



LAND AT BRAITHWAITE, KEIGHLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Desk- based Assessment



Oxford Archaeology North

November 2008

Fox Strategic Land & Property

Issue No:	2008/09-833
OA North Job No:	L10027
NGR:	SE 0419 4110

Document Title: LAND AT BRAITHWAITE, KEIGHLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE

Document Type: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Client Name: Fox Strategic Land & Property

Issue Number: 2008/09-833

OA North Job Number: L10027

National Grid Reference: SE 0419 4110

Prepared by: Kathryn Blythe
Position: Project Officer
Date: June 2008

Checked by: Ian Miller
Position: Project Manager
Date: November 2008

Signed.....

Approved by: Alan Lupton
Position: Operations Manager
Date: November 2008

Signed.....

Oxford Archaeology North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mill
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1GF
t: (0044) 01524 541000
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd (2008)

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford

OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	4
1.2 Location, Topography and Geology.....	4
2. METHODOLOGY.....	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Desk-based Assessment	6
2.3 Site Visit.....	6
2.4 Archive	7
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
3.1 Introduction	8
3.2 The Prehistoric Period.....	8
3.3 The Historic Period	9
3.4 Map Regression Analysis.....	12
3.5 Aerial Photographs.....	14
3.6 Previous Archaeological Work	14
3.7 Site Visit.....	14
4. GAZETTEER OF SITES.....	18
5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS.....	25
5.1 Introduction	25
5.2 Criteria.....	25
5.3 Significance.....	27
6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	28
6.1 Impact.....	28
6.2 Impact Assessment.....	29
7. CONCLUSION	31
7.1 Archaeological Significance	31
7.2 Further Archaeological Investigation.....	31
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY	32
9. ILLUSTRATIONS	34

SUMMARY

Fox Strategic Land & Property has proposed a residential development on agricultural land situated on the southern edge of Braithwaite village, Keighley, in West Yorkshire (NGR SE 0419 4110). In order to promote the site through the Local Development Framework process, Fox Strategic Land & Property commissioned Oxford Archaeology North to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the area. The principal aim of the assessment was to identify, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the cultural heritage and sub-surface archaeological resource within the study area, and to establish the impact of development upon this resource.

The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record in Wakefield, the Local Studies Library in Keighley, and the archives and library held at OA North. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment, along with a gazetteer of sites. The report also includes a statement of the archaeological potential and significance (defined by the criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990)), in which an assessment of the impact of development on the historic environment is taken into account. This has been carried out in accordance with government advice in the form of Planning Policy Guidance notes 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (DoE/DoNH 1994) and 16 Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990).

The study area is shown on the earliest available map, dating from the early seventeenth century, to have comprised undeveloped, open land. Private enclosure of land across the region occurred during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and it seems likely that the study area was enclosed for agricultural purposes during this period; post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation marks can be seen on aerial photographs taken during the mid-twentieth century.

In total, 11 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area, with another 14 sites within a 1km radius. Of these, 12 sites were recorded previously in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, and three by the National Mapping Programme. Seven sites were identified during map regression analysis carried out as part of the present study, and three sites were identified during the site visit, all of which are relict features of the post-medieval agricultural landscape.

It is concluded that the known archaeological resource of the site comprises the vestiges of an agricultural landscape of probable post-medieval origin, and that there is a low potential for buried archaeological remains of earlier periods. However, it may be appropriate to test this conclusion a limited programme of archaeological investigation. The scope and extent of any archaeological investigation required in advance of the development of the study area would be devised in consultation with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Simon Turner of Fox Strategic Land & Property for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Jason Dodds at the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, and the staff at Keighley Local Studies Library.

Kathryn Blythe undertook the desk-based assessment, and Alix Sperr and Anne Stewardson produced the drawings. The report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Fox Strategic Land & Property has proposed a residential development to the south of Braithwaite, on the west side of Keighley, West Yorkshire (Fig 1). In order to promote the site through the Local Development Framework process, Fox Strategic Land & Property commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area. The principal aim of the assessment was to identify, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the cultural heritage and sub-surface archaeological resource within the study area, and to establish the impact of the proposed development upon this resource. The resource has been examined to see if it includes Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, hedgerows of historic importance, and non-designated features of regional or local archaeological or historical interest and value.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record (HER) in Wakefield, the Local Studies Library in Keighley, and the archives and library held at OA North. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment, along with a gazetteer of sites. The report also includes a statement of the archaeological potential and significance (defined by the criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990)), in which an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment is taken into account. This has been carried out in accordance with government advice in the form of Planning Policy Guidance notes 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (DoE/DoNH 1994) and 16 Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990).

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The study area is situated in Airedale, West Yorkshire, which lies within the northern extent of the Southern Pennines (Fig 1). The site is located to the south of Braithwaite, on the west side of Keighley (NGR SE 0419 4110). The River Aire is aligned approximately north-west/south-east in this area, and passes the study area approximately 2.5km to the north.
- 1.2.2 The site is bounded to the north by Braithwaite, to the east by an area of housing on the edge of Keighley named Guard House, to the south by the east/west aligned North Beck (a tributary of the River Aire), with agricultural land beyond, and to the west by open fields (Plate 1). The village of Laycock is located approximately 500m to the south-west. The proposed development area lies at approximately 225m aOD at its northern end and slopes down southwards to North Beck where it lies at approximately 150m aOD, the slope is particularly pronounced in the southern half of the proposed development area (www.magic.gov.uk).



Plate 1: Aerial view of the proposed development area

- 1.2.3 Glacial Till occupies the valley bottom of the River Aire, whilst the higher areas are formed from Millstone Grit (Countryside Commission 1997, 107). The soil coverage is composed of Cambic Stagnogley soils (Ordnance Survey 1983).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 The desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)).

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted as part of the assessment, to provide an understanding of the developmental history of the study area. Archive sources that were consulted include:

- ***West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record (HER)***: the Historic Environment Record held in Wakefield was consulted to establish the presence of sites of cultural heritage interest already known within a 1km radius centred on the proposed development area. The HER also holds aerial photos, historic mapping, secondary sources and ‘grey literature’ reports.
- ***Local Studies Library, Keighley***: the library holds cartographic and secondary sources relating to the study area.
- ***OA North Library***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources, 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.

- 2.2.2 A study area that extended 500m outside of the proposed development area, formed the original HER enquiry. However, as there were no sites of archaeological interest recorded in the HER for this area, the search area was extended to a 1km around the proposed development area, in order to place the proposed development area within a known archaeological context. All known archaeological sites identified have been integrated into the Historical and Archaeological Background (*Sections 3.2 and 3.3*) in order to assess the impact of the proposed development. The location of these sites is shown in Figure 2.

2.3 SITE VISIT

- 2.3.1 The study area was the subject of a rapid site visit to assess the information pertaining to the baseline conditions, and to relate the past landscape and surroundings to that of the present. Additional information on the sites of significance has been added to the Site Gazetteer (*Section 4 below*), where appropriate, and a photographic record was compiled.

- 2.3.2 At the time of the site visit, in June 2008, most of the fields within the proposed development area supported a crop of long grass, which obscured the natural topography and surface features.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 Copies of this desk-based assessment will be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND 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 – 3,500 BC
Neolithic	3,500 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.2.1 **Mesolithic-Neolithic (c 8000–2400 cal BC):** during the Mesolithic period the inhabitants of the British Isles employed a subsistence strategy viewed traditionally as the exploitation of natural resources by activities based on hunting, gathering, and fishing. Mesolithic finds have been discovered in the surrounding area from Haworth Brow Moor, Harden Moor, Keighley Moor, Oxenhope Moor, Rombald's Moor, Gilstead near Bingley and Thornton Moor (Richardson 2002, 17; Faull 1982, 82).
- 3.2.2 Approximately commensurate with the adoption of farming, from c 4000 BC, the Neolithic period saw an increase in more permanent settlement, and the beginnings of widespread construction of monumental architecture. Evidence for Neolithic occupation comes from Baildon, Bingley, Shipley, Green Crag Slack on Baildon Moor, and Hawksworth Moor (Richardson 2002, 19).
- 3.2.3 The study area is located close to Rombald's Moor, a significant archaeological landscape dating from the Neolithic period. This area of moorland to the north-east of Keighley, approximately 6km from the proposed development area, exhibits the greatest concentration of elaborately patterned boulders and outcrops in the Pennines. Only one site has been excavated, at Backstone Beck. The site comprises an elongated ovoid enclosed by a boulder wall, and produced fragments of Grooved Ware pottery and a characteristic flint industry. The radiocarbon determinations for the site dated from 2923-2613 cal BC. However, it has not been possible to link the dating of the Backstone Beck site and the surrounding rock art (Manby *et al* 2003, 100). Several casual finds of stones axes and hammer stones have been found in the Riddlesden area, on the

immediate north-east side of Keighley, providing further evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity (National Monuments Record (NMR) NATINV-48178, 48137 and 616501). The discovery of these artefacts and a greenstone axe (NMR 48222) in the Keighley area are likely to be indicative of the use of the Aire/Craven gap as a prehistoric route-way across the Pennines and was used as a trade route for Langdale axes (Howard 2004, 9).

3.2.4 **The Bronze Age (c 2400–700 cal BC):** occupation on Rombald's Moor continued into the Bronze Age, with stone circles and barrows being located on the moor. Evidence for Bronze Age activity has also been found at Ilkley and Baildon Moor (Richardson 2002, 20). Bronze axes have been found in the Keighley and Silsden area, indicating an increased use of metal in this area during the Bronze Age (Faull 1982, 93). Other Bronze age finds from the area include: three cremation urns found near the railway station in Keighley; a cup and ring marked rock on High Moor; and three barbed and tanged arrow heads found south of the Aire on Keighley Moor in 1837 (*op cit*, 104-5). There are no known Bronze Age sites within the study area.

3.2.5 **The Iron Age (c 700 cal BC – AD 43):** the study area is within the area thought to have been occupied by the Brigantes tribe during the Iron Age. Evidence for the early Iron Age is often difficult to identify archaeologically, although mid-to late Iron Age is characterised by the development of extensive field systems and enclosed settlement. There is certainly some evidence for Iron Age settlement from the Baildon, Bingley and Keighley areas (*ibid*).

3.2.6 Little evidence of Iron Age activity has been found in the vicinity of the study area, other than two coins, one of which was a gold stater of Verica found c1890. Verica was a client king of the Romans in the first century AD (NMR NATINV-616520; Faull 1982, 132). There are no known Iron Age sites within the study area.

3.3 THE HISTORIC PERIOD

3.3.1 **The Romano-British Period (c AD 43 – AD 410):** evidence for Romano-British activity in area is limited, although a Roman road from Ilkley to Manchester is thought to take a route to the east of Keighley (Margary 1973). Part of the road was revealed close to East Riddlesden Hall in 1982, approximately 3.6km to the north-east of the proposed development area, in an excavation carried out by Bradford Grammar School. The excavation revealed a steeply cambered road, approximately 5m wide, bordered by the foundation of a substantial wall (Frere *et al* 1983, 295). Casual finds and a coin hoard have also been found in the vicinity. In 1775, a farmer uncovered a copper or brass chest containing hundreds of Roman silver coins supposedly ranging in date from Julius Caesar to Geta (NMR_NATINV-48124). Roman coins were also found in Parkwood, approximately 2.3km to the east of the study area, some years before 1920. The present location of the coins is not known (NMR_NATINV-48127). A 2" bronze eagle figurine thought to be Roman, now in Keighley museum, was found in 1917 in a ploughed field (NMR_NATINV-48151). There are no known Romano-British sites within the study area.

- 3.3.2 **Early Medieval (AD 410 - 1066)-Medieval (AD 1066 - 1540):** there are three possible early medieval sites within the study area. Site 1 is Jennets Well, a holy well, post-Roman in date, which lies at Black Hill. The sixteenth/seventeenth local historian Rev. Miles-Gale stated that at this time water came from a spring located a mile to the west of Keighley; it is thought that this was Jennet's Well (Dewhurst 1974, 4). Sites 04 and 05 are two possible sites for a church in Exley. The name 'Exley' is derived from 'eclesia' (church) and 'leah' (clearing), therefore indicating the possible early site of a church. The two possible locations of the church are centred on field names containing the word 'Exley' in the Tithe award.
- 3.3.3 The proposed development area is located between Keighley and Laycock and it is uncertain which, if either, manor it would have belonged to at the time of the Norman conquest. Both settlements are listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086, Keighley as comprising six carucates of land (approximately 720 acres) and Laycock comprising two carucates (Morris 1986). Keighley is recorded as '*Chichleai*' in the Domesday Book. This name is thought to derive from a personal name '*Cyhha*', although it is not known who this person was (Cardwell 1997 xi). The 'ley' (leah) part of Keighley refers to a Saxon word for clearing as does the 'thwaite' part of Braithwaite and, as with Exley, these names suggest that woodland was cleared for the settlement. The place-name Laycock, listed as '*lacoc*' in the Domesday Survey, means small stream (Smith 1961; Dewhurst 1974). Laycock was originally part of Oakworth township, which was once part of Keighley, but later Oakworth became its own township (*ibid*). In the thirteenth century Laycock became part of Keighley (City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council 2003). Keighley was included in the ancient parish of Bradford (*ibid*). The first known church in Keighley, which is thought to have been built in the twelfth century, was located at Church Green and was demolished in the early nineteenth century. By the thirteenth century the de Keighley family had come into possession of the estate and they continued to hold it until the sixteenth century when it was passed to the Cavendish family (Dewhurst 1974, 2). In 1305 Edward I granted a weekly market to the lord of the manor, Henry Keighley. The market was held every Wednesday on Church Green, until 1833 (*ibid*).
- 3.3.4 **Post-medieval (AD 1540 - present):** Keighley was first mapped by William Senior in 1612, who depicts it as comprising small town houses to the west of the church and around Low Street (Senior 1612). The village of Braithwaite is shown on this mapping, comprising a small group of houses along a road, which heads southwards towards North Beck (Fig 3). At this time, the study area appears to be located within an area of unenclosed land.
- 3.3.5 In the eighteenth-century the population of Keighley increased steadily from around 2000 in 1730 to approximately 4000 by 1780. A local cottage woollen and worsted industry was thriving at this time; by the 1730s, entries in the parish registers included fulling millers, yarn dealers, comb and shalloon makers, woolcombers, and serge, linen, tape and garter weavers (Dewhurst 1974, 6). Agriculture was also expanding at this time. Whereas during the medieval period there had been large tracts of common land that allowed a degree of communal, yet financially independent, subsistence, these areas were

gradually enclosed, sub-divided, and taken into private ownership. These episodes of enclosure through private agreement tended to take the best land first, for instance good agricultural land or land where it was thought coal could be mined. Therefore when parliamentary enclosure took place in the Pennines it tended to be for the remaining areas. An act of parliament for the enclosure of 'open fields, arable lands, meadows, commons and waste' at Keighley, Thwaites and Newsholme was obtained in 1780 (Dewhurst 1974, 8; Baumber 1983, 62).

- 3.3.6 The development of an integrated transport system during the eighteenth century was an important catalyst to industrial growth in Britain. In 1770, work commenced on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, a major trans-Pennine route that linked numerous industrial towns across northern England. The first section to be opened, in 1773, was that between Bingley and Skipton, which took a route close to Keighley (Clarke 1994, 77). The main road through Keighley was North Road, towards the west side of the town, which became a turnpike road in 1796 (Pevsner and Radcliffe 1959). The railway was opened in Keighley in 1847, when the Midland Railway Company extended its Leeds and Bradford line (Bancroft *et al* 1948; *Keighley News* 1996, 78).
- 3.3.7 The eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries saw the growth of water-powered mills, particularly for cotton spinning in the Keighley area. North Beck, to the south of the study area, provided a favourable location for several mills (Bancroft *et al* 1948), although none was located as far west out of Keighley as the proposed development area. In 1789 Richard Hattersley set up business as a screw maker, which was the start of the textile machine-making industry in Keighley (*ibid*). In the nineteenth century, steam-powered machinery developed and roller spinning was used for wool. At this time the majority of the cotton spinning mills in the area gradually converted to worsted production, which became one of the main industries in Keighley (Dewhurst 1974, 10).
- 3.3.8 Coal mining, which had been carried out on a small scale since the fourteenth century, as evidenced by shallow pits (Richardson 2002, 36), became a much larger industry from the eighteenth century onwards and stone quarrying also took place across the area (Countryside Commission 1997, 108).
- 3.3.9 **Modern:** there are two sites for this period within the study area. Site **09** is a Royal Observer Corps observation post, opened in August 1937, designated 8/T.2 and re-designated 21/K.3 in November 1953. It was closed in September 1961 and re-sited to NGR SE 037 424. Site **13** is a modern quarry, which has destroyed an area of post-medieval ridge and furrow.

3.4 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.4.1 **William Senior, Map of the Manor of Keighley, 1612 (Fig 3):** Braithwaite is depicted on this map as a small group of houses along a road which heads southwards towards North Beck. The study area lies within an area of unenclosed land marked '*ffre ground*'. This suggests that the site was not part of a manor at this time, as other blank areas in the vicinity are labelled '*Kighley Common*' (*sic*).
- 3.4.2 **Jeffreys Map of Yorkshire, 1771 (Fig 4):** this mapping depicts Keighley as a fairly large settlement, centred on the church, and with five roads heading out from it. The road heading west from Keighley passes a small settlement named Whin Knowle and then into Braithwait (*sic*), which is depicted as a few houses on either side of this east/west road. It should be noted that, although North Beck is depicted on this mapping, there is no road heading southwards from Braithwaite to it, as was depicted on the 1612 map. The road continues from Braithwaite, south-westwards to Laycock, also depicted as several houses on either side of the road. The area in which the proposed development area is located is blank on this mapping, whilst the area to the north of the road is depicted as moors.
- 3.4.3 **Keighley tithe map, 1841 (Fig 5):** this is the earliest detailed survey of the study area, and may be relied upon for its accuracy. This mapping shows both Laycock and Braithwaite to be small villages still centred on the road which heads westwards out of Keighley. The surrounding countryside has been divided into small rectangular fields, fairly regular in shape and size, perhaps indicating fairly late, wholesale enclosure of the land. Intake Farm, to the east of the proposed development area is shown on this mapping, comprising three small buildings with a lane to its north-east. At this time the proposed development area is divided into several small fields. Very few field names were given in the Keighley tithe in general, and there were none within the proposed development area. However, the use of the field was given for several fields, and in each case it was pasture. Nine field boundaries shown on the tithe, which are no longer extant, were added to the gazetteer (Sites 16-24). Three of these sites were identified during the site visit (Sites 16-8; Section 3.7 below)
- 3.4.4 **Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1853 (Fig 6):** several field boundaries shown on the 1841 tithe had been removed or altered by the time of this mapping. Just outside the south-east corner of the proposed development area the bridge across the North Beck (named Laycock Beck on this mapping) is named 'Intake Bridge'. A number of mills are marked along North Beck, the closest to the proposed development area being Holme Mill (later named Intake Mill) and Hill Top Mill, located a short distance to the south-east of Intake Farm, and both labelled 'Worsted'. A footpath, still extant today, crosses the proposed development area on an approximate east/west alignment. A track (Site 25) is shown heading southwards from Braithwaite, through the centre of the northern portion of the proposed development area, to meet the footpath. To the south of the footpath, the eastern boundary of the proposed development area is shown as bounded with trees, as is the southern boundary along the north bank of North Beck. To the west of the proposed development area North Beck has a wider band of woodland on both sides, named Lower Holme House

Wood. A footpath runs along the north bank of North Beck, which is still used today.

- 3.4.5 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1894 (Fig 7):*** this mapping is very similar to the 1853 mapping, although one or two field boundaries towards the southern extent of the proposed development area have been removed by this time.
- 3.4.6 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1908 (Fig 8):*** this mapping is very similar to the 1894 mapping, although one or two more field boundaries towards the southern extent of the proposed development area have been removed by this time. A sewage works is marked a short distance to the east of the northern end of the proposed development area.
- 3.4.7 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1919 (Fig 9):*** this mapping is very similar to the 1908 mapping, with a few minor changes to the field boundaries.
- 3.4.8 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1934 (Fig 10):*** this mapping is very similar to the 1919 mapping, although further parts of field boundaries have been removed towards the southern extent of the proposed development area. Braithwaite has expanded by the time of this mapping, with new development shown on the east side of the village along the road to Keighley.
- 3.4.9 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1948 (Fig 11):*** the larger scale of this mapping has resulted in some details being left out, for instance there are no field boundaries shown. However, the track (Site 25), the footpath across the centre of the proposed development area, and the footpath along North Beck are all shown. To the west of the proposed development area some expansion of Keighley is shown, in the area which is later named Guard House.
- 3.4.10 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1958 (Fig 12):*** this mapping is very similar to the 1948 mapping. Some further expansion is shown in the Guard House area, and the area is named as such.
- 3.4.11 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1970 (Fig 13):*** this map shows more detail of the proposed development area, including field boundaries. Some further sections of field boundaries have been removed by this time. Guard House is now further developed, including along the east boundary of the northern part of the proposed development area.
- 3.4.12 ***Ordnance Survey map of 1981:*** this mapping is very similar to the 1970 mapping, with some minor changes to field boundaries within the proposed development area.

3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 3.5.1 No aerial photos of the study area were held by the HER. However, the study area has been part of the National Mapping Programme and the transcripts of this are available at the HER. Areas of both medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow have been recorded across the study area (Sites **14** and **15**). The two areas of medieval ridge and furrow in the gazetteer (Site **15**) are located to the west of the study area, and were presumably within areas which were farmed by the occupants of Laycock. Site **14** refers to areas of post-medieval ridge and furrow across the study area, two areas of which are located within the proposed development area. The NMR entry for this post-medieval ridge and furrow states that although large areas were visible on the 1948 RAF and 1966 Ordnance Survey vertical photographs, little of it can be discerned on the 1990 vertical photography.

3.6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.6.1 There is no record of any formal archaeological interventions having been carried out within the study area.

3.7 SITE VISIT

- 3.7.1 The proposed development area comprises a roughly rectangular area of land, containing several detached stretches of field boundary. However, all of the former fields have had boundaries removed, so that no separate fields exist within the study area. The extant boundaries typically comprise stone walls and mature hedgerows (Plate 2). North Beck forms the southern boundary of the proposed development area (Plate 3), and a steep bank, which drops down to a tributary of North Beck, forms the south-eastern boundary. At the time of the site visit (June 2008), the entire area was covered with long grass. There was no visible evidence for ancient agricultural practices, such as ridge and furrow cultivation, although the long grass obscured the natural topography and surface features.
- 3.7.2 Three former field boundaries were identified during the site visit, Sites **16-8**. Site **16** (Plates 4 and 5) is aligned approximately east/west, and comprises the remnants of a stone wall, as well as gate posts. A public footpath follows the approximate route of this former field boundary. Site **17** (Plate 6) is aligned approximately east/west, and comprises the remains of a hedge, with two remaining gateposts at its east end. Site **18** (Plate 7) is aligned approximately north/south, and comprises the remnants of a stone wall and several mature trees.



Plate 2: North/south-aligned boundary towards northern extent of site

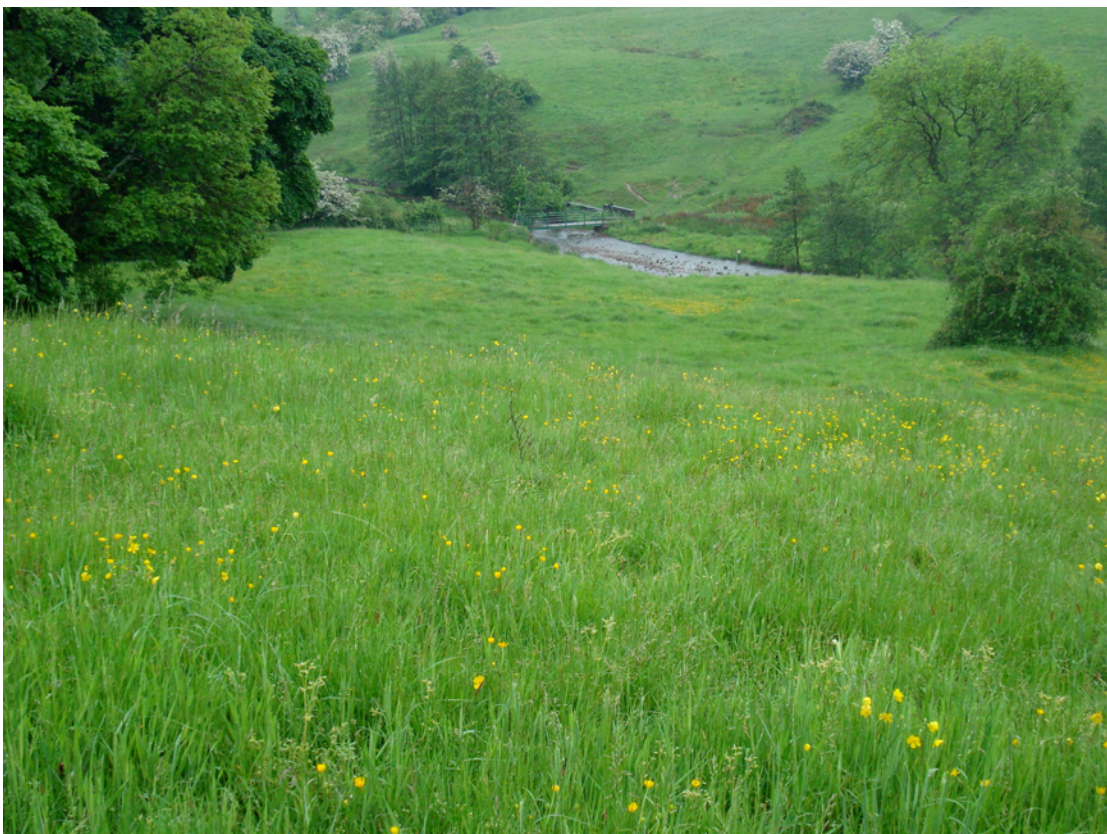


Plate 3: Looking south-east towards North Beck



Plate 4: Former field boundary 16, looking east



Plate 5: Looking south-east from northern part of site across field boundary 16



Plate 6: Former field boundary, Site 17, looking north-east



Plate 7: Line of former field boundary, Site 18, looking south

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Name	Jennets Well
Site number	01
NGR	404670 441870
HER no	1561
Site Type	Holy Well
Period	Post-Roman?
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER
Description	Jennets Well was situated at Black Hill. There is no information available on the current condition of the site.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Flint axe findspot
Site number	02
NGR	404880 441090
Ref no	2045
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Neolithic
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER
Description	A flint axe was found in 1950 in a stream running under the north side of North Dean Road. The axe is thought to be in the Cliffe Castle Museum in Keighley.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Stone axe findspot
Site number	03
NGR	403100 441000
Ref no	2141
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Neolithic
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER
Description	A stone axe, found in Laycock. The date the find was made and its current whereabouts are not known.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Exley Head, possible church
Site number	04
NGR	405150 440220
Ref no	2341
Site Type	Place-name evidence
Period	Early medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER

Description	This possible location of early medieval activity is centred on a group of three fields, which are all named Exley Head on the Keighley Tithe Award.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Exley, possible church
Site number	05
NGR	405020 440650
Ref no	2342
Site Type	Place name evidence
Period	Early medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER
Description	The site of a possible church. Exley is derived from the Old English 'ecclesia' (church) and 'leah' (clearing). This possible location is centred on a group of three fields, which are named Exley Bottom, Near Exley and Far Exley on the Keighley Tithe Award (Site 04).
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Wayside Cross
Site number	06
NGR	404833 440162
Ref no	2428
Site Type	Wayside Cross
Period	Medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER
Description	A possible wayside cross on the east side of Oakworth Road in Exley Head village. When last surveyed in 1961 the remains consisted of a socket stone. According to the Bradford Antiquary, it formerly stood in the road on a series of sloping circular steps.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Wayside Cross
Site number	07
NGR	403296 441069
Ref no	2429
Site Type	Wayside Cross
Period	Medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER
Description	A possible wayside cross built into a wall on the east side of Laycock Lane - not <i>in situ</i> . It was described in the Bradford Antiquary as approximately 0.65m high, 0.5m wide and 0.18m thick. It is unclear if this is a shaft fragment or a base fragment. In the mid-twentieth century it was either in a ditch or buried beneath an old wall, but it is now built into the wall. There is mention of a cross called ' <i>Lakcokecruc</i> ' in a deed of 1488.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Possible defended site
Site number	08
NGR	405100 440910
Ref no	4350
Site Type	Place-name evidence
Period	Undated
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER
Description	A field name on a nineteenth-century map, which contains place-name evidence indicative of a defended site. A mill pond is shown on this area on the modern OS map.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Royal Observer Corps observation post
Site number	09
NGR	404600 442000
Ref no	5259
Site Type	Observation post
Period	Twentieth century
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER; Dewhurst, I, 2005 <i>Keighley in the Second World War</i> , Gloucestershire
Description	A Royal Observer Corps observation post, opened in August 1937, designated 8/T.2 and re-designated 21/K.3 in November 1953. The post started as a tent, manned 24 hours a day, with a link to the police station in Keighley. A wooden building was later erected at the site (Dewhurst 2005, 13 & 45). It was closed in September 1961 and re-sited to NGR SE 037 424.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Flint tool findspot
Site number	10
NGR	403900 442300
Ref no	5700
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Undated
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER
Description	The findspot of a flint tool, near Keighley Tarn (the grid reference allocated is uncertain). The present whereabouts of the tool is unknown.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Unworked flint findspot
Site number	11
NGR	403500 440600
Ref no	5801
Site Type	Findspot
Period	Undated
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER

Description	A piece of unworked flint found in a stream at Holme House Wood (the grid reference allocated is uncertain). It is now held by the Manor House Museum, Ilkley (acc. No. 7448)
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Tanners
Site number	12
NGR	404900 440100
Ref no	6068
Site Type	Tannery
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	HER
Description	A group of buildings marked as 'Tanners' on the OS First Edition map sheet 200. This may be a place name/settlement name derived from the earlier presence of a tannery on the site.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Braithwaite sandstone quarry
Site number	13
NGR	404020 441910
Ref no	NMR 1362922 SE 04 SW 178
Site Type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	NMR/NMP
Description	A quarry, which has destroyed post-medieval ridge and furrow.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Ridge and furrow
Site number	14
NGR	Centre points in proposed development area: 404139 441274 and 404214 441004
Ref no	NMR 1359264 SE 04 SW 78
Site Type	Ridge and furrow
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	NMR/NMP
Description	A site designated by the NMR to a large area of post-medieval ridge and furrow visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs, centred on NGR SE 403200 440300. The best survival has been along the Newsholme Beck and the River Worth. Although large areas were visible on the 1948 RAF and 1966 OS vertical photographs, much appears to be no longer extant on the 1990 vertical photography.
Assessment	Part of the site lies within the study area and may be affected by development.

Site Name	Ridge and furrow
Site number	15
NGR	Centre points in study area: 403477 441353 and 403835 440830
Ref no	NMR 1379342 SE 04 SW 182
Site Type	Ridge and furrow
Period	Medieval

Statutory Designation	-
Source	NMR/NMP
Description	Medieval ridge and furrow, some areas of which are no longer extant.
Assessment	The site lies beyond the boundary of the site, and development will have a negligible archaeological impact.

Site Name	Former field boundary
Site number	16
NGR	404164 441189
Ref no	-
Site Type	Former field boundary
Period	?Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	Site visit; map regression
Description	The vestiges of a field boundary, aligned approximately east/west, identified during the site visit comprising the remnants of a stone wall as well as gate posts. The eastern half of this boundary is shown on the tithe mapping of 1841 and had been extended to the west by the time of the First Edition OS map of 1853, when it is shown along the line of a footpath, still in use today.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area and may be affected by development.

Site Name	Former field boundary
Site number	17
NGR	404143 440982
Ref no	-
Site Type	Former field boundary
Period	?Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	Site visit; map regression
Description	The vestiges of a field boundary, aligned approximately east/west, comprising the remains of a hedge, with two remaining gateposts at its east end. A field boundary is shown in this location on the Tithe map of 1841, and is still partially extant.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area and may be affected by development.

Site Name	Former field boundary
Site number	18
NGR	404148 441102
Ref no	-
Site Type	Former field boundary
Period	?Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	Site visit; map regression
Description	A former field boundary, aligned approximately north/south, identified during the site visit. This boundary ran to both the north and south of the gatepost at the east end of boundary 17. To the north it could be identified by a mature tree and a stretch of hedge further north and to the south the remains of a stone wall could be seen at ground level as well as a few remaining mature trees. A field boundary is shown in this location on the Tithe map of 1841, but the southern portion was not shown on OS mapping of 1894 and the northern portion had been partially removed by the time of the 1919 OS mapping.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area and may be affected by development.

Site Name	Former field boundary
Site number	19
NGR	404078 441227
Ref no	
Ref no	-
Site Type	Former field boundary
Period	?Post-medieval
Statutory	
Designation	None
Source	Map regression
Description	A former field boundary, aligned approximately north-east/south-west, shown on the Tithe map of 1841, but it was no longer extant by the time of the First Edition OS mapping of 1853.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area and may be affected by development.

Site Name	Former field boundary
Site number	20
NGR	404032 441347
Ref no	-
Site Type	Former field boundary
Period	?Post-medieval
Statutory	
Designation	None
Source	Map regression
Description	An approximately east/west-aligned field boundary, shown on the tithe map of 1841 and the First Edition OS map of 1853, but not shown on the 1894 OS mapping.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area and may be affected by development.

Site Name	Former field boundary
Site number	21
NGR	404093 441367
Ref no	-
Site Type	Former field boundary
Period	?Post-medieval
Statutory	
Designation	None
Source	Map regression
Description	An approximately north-east/south-west-aligned field boundary shown on the tithe map of 1841, but not extant on the First Edition OS map of 1853.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area and may be affected by development.

Site Name	Former field boundary
Site number	22
NGR	404226 441070
Ref no	-
Site Type	Former field boundary
Period	?Post-medieval
Statutory	
Designation	None
Source	Map regression
Description	A field boundary, aligned north/south, which curves to its west at the north end, shown on the tithe map of 1841, but had partially been removed by the time of the 1908 OS mapping.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area and may be affected by development.

Site Name	Former field boundary
Site number	23
NGR	404265 441045
Ref no	-
Site Type	Former field boundary
Period	?Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	Map regression
Description	An approximately east/west-aligned field boundary shown on the tithe map of 1841, but no longer extant by the time of the 1919 OS mapping.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area and may be affected by development.

Site Name	Former field boundary
Site number	24
NGR	404343440889
Ref no	-
Site Type	Former field boundary
Period	?Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	Map regression
Description	An approximately east/west-aligned field boundary shown on the tithe map of 1841, but not extant on the First Edition OS map of 1853.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area and may be affected by development.

Site Name	Former track
Site number	25
NGR	404097 441297
Ref no	-
Site Type	Former track
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	None
Source	Map regression
Description	An approximately north/south-aligned track, which heads south from Braithwaite to an east/west footpath (on the line of Site 16), first shown on the First Edition OS map of 1853. The track was shown on OS mapping from 1981, but is not on the current OS map.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area and may be affected by development.

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 In total, 25 sites were identified during the desk-based assessment, of which 11 lie within the boundary of the study area. Of the total number of sites, 12 were recorded in the HER (Sites **01-12**), three were recorded by the NMP (Sites **13-5**), and ten were identified through the map regression analysis (Sites **16-25**), and confirmed by the site visit. The distribution of sites by period is shown in Table 2.

5.1.2 There were no designated sites (*eg* Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings) within the study area, and it is not a Conservation Area, a Registered Battlefield, or a Registered Park and Garden.

Period	No of Sites	Site Type
Undated (prehistoric)	2	Findspots (10 and 11)
Neolithic	2	Findspots (02 and 03)
Bronze Age	0	
Iron Age	0	
Romano-British	0	
Early Medieval	3	Possible holy well (01), Place name evidence indicating the location of a possible church (04 and 05)
Medieval	3	Wayside crosses (06 and 07), ridge and furrow (15)
Post-medieval	12	Place-name evidence for a tannery (12), ridge and furrow (14), former field boundaries (16-24), a former track (25)
Modern	2	Observation post (09), sandstone quarry (13)
Undated	1	Place-name evidence for a defended site (08)

Table 2: Number of sites by period

5.2 CRITERIA

5.2.1 There are several 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 which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites listed previously (*Section 4*, above) were each considered using the criteria, with the results below.

5.2.2 **Period:** the sites in the gazetteer range from prehistoric to modern in date. However, the only sites within the boundary of the study area are of probable post-medieval date, comprising areas of ridge and furrow, former field boundaries and a track, and are not considered to be significant to their period.

5.2.3 **Rarity:** the sites within the study area, comprising post-medieval ridge and furrow, former field boundaries and a track, are considered to be commonplace.

5.2.4 **Documentation:** the areas of ridge and furrow on the proposed development area were identified through consultation of aerial photographs. The former

field boundaries, although in some cases visible on the ground, were identified on the tithe mapping of the area. The track was identified on the First Edition OS map of 1853.

- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** both the areas of ridge and furrow and the former field boundaries and track have a group value as together they build up a picture of the layout and use of the land in the post-medieval period.
- 5.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** the ridge and furrow may have been impacted on by recent ploughing; the NMR entry for this site states that although large areas of ridge and furrow were extant on the 1948 RAF and 1966 OS vertical photographs, much appears to be no longer visible on the 1990 vertical photography. No ridge and furrow was identified during the site visit, however the long grass across the site made the visibility of such features very poor. The field boundaries may also have been impacted on by agricultural activity, although the remains of walls at ground level were seen in several places on the site, suggesting that these areas have been avoided by recent ploughing or that the land has been used as pasture since the boundaries were removed. There may also be buried features associated with these boundaries, for instance buried wall foundations or infilled ditches. Buried remains of the track may also survive.
- 5.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** any remains of the ridge and furrow, former field boundaries and track are vulnerable to impact by development.
- 5.2.8 **Diversity:** none of the sites within the gazetteer are considered to be significant due to diversity.
- 5.2.9 **Potential:** there are no prehistoric sites within the study area, although activity from the Mesolithic period onwards has been identified in the surrounding area, particularly on the moors. There are four prehistoric findspots within the vicinity of the study area, including two Neolithic axes. The presence of buried archaeological remains from this period within the study area cannot therefore be discounted, although the relatively low location of the site suggests that the potential for prehistoric remains is low.
- 5.2.10 There are no Romano-British sites within the study area. The Ilkley to Manchester Roman road is located on the opposite side of Keighley to the site, and therefore the potential for remains from this period is considered to be low.
- 5.2.11 The study area is located between the settlements of Laycock, Braithwaite and Keighley, and appears to have comprised open land until at least the seventeenth century; a map dating from 1612 marks the site as ‘*ffre ground*’, which suggests that the area was open and not in agricultural use in the medieval period. However, the land had been enclosed by 1780, presumably for agricultural purposes. This is supported by the fact that post-medieval rather than medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has been identified within the area through the study of mid-twentieth-century aerial photographs. Medieval ridge and furrow has been identified to the west of the study area, and therefore closer to the settlement of Laycock.
- 5.2.12 In addition to ridge and furrow, former field boundaries were identified within the study area both on the tithe of 1841 and during the site visit. The dates of these boundaries are not known, although it seems likely that they post-date 1612, and were established by 1841.

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 the cultural heritage and 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 Of the sites listed in the gazetteer, 11 could be impacted on by the development of the study area. These include elements of ridge and furrow cultivation (Site **14**), nine former field boundaries (Sites **16-24**), and a track (Site **25**), all of probable post-medieval origin. All the sites are considered to be of Low Local significance. This is based on the current state of knowledge and the subsequent discovery of additional features or evidence relating to these sites could alter their assessed levels of significance.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

6.1.1 In its Planning Policy Guidance *Note 16*, the Department of the Environment (DoE) advises that archaeological remains are a continually diminishing resource and ‘should be seen as finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases, highly fragile and vulnerable to destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed’. 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 advice of the DoE 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 redevelopment;
- 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.

6.1.2 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

- 6.1.3 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	Neutral
Regional/County	Major	Major/Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local/Borough	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Low Local	Intermediate / Minor	Minor	Minor/Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 5: Impact Significance Matrix

- 6.1.4 The extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the development scheme. The 11 sites identified within the proposed development area comprise the areas of post-medieval ridge and furrow (Site **14**), nine former field boundaries (Sites **16-24**), and a former track (Site **25**). The ridge and furrow and track may have been impacted on by recent ploughing, the field boundaries may also have been impacted on by agricultural activity, although the remains of walls at ground level were seen in several places within the proposed development area, suggesting that these areas have been avoided by recent ploughing or that the land has been used as pasture since the boundaries were removed. The steep slopes within the area would indicate that this land is more conducive to pasture than arable.

6.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.2.1 Following on from the above considerations, the significance of effects has been determined based on an assumption that there will be earth-moving works associated with the development, and the present condition of the archaeological assets/sites. The results are summarised in Table 6, below, in the absence of mitigation. *The following may require review once detailed design proposals are known.*

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Importance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
14	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Substantial or moderate	Intermediate/Minor
16	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Substantial or moderate	Intermediate/Minor
17	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Substantial or moderate	Intermediate/Minor

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Importance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
18	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Substantial or moderate	Intermediate/Minor
19	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Substantial or moderate	Intermediate/Minor
20	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Substantial or moderate	Intermediate/Minor
21	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Substantial or moderate	Intermediate/Minor
22	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Substantial or moderate	Intermediate/Minor
23	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Substantial or moderate	Intermediate/Minor
24	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Substantial or moderate	Intermediate/Minor
25	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Substantial or moderate	Intermediate/Minor

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

7. CONCLUSION

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 7.1.1 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. No archaeological sites of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in-situ* have been identified within the study area; all of the sites identified during the desk-based assessment are considered to be of low local archaeological significance.

7.2 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

- 7.2.1 The desk-based assessment has concluded that the known archaeological resource of the site comprises the vestiges of an agricultural landscape of probable post-medieval origin, and that there is a low potential for buried archaeological remains of earlier periods. However, it may be appropriate to test this conclusion a limited programme of archaeological investigation. The scope and extent of any archaeological investigation required in advance of the development of the study area would be devised in consultation with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS).

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

8.1 PRIMARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

Senior, William, 1612 *Manor of Keighley*

Keighley Local Studies Library

Keighley Tithe 1841 (D17/14)

Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1853 (6" : 1 mile) *Sheets 185 and 200*

Ordnance Survey map 1894 (25" : 1 mile) *Sheets CLXXXV.15 and CC.3*

Ordnance Survey map 1908 (25" : 1 mile) *Sheets CLXXXV.15 and CC.3*

Ordnance Survey map 1919 (25" : 1 mile) *Sheets CLXXXV.15 and CC.3*

Ordnance Survey map 1934 (25" : 1 mile) *Sheets CLXXXV.15 and CC.3*

Ordnance Survey map 1948 (1:25,000) *Sheet 44/04*

Ordnance Survey map 1958 (1:25,000) *Sheet SE 04*

Ordnance Survey map 1970 (6" : 1 mile) *Sheet SE 04 SW*

Ordnance Survey map 1981 (1:10,000) *Sheet 04 SW*

Other Cartographic Sources

Jeffreys, 1771 *Map of Yorkshire*

Ordnance Survey, 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales*, Sheet 1

8.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Bancroft, H, Briggs, A, Treacy, E, 1948 *Keighley: One Hundred Years 1848-1948*, Keighley

Baumber, ML, 1983 *From Revival to Regency: A History of Keighley and Haworth 1740-1820*, Keighley

Cardwell, JS, 1997 *Keighley. A Pictorial History*, Chichester

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2003 *Goose Eye and Laycock Conservation Area Assessment*, Bradford

Clarke, M, *The Leeds and Liverpool Canal*, Preston

Countryside Commission, 1997 *Countryside Character: the Character of England's Natural and Manmade Landscape, vol 2: the North West*, Cheltenham

Department of the Environment (DoE), 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*, London

Department of the Environment (DoE), 1994 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15*, London

Dewhurst, I, 1974 *A History of Keighley*, Keighley

Dewhurst, I, 2005 *Keighley in the Second World War*, Gloucestershire

English Heritage, 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, London

Faull, ML, and Moorhouse, SA, 1981 *West Yorkshire, an Archaeological Survey*, Wakefield

Frere, SS, Hassall, MWC and Tomlin, RSO, 1983 Roman Britain in 1982 *Britannia*, **14**, 280-356

Howard, C, 2004 Historical overview, in Johnson, D (ed), 2004 *Excavation of Broadwood Enclosure, Thornton in Lonsdale, North Yorkshire*, Ingleton, 8–22

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001 *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessments*, Reading

Keighley News, 1996 *Images of Keighley*, Somerset

Manby, TG, Moorhouse, S, Ottaway, P, 2003 *The Archaeology of Yorkshire: An Assessment at the beginning of the 21st Century*, Yorkshire Archaeol Soc, **3**, York

Margary, ID, 1973 *Roman Roads in Britain*, London

Morris, J, (ed) 1986 *Domesday Book. Yorkshire (Part one)*, Chichester

Pevsner, J, and Radcliffe, E, 1959 *The Buildings of England: Yorkshire: The West Riding*, Middlesex

Richardson, C, 2002 *The Bradford Region. Studies in Human Geography*, Bradford

Smith, AH, 1961 *The Place Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*. English Place-name Society. Vol XXXV. Part 6 - The Wapentakes of East and West Staincliff and Ewcross, London

Websites

www.magic.gov.uk

9. ILLUSTRATIONS

9.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Plan of gazetteer sites

Figure 3: Extract from William Senior's Map of the Manor of Keighley, 1612

Figure 4: Extract from Jeffreys Map of Yorkshire, 1771

Figure 5: Extract from Keighley Tithe, 1841

Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1853

Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1894

Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1908

Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1919

Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1934

Figure 11: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1948

Figure 12: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1958

Figure 13: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1970

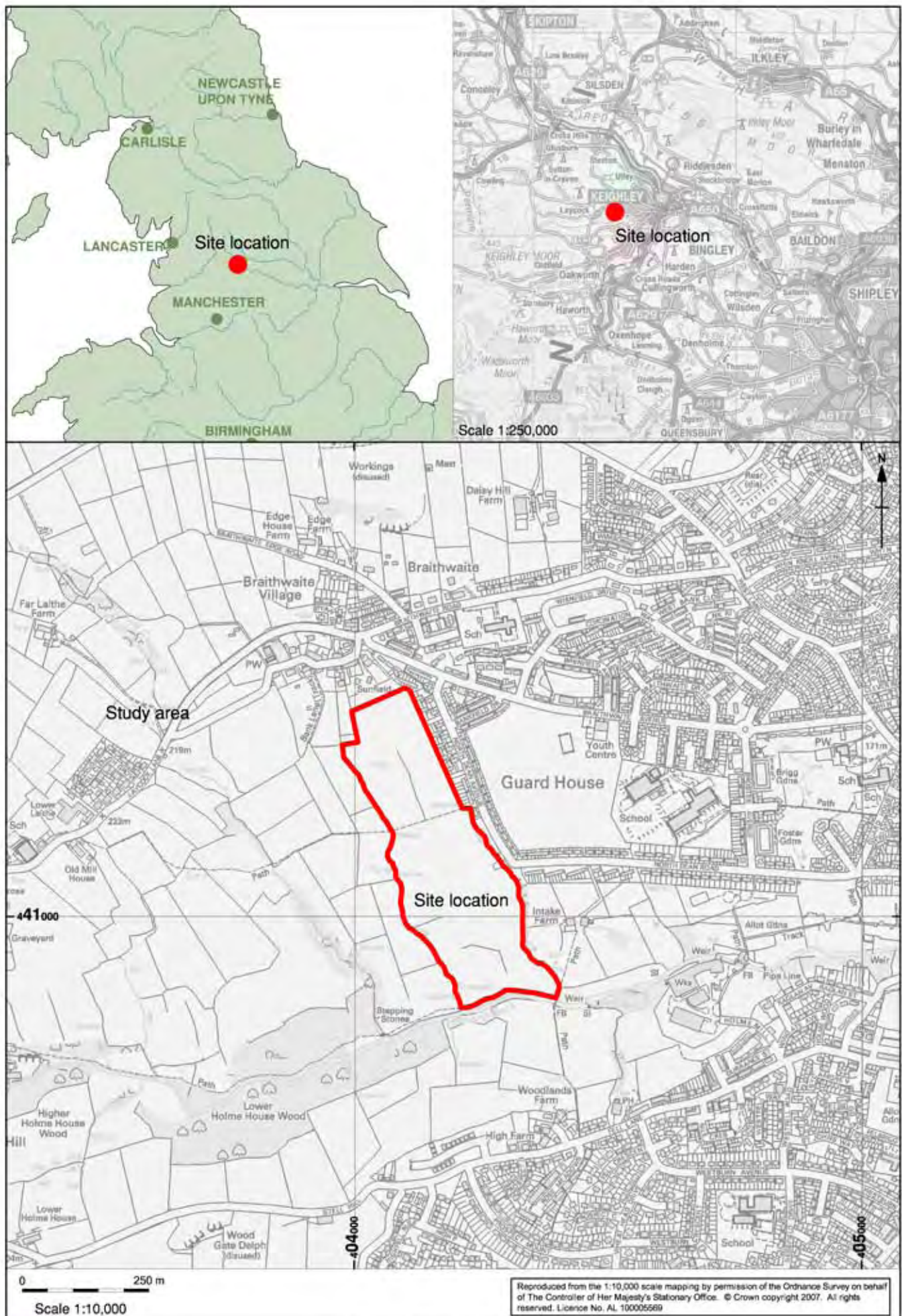


Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Plan of gazetteer sites



Figure 3: Extract from William Senior's Map of the Manor of Keighley, 1612



Figure 4: Extract from Jeffreys Map of Yorkshire, 1771

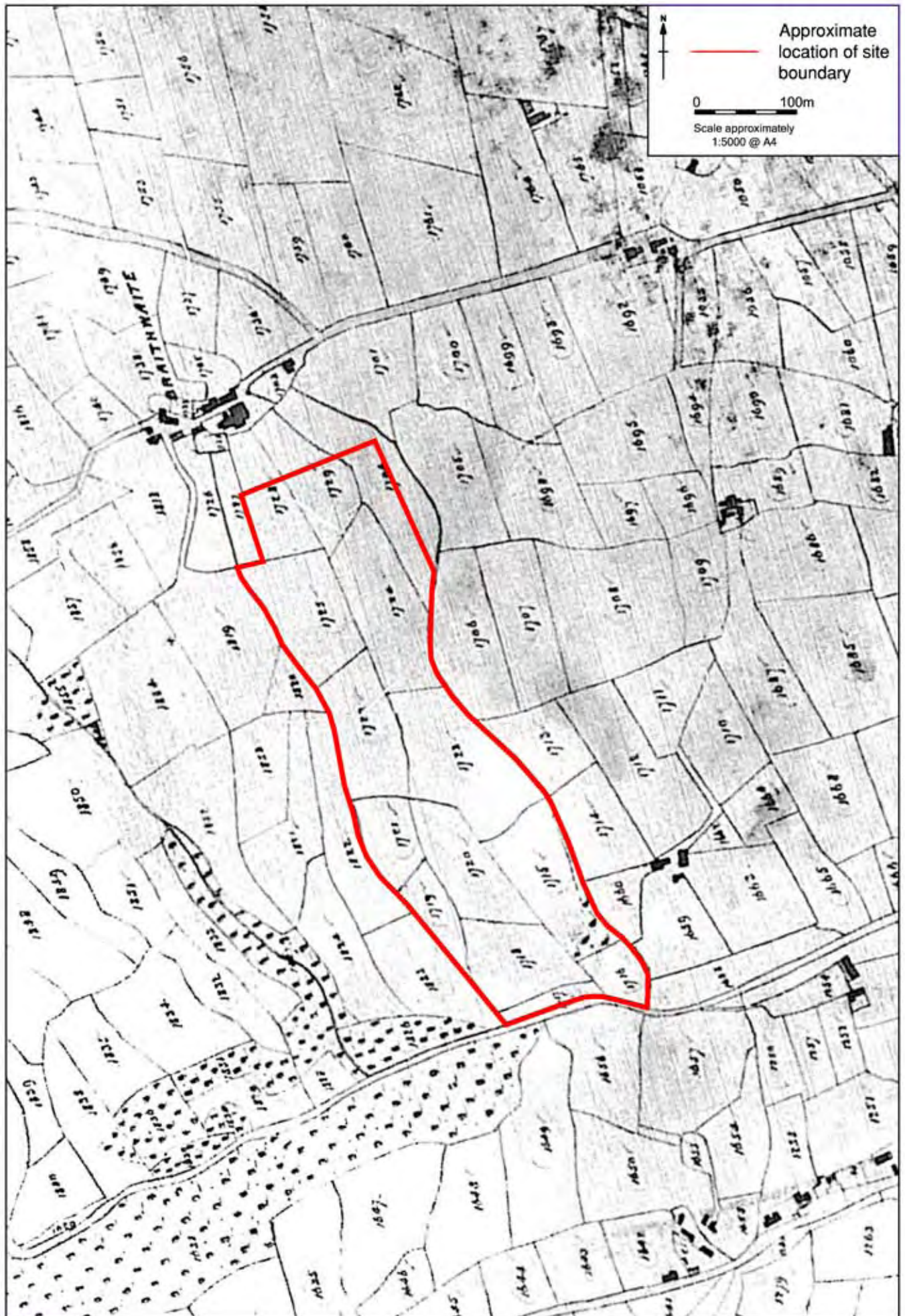


Figure 5: Extract from Keighley Tithe, 1841

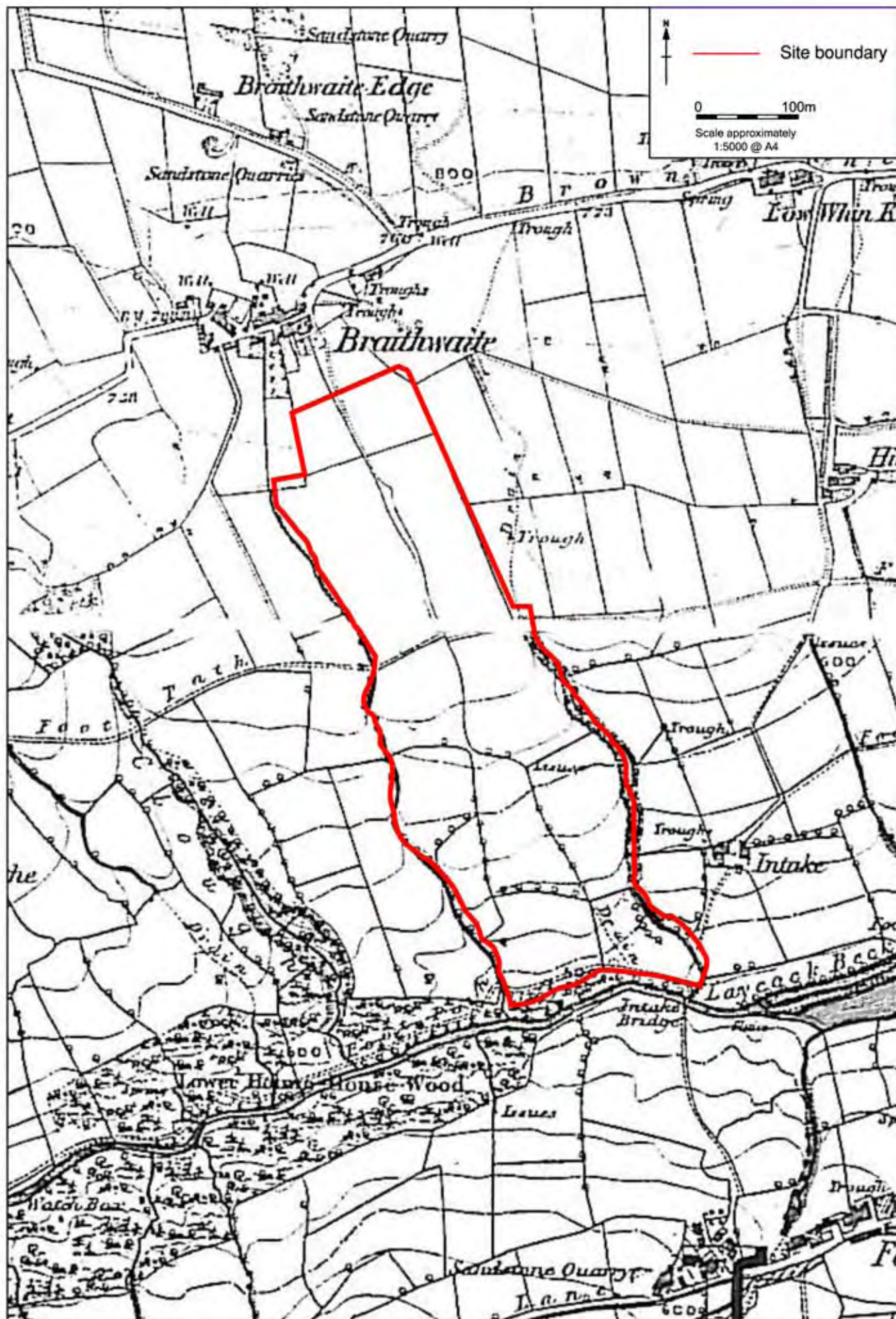


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1853

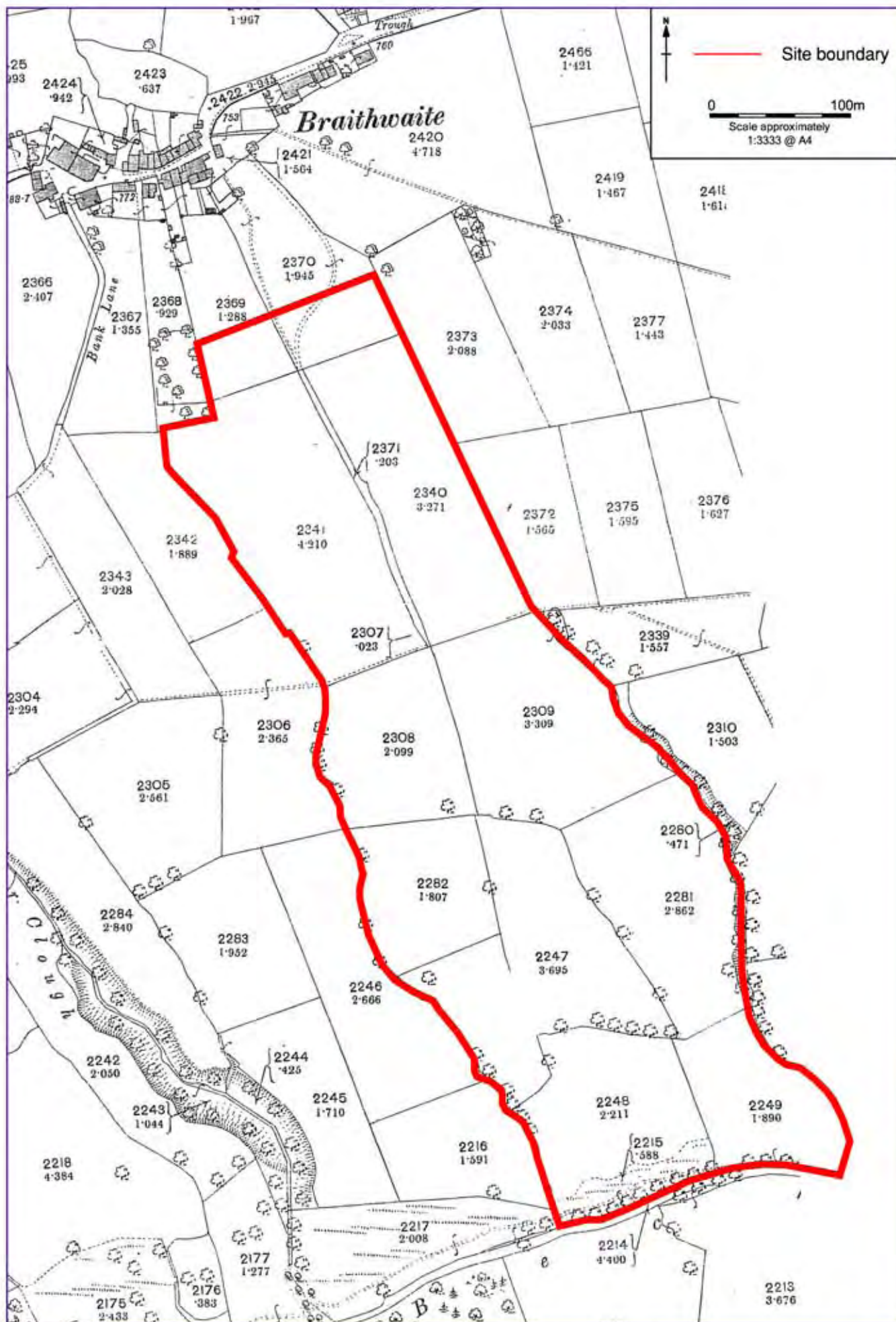
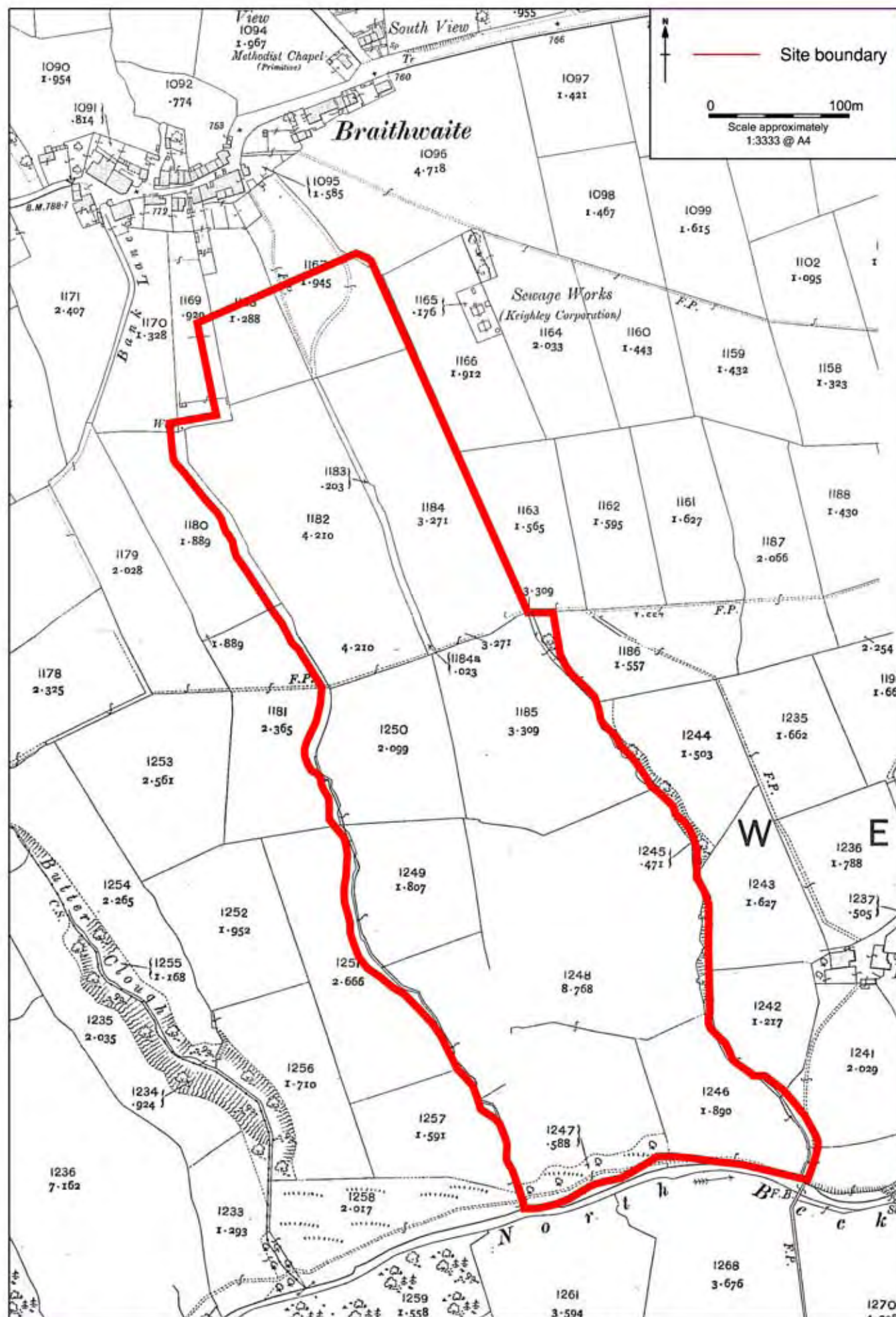
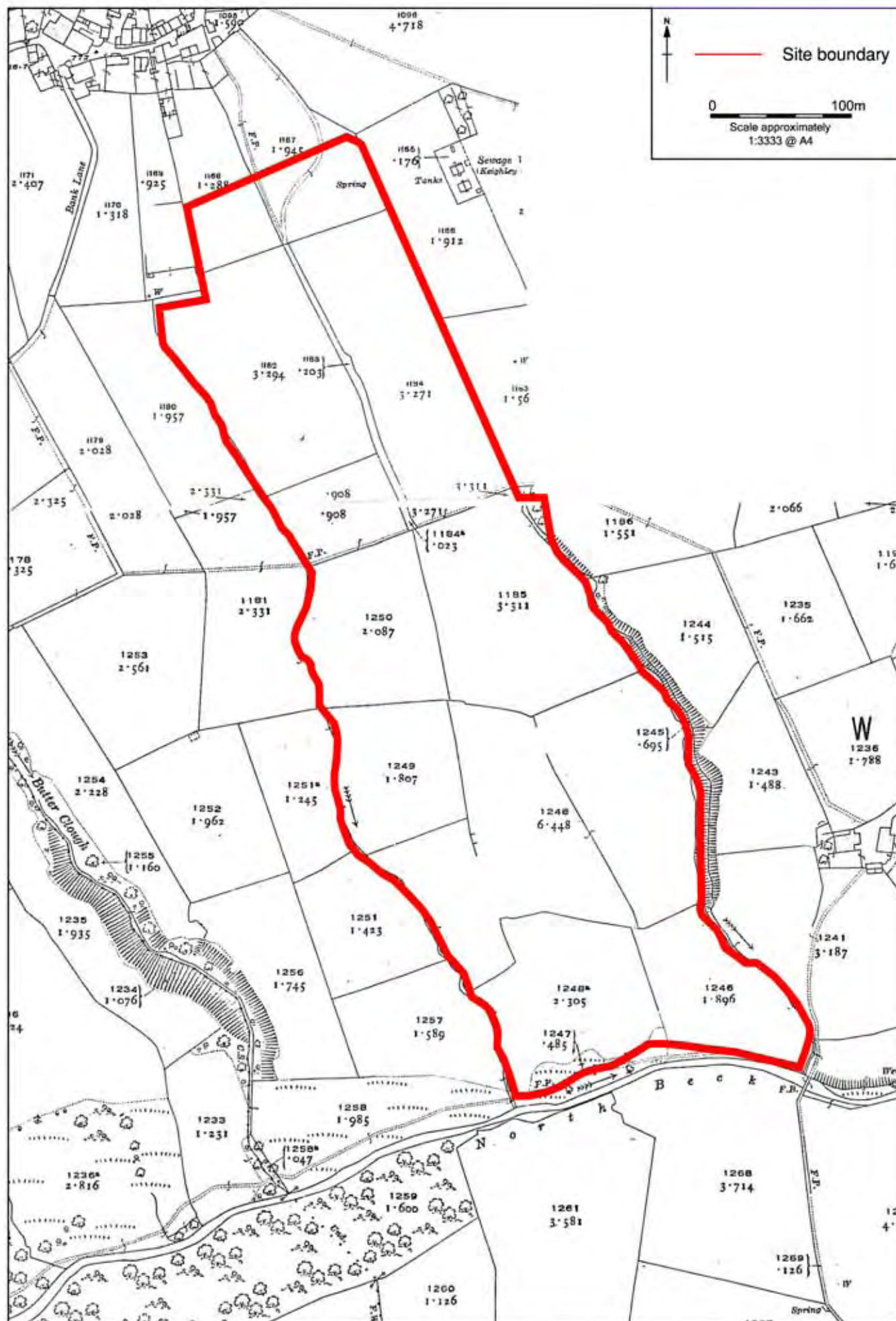
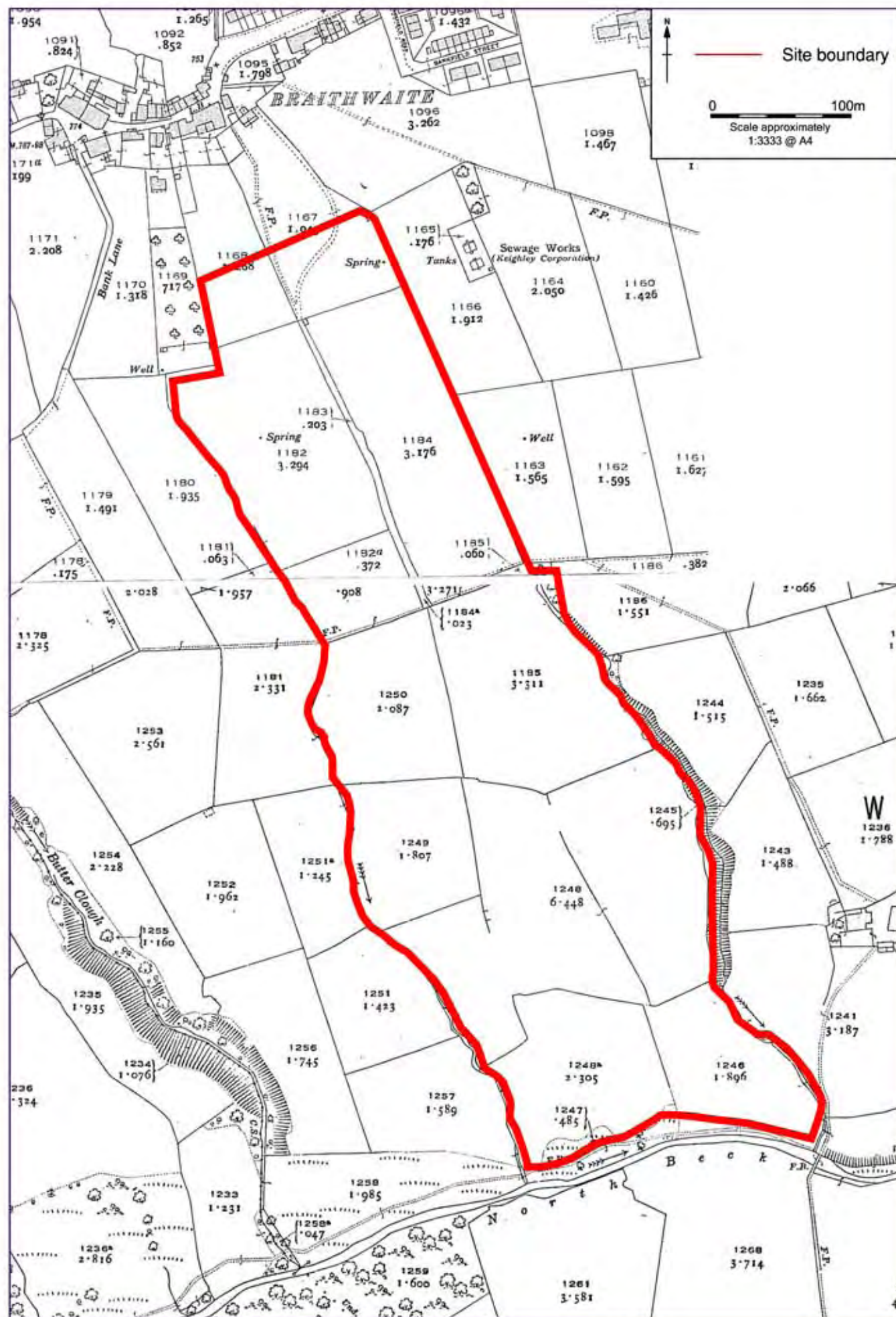


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1894







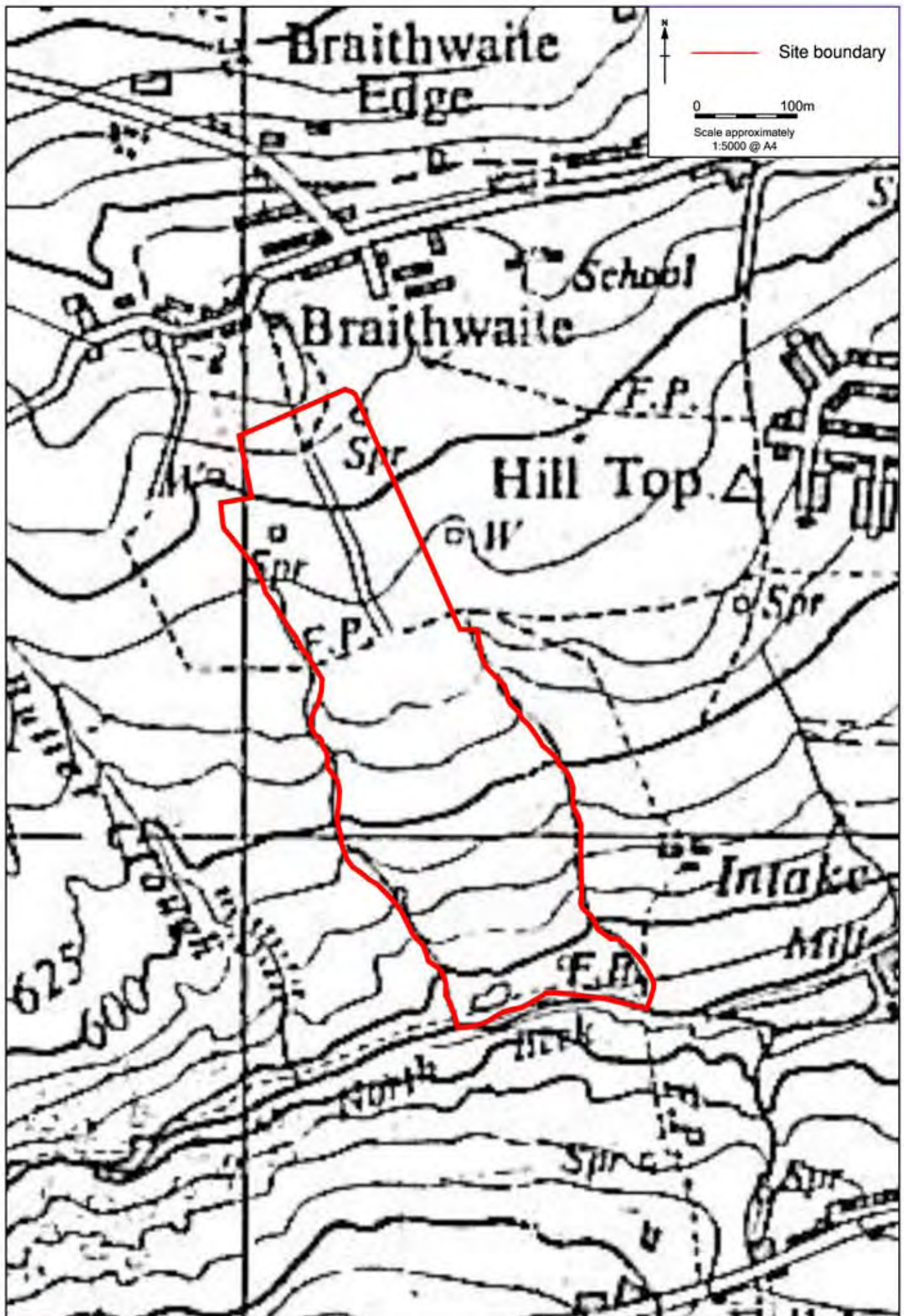


Figure 11: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1948

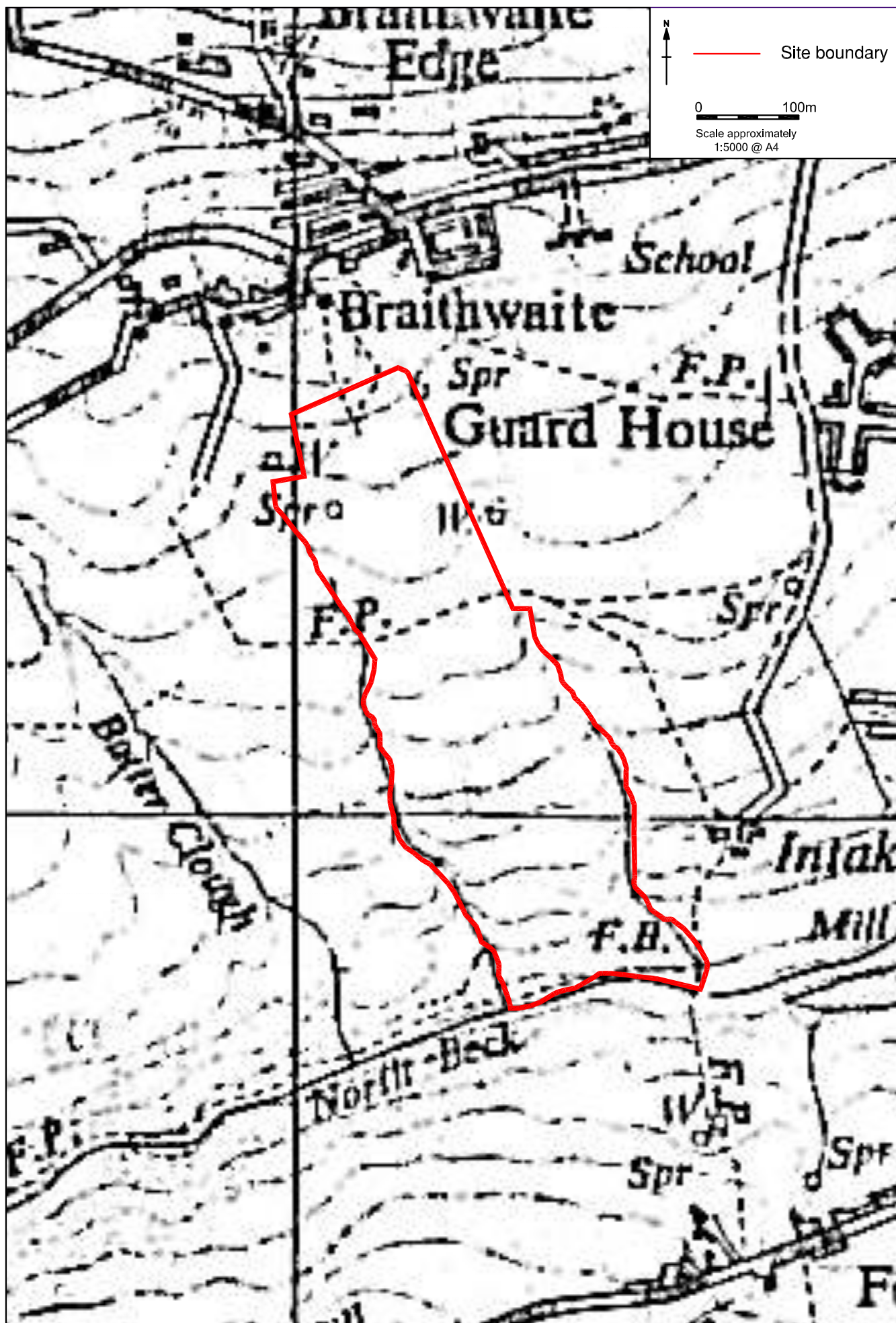


Figure 12: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1958

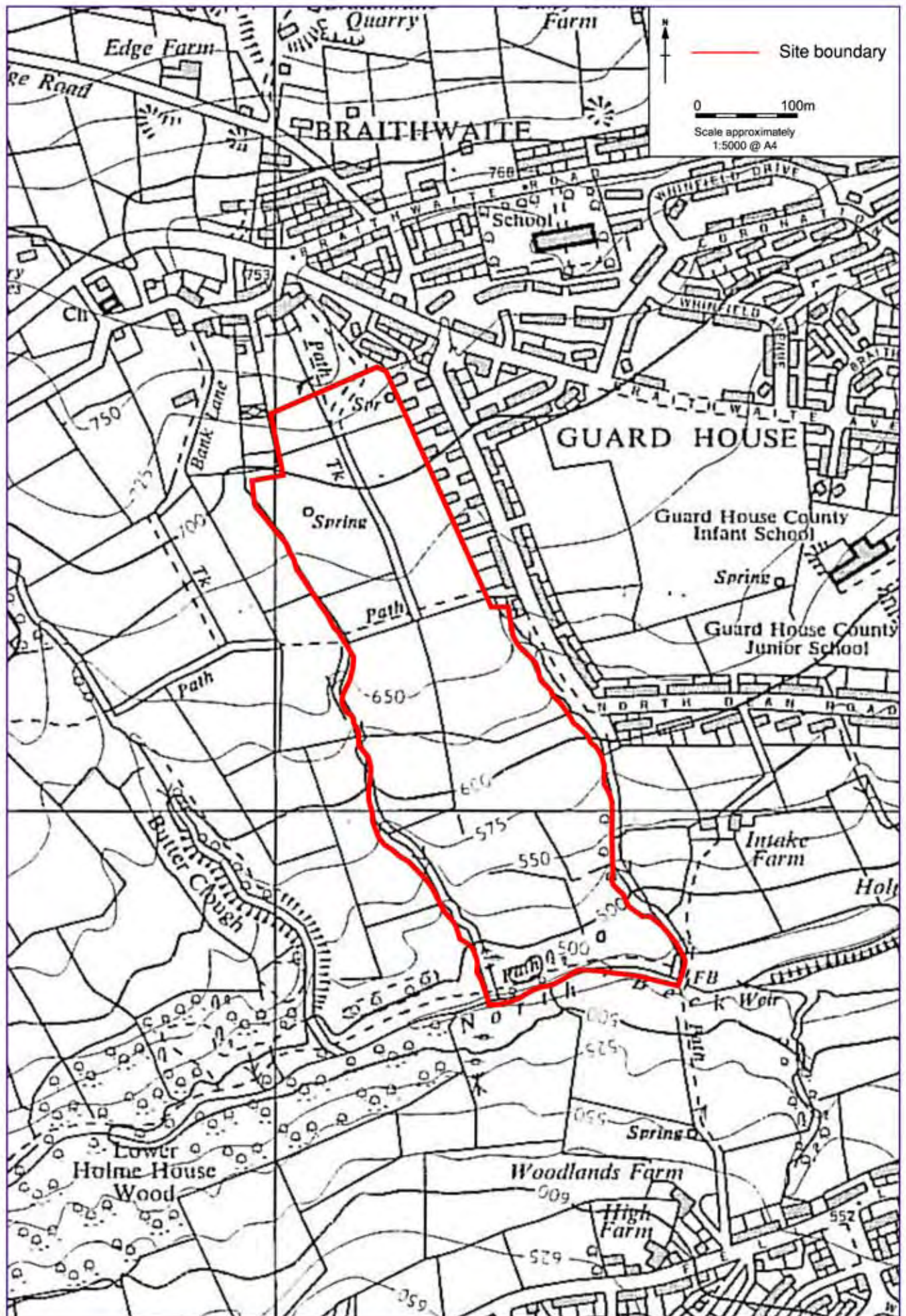


Figure 13: Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1970