2 **Mesolithic period:** a change in environmental conditions at the beginning of the post-glacial or Flandrian period resulted in intensive Mesolithic settlement in West Yorkshire (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 75). Apart from finds to the north-east of Huddersfield (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 83), there is a dearth of Mesolithic sites between Huddersfield and Holmfirth. A Mesolithic site is known at Whitley Edge (NGR SE 191 050) and three sites from Lower Whitley Edge (NGR SE 186 049) and further sites have been recorded south of Holmfirth (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 84). All these sites take advantage of elevated spurs and scarp edges and are located in an area of abundant small streams and well-defined ridges.

- 3.2.3 **Neolithic period:** there are no known Neolithic sites within the present study area and the Neolithic settlement pattern in West Yorkshire is more difficult to reconstruct than the Mesolithic, although most of the evidence is similarly defined from surface finds. Neolithic material does not seem to occur in major concentrations (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 90). Widespread finds of stone axes provides a general indicator of Neolithic activity in West Yorkshire although only a small proportion (9%) derive from Pennine areas (Manby 1979, 75). In the Pennine areas, flints and lithic finds of Neolithic date occur in particular concentrations along the valley sides of the middle Wharfe and Aire. Their distributions extend across the intervening watershed on which Rombalds Moor and Baildon Moor are situated, some distance to the north of the study area, and in locations which were also utilised in the preceding Mesolithic period (*op cit*). Bradley Moor on the north-western edge of West Yorkshire, but in North Yorkshire, remains the best, nearest example of the long barrow or long cairn type (Raistrick 1931, 252-55).
- 3.2.4 The presence of Neolithic activity in an early phase of Castle Hill, Almondbury (approximately 8km to the south-east of the study area), raises the possibility that there is a Neolithic enclosure underlying the Iron Age enclosure here (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 4). The principal sites of the middle and later Neolithic include Ferrybridge, near Leeds and rock art from Romblads Moor, Baildon Moor, Askwith Moor and Denton Moor (*op cit*).
- 3.2.5 **Bronze Age period:** there are no known Bronze Age sites within the present study area, however, the Early Bronze Age (*c* 2300-1700 cal BC) in West Yorkshire is characterised by ring cairns and enclosed cemeteries with a material culture of beakers, food vessels, collared urns and bronze work (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 9). Evidence is fairly widespread but none survives particularly well. There is a concentration of Early Bronze Age monuments around the earlier henge monument at Ferrybridge. Ringworks are a feature of the uplands with the largest at Blackheath, Todmorden (approximately 16km west of the study area), which comprises a bank enclosing an area 37m in diameter and containing over a dozen collared urns with cremations (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 10). Another is recorded on Baildon Moor, which is approximately 18km to the north of the study area (Longworth 1984, 278) and recent walkover survey work identified a possible enclosed cemetery at Midgely, approximately 10km to the north-west of the study area (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004).
- 3.2.6 Little evidence survives of Middle Bronze Age (*c* 1700-1150 cal BC) funerary monuments, and settlement sites are also elusive (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 11). Finds of bronzework, however, attest to continued activity (Manby *et al* 2003, 64-65). It is likely that at least some of the earthworks on Baildon Moor are of Middle Bronze-Age date. The Late Bronze Age (*c* 1150-750 cal BC) is characterised by palisaded enclosures, possibly including the early phases at Castle Hill, Almondbury (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 12).
- 3.2.7 **Iron Age period:** there are no known Iron Age sites within the present study area, however, evidence of the earlier Iron Age period (750-400 cal BC) predominantly comprises hillforts, cropmark sites, sub-rectangular and D-shaped enclosures and the associated material cultural evidence includes

beehive querns and small amounts of pottery with occasional metal objects. The quantity of information for the period has been greatly increased following a number of large, linear developments notably the A1-M1 link (Roberts *et al* 2001), the Holmfield Interchange (Roberts 2005), and the upgrade of the A1 from Ferrybridge north to Micklefield (Brown *et al* 2007). Significant sites within the vicinity of the present study area are represented by Almondbury and a site at Oldfield Hill, Melsham (approximately 8.4km from the study area), comprising a small palisaded enclosure underlying a larger, palisaded enclosure (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 17). The Later Iron Age (*c* 400 cal BC –70 AD) includes landscape features, such as pit alignments, droveways, enclosed farmsteads, fields and field systems, and unenclosed settlements. Ritual features include pit burials and pit deposition, square barrows, and carved stone heads. The material culture comprises predominantly pottery, ironwork, including weapons, and imported goods. The principal sites include Ledston Droveways, Ferry Fryston, Micklefield, Castle Hills, Honley Wood, and Buck Wood, but there are no sites within the vicinity of the present study area.

- 3.2.8 ***The Romano-British and Early Medieval Period:*** there are no known Romano-British sites within the present study area, although the site of Kirklees Roman Camp (SM WY253) lies approximately 2.4km to the north-east and Grimscar Roman tiler (SM 29899) lies approximately 2.5km to the south-west. Limited excavations have confirmed that the Grimscar retains evidence of a series of kilns, stoke holes, areas of kiln rakings, and tile and waster dumps. The findings from the Grimscar excavations consist mainly of roof, flue, floor, and voussoir tiles, some of which were stamped with 'COH III BRE'. Roof tiles stamped with the same markings were recovered from the nearby Roman fort and bath house at Slack (*see* SM 29899). An enlargement of the bath house in the Hadrianic period would have required large quantities of tile. Such a clear relationship between a tiler and the users of its product is unusual (NMR No 49084; www.pastcape.org.uk). Some pottery was also produced at the site. The types recovered can be dated to the first and second century AD. The stamped tiles bear witness to the fact that the Grimscar tiler was a military establishment, whose operation have coincided with the Trajanic and Hadrianic reconstructions at Slack.
- 3.2.9 ***Medieval and Post-medieval periods:*** in the immediate post-Roman period the whole of what is now West Yorkshire is thought to have been contained within a territorial unit recorded later by Bede as the kingdom of Elmet (Sanderson and Wrathmell 2005, 4). The name of the kingdom was derived from Latin and meant 'Elm Forest' (Wood 1996, 2). Elmet was still recognised as an entity (though diminished in size) in the late seventh century as it is mentioned in the Tribal Hidage as one of the tribes or petty kingdoms that paid tribute to the Kingdom of Mercia (*op cit*).
- 3.2.10 Anglo-Saxon West Yorkshire was divided into a series of territorial estates each with an estate centre and subsidiary communities (*op cit*) and, although there were intermittent clashes between Northumbria and Mercia, Northumbria retained control of the area into the ninth century (Faull 1981, 179). The township of Huddersfield comprises the hamlets of Bradley,

Deighton, Fartown, Huddersfield, and Marsh. Of these, Bradley and Huddersfield were recorded as separate villas in Domesday Book. Bradley is recorded as *Bradlei(a)*, *-lie*, *-lai*, *-ley*, *-lay*, thought to mean ‘broad forest glade or clearing’ (Blaise Vyner Consultancy Consultancy 2004, 2). Bradley Gate is referred to as such in the thirteenth century, with the gate element associated with *Gata*, ‘road’ (*ibid*). Fell Greaves was recorded in 1817, *Felgreave* 1677, *grave* 1771 and is thought to derive from Old Norse, *fjöl* ‘a board, plank’ or the surname *Fell*, whilst the greave element is thought to derive either from *græfe* ‘copse, or *graf* ‘grove’ (*ibid*). Bradley Lane, to the east of the study area, is a medieval road subsequently converted to a turnpike, although it is possible that Bradley Grange (NGR SE 168 207) has replaced what may have been the principal settlement in the vill.

3.2.11 From c 1175 Bradley developed as a grange of Fountains Abbey to coordinate and organize the extraction and smelting of iron ore (*op cit*). One of the initial grants to the monks included all the dead wood of Bradley to make charcoal for forges (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 779). Direct control was relinquished to a secular landlord in the 1300s. The most notable landlords were the Pilkington family, who held Bradley from 1478 to 1879 and who developed the land as a woodland estate supplying bark, charcoal and timber for local industries, such as tanning (Blaise Vyner Consultancy Consultancy 2004, 2). A archaeological survey of Upper Fell Greave Wood (Site **04**), undertaken in 2004, recorded 11 sites of archaeological and historic environment significance and identified a number of possible medieval features within the woodland. These included pits, boundary stones, quarries, bloomeries, spoil heaps, enclosures, and hollow ways, which attest to the antiquity of the management of the woodlands. Bradley was a source of ironstone in the medieval period and this exploitation may well have continued into the later medieval period (*op cit*, 6). A further 12 similar sites of archaeological significance were identified during the same survey in Lower Fell Greave Wood (Site **05**). The suggestion, from place-names, of formerly expansive forests in the local area suggest that certain industries, including bloom-smithing and charcoal production, might formerly have been undertaken within a wider area than that currently represented by extant woodlands. The recognised sites of woodland industry might simply represent pockets of such sites that have been subject to a high degree of preservation, as a result of a lack of agriculture and development within continuously wooded areas.

3.2.12 Old Lane (Site **16**) is a right of way of some antiquity running between the settlements of Shepard’s Thorn and Bradley Gate Farm. The track is labelled as Old Lane on the OS First Edition map of 1854 (Fig 3), but it is shown, unlabelled, on earlier maps of the woodland (Blaise Vyner Consultancy 2004, 5). Several tracks, hollow ways, and footpaths, particularly the more substantial tracks in the area, are likely to be of eighteenth- or nineteenth-century date, at which time there was an increase in the use of carts and wagons. Narrower paths may be of greater antiquity. A packhorse track runs through Lower Fell Greave Wood (*op cit*), bounded by a line of kerbstones or ‘causeys’ on each side.

- 3.2.13 Fell Greave Farmhouse (Site **06**) is a Grade II Listed Building (No 339578), and at least part of the building is likely to date to the seventeenth or early eighteenth century, the remainder being of early eighteenth- or nineteenth-century date. The farmhouse is constructed of hammer-dressed stone with a pitched stone slate roof and seven ranges of mullioned casements. The barn (Site **07**) at Fell Greave is also a listed building (No 339579) and is of nineteenth century date.
- 3.2.14 **Industrial and modern periods:** in addition to a colliery, which was present by at least as late as 1902 (Site **03**), the industrial and modern periods are represented by a Second World War military camp, an anti-aircraft defence site, and gun emplacement (Sites **01** and **02**). A Nissen hut camp lay to the east of the proposed development area and was still clearly depicted on the OS map of 1948 (*Section 3.3*). The site was recorded in 1996 as part of the Defence of Britain Project undertaken by the Council for British Archaeology (Plate 1). Early warning of the approach of attacking aircraft was achieved during World War II by both visual observation and radar. Engagement of hostile aircraft relied upon the use of anti-aircraft artillery, which is conventionally divided into light (LAA) and heavy (HAA), the distinction embracing both the calibre of weapons used and their ballistic properties (CBA 1995, 50). Guns were supplemented by searchlights and balloon barges, and from 1939 British air defence also relied on a sophisticated system of decoys. Until late 1940, virtually all HAA sites were temporary, consisting of earthwork gun pits and tented accommodation. These were gradually replaced by more permanent structures and static guns.
- 3.2.15 A typical permanent HAA gun site consisted of a standard set of components and was built to War Office plans. The command post was usually a rectangular concrete or brick, single-storey, semi-sunken structure, often protected by earth banks. The command post was invariably located at the centre of a 130ft (39.6m) radius semi-circle formed by the gun pits, which consisted of the gun's holdfast (securing bolts) set in a concrete slab surrounded by (usually) six or seven ammunition lockers protected by a blast wall and/or earth banks. Gun pits were be circular, square, rectangular, octagonal, or irregular in plan, and a variety of these types might occur in combination at any one site (Osbourne 2004, 171) Ammunition was stored in magazines. The simplest variety of types was an open, rectangular concrete hardstanding surrounded by a concrete blast wall approximately 6ft (1.83m) high. A variant consisted of a Nissen hut built within a blast wall, whilst a common and more substantial type consisted of a rectangle, single-storey, concrete or brick building divided into five bays, lit by two windows and entered at each end by a double door. This type was sometimes semi-sunken for added protection (*ibid*).
- 3.2.16 A concrete service road usually led from the main gate via the magazine to a loop around the command post, with offshoots to each gun pit. In plan, this arrangement gives the whole site a characteristic 'four-leaf clover' appearance. The magazines and gun store were located beyond the gun pits and, behind them, the guardroom, offices, stores, garages, workshops, and the huts to accommodate the 100 or so men needed for a four-gun battery (*ibid*). A

variety of typical military hutting made up the HAA domestic site, usually a combination of Nissen and timber huts. Most domestic sites also had small workshops and garages, and very often a sewage treatment plant.

- 3.2.17 Until the advent of radar, searchlights were the only means by which aimed anti-aircraft fire and fighter interception were possible at night. A typical searchlight site would comprise a circular earthwork, usually 30ft (9.14m) in diameter for a 90cm light, a predictor emplacement, at least one LAA machine gun pit and a number of huts for the detachment and generator (CBA 1995, 63).
- 3.2.18 Nissen shelters consisted of little more than the segmental steel huts banked over with earth with a central prop added to strengthen the roof in compression (CBA nd, 36). The Nissen hut was suitable for domestic use and was extendable lengthways by bolting on additional sections.
- 3.2.19 Numerous anti-aircraft artillery sites were built, many of which were located in remote places, and a high quantity of such sites survive. Some examples retain a virtually complete identifiable layout of gun pits, command post, gun store, and powerhouse, such as Western Heights, Dover; Stranraer, Scotland; Hayling Island, Humber, and Gloucester Lodge, Northumberland (Osbourne 2004, 174). Some sites retain some remnants of former structures and very occasionally, huts, associated with HAA sites survives, such as the Nissen huts on Marker Heights, Cornwall, and Stanground, Peterborough (*ibid*).
- 3.2.20 Plans submitted to the County Council show that in 1947 the camp was to be converted into temporary accommodation (Plates 2-4). These floor and block plans show the layout of the individual huts and of the camp as a whole. Following the war, some HAA and LAA sites were used either as prisoner of war camps or as temporary living accommodation for otherwise homeless families (CBA 1995). The huts were built according to several different designs and sizes and the plans detailed proposals to convert some of the huts into communal baths and wash houses (Plates 2-3). A block plan (Plate 4) showed the layout of the camp with the housing depicted in red, the Ministry of Works buildings as green, and blue structures were annotated 'HCWN'. A detailed block plan dated 1949 (Plate 5), traced from an original 1946 plan, showed the accommodation that had been converted to temporary housing (shown in pink), and the huts that had been removed, with the exception of the brick foundations (shown in blue). The area edged in green denoted that required for temporary housing, and was unfenced to the south but fenced to the east.
- 3.2.21 **School:** the history of the present school, which has evolved through various incarnations, began as early as 1947 when a Huddersfield Education Committee minute refers to 'the proposed RC Grammar School' (Smith 1996, 57). St Gregory's Roman Catholic School opened at Bradley Lodge, Bradley Lane, in 1958. At the time of its opening it was unique in being the only Catholic co-educational grammar school in the country. Very few records of the school survive and Bradley Lodge has been demolished. From the time of its inception, this school was over-subscribed and two new schools (St Gregory's and St Augustine's) were constructed at Bradley Bar and opened in

1960. Both of these schools were also over-subscribed and by the late 1960s were looking for additional accommodation. Some extensions were built in 1968, when provision had to be made for the raising of the school-leaving age to 16 (due to be introduced in 1969, but postponed to 1972). In 1973 All Saints Comprehensive was opened (Smith 1996, 70), which replaced St Gregory's and St Augustine's and utilised the original buildings. Some additions and alterations were undertaken during the 1980s.

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.3.1 **Introduction:** the following presents an overview of the development of the study area, based on analysis of the available historic maps. Several cartographic sources were examined, from those held in the OA North archives, Kirklees Archives, Huddersfield, and the Local Studies Library at Kirklees Library, Huddersfield.

3.3.2 **Jeffery's Map of Yorkshire, 1775 (Plate 6):** a large structure named as 'Felgreave' was shown in the vicinity of the proposed development (Site 06) on Jeffrey's map. Two structures were shown along the northern side of Bradley Lane. The main turnpike roads were depicted but the map did not show minor roads. New House, which is a Grade II listed building that was constructed in c 1500 (see Site 05), was depicted to the south of the present study area.

3.3.3 **A Plan of the Estate of Bradley in the Township of Huddersfield, 1829 (WYAS KX 381; Plate 7):** Fell Greave (Site 06) was shown and Lower Fell Greave Wood and Upper Fell Greave Wood were both named. The Dewsbury to Elland Turnpike Road was shown with a toll bar (Site 09) at a crossroads of the east/west turnpike road and the north/south turnpike road to Huddersfield. Bradley Villas (Site 11) on the north side of the turnpike road was shown but not named and Old Lane (Site 16) was also depicted but not named.

3.3.4 **Parliamentary Commissioner's Map of Bradley, 1833 (Plate 8):** Fell Greave (Site 06) was shown, as was Brier Hill at the eastern side of Old Lane. A feature was shown on the southern side of the Turnpike road, and to the north-west of Fell Greave, and appeared to have been labelled as 'Bar', which suggests a reference to the toll bar (Site 09). Two structures were also depicted on the northern side of Bradley Road (Site 11), opposite the toll bar annotation.

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map, surveyed 1848-50 (Fig 3):** this was the first detailed map of Bradley and showed the Dewsbury to Elland turnpike road. Old Lane (Site 16) was named on this map, as were Fell Greave (Site 06) and Brier Hill. Common End Farm was shown to the south of Fell Greave and, on the southern side of the turnpike road, two buildings annotated as 'Bradley T.P.' (Sites 09 and 10) were depicted, with the letters TP relating to the turnpike. Bradley Villa (Site 11) was also shown. The remnants of an earlier field boundary (Site 12), which was shown on the estate map of 1829 were represented on this map by a line of trees in a field to the south of Bradley Villa. A pond (Site 17) was also shown.

- 3.3.6 ***Plan of and Particulars of the Woodside, Bells Cottage, Fell Greave and Bradley Estates, 1873 (WYAS B/ETB/SP/6; Plate 9)***: the plan showed Fell Greave Farm (Site 06) and depicted an additional square building at the eastern side of the farmyard to those shown on the First Edition OS map. Common End was also shown. The plan also denoted several field names, none of which indicate past industrial activity. The particulars list described Fell Greave as being occupied by John Stork and comprising a dwelling-house, two cottages, and modern farm buildings consisting of barn, stables, cowhouses, sheds, a yard, garden, and fields.
- 3.3.7 ***Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" to one mile map, 1893 (Fig 4)***: this detailed map showed Fell Greave (Site 06), with an additional rectangular building on the eastern side and Fell Greave Road, which led to the farm, was named. Bradley Villa (Site 11) and the toll bar (Site 09) were shown. Field boundaries (Site 13) in Field 932, and to the west of Old Lane, which had been depicted on the OS map of 1848-50, were no longer shown on this map. To the east Brier Hill was shown and a building to the northern side of the lane leading to the farm had been demolished. The pond (Site 17) in Field 745 was also shown. Common End, to the south of Fell Greave farm had been re-named Fell Grove.
- 3.3.8 ***Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile map, 1931 (Fig 5)***: the map showed Bradley Villa (Site 11) with proposed housing laid out to the east and south. A milestone was shown (Site 14) inscribed 'Elland 2^{1/2} Dewsbury 7'. The crossroads had been widened and the toll house (Site 06) demolished. Housing was also depicted immediately to the west of the northern end of Old Lane.
- 3.3.9 ***Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile map, 1938 with additions in 1948 (Fig 6)***: the military camp (Site 01) was shown on this map as 18 buildings aligned north/south and south-west/north-east. Brier hill and Old Lane (Site 16) were shown. The pond that had been depicted on the OS map of 1893 was not shown on this map and housing was depicted to the southern side of Bradley Road. The milestone (Site 14) was marked, as were Fell Greave Farm (Sites 06 and 07) and Fell Greave Road.
- 3.3.10 ***Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 map, 1959 (Fig 7)***: rows of detached and semi-detached housing were depicted along both sides of Bradley Road. The area that had been occupied by the military camp (Site 01) was shown as rough grassland. Brier Hill, immediately to the south, appears to have been partially demolished by this date, and was shown as a 'Ruin', with a pond to the south and a small rectangular building to the east. The milestone (Site 14) was marked and Bradley Villa Farm (Site 11) was also shown.
- 3.3.11 ***Ordnance Survey 1: 1250 map, 1966 (Fig 8)***: the most obvious change illustrated on this map was the construction of St Augustine's RC Secondary School and the adjacent St Gregory's RC Grammar School, with associated playing fields and tennis courts. A semi-circular entrance (bus turnaround) had also been constructed. There had been few other changes in the wider area.
- 3.3.12 ***Ordnance Survey 1: 250 map 1973-76 (Fig 9)***: although All Saint's had been opened in 1973 (see Section 3.2.2) it was still depicted as St Gregory's and St

Augustine's on this map and was shown as 'School' on the 1987-90 1: 10000 map.

3.3.13 **Ordnance Survey current mapping:** the school is currently marked as All Saints Catholic College Secondary School. Fell Greave Farm (Site **06**) is shown, as is Bradley Farm Villa (Site **11**). Old Lane (Site **16**) is marked as a 'Track' and Dyson Wood Way, with associated buildings, has been constructed to the east of Old Lane.

3.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

3.4.1 Vertical aerial photographs of the study area supplied by the NMR were examined in order to attempt to identify any previously unrecognised sites of archaeological interest, or to determine further information relating to the extents and nature of previously identified sites. Nineteen Nissen huts associated with the army camp (Site **01**) were also visible.

3.4.2 Photographs taken by the RAF in May 1948 showed a former field boundary (Site **15**), which appears to have represented a stream channel, that was identified on an estate map of 1829. Nineteen Nissen huts associated with the army camp (Site **01**) were also visible and a uniform arrangement of apparently small rectangular structures of uncertain function was visible to the east of the camp. Photographs taken by the RAF in August 1953 (Plate 10) were the most detailed of the examined sources and showed three former field boundaries (Sites **13** and **15**), including the boundary identified on the earlier photograph, which had been depicted on the estate map of 1829 and the OS map of 1849-50. The 19 Nissen huts were also visible on this photograph. A photograph taken in April 1968 was taken from a greater distance than the earlier photographs and little detail was discernible. Few, if any, of the Nissen huts appear to have been standing when this photograph was taken. None of the photographs show any indication of artillery sites to the south or south-west of the Nissen hut encampment and modern aerial photographs show extensive recent development to have occurred within the areas formerly occupied by the military site.

3.5 SITE VISIT

3.5.1 A rapid visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Tuesday 29th June 2010 in order to relate the existing topography and land use with the results of the desk-based assessment. The visit also allowed an understanding of areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment, as well as areas of more recent disturbance that may affect the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits. Only those areas either within the school grounds or with public access were visited during the rapid inspection.

3.5.2 The school is located to the south of Bradley Road, Huddersfield. Most of the buildings in the area comprise detached or semi-detached residential properties that were constructed in the 1930s. There is a small light industrial park to the east of Old Lane. The school is in use but, externally, is in a poor state of

repair. The school buildings, constructed in 1960, remain extant and little altered (Plates 11 and 12).

- 3.5.3 An area to the east of the main school buildings was inaccessible as it was overgrown (Plate 13). The area of the former military camp, to the east of Old Lane, was also fenced off and inaccessible and overgrown (Plate 14). Bradley Villa Farm (Site **11**) is extant and is now a farm shop. Old Lane is accessible as a footpath (Plate 15). No traces of the former gun emplacements (Site **02**) or the military camp or searchlight (Site **01**) were visible and no new sites were added to the Gazetteer as a result of the rapid visual inspection.

3.6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.6.1 Both the WYHER and the OA North library and archives were consulted for records of previous archaeological work in the study area and environs.
- 3.6.2 An anti-aircraft gun site with a searchlight to off Old Lane, Bradley Road, Huddersfield (NGR SE 1538-1561 2010-2040) was recorded in September 1996 as part of the Defence of Britain Project, undertaken by the Council for British Archaeology. The field survey records a searchlight and a Nissen hut camp located at SE 1558 2022. Anti-aircraft gun emplacements were also noted at the west of the site. The general condition of the site was marked as destroyed.
- 3.6.3 In 2004 Blaise Vyner Consultancy Ltd undertook an archaeological woodland survey, which included Upper and Lower Fell Greave Woods. In Upper Fell Greave Wood a total of 11 sites of archaeological and historic environment significance were identified including a number of possible medieval features within the woodland including pits, boundary stones, quarries, bloomeries, spoil heaps, enclosures, and hollow ways attesting to the antiquity of the management of the woodlands. A further 12 similar sites of archaeological significance were identified during the same survey in Lower Fell Greave Wood.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Anti-Aircraft Defence Site, Old Lane, Bradley Road, Huddersfield
NGR	SE 1549 2026
HER No	3569
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Anti-Aircraft Defence Site, Military Camp and Searchlight Battery
Period	Modern
Sources	HER
Description	The site of an anti-aircraft defence site, military camp and searchlight battery. A Nissen hut camp was located at SE 1545 2032 to SE 1553 2032 and was clearly depicted on the OS revised map of 1948 to the south of Bradley Road and west of Old Lane. The northern part of the camp, south of Bradley Road is now occupied by housing. A searchlight battery was located on the site of Brier Hill, formerly occupied by a U-shaped building (at SE 1558 2022) which is shown on the OS map of 1959 as 'ruin'. West of Old Lane (at SE 11544 2022) the anti-aircraft defence site also incorporated multiple rocket launcher sites, along with Bofor guns. The site was described as destroyed by F. Roper as part of the Defence of Britain Project in 1996. Field observation is required to determine the possible survival of any features associated with the anti-aircraft site and camp prior to any development in this area.
Assessment	Part of the site might lie within the proposed development area, and could be affected.

Site number	02
Site name	Gun emplacement, Bradley Road, Huddersfield
NGR	SE 152 206
HER No	6401
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Gun emplacement
Period	Modern
Sources	HER
Description	A World War II Heavy Anti Aircraft gun battery for defence of Leeds Gun Defended Area, ref no T. Apparently mentioned in source at P.R.O. dated February 1940 when the site was described as one for mobile guns.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area, and should not be affected.

Site number	03
Site name	Colliery, Lower Fell Greave, Huddersfield
NGR	SE 15424 19992
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Colliery
Period	Industrial, pre-1902
Sources	Cartographic evidence; Colliery map of Lower Fell Greave Wood c 1902
Description	A colliery map of Lower Fell Greave Wood c 1902 shows galleries extending into the southern part of the proposed development area.
Assessment	The site lies within the proposed development area but is unlikely to be impacted by construction works.

Site number	04
Site name	Archaeological Survey of Upper Fell Greave Wood, Bradley Road, Huddersfield
NGR	SE 1474 2000
HER No	9155
Stat. Designation -	

Site type	Industrial/pits/bloomery/quarries/enclosure/hollow way/boundary wall
Period	Early Medieval or Late Medieval/Medieval
Sources	HER
Description	An archaeological survey was undertaken by Blaise Vyner Consultancy of Upper Fell Greave Wood, Lower Fell Greave Wood (PRN 9156), Bradley Gate Wood (PRN 9157), Dyson Wood (PRN 9158) and Screamer Wood (PRN 9159) in June 2004. The woods are all owned by Kirklees Metropolitan District Council and are all included in English Nature's Inventory of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodlands. Fifty one sites of archaeological importance were recorded within the five woods during this survey, eleven of which were found in Upper Fell Greave Wood. One of these sites was a group of nine probable quarry pits associated with the extraction of ironstone (SE 14575 20091), c 18m in diameter and 3m deep, with possible clay lining on the sides. These pits are distinctive in that they are relatively large, clearly defined and not associated with any upcast deposits. Two groups of around 20 smaller pits were recorded, and one group that had platforms to the south (SE 14461 20099). There was also a solitary pit measuring 6m in diameter by 0.75m deep (SE 14933 20006). It is suggested by Blaise Vyner Consultancy that these pits may represent bloomery sites associated with the processing of iron ore. A bell pit measuring 16m in diameter by 2m high was also found (SE 14602 20016). Another quarry site was discovered with a platform to the south that was 12m in length and 0.6m high (SE 14280 20160). The quarry pit itself was 1m deep, 16m long and 6m wide. There was also an earthen mound measuring 30m east to west (SE 14381 20215), which may have been the spoil heap associated with the quarrying. Rubble remains of a possible square structure (SE 14946 20044) measuring 12m by 4m were found close to the site of a colliery workings that are marked on an early twentieth century map of Upper Fell Greave Wood. Other sites in Upper Fell Greave Woods include a small rectangular enclosure measuring 8m by 6m (SE 14431 20118), which is situated 40m south-east of one of the possible bloomery sites. These two sites appear to be connected by a shallow hollow way. Another hollow way and a stone boundary wall also survive within the woods.
Assessment	The site does not lie within the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	05
Site name	Archaeological Survey of Lower Fell Greave Wood, Bradley Road, Huddersfield
NGR	SE 1540 1990 (point)
HER No	9156
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Industrial/Bell Pit/Boundary Stone/Tenter Post/Packhorse Road/Cobbled Road/Trackway/hollow Way/Boundaries
Period	Early Medieval or Late Medieval/Medieval
Sources	HER
Description	An archaeological survey was undertaken by Blaise Vyner Consultancy of Upper Fell Greave Wood, Lower Fell Greave Wood (PRN 9156), Bradley Gate Wood (PRN 9157), Dyson Wood (PRN 9158) and Screamer Wood (PRN 9159) in June 2004. The woods are all owned by Kirklees Metropolitan District Council and are all included in English Nature's Inventory of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodlands. Fifty one sites of archaeological importance were recorded within the five woods during this survey, twelve of which were found in Lower Fell Greave Wood. One of these sites was a bell pit measuring 0.5m in height and 20m in diameter with a shallow depression. An archaeological survey was undertaken by Blaise Vyner Consultancy of Upper Fell Greave Wood, Lower Fell Greave Wood (PRN 9156), Bradley Gate Wood (PRN 9157), Dyson Wood (PRN 9158) and Screamer Wood (PRN 9159) in June 2004. One of these sites was a bell pit measuring 0.5m in height and 20m in diameter with a shallow depression c.1m deep (SE 15159 19912). Fragments of coal were found on the surface on the mound. There is an upright stone boundary formed by a row of large thin slabs running between the footpath and a property to the south (SE 15544 19801). This property is New House Hall, which is thought to have been built c 1500 and is a Grade II* Listed Building. Blaise Vyner Consultancy suggests this row of

upright stones may mark the extent of the estate land within the wood. Also within the wood, a tenter stone was found standing alongside Old Lane where it approaches Bradley Gate Farm (c SE 1563 1986). This stone would have been previously used in the post-medieval textile industry and moved to this location at a later date. Other sites within Lower Fell Greave Wood include a clearly defined packhorse track, which is 2m wide, occasionally cobbled, and bounded by a line of kerbstones, or 'causeys' on each side. The course of the track coincides with a track on the OS map of 1854 and modern OS map running east to west across the wood. There is also a footbridge, another two tracks (one of which is Old Lane), a hollow way, a drystone wall boundary and a bank and ditch boundary.

Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 06
Site name Fell Greave Farmhouse, 1, 2 and 3 Bradford Road, Huddersfield
NGR SE 15092 19976

HER No

Stat. Designation Grade II Listed Building No 339578

Site type Farmhouse

Period Post-medieval

Sources HER/NMR

Description No 3 is probably seventeenth or early eighteenth century, the others are probably eighteenth or nineteenth century. The farmhouse is constructed of hammer-dressed stone with a pitched stone slate roof and of two storeys with seven ranges of mullioned casements.

Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 07
Site name Barn at Fell Greave Farm, Bradley Road, Huddersfield
NGR SE 15077 20001

HER No 21197

Stat. Designation Grade II Listed Building No 339579

Site type Farmhouse

Period Industrial

Sources HER/NMR

Description A nineteenth century barn constructed of hammer-dressed stone with a pitched stone, slate roof and one arched doorway. There is an outshut with cattle mistsals on the south side and extensions with cart sheds to the south-east and south-west.

Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 08
Site name Old Pit, Old Lane, Bradley Road, Huddersfield
NGR SE 15586 19905

HER No -

Stat. Designation -

Site type Coal Pit

Period Industrial

Sources Cartographic evidence; Colliery map of Lower Fell Greave Wood c 1902

Description A colliery map of Lower Fell Greave Wood c 1902 shows an 'old pit' marked off Old Lane, near Bradley Gate.

Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 09
Site name Toll House
NGR SE 14963 20234
HER No 2-
Stat. Designation -
Site type Toll House (site of)
Period Post-medieval
Sources OS First Edition 6" to one mile map surveyed 1848-50. Sheet 246
Description A small L-shaped building marked 'Bradley T.P.' is marked on the map at a crossroads on the south side of Bradley Road, opposite Bradley Villa, and was the Bradley Bar Toll on the Dewsbury to Elland Turnpike Road, constructed c 1753. Also shown on a Parliamentary Commissioner's map of Bradley, 1833 as 'Bar'.
Assessment The site outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 10
Site name Toll House, Old Lane, Bradley Road, Huddersfield
NGR SE 15450 20342
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type Toll House (site of)
Period Post-medieval
Sources OS First Edition 6" to one mile map surveyed 1848-50. Sheet 246
Description A small, square building marked 'Bradley T.P.' is shown on the map at the crossroads of Bradley Road and Old Lane on the former Dewsbury to Elland Turnpike Road, constructed c 1753. Also shown on a Parliamentary Commissioner's map of Bradley, 1833 as 'Bar'
Assessment The site outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 11
Site name Bradley Villa, Bradley Road, Huddersfield
NGR SE 15006 20332
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type House
Period Industrial
Sources OS First Edition 6" to one mile map surveyed 1848-50. Sheet 246
Description Bradley Villa appears on the OS first Edition map of 1848-50 and is also shown, but not named, on a Parliamentary Commissioner's map of Bradley, 1833.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 12
Site name Common End, Lower Fell Greave Wood, Bradley, Huddersfield
NGR SE 15052 19911
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type Farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Sources OS First Edition 6" to one mile map surveyed 1848-50. Sheet 246
Description Common End is shown on the OS First Edition map, to the south-west of Fell Greave Farm. A well and footbridge are marked adjacent to the farm. On the later OS map of 1894 the farm is named as Fell Grove.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 13
Site name Field Boundaries
NGR SE 15379 20126
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type Field Boundaries (Site of)
Period Uncertain. Pre-1848-50
Sources OS First Edition 6" to one mile map surveyed 1848-50. Sheet 246
Description Field boundaries noted on the OS First Edition map but removed at the time of survey of the 1894 map.
Assessment The site lies within the proposed development area, and may be impacted by construction works.

Site number 14
Site name Milestone, Bradley Road, Huddersfield
NGR SE 14971 42061
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type Milestone
Period Industrial
Sources OS 1931 Edition 6" to one mile map Sheet 246
Description The milestone is marked on the OS 1931 map, at the junction of the present A641 and A6107, Bradley Road and reads 'Elland 2^{1/2} Dewsbury 7'.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 15
Site name Field Boundaries
NGR SE 14981 20088; SE 15286 20216; SE 15276 20213
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type Field Boundaries
Period Uncertain. Pre-1829
Sources Estate Map of Bradley, 1829; OS First Edition 6" to one mile map surveyed 1848-50. Sheet 246
Description Former field boundaries visible on estate map of 1829 but removed at time of OS survey of 1848-50.
Assessment The sites lie within the proposed development area, and may be impacted by construction works.

Site number 16
Site name Old Lane
NGR SE 15487 20033
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type Lane
Period Uncertain. Pre-1829
Sources Estate Map of Bradley, 1829; OS First Edition 6" to one mile map surveyed 1848-50. Sheet 246
Description A lane visible on estate map of 1829 that remains as a trackway and public footpath leading from Bradley Road to Bradley Gate.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number	17
Site name	Pond
NGR	SE 15440 20033
HER No	-
Stat. Designation	-
Site type	Pond
Period	Uncertain. Pre-1848-50
Sources	OS First Edition 6" to one mile map surveyed 1848-50. Sheet 246 OS First Edition 25" to one mile map of 1893. Sheet 246 NE
Description	A pond was depicted on the OS maps of 1848-50 and 1893 but was not shown on later maps.
Assessment	The site lies within the proposed development area and might be impacted by construction works.

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 In total, 17 sites have been identified within the study area, two of which (Fell Greave Farmhouse and a barn at Fell Greave Farm; Sites **06** and **07**) are Grade II Listed Buildings. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks, or Gardens or Battlefields within the study area, nor is the study area within a Conservation Area. Of the 17 sites identified, 6 sites lie within, or close to, the proposed development area and might be affected as a result of development works (Sites **01**, **06**, **07**, **13**, **15**, **17**). Parts of galleries associated with a colliery (Site **03**) also appear to extend into the proposed development area (Plate 16), although these sub-surface remains are likely to lie at a depth that would be unaffected by landscaping ground works associated with the proposed installation of a football pitch in this area.

Period	No of Sites	Site Type
Medieval	2	Sites within Upper and Lower Fell Greaves Wood (Sites 04 and 05)
Post-medieval	4	Fell Greave Farmhouse (Site 06), Toll Houses (Site 09 and 10),
Industrial	5	Colliery (Site 03), Barn (Site 07), Old Pit (Site 08), Bradley Villa (Site 11), Common End Farmhouse (Site 12), Milestone (Site 14)
Modern	2	Anti-aircraft defence site (Site 01), Gun Emplacement (Site 02)
Uncertain	4	Field Boundaries (Sites 13 and 15), Old Lane (Site 16), Pond (Site 17)

Table 2: Number of sites by period

5.2 CRITERIA

5.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ outlined in Annexe 1 of the policy statement on scheduled monuments produced by the Department of Culture, Media, and Sport (2010). The sites previously listed (*Section 4*, above) were each considered using these criteria and those likely to be impacted by the proposed development are discussed below.

5.2.2 **Period:** the Gazetteer sites date predominantly to the industrial and post-medieval periods, which combine to span the period 1540 and 1901, although only one of these sites lies within the proposed development area (Site **03**). There are also three sites of uncertain date within the area that are likely to date to this broad time span (Site **13**, Site **15**, Site **17**). The latest site within

the proposed development is associated with anti-aircraft defences from the Second World War (Site **01**).

- 5.2.3 **Rarity:** none of the sites that lie within the proposed development area represent rare site-types, at regional or national levels. Indeed, even at a local level, numerous similar sites are represented, although the anti-aircraft defences and army camp (Site **01**) are not as well represented as field boundaries and collieries.
- 5.2.4 **Documentation:** supporting documentary evidence exists in relation to most of the identified sites within the proposed development area, with historic maps that depict several of the field boundaries (Site **15**) and Fell Greave Farm (Site **06**) dating to as early as 1829. The colliery (Site **03**) is represented by plans, including details of galleries, dating to 1902 (Plate 16). The army camp (Site **01**) was included on several maps and plans from the mid-twentieth century, including considerable detail relating to proposed modifications from 1946. It is likely that additional documentary information relating to all of these sites would be forthcoming as a result of targeted historical research.
- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** as the remains of the army camp and anti-aircraft battery (Site **01**) are likely to be extremely fragmented and poorly preserved. It is, therefore, mainly their group value as part of an integrated system of defences that was installed, in general terms, across the whole of Britain and, more specifically, in targeted response to local requirements, that enables such apparently badly damaged sites to retain archaeological significance. The value of the pond (Site **13**) might be considered to increase as a result of the potential for associations with bloomeries and charcoal pitsteads in the vicinity.
- 5.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** the extent to which any buried remains of archaeological interest survive beneath the modern ground surface is unknown. It is possible that, although no longer visible as standing earthworks, ditches associated with the former field boundaries (Sites **13** and **15**) and pond (Site **17**) survive as sub-surface remains. This is also true of remains associated with bloomeries and charcoal production, which might have become obscured by superficial landscaping, but remain relatively intact beneath the ground surface. It is also possible, and indeed likely, that any such sites have been horizontally truncated by ploughing during the post-medieval period, although the lower levels of such features might survive intact. It is likely that most of the features associated with the army camp and anti-aircraft battery (Site **01**) have been destroyed or extensively damaged, although concrete bases, or sunken features, might remain intact. Although there is the possibility of collapse and subsidence, it is likely that many of the galleries associated with the colliery (Site **03**) remain intact. The buildings at Fell Greave Farm (Sites **06** and **07**) appear to be well maintained.
- 5.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** Any surviving remains of field boundaries (Sites **15** and **16**) are likely to be extremely vulnerable to ground works. Depending upon the depth of ground disturbance, the pond might be subject to severe damage. The precise former locations of Second World War anti-aircraft artillery (Site **01**) has not been established with certainty and, depending upon

the nature of any associated structural settings, if any such sites lie within the proposed development area they might consist of shallow foundations that would be vulnerable to intrusive works. Any bloomery sites or charcoal pitsteads within the area (*see Section 5.2.9*) could also be susceptible to severe damage or destruction as a result of even relatively superficial ground disturbance. The colliery galleries (Site **03**) are unlikely to be particularly vulnerable to the landscaping ground works proposed within this area.

5.2.8 **Diversity:** none of the sites possess a high degree of diversity of attributes of archaeological interest.

5.2.9 **Potential:** numerous sites have been identified within Upper and Lower Fell Greave Woods (Sites **04** and **05**) that might date to the medieval or early medieval periods, some of which appear to represent iron working or associated activities. It is possible that sub-surface remains associated with similar types of site, such as bloomeries or charcoal pitsteads, might also be present within the proposed development area, with the land in the vicinity of the stream to the north of Lower Fell Greave Wood offering considerable potential for the remains of bloomeries. As the extent and location of the anti-aircraft artillery sites (Site **01**) has not been established with confidence, it is possible that parts of the Second World War military site might lie within the proposed development area.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

5.3.1 Table 3 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Low Local	Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

Table 3: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

5.3.2 Based on the above criteria, two of the sites with the potential to be impacted by the proposed development (Sites **06** and **07**) are of national value. Two of the sites (Sites **01** and **03**) are of local/borough value, although the anti-aircraft defence site would have qualified for a higher level of importance if it did not appear to have been substantially destroyed. Sites **15** and **17** are of negligible value and Site **13** is of low/local value.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

6.1.1 Policy Planning Statement 5 (DCLG 2010) was introduced in March 2010 and, in tandem with the Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide, replaced PPGs 15 and 16 as the document representing national government policy and guidance in relation to the historic environment. The document provides a range of guidelines to be considered when a proposed development has the potential to affect sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance, which are grouped as ‘heritage assets’. The statement asserts that:

‘once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact...Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification...Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including...World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’.

6.1.2 The guidelines state that there should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of designated heritage assets and that these policies should also be applied to non-designated sites of equivalent significance. Where the loss of part of a heritage asset is considered to be justified, the developer is responsible for recording and advancing understanding of the site.

6.1.3 County level planning policy is provided by policy ENV9: *Historic Environment*, of *The Yorkshire and Humber Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026* (Government Office for Yorkshire and The Humber (GOYTH), 2008). This states that plans, strategies, investment decisions, and proposals should conserve numerous regionally distinctive elements of the historic landscape and that ‘the region will safeguard and enhance the historic environment, and ensure that historical context informs decisions about development and regeneration.’

6.1.4 In lieu of the intended production of a Local Development Framework for Kirklees, the existing Unitary Development Plan, which was adopted in 1999, comprises the current statutory local development plan. Policies BE9 and BE10 of this document specify that development should not have a detrimental effect on sites of regional or national importance, and also states the necessity for archaeological assessment in advance of development proposals that might impact upon any sites of archaeological interest. The *Archaeological Compliance Policy: Issue 1* produced by WYAAS (2006) describes the responsibility of archaeologists and developers to ensure that archaeological planning conditions are satisfied and that any archaeological work is completed to necessary standards.

6.1.5 It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological potential of the study area, and assess the impact of redevelopment, thus allowing the planning policies in respect of the historic environment to be enacted upon. Assessment of impact has been achieved by the following method:

- assessing any potential impact and the significance of the effects arising from the proposed development;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites;
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse archaeological impacts.

6.1.6 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity or importance of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during the future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale, of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate, slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 4, below.

Scale of Impact	Description
Substantial	Significant change in environmental factors; Complete destruction of the site or feature; Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Moderate	Significant change in environmental factors; Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Slight	Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.

Table 4: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

6.1.7 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 4) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 3) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 5, below.

Resource Value (Importance)	Scale of Impact Upon Archaeological Site			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
National	Major	Major	Intermediate/Minor	Slight
Regional/County	Major	Major/Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local/Borough	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local (low)	Intermediate / Minor	Minor	Minor/Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 5: Impact Significance Matrix

6.1.8 The extent of any previous disturbance to sites of archaeological interest is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the development scheme. It is probable that post-medieval ploughing will have had an impact upon sub-surface remains associated with Sites **13**, **15**, and **17**, and the development of buildings associated with All Saints College will also have impacted upon sites of interest. Recent development at the eastern and western sides of Old Lane are likely to have had a severe impact upon remains associated with the anti-aircraft defence site (Site **01**). Galleries associated with the colliery (Site **03**) are unlikely to have been affected by previous works.

6.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.2.1 Following on from the above considerations, the significance of effects has been determined based on assumptions that any sub-surface remains will be substantially impacted upon by ground works associated with the construction of buildings and that works will be comparatively less intrusive where sporting courts and pitches are to be established. Within the current proposed site boundary, seven sites (Sites **01**, **03**, **06**, **07**, **13**, **15**, **17**) have been subject to impact assessment as a result of their proximity to the proposed development area. It is considered unlikely, based on current proposals, that the remaining 10 sites in the wider study area will be affected by ground works. The results are summarised in Table 6, below, in the absence of mitigation.

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Significance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
01	Disturbance of sub-surface remains	Local/Borough	Substantial	Intermediate
03	Disturbance of sub-surface remains	Local/Borough	Negligible	Neutral
06	Change to the visual setting of the site	National	Negligible	Slight
07	Change to the visual setting of the site	National	Negligible	Slight
13	Disturbance of sub-surface remains	Low/Local	Substantial	Intermediate/Minor
15	Disturbance of sub-surface remains	Low/Local	Substantial	Intermediate/Minor
17	Disturbance of sub-surface remains	Low/Local	Slight	Minor/Neutral

Table 6: Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development

7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 In terms of the requirement for further archaeological investigation and mitigation, it is necessary to consider only those sites that will be affected by the proposed development. Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national importance and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. Those perceived to be of national importance may require preservation *in situ*, whilst those of lesser significance may undergo preservation by record, where high, local or regional significance can be demonstrated.

7.1.2 **Sub-surface remains:** no sites have been identified within the proposed development area that may be considered as being of national importance and, therefore, merit preservation *in-situ*. However, the study area has the potential to contain *in-situ* sub-surface remains of Local/Borough and Low/Local importance, which may be directly and negatively affected by ground works associated with the proposed redevelopment. There is also the potential for previously unrecorded sites of Regional/County importance associated with the known bloomeries of probable medieval date within the local woodlands. The extent of any negative impact, however, will depend upon the extent and depth of any remains of archaeological interest and the depth of intrusive ground works.

7.1.3 **Standing Buildings:** the two listed buildings associated with Fell Greave Farm (Sites **06** and **07**) are the only historic buildings that are likely to experience any impact as a result of the proposed development. As a result of the distance between these buildings and the proposed site of an additional school building, the presence of a partially tree-lined boundary between the farm and the school, and the long-established use of the proposed development area as a school, the impact upon the visual setting of the farm is deemed to be slight.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.1 The scope and details of any archaeological mitigation required in advance of redevelopment would be devised in close consultation with the Planning Archaeologist with WYAAS. The following is a guide to likely requirements.

7.2.2 **Sub-surface remains:** the presence, character, date, and extent of sub-surface remains across the study area, which would require preservation by record should they be directly affected development proposals, should be investigated by a programme of archaeological work in order to provide sufficient information to fully mitigate the impact of the redevelopment. This should initially comprise an intensive walkover survey in order to establish the presence of any indications of earthworks or structural remains that might relate to sites of archaeological interest, and should seek to identify any indications of remains associated with the anti-aircraft defences (Site **01**) and previously unrecorded sites within the proposed development area associated

with bloom-smithing and woodland industry at Lower Fell Greaves Wood. This should be followed by the excavation of targeted evaluation trenches in advance of the development and a watching brief during the development works, if nothing significant is identified during by the evaluation.

- 7.2.3 The evaluation trenching should target the vicinity of the pond (Site **13**) and stream to the north of Lower Fell Greaves Wood in order to investigate the potential for sites of archaeological interest associated with medieval bloom smithing, ore extraction, and charcoal production. The watching brief should be targeted in order to enable the recording of any remains associated with Sites **01**, **03**, **15**, and **17** that might be subject to disturbance as a result of ground works. Dependent on the results of evaluation, further recommendations may be forthcoming, should the design proposals affect sites within the immediate vicinity. This may constitute open-area excavation, or a watching brief during ground works. The need for further work would be discussed with the Planning Archaeologist (WYAAS) following the evaluation.
- 7.2.4 **Standing Buildings:** the impact upon the visual setting of the two listed buildings (Sites **06** and **07**) would be greatly diminished by further shielding from the proposed additional buildings consisting of the reinforcement of the existing tree-lined field boundary with additional tree planting.

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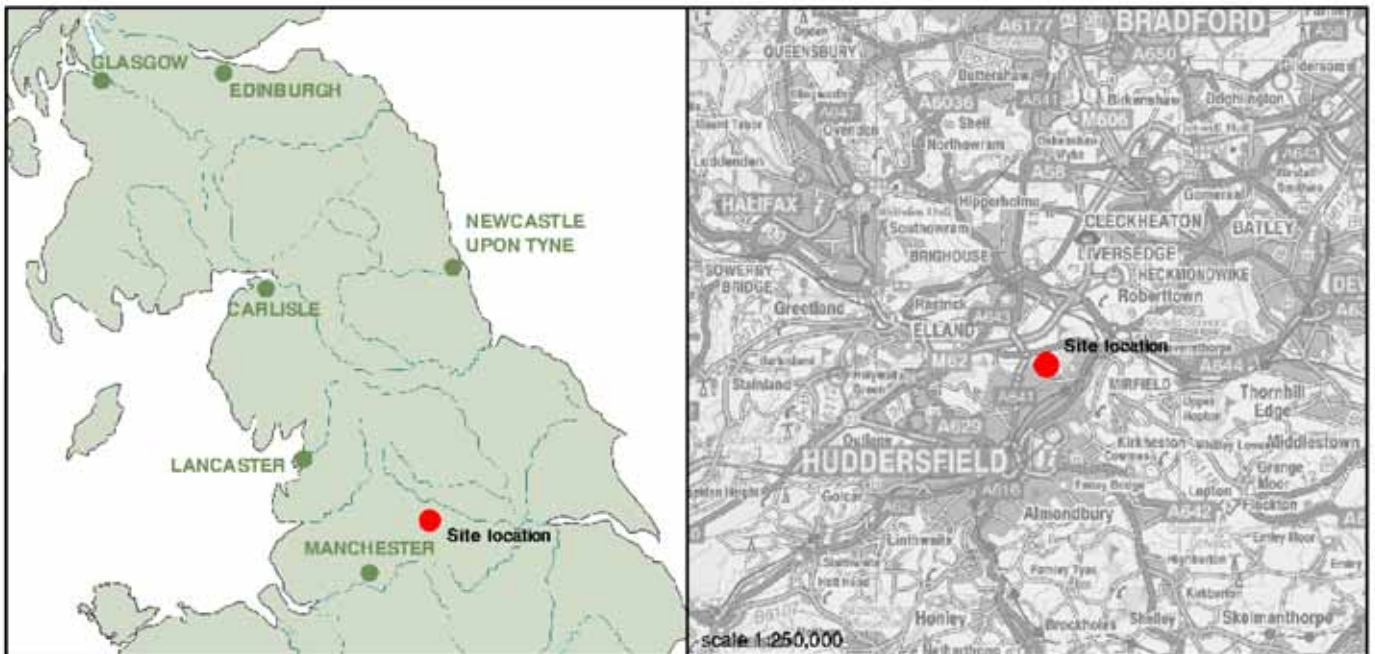
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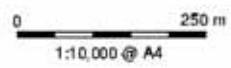


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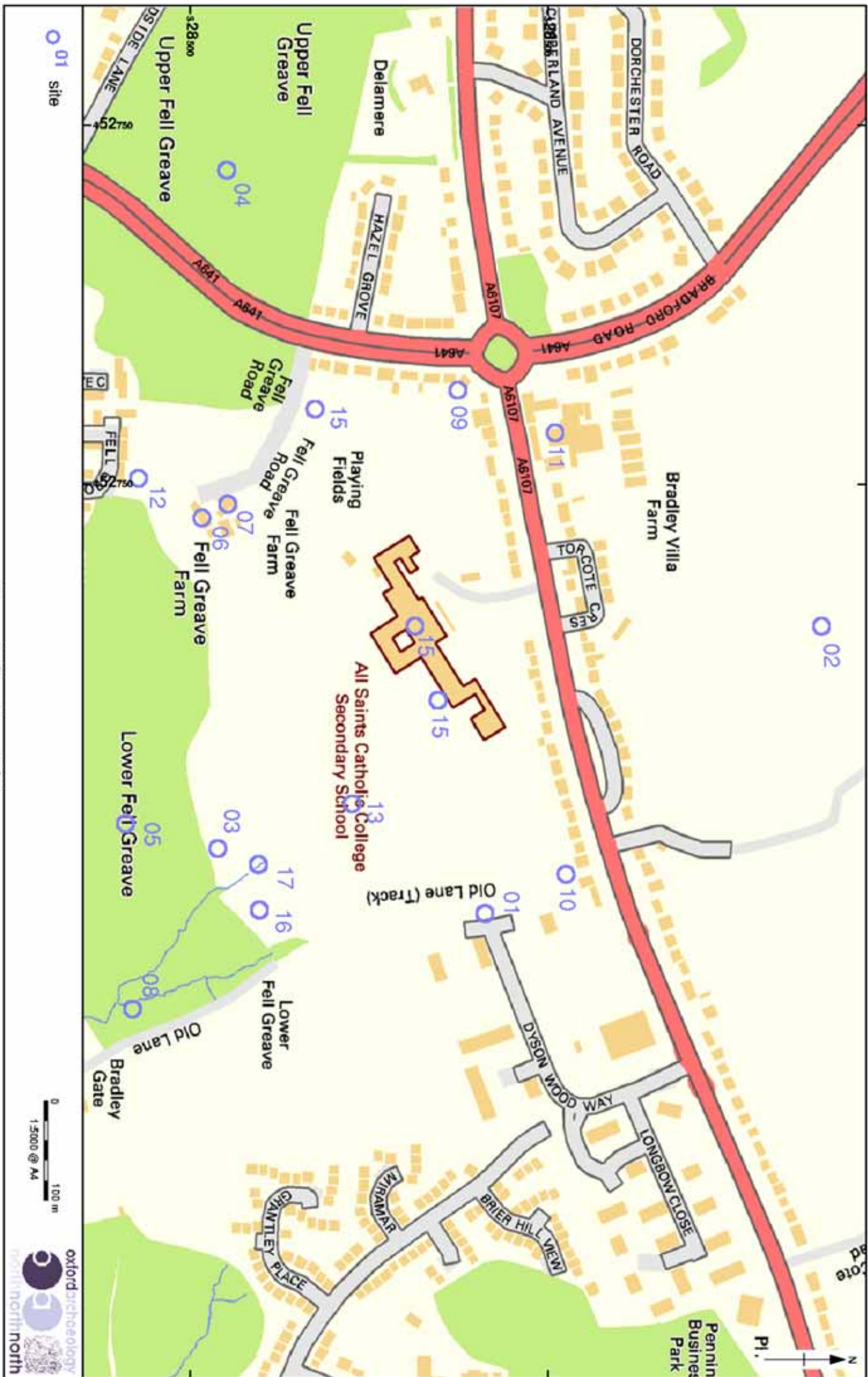


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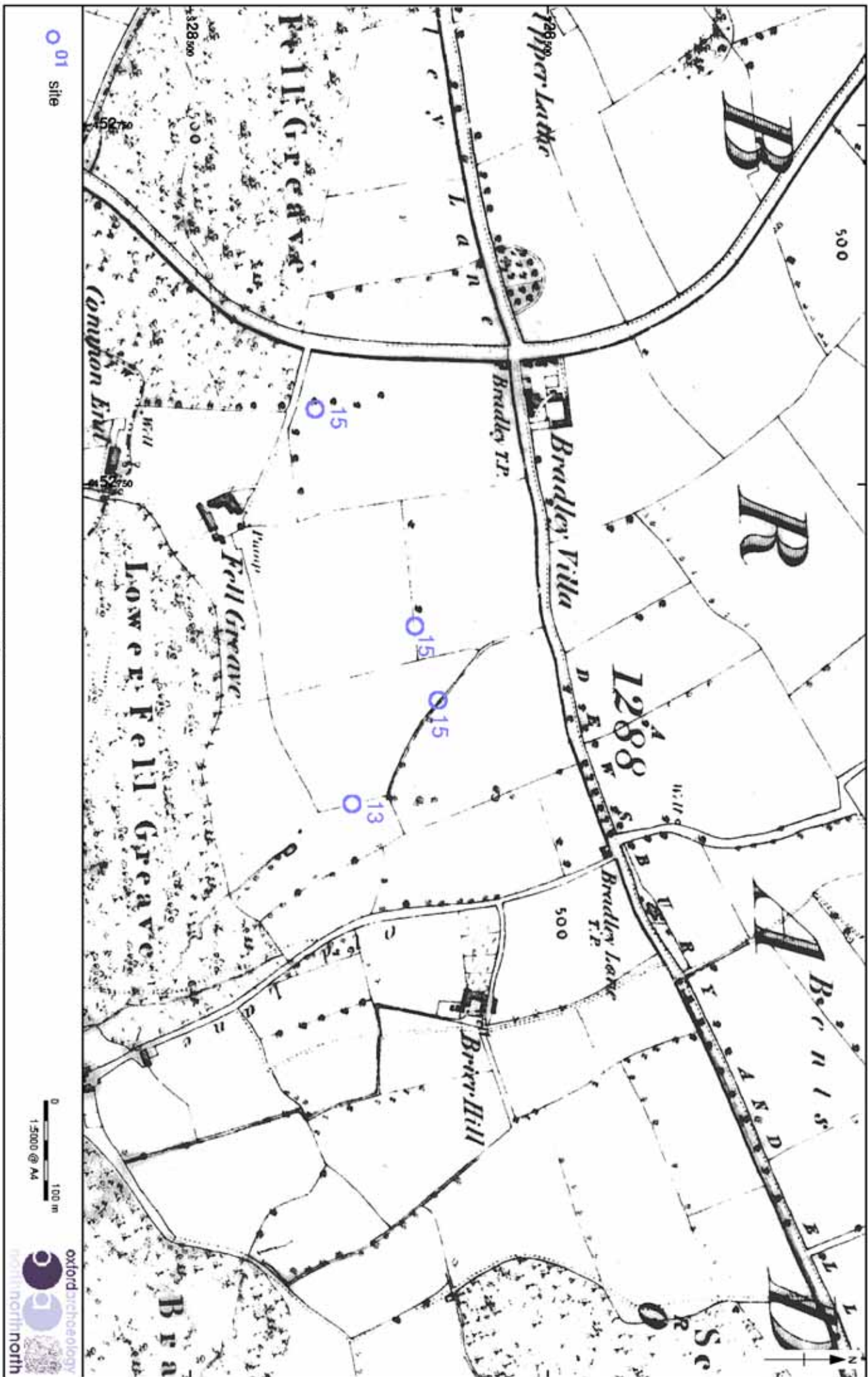


Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, 1848-59

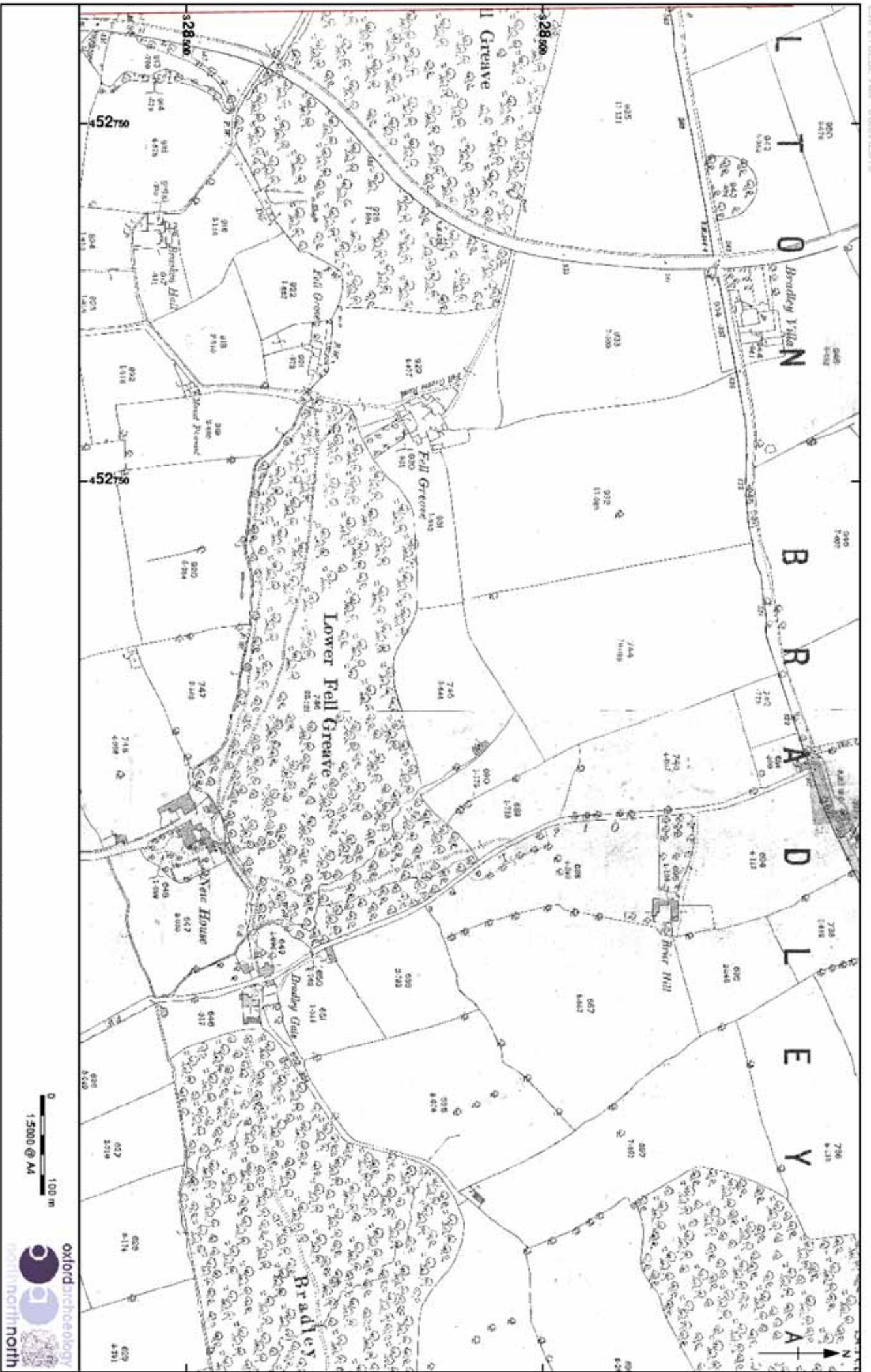


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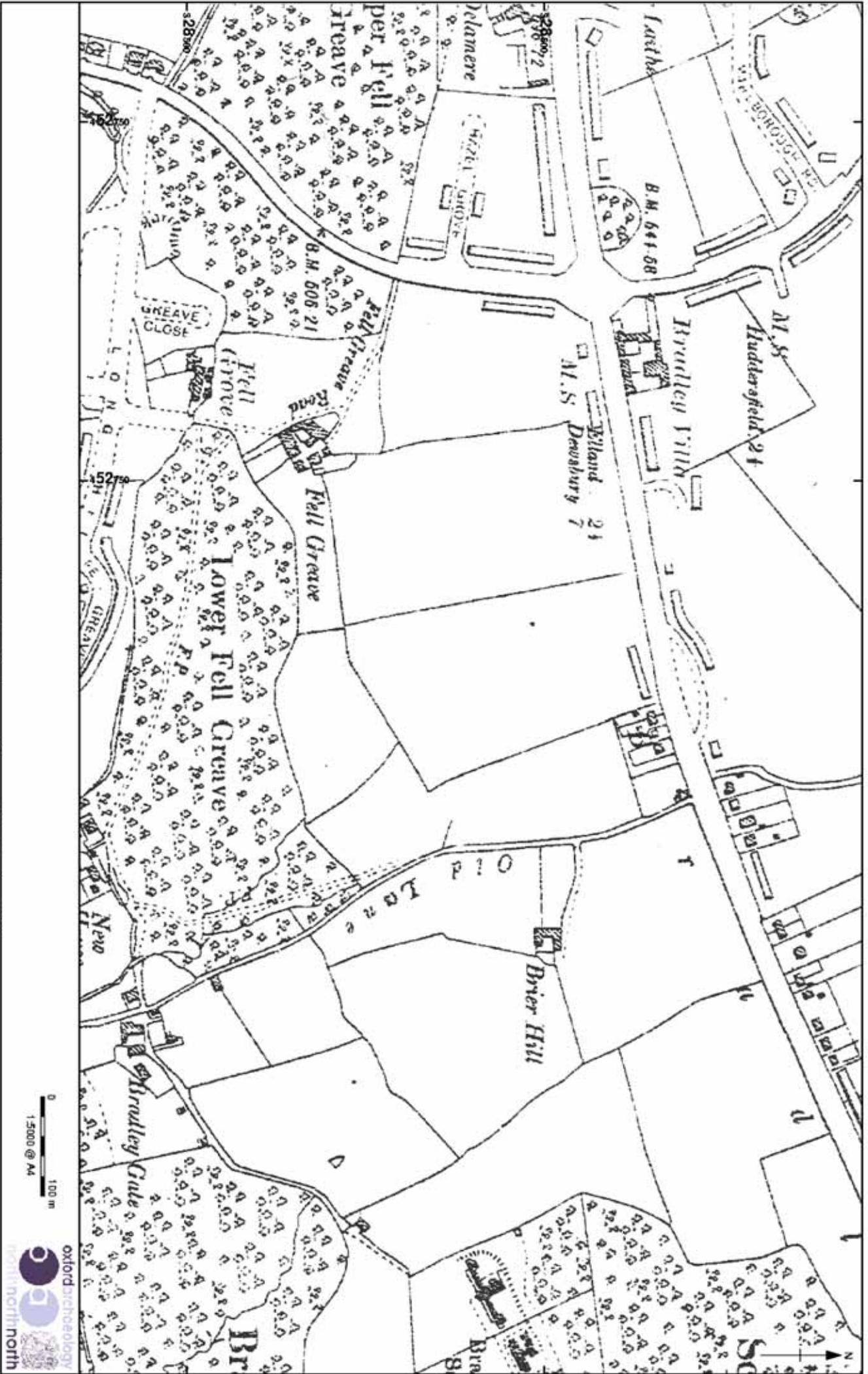


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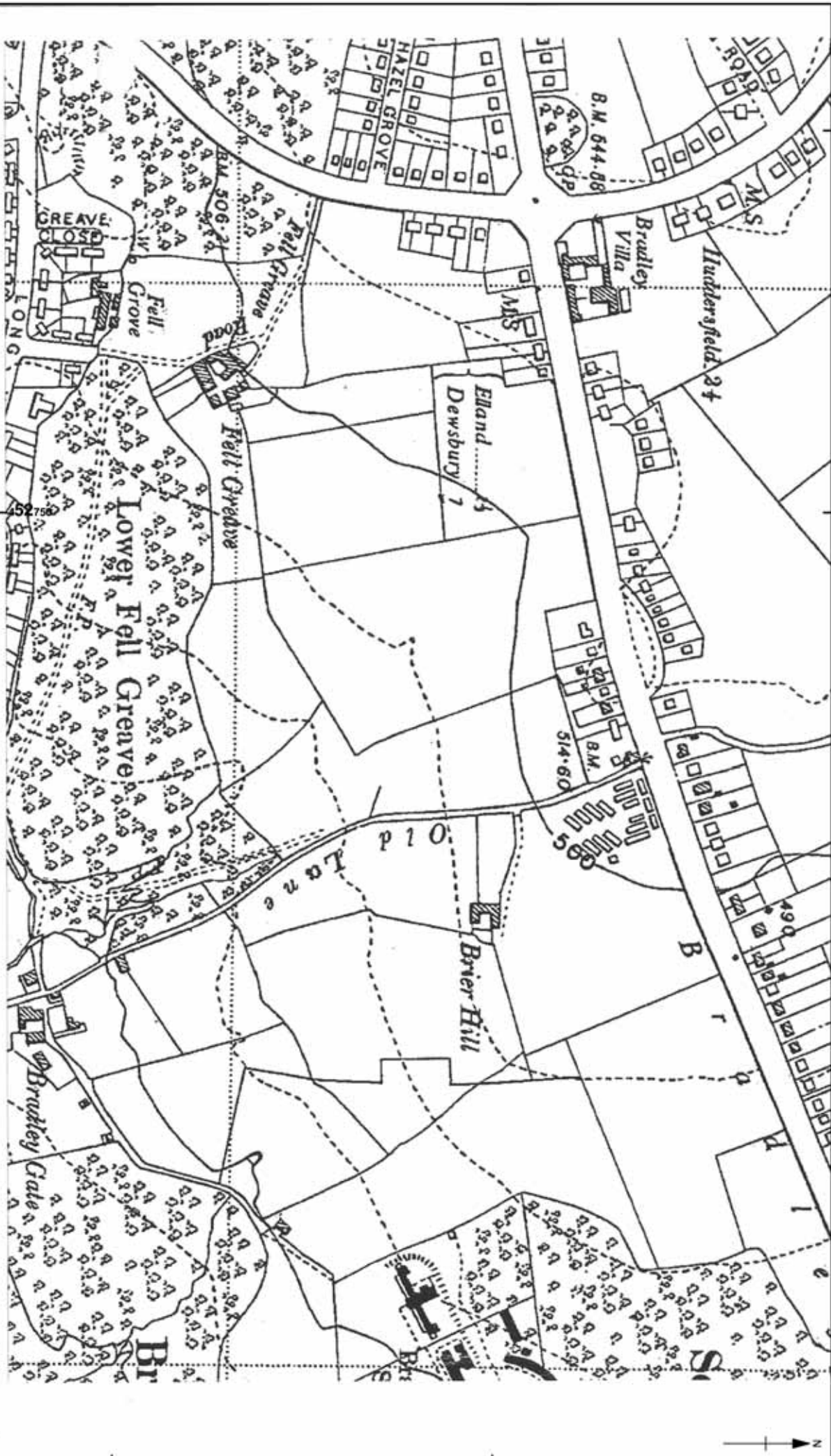


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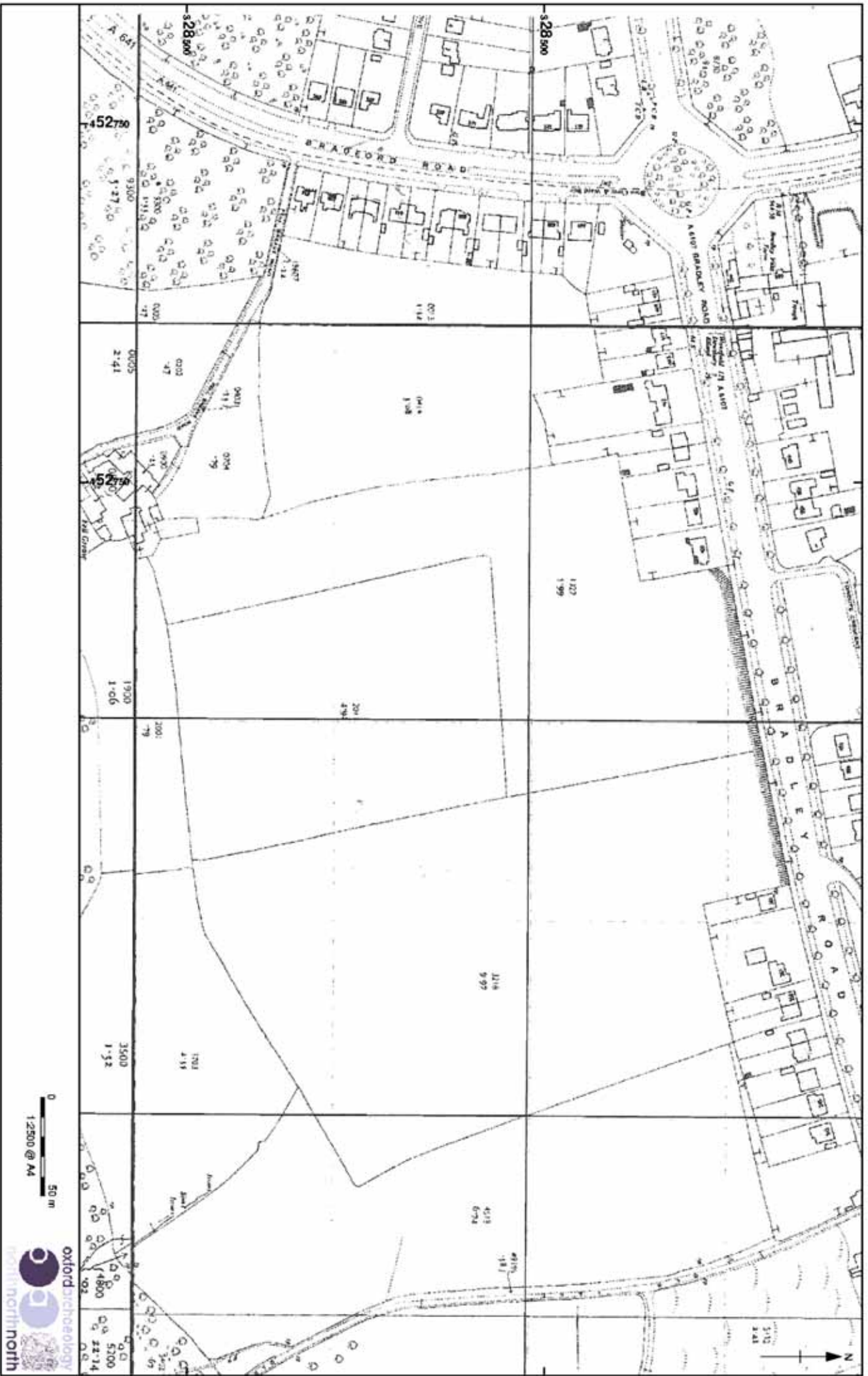


Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1959

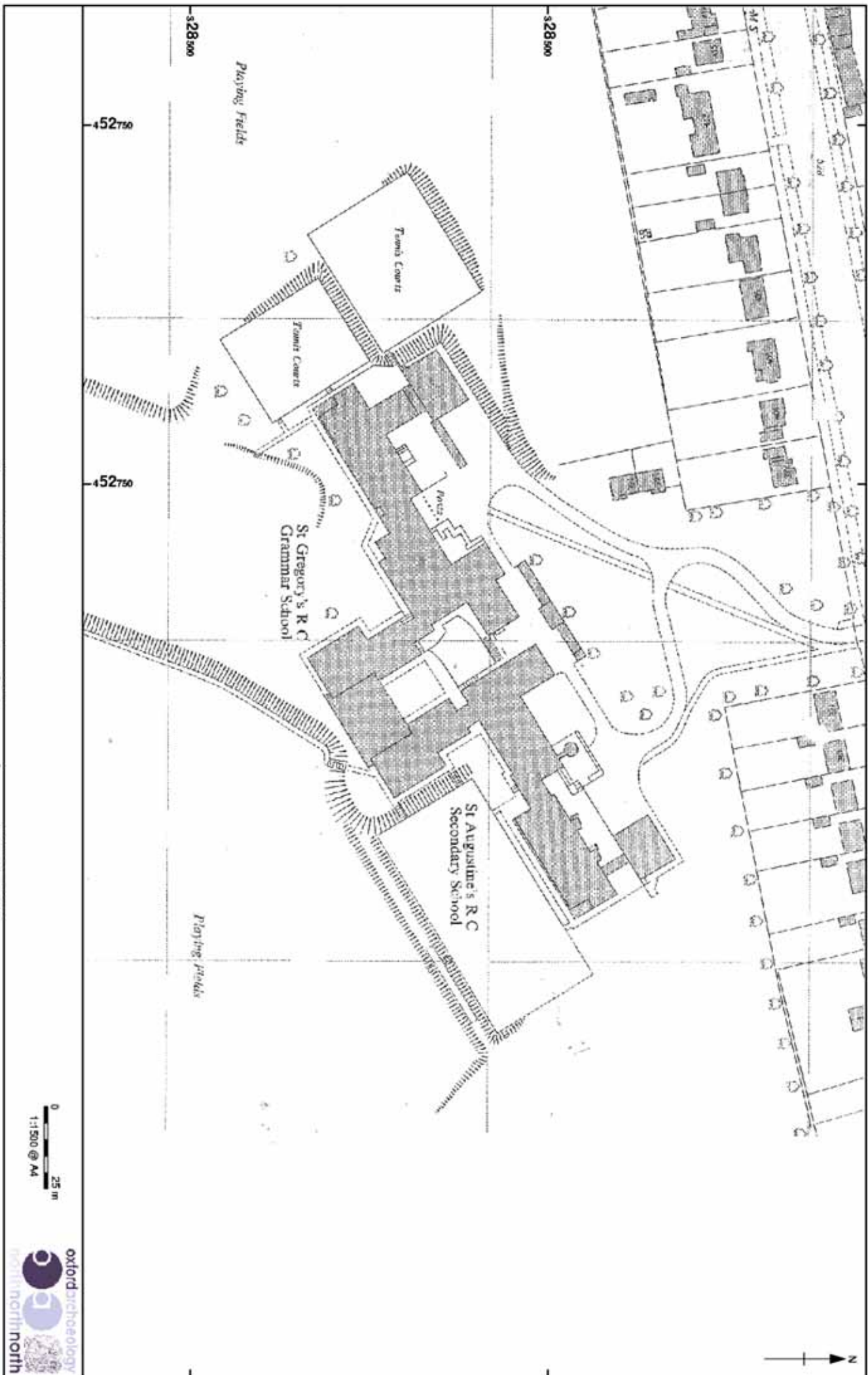


Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1959

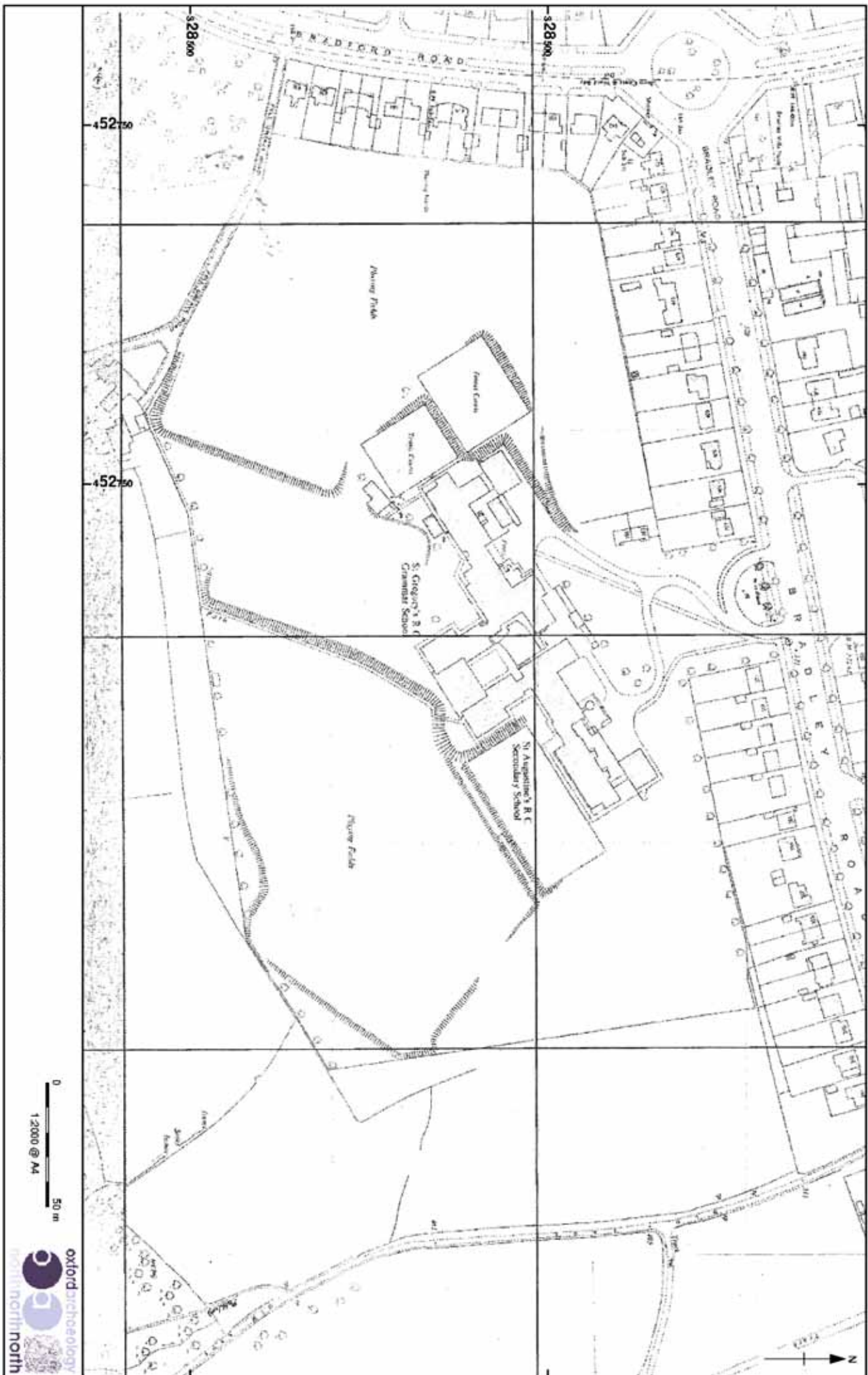


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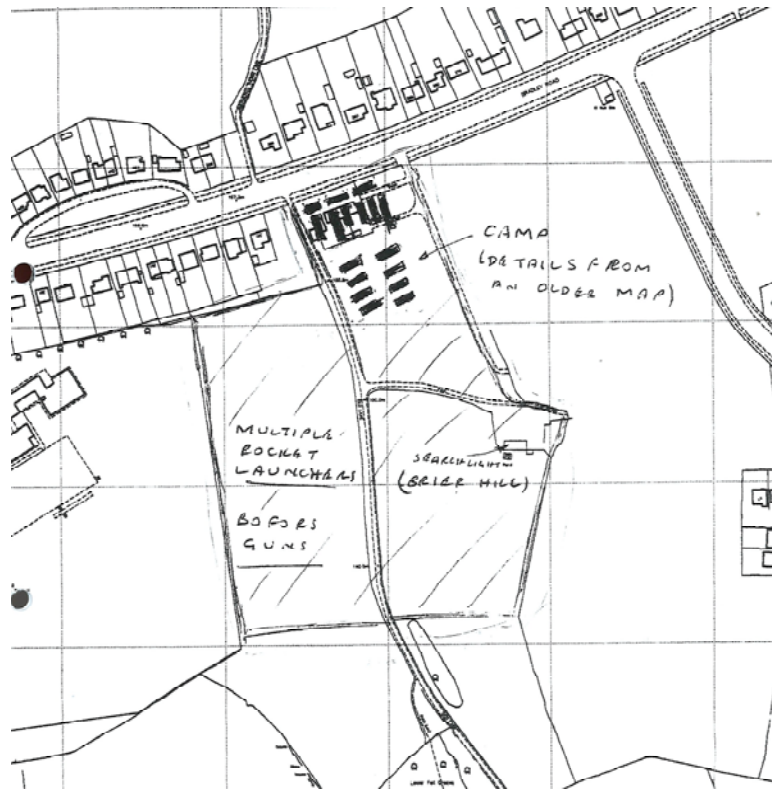


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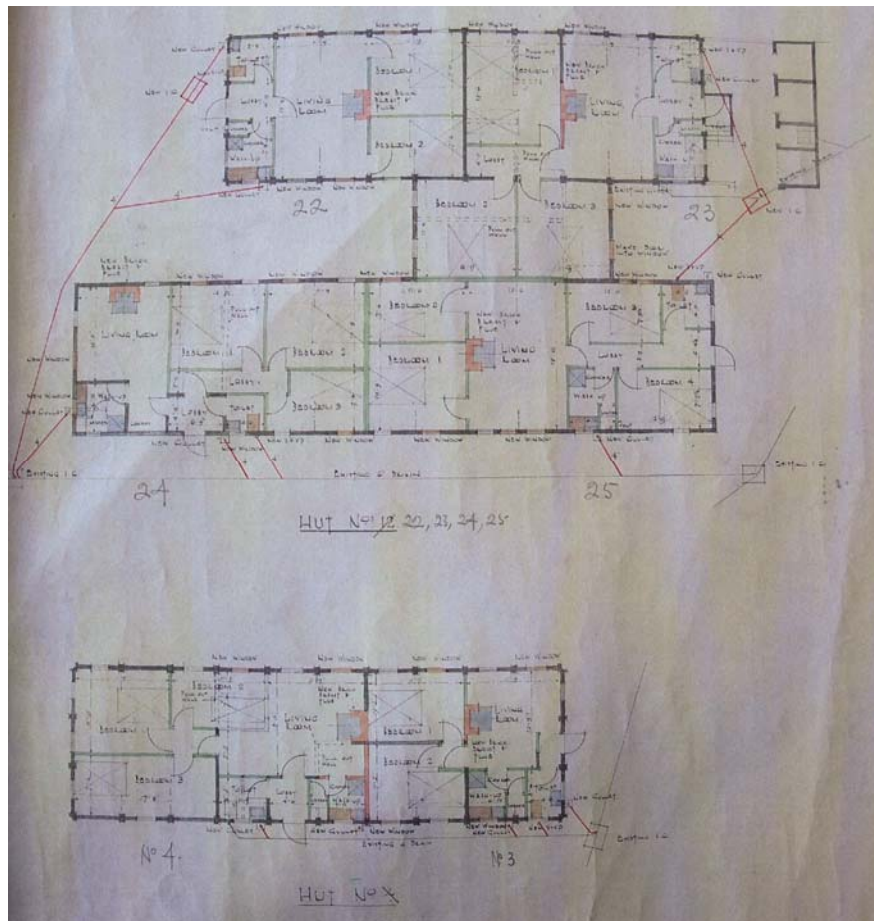


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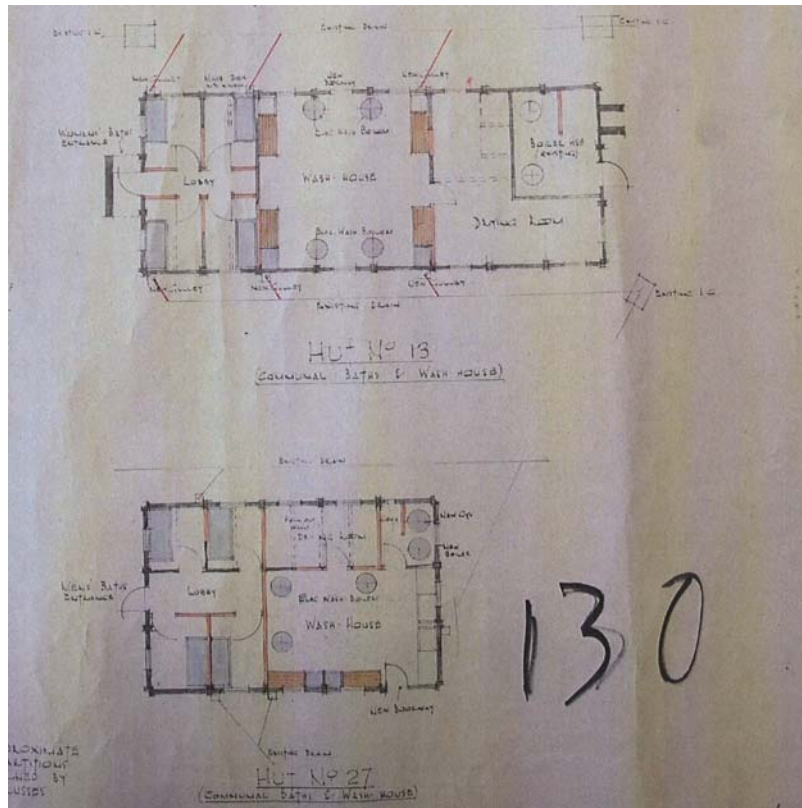


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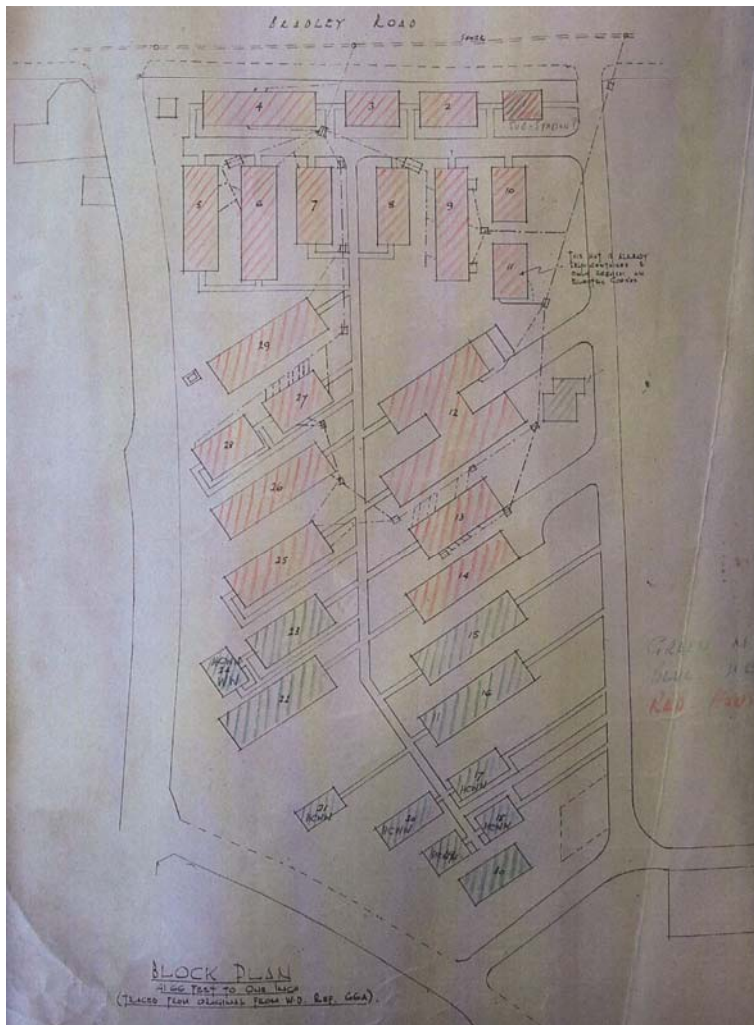


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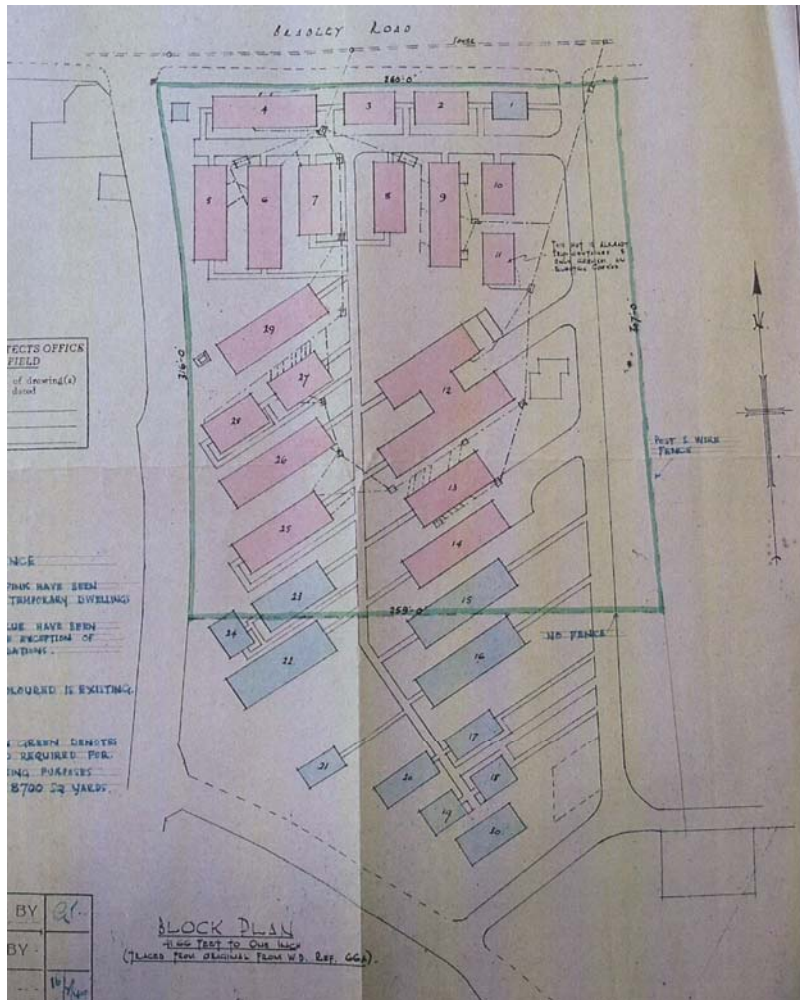


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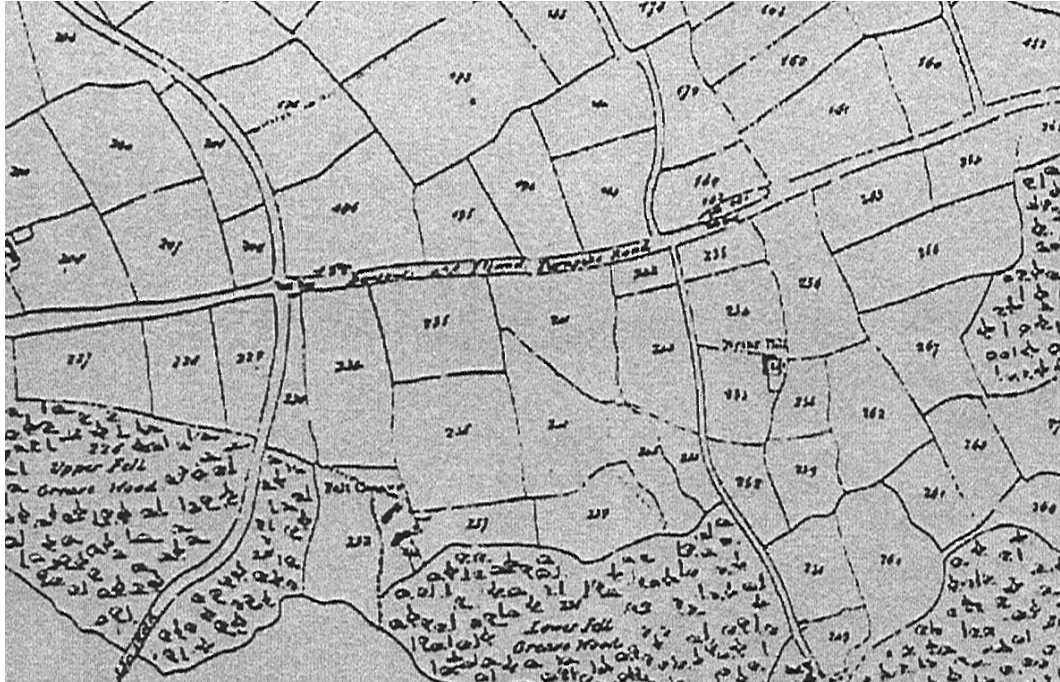


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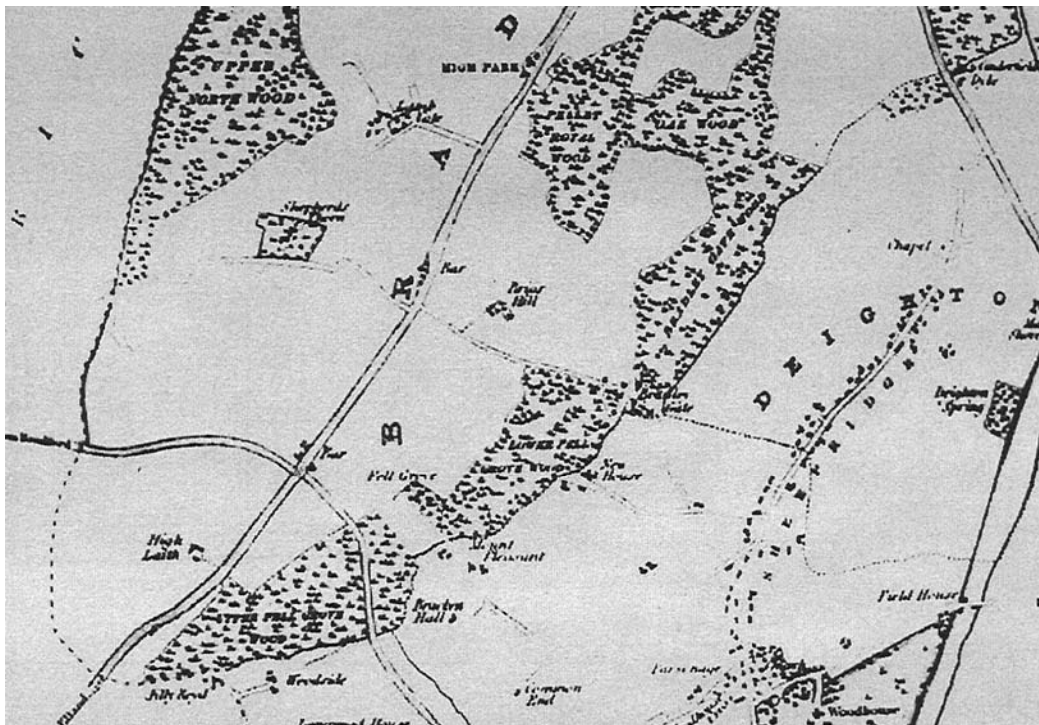


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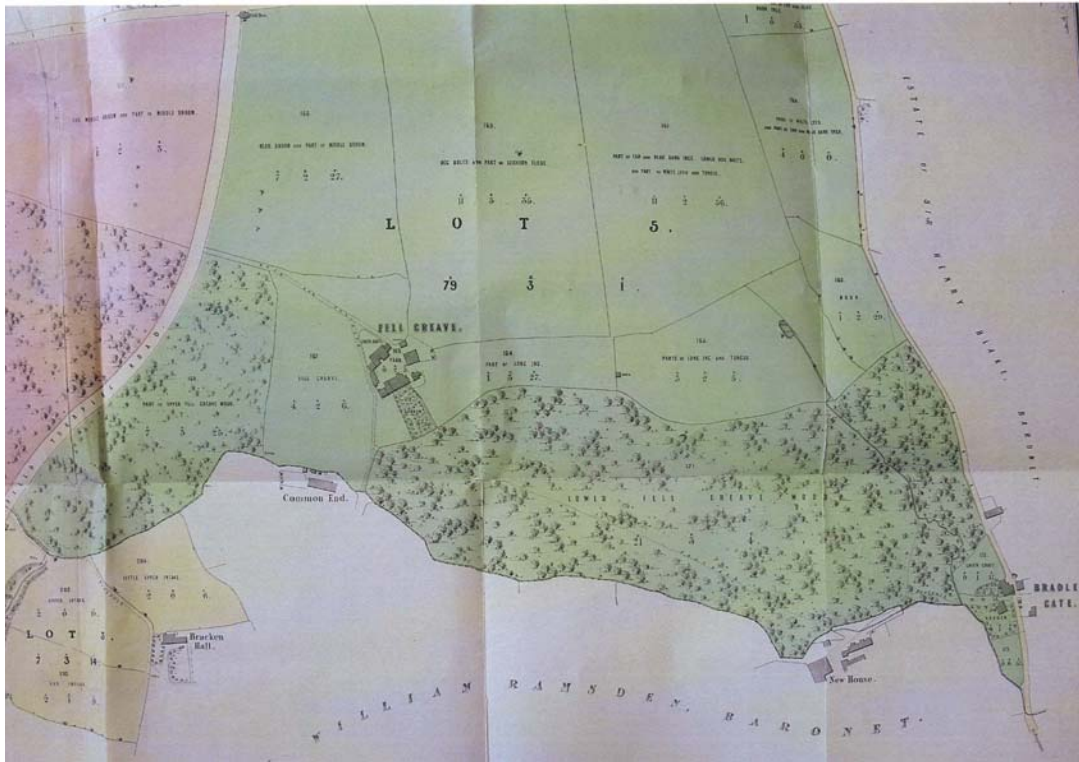


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