Elland Rail Station Access Package – Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment & Heritage Statement

March 2021

www.jbaconsulting.com

Kirsten Holland

Salts Mill, Victoria Road, Saltaire, Shipley, West Yorkshire, BD18 3LF

Revision History

Revision Ref/Date	Amendments	Issued to
S0 P01 03/08/2020	Draft Report	Internal - JBA
S3 P01 13/08/20	Final Report	External
S3 P02 09/09/20	Final Report – minor amendments to development descriptions	External
A3 P01 15/12/2020	Final Report – minor amendments	CMBC
A3 P02 22/03/2021	Final Report – minor amendments based on stakeholder comments	CMBC

Contract

This report describes work commissioned by James Driver of Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council. Kristian Evans and Kirsten Holland of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

Prepared by ..... Kristian Evans BA MSc

Assistant Archaeology and Heritage Consultant

..... Kirsten Holland BSc MCIfA

Principal Archaeology and Heritage Consultant

Reviewed by ..... Louise Martin BSc PGDip MCIfA

Senior Archaeology and Heritage Consultant

Purpose

This document has been prepared as a Final Report for Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council. JBA Consulting accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the Client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

JBA Consulting has no liability regarding the use of this report except to Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council.

Acknowledgements

JBA Consulting thanks James Driver, Calderdale Metropolitan District Council for commissioning the work and providing assistance and information. We acknowledge the inputs of a Design Review Panel at Yorkshire Design Review Service for comments on the scheme proposals and bridge designs. The inputs of David Hunter, West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service and Lauren Clarkson, Conservation Officer, CMBC for their comments on the assessment scope and design. We thank West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for data and facilitating a visit to the HER offices.

Copyright

Carbon Footprint

A printed copy of the main text in this document will result in a carbon footprint of 272g if 100% post-consumer recycled paper is used and 346g if primary-source paper is used. These figures assume the report is printed in black and white on A4 paper and in duplex.

JBA is aiming to reduce its per capita carbon emissions.

Executive Summary

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the effects of the proposed Elland Rail Station Access Package on heritage assets. The assessment has been undertaken through a review of relevant sources including data searches of the National Heritage List for England, West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, Elland Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan, consideration of historic mapping, review of previous archaeological reports, and consideration of published and secondary sources. A site walkover survey was also undertaken to understand the site, heritage assets and their settings. A study area of 1km around the proposed new Navigation and Calder Bridge and 500m around the new West Vale Bridge was utilised to encompass other pedestrian and cycleway improvements and place the development locations in a wider context.

The study area lies partially within Elland Conservation Area. The overall effect on the Conservation Area is considered to be neutral as although the new Navigation and Calder Bridge will be a substantial new structure in the landscape it will still be possible to appreciate the historic character and heritage significance of the Conservation Area. Within the Conservation Area there are numerous individual heritage assets and the effects on these individually are outlined below.

Wharf House is a Grade II Listed Building located to the immediate west of the proposed central bridge abutment and access ramp. The works will open up this building to wider views and appreciation through the removal of vegetation which currently obscures it and the implementation of high-quality public realm through soft and hard landscaping. The significance of effect is considered to be slight beneficial.

Riversdale House was an unlisted, fire damaged and derelict building adjacent to Wharf House. It was proposed to be demolished to accommodate the new bridge, but its condition was considered to present a risk to the public and Building Control ordered the owner demolish it. Its demolition is considered to be moderate adverse due to the loss of the asset, but it will result in an overall improvement to the appearance and character of the Conservation Area as it currently detracts from this.

The widening of the canal towpath on the northern bank will result in the removal and refurbishment of cobbled setts which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Reused stone setts will form a wayleave running along the edge of the towpath. The widened towpath will be paved with modern materials that are sympathetic to the character of the Conservation Area. The surfacing will result in a slight adverse effect.

There will be a slight adverse effect on a key view as identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan, down the River Calder from the unlisted portion of Elland Bridge. The new bridge will be a significant new structure in this view which is currently dominated by the river and mature trees along both banks.

Riverside Park lies outside of the Conservation Area and will be refurbished following construction. As part of the refurbishment the current memorial to the murder of John Eland in the 14th century will be replaced. This memorial is in a poor condition and its replacement offers an opportunity to enhance the public interpretation and appreciation of this event.

The southern bridge abutment in Riverside Park is located in the position of the former Elland Corn Mill. Shown on historic maps from the mid 19th century it has been suggested that it was present from the 14th century onwards, although the evidence for this has not been identified. The mill was demolished prior to 1982. There is potential that archaeological remains associated with the mill and its water management features may be present within the park and would therefore be affected by the construction of the bridge. The significance of effect would be

moderate or slight adverse depending on the date and importance of the archaeological remains. A programme of archaeological recording is proposed to record any archaeological remains in this location. There is considered to be low potential to impact archaeological remains across the rest of the Elland proposals area.

At West Vale a new bridge is proposed over the River Calder to connect West Vale to the Calder and Hebble Navigation. This bridge and the associated access works in West Vale are located in an area which remained undeveloped and in agricultural use until the development of the rugby club in the 20th century. The potential to discover archaeological remains is considered to be very low.

The West Vale bridge is considered to have a neutral impact on the setting of the Grade II Woodside locks and the canal. The bridge is located to the north west of the locks and will be partially screened with vegetation.

There are considered to be slight beneficial effects to the setting of the Grade II Listed 24-26 Rochdale Road cottages and Clayhouse Park and its associated assets. This will arise through the improvement to public realm in the vicinity of these assets from the access improvements. Measures to protect the historic entrances to the east and west of Clayhouse Park during construction have been recommended.

Contents

Appendix A

Appendix B – Assessment Methodology

Appendix C - Heritage Asset Gazetteers

Appendix D - Site Photographs

1 Introduction

This Desk-Based Assessment and Heritage Statement has been prepared by JBA Consulting on behalf of Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council to accompany a planning application for the development of two bridges and improved pedestrian routes and cycleways in the town of Elland, West Yorkshire.

This assessment has been prepared by Kristian Evans and Kirsten Holland in line with the requirements in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (CIfA, 2017), the Historic England Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (HE 2019) and the Historic England Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (HE, 2017). Illustrations were produced by Kristian Evans.

In line with CIfA guidance the aim of this desk-based assessment is to determine (as far as is reasonably possible from existing records) the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the study area, to allow the impact of the proposed works on the significance of the historic environment to be identified (or to identify that further evaluation is required) and allow reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept the impact without further intervention.

Specific objectives in relation to this project include:

- To identify whether there is potential for visible and sub-surface archaeological and built heritage remains to be present within the proposed development area and their significance and setting;
- To identify whether the proposed works will affect any buried archaeological remains based on their location and likely depth;
- If appropriate, to identify a strategy to mitigate or offset the impacts on archaeological remains;
- Assess the effects of development on the character and appearance of the Elland Conservation Area;
- Assess the potential effects on the setting of nearby designated heritage assets from the proposed development; and
- Identify any further design or mitigation measures that may be implemented as part of the proposals to mitigate effects or provide further enhancement opportunities.

2 Site Locations and Descriptions

The site areas to be affected can be seen on Figure 1 Appendix A and submitted application drawings. Selected photographs of the site locations from the heritage assessment site visit can be seen in Appendix D.

2.1 Elland Area

The main works at Elland are located on the Calder and Hebble Navigation and River Calder, to the north of Elland Town Centre. A new bridge will be constructed from Riverside Park across the River Calder with an access ramp to Gas Works Lane, it will continue across the Calder and Hebble Navigation onto Park Road to the east of the Barge and Barrel Public House. Additional works will take place along multiple routes to the north end of Elland Town Centre, with the aim of improving pedestrian and cycle access to Elland Train Station. These works take place in multiple locations, and a more detailed description of key site locations is given below.

2.1.1 Exley Lane to Park Road

This area encompasses the works to the north of the proposed bridge around Exley Lane and Park Road. The area also encompasses a pedestrian underpass running underneath the A629 Calderdale Way, the Barge and Barrel car park and the towpath along the northern bank of the Calder and Hebble Navigation between the proposed bridge and the residential flats at Bridge View. The works on Park Road run from where the pedestrian underpass emerges onto Park Road, up to the junction with Exley Lane. The works on Exley Lane run from the junction with Park Road up to the end of the slip road exit from the A629.

2.1.2 Gas Works Lane

Gas Works Lane encompasses the works on the land in between the Calder and Hebble Navigation and the River Calder. The proposed works area is currently vacant and derelict land. Along its western edge is the fire damaged and derelict Riverside House. To the west of this area the Grade II listed Wharf House is located adjacent to the site boundary, and beyond this are office buildings adjacent to moorings at Elland Wharf on the canal. Land to the east of the development area is vacant and the A629 Calderdale Way passes overhead on an overpass.

2.1.3 Riverside Park

This area encompasses the works taking place within Riverside Park. The park comprises areas of amenity grassland with numerous mature trees and a number of paths through it. A children's play area and outdoor gym are present. A memorial to Sir John Eland who was murdered close to this spot is present on mound in the west of the park. The east of the area connects to the junction of Century Road and Wistons Lane, whilst the west of the area passes along Millgate to exist at the junction of Briggate and Elland Bridge.

2.1.4 Wistons Lane

Wistons Lane encompasses the route running along the east bank of the River Calder from where the non-vehicular access to Wistons Lane joins Old Power Way, alongside the north of the train station, before turning south to rejoin an area with vehicular access towards Morrisons and Jubilee Way. To the north-east of the Station the path runs between the riverbank and an office estate, to the south-west it runs under the bridges for the railway line and A629 Calderdale Way before joining Century Road.

2.1.5 Wistons Lane (south) and Eastgate

This area encompasses the Wistons Lane 9south from Jubilee Way and along Eastgate from the junction with Wistons Lane to the junction with Church Street.

2.1.6 Heathfield

The Heathfield area encompasses the route from Eastgate, across the Elland-Riorges Link at an existing pelican crossing and across to Elland Lane in the Heathfield Business Park.

2.1.7 Elland Riorges Link

This area encompasses the Elland Riorges link from Elland Lane at Heathfield Business Park, running eastwards to the dumbbell roundabout located giving access to and from the A629 Calderdale Way which runs over the route on an overpass. The route continues eastwards before turning south along the boundary of the Spire Elland Hospital to the junction with Elland Lane by Heathfield Gardens and the Spring Gardens public house.

2.2 West Vale Area

The West Vale area is located, to the north of West Vale village centre to the north-west of Elland. The works are focussed around the Heath Rugby Club where a new bridge will be

constructed across the River Calder. Additional works will take place to improve pedestrian and cycle connectivity in the area to this new bridge. These works take place in multiple locations and a more detailed description of key site locations is given below.

2.2.1 West Vale Bridge

This area encompasses the proposed new bridge location. A new bridge will be constructed crossing the River Calder from the Calder and Hebble Navigation tow path which runs between the river and the canal, to the southern end of the rugby field, just to the north of Black Brook.

2.2.2 Heath Rugby Club and Stainland Road

The rugby club and Stainland Road encompasses work along the southern boundary of the Heath rugby club passing to the north of Black Brook and to the south of the pavilion and club house and a car garage. The route exits onto Stainland Road where is crosses and the road before entering into Clayhouse Park through the existing gates and connecting with the existing footpath and cyclepath.

2.2.3 Rochdale Road

Located to the west of Clayhouse Park, this area starts at the historic gate piers at the entrance to Clayhouse Park, running north along Rochdale Road to an existing zebra crossing which connects into the existing West Vale Greenway.

3 Proposed Developments

The proposed developments general arrangements, detailed design plans, landscape proposals and visualisations showing the new Navigation and Calder Bridge are included in the submitted application drawings.

3.1 Elland Area

3.1.1 Navigation and Calder Bridge

This is a two-span, tied-arch, steel fabricated bridge in Elland town. One span extends over the Hebble and Calder Navigation, from Park Road to Gas Works Lane. The second, longer span extends over the River Calder from Gas Works Lane to Riverside Park. The structure is 130m long x 5m wide x 13.5m high (height from ground level at Gas Works Lane to top of highest arch). The main tied arch superstructures will be painted grey steel, deck hangers and parapet will be in satin stainless steel. The bridge abutments will be CFA piled concrete, clad in natural stone with plinth and coping detailing. The bridge will be accessed from Riverside Park via 1 in 20 approach path on a landscaped bank. A switchback ramp will provide access from between the two spans to the south bank canal towpath and Gas Works Lane. The northern end of the bridge will be accessed via a 1 in 15 approach ramp from Park Lane. An adjacent ramp will give access down to the north bank canal towpath.

Construction compounds will be required close to all three bridge abutments. The car park of the Bridge and Barrel public house is to be used as a construction compound and will be reinstated following construction. Land to the east of the proposed bridge on Gas Works Lane is currently derelict ground and will be utilised as a construction compound. This will be reinstated in agreement with the landowner following the completion of construction. Riverside Park will also be a construction compound and will be fully reinstated following construction works. Works will be designed to minimise tree loss within the park.

3.1.2 Elland Access Works

The Elland Access Works consist of improvements to cycleway and footway access routes to Elland Station. These improvements are defined as either 'Primary Routes' or 'Secondary Routes'. They are described from north to south.

Improvements on Exley Lane consist of minor widening of the existing footway to create a shared cycleway. The underpass between Exley Lane and Park Road will be subject to public realm improvements, including the possible inclusion of artwork. A new Toucan crossing is proposed on Park Road, as well as minor signage decluttering and new line marking to create a shared cycleway. Improvements to the underpass under the A629 consist of feature LED lighting, cobbles under the bypass and soft landscaping to the immediate east of bridge.

The tow path along the Calder and Hebble Navigation adjacent to the Barge and Barrel public house is to be widened and generally improved - as the area is overgrown and largely disused. This will serve to increase the amenity to the public and the accessibility of the canal. Widening will improve the safety of the towpath, giving users space to pass one another, and railings will be added to the ramp to provide further safety for the public. Widening will be undertaken using materials that are sympathetic to the character of the Conservation Area, and will reinstate original coping stones into the design.

Proposed works in addition to the bridge at Gas Works Lane comprise hard landscaping under bridge ramps including the provision of seating and soft landscaping between Wharf House and the bridge with a low brick wall to provide some separation from Wharf House.

At Riverside Park proposed works involve improvements to a primary route consisting of minor widening of the existing cycleway at the entrances from Wistons Lane and improved lighting and soft landscaping along Millgate connecting with the new cycleway approaching the Navigation and Calder Bridge. A new children's play area is to be provided along with new equipment, and general landscaping is to be completed. The Sir John Eland Memorial is to be replaced and the area redesigned.

Improvements are proposed from the station along the River Calder to Wistons Lane. These consist of block paved concrete blocks in herringbone pattern, with potential for tumbled edges. The A629 underpass will be improved and landscaped through provision of a frame to the abutments to accommodate panelling with a Moire effect art feature. Seating and soft landscaping will also be provided at the junction with the railway station access. Minor improvements will be made along Century Road.

The existing pathway along Wistons Lane will be widened to create a shared cycleway. A parallel pedestrian and cycle crossing is proposed on Jubilee Way to provide access to Wistons Lane (south) which will be converted to a quiet street. Along Eastgate the existing footway will be widened to a segregated cycleway, and the existing stone wall removed.

At Elland Riorges Link the existing Pelican crossing between the Heathfield Business Park and Morrisons is to upgraded to a Toucan crossing and existing footways leading to the crossing are to be widened to shared cycleways.

Along Elland Riorges Link to the east of the A629 works comprise minor widening of the existing path to a shared cycleway, the addition of a new dropped crossing by Heathfield Grange and the existing 20mph speed limit to be relocated to the north of Oliver Meadows junction. There is potential for additional planting and some tree planting across the entirety of Elland Riorges Link works area.

3.2 West Vale

3.2.1 West Vale Bridge

The West Vale Bridge is a new steel Warren truss bridge crossing the River Calder at the Heath Rugby Club. The structure is 44m long by 3.5m wide by 5.3m high (above ground

level) and will be finished in gloss black. The abutments will be CFA concrete piles clad in natural stone with plinth and coping detailing. The bridge will be accessed from the west by a 34m long 1 in 12 access ramp which has a change in direction and approximately halfway along and natural stone burr wall abutments at each end. The bridge will be accessed from the east via a 1 in 20 unsegregated cycleway and footway to tie in with the existing canal tow path on the western bank.

Construction compounds will be provided at Heath Rugby Club and on the land between the River Calder and Calder and Hebble Navigation. The access to the Heath Rugby Club compound will be across the existing club car park and a temporary haul road. These and the playing surface of the rugby club will be reinstated on completion. The compound between the River Calder and Calder and Hebble Navigation will be accessed across fields from Elland Bridge along the south and western banks of the canal. The access route will be formed from a temporary matting system. The compound and access route will be reinstated on completion.

3.2.2 West Vale Access Improvements

Access works at West Vale consist of improvements to pedestrian cycle routes. These improvements are discussed from east to west.

A new pedestrian and cycleway is proposed from the West Vale bridge to Stainland Road, through the south of the Heath Rugby club and North Dean Automotive. The cycleway will be partitioned from the club by green wire mesh panel fencing. A short length of new river wall is to be constructed along Black Brook and the existing concrete ramp and walls adjacent to Black Brook are to be removed and the riverbank improved and regraded. A new access will be provided to the rear of North Dean Automotive from the north.

A toucan crossing is proposed on Stainland Road along with minor footway widening.

At Rochdale Road the existing zebra crossing will be upgraded to a parallel crossing and the existing footway leading from the crossing to the Clay House Park entrance will be upgraded to a shared cycleway.

4 Geology and Ground Conditions

Information has been collected from the British Geological Survey regarding geological conditions on the site (British Geological Survey 2020). There are variable geological deposits across the study area.

The underlying bedrock geology of the proposed development area encompassing Park Road, Exley Lane, the Navigation and Calder bridge, Gas Works Lane, Riverside Park, and Morrisons is defined as Rough Rock – Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock. To the east of this along Wistons Lane, Elland-Riorges Way and Heathfield Business Park the bedrock geology is Pennine Lower Coal Measures formation, sedimentary mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. To the north and west of Elland Bridge, encompassing the River Calder, Calder and Hebble Navigation, Heathfield rugby club and Clayhouse Park the underlying bedrock geology is Millstone Grit Group, mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone sedimentary deposits. The sandstone and millstone grit group are separated by a thin band of sandstone rough rock flags.

To the north of the River Calder and south of the A629 Elland bypass the bedrock is overlain by alluvial deposits formed of clay, silt, sand and gravels. To the south of the River Calder no superficial deposits are recorded across much of Elland town centre, with the exception of an area of mid-Pleistocene sand and gravel glacio-fluvial deposits to the east of Wistons Lane and across Elland-Riorges Link.

5 Legislative and Policy Context

5.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of Historic England as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 gives statutory protection to Scheduled Monuments, and under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Act it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. The Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

5.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, in certain cases, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. Section 72 of the Act states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

5.3 National Planning Policy Framework, 2019

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the vision for sustainable development based on interdependent economic, social and environmental roles, of which protecting and enhancing the historic environmental is one element. Section 16 outlines policies for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment in plan-making and decision taking. Decisions affecting heritage assets should be undertaken based on an understanding of the significance of any heritage asset affected by development, based on a proportionate evidence base. Where sites include archaeological potential field evaluation may also be required (para 189).

For designated assets, or assets of demonstrable equivalent significance, substantial harm or loss to heritage assets and their settings should be wholly exceptional for assets of the highest significance (including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, protected wrecks, registered battlefields, Grade I and II* rRegistered Parks and Gardens, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings) and exceptional for other designated assets (including Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens) (para 194). Harm to these assets must be weighed against the public benefit of development (para 195).

For non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement regarding the scale of harm or loss to the asset and its significance must be made (para 197). Where development results in loss or harm to a heritage asset, developers will be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of the asset (para 199).

5.4 Local Planning Policy

The current statutory development plan for Calderdale is the Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (RCUDP). The plan was adopted on 25th August 2006 and amended in 2009. Policies relevant to the proposed development are:

Policy BE 15: Setting of a Listed Building

Development will not be permitted, where through its siting, scale, design or nature, it would harm the setting of a Listed Building.

Policy BE 18: Development within Conservation Areas

The character or appearance of Conservation Areas, defined on the Proposals Map, will be preserved or enhanced. New development and proposals involving the alteration or extension of a building in or within the setting of a Conservation Area will only be permitted if all the following criteria are met:

i. the form, design, scale, methods of construction and materials respect the characteristics of the buildings in the area, the townscape and landscape setting;

ii. the siting of proposals respects existing open spaces, nature conservation, trees and townscape/roofscape features;

iii. it does not result in the loss of any open space which makes an important contribution to the character of the Conservation Area or features of historic value such as boundary walls and street furniture; and

iv. important views within, into and out of the area are preserved or enhanced.

Policy BE 19: Demolition within a Conservation Area

Development involving the demolition of an unlisted building within a Conservation Area will only be permitted if:

i. the structure makes no material contribution to the character or appearance of the area;

ii. no other reasonable beneficial uses can be found for a building; and

iii. detailed proposals for the reuse of the site have been approved, where appropriate.

Where demolition is permitted, redevelopment should be undertaken within an agreed timescale, secured by condition on a planning approval. Wherever appropriate, it will be conditional upon a programme of recording being agreed and implemented prior to demolition.

Policy BE 22 Archaeological Sites of National Significance

There is a presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of Class I archaeological sites and Class II Sites of unscheduled national importance and their settings. Development that would have an adverse effect upon these sites will not be permitted.

Policy BE 23 Archaeological Sites of Regional Importance

Class II Sites of regional importance will be preserved where possible. When development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be sought through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for recording before or during development. Appropriate protective and mitigation measures will be secured by planning condition and/or legal agreement.

Policy BE 24 Protection of Sites of Archaeological Value

Class III archaeological sites will be preserved where possible. Where development is acceptable, conditions may be attached to ensure the remains are properly recorded and evaluated and where practicable, preserved.

Currently a new Local Plan for Calderdale is in development, the Calderdale Local Plan (CMBC, 2018). The Plan has been submitted to the Secretary of State and is currently undergoing examination by an independent Planning Inspector. Whilst this Local Plan has not yet been adopted due to its advanced stage of preparation, policies within it can carry weight. Chapter 17 details the Council's approach to the built environment and Chapter 18 gives the Council's policies for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

There are several policies relevant to this proposed development, relevant extracts of which are included below.

Policy BT1 High quality, inclusive design

New developments will ensure high quality, inclusive design and demonstrate a holistic approach to design quality. Applications will demonstrate consideration of the aesthetics, function and sustainability of proposals over the lifetime of the development:

1. Aesthetics – the design style proposed in new developments should respect or enhance the character and appearance of existing buildings and surroundings, taking account of its local context and distinctiveness, in particular any heritage assets. Contemporary, innovative design will be encouraged where it can be demonstrated that this will not harm local distinctiveness or the significance of any designated heritage assets in its vicinity, including, where relevant, their setting. Aesthetics includes a range of factors including height, massing, scale, form, siting and materials.

2. ……

Policy HE1: The Historic Environment

Development proposals should conserve, and where appropriate, enhance, the historic environment especially those elements that make a particularly important contribution to the identity, sense of place and local distinctiveness of Calderdale. These include:

- *Calderdale's textile/industrial heritage and landscapes;*
- *Yeoman Houses;*
- *Non-conformist chapels and graveyards;*
- *Historic farmsteads and barns; and*
- *Civic buildings.*

Applications for development which are likely to affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or not) will be required to include an appropriate understanding of the significance of the assets affected. Where it is necessary to understand the impact of the proposals upon the heritage asset, this should also be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Assessment.

Development proposals will be expected to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. Harm to a designated heritage asset (or a Class II archaeological site) will only be permitted where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or a Class II archaeological site) will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit which outweighs the harm.

Proposals affecting a Conservation Area or its setting should preserve or enhance those elements that contribute to its significance particularly those buildings, spaces or structures making a positive contribution to its character. Regard should be given to Conservation Area Character Appraisals where one exists.

Support will be given to development proposals which will help to provide a sustainable future for a heritage asset at risk, providing that other elements of this Policy are complied with.

Proposals affecting a Class III archaeological site should conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for recording and analysing the remains, interpretation of the results gained, public dissemination of the results, and deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.

Proposals that are within or likely to affect the setting of a locally-important Historic Park and Garden will be expected to: ensure that development does not detract from the

enjoyment, layout, design, character, appearance or setting of the Park or Garden, key views out from the Park, or prejudice its future restoration

5.5 Classes of Heritage Assets

The Local Plan and West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) make reference to Classes of heritage assets. The HER maintains the register sites and areas of archaeological significance throughout West Yorkshire. These sites and areas are categorised into four classes based on their heritage significance. These are:

- Class I – Statutory sites of special archaeological value, including Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings;
- Class II – Undesignated heritage assets of regional importance and which have been identified as potentially worthy of preservation in situ;
- Class III – Sites of unknown significance, or of local archaeological value;
- Class IV – Destroyed archaeological sites or isolated find spots.

6 Sources Consulted

A combined study area of 1km around NGR SE 10767 21415 and 500m around NGR SE 09724 21493 has been considered to place the development site within its archaeological and historic context. The following data and information sources have been consulted during preparation of this assessment:

- Historic England for designated heritage assets;
- West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (data search and office visit);
- Historic mapping;
- Secondary sources and records of archaeological interventions in the surrounding area; and
- Other sources and databases listed in the reference section below.

In addition, a site visit was undertaken by Kirsten Holland on 26th March 2020 to assess the current site conditions, the effects on the setting of nearby designated assets and the potential for future investigations.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic the West Yorkshire Archives and Record Offices are closed and were unable to be consulted as part of this assessment.

7 Assessment Methodology

The basis for assessing impacts on the historic environment is an understanding of the heritage assets that might be affected by a proposal, how the proposal may impact those assets and an assessment as to the extent to which that is relevant in a legislative and policy context. The full assessment methodology for assessing the effects of the proposed development is included in Appendix B.

8 Baseline Context

The data searches identified a total of 49 Listed Buildings, one Conservation Area, 61 non-designated heritage assets and four heritage events within the study area. Details of these heritage assets and events can be seen in Appendix C and their locations are shown on Figures 2, 3 and 4, Appendix A. All Historic Environment Record data displayed is as received and has not been edited or changed. Only those assets most relevant to the development proposals are discussed within the text below.

8.1 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the study area. The proposed development area at Elland is within the Elland Conservation Area, and there are numerous Listed Buildings within this area and at West Vale.

8.1.1 Listed Buildings

The closest Listed Building to the Elland proposed development area is the Canal Warehouse and Integral House at Elland Wharf on the Calder and Hebble Navigation, a Grade II Listed Building, known more commonly as Wharf House (1247996). This building was built c.1820 and extended after 1837. The building was originally a canal warehouse and integral house occupied by the resident foreman and yard master. The structure is of hammer-dressed stone with ashlar dressings and a stone slate roof. It is L-shaped with a 3-bay gabled wing attached to the left of a 5-bay main range which contains a wet dock. The 5-bay range has been restored and is occupied, whilst the adjacent 3-bay range is partially restored and is currently unoccupied. The Grade II Listed Wharf Office to the west is contemporary with the Wharf House (1247275). Dating to 1820, this former porter's lodge is one of a series of Calder and Hebble Navigation Company Cottages built between 1770-1834.

The Grade II Listed Elland Bridge (1270983) crosses the Calder and Hebble Navigation approximately 150m west of the proposed new bridge. Elland Bridge dates to the late 18th century and is a single elliptical arch. It is constructed of regularly coursed stone with ashlar voussoirs and keystone. It has a rusticated ashlar string course and weathered copings. The parapet is constructed of large ashlar blocks.

There are numerous Listed Buildings within the Elland Conservation Area. The oldest Listed Building in the Conservation Area is the Grade I listed St Mary's Church (1184393), located approximately 235m south of the proposed bridge on Northgate. The church is the second oldest in Calderdale; its form primarily dates to the 13th and 14th centuries but features a chancel arch dated to c.1180.

Within the Conservation Area and Elland town centre there are a number of Listed Buildings dated to the 17th to mid-19th centuries, most featuring hammer-dressed stone and stone slate roofs. These are typical of a town centre location and include a mix of residential, commercial, social and light industrial buildings. The Conservation Area also features later Victorian era buildings, such as the Grade II listed Britannia Buildings (1184288) dated to 1893.

At West Vale, the Grade II Listed Calder and Hebble Navigation Woodside Mills Lock and Bridge Approach (1184303) is located approximately 150m south-east of the proposed West Vale Bridge. The lock dates to c.1770 and comprises retaining walls of massive stones with smaller dresser stones to the foot bridge gantry to either side capped by large rusticated ashlar blocks.

Clay House (1184835) and the associated Clay House Barn (1133992) are a pair of Grade II* Listed Buildings located to the west of Stainland Road. Clay House dates to c.1650 and is now used as a meeting and wedding venue. Clay House Barn also dates to the 17th century. The buildings are set within associated gardens and Clayhouse Park, a publicly accessible open space.

Numbers 24 and 26 Rochdale Road (1133991) is a Grade II Listed house dating to the late 17th century, now two cottages. The building is located adjacent to the western entrance to Clayhouse Park and close to the proposed works at Rochdale Road.

8.1.2 Conservation Area

The Elland Conservation Area encompasses the medieval core of Elland Town Centre, as well as surrounding areas of later historic periods. The Conservation Area features over 20 Listed Buildings, including the Grade I St Mary's Church (1184393), which is at the heart of the medieval town centre on the site of 'The Cross', an earlier preaching place and stone cross. The Conservation Area also encompasses the principal religious, commercial, civic and canal/riverside structures which contribute to the quality and character of the townscape.

The special interest of the Conservation Area is discussed in detail in the Elland Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (CMBC, 2010). In summary the special interest of the Conservation Area derives from its geographical and topographical setting where it developed as an early crossing point on the River Calder. The convergence of ancient trackways and transport routes lead to the development of the town and in the 12th century it was granted a weekly market. The continued growth of the town as a commercial and industrial centre led to the construction of a range of high-quality buildings throughout the town. The character of the town contrasts with the larger scale industrial mills and chimneys on the edges of Elland which are framed by the backdrop of the surrounding river valleys, cliff edges and wooded hillsides landscape setting.

Elland Conservation Area is categorized into five smaller character areas which each have a distinctive character. The proposed works at Elland fall within 'Character Area 1: River and Canal Area'. This part of the Conservation Area is dominated by the waterway settings of the canal and river. The canal and river provide attractive foregrounds to the mills and warehouses that developed close to the sources of water and transport and to the more distant view of the wooded hillsides.

Grade II Listed Wharf House (1247996), the associated wharf and canalside structures, including the Grade II Listed former office (1247275) off Gas Works Lane, contribute to the waterside character of the area. The fire damaged Riversdale House (now demolished for safety reasons) and the adjacent vacant former industrial site are considered to detract from the setting and character of the Conservation Area.

Other more recent uses of the waterside include the Barge and Barrel pub on the north bank of the canal and canalside flats and apartments. On the north side towing path alongside the Barge and Barrel Pub and off Gas Works Lane, a substantial stretch of natural stone setts remain, which contribute to the character of the Conservation Area.

The scale of older buildings within the character area is generally between one and two stories tall, and most are constructed of coursed stone with some also featuring stone slate roofs. The mill buildings to the west are generally taller and larger in scale and massing. Elland Bridge, located to the west of the proposed development, is of coursed ashlar. A key view facing east along the River Calder from the unlisted portion of Elland Bridge is identified within the Elland Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.

Open green spaces are an important contribution to the character of the area, Riverside Park provides an attractive setting, though it is not historic and therefore not part of the Conservation Area.

The proposed works at West Vale lie outside of the Conservation Area.

8.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

8.2.1 Prehistory (up to 43AD)

Across Britain, the main evidence for the Palaeolithic period are stone tools, and typically, 'sites' are recognised from lithic scatters, often found within river gravels and terraces or within protected locations such as caves or fissures. The geography of known remains is often highly regionalised, as sediments from the period have often been destroyed or

reworked by subsequent glaciation, or through natural processes through changing riverine systems.

Evidence for Palaeolithic activity in West Yorkshire is sparse, there are very few records in the HER dating to this period. This is due to the county being on the edge of, or under, glacial ice for much of the Palaeolithic (Spikins 2010, 14), although the potential for Palaeolithic occupation of the area during earlier, warmer periods prior to the 'ice age' by now extinct hominid species, cannot be discounted. However, the potential for encountering Palaeolithic remains is most likely to arise from cave and rock shelter sites, as exemplified by sites such as Victoria Cave in North Yorkshire (Spikins 2010, 14).

In comparison to the few records dating to the Palaeolithic period, West Yorkshire boasts the highest density of Mesolithic 'sites' in England and Wales (Spikins 1999). However, finds tend to be small in nature, and due to the great timescales involved normally only stone and occasionally bone or wood survive to be discovered. The Neolithic is characterised by increasingly permanent human occupation, although seasonal mobility and a hunter gatherer activity continued through this period. The appearance of large ceremonial monuments during the Neolithic represent a change in culture from the preceding Mesolithic. In Yorkshire, evidence for Neolithic activity appears in the form of enclosures, funerary monuments, barrows and timber circles and material culture including stone axes and Grimston Ware (Vyner 2008, 2).

The Late Neolithic and Early Bronze is a transitory period, and there is much overlap between the two. Evidence during this period in Yorkshire include henges, pit circles, timber circles, stone circles, and barrows, and material culture such as Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware (Vyner 2008, 6). Across Britain the Bronze Age is characterised by significant changes in material culture, the introduction of bronze metal working and changes in mortuary ceremonies. The Bronze Age is also characterised by changes in agricultural practices and techniques. By the Iron Age, the landscape saw increasing evidence for both field systems and defended sites, as well as stronger continental influence and the appearance of iron technology in the archaeological record.

Evidence for Prehistoric activity in the Elland area is sparse. There is one HER record within the study area that dates to thisperiod, for five waste flints found during excavations at Old Elland Hall (PRN 2585). The five flints are of unknown date and the exact location of their discovery is also uncertain.

8.2.2 Roman (43AD to 410AD)

The process by which West Yorkshire came under invasion from the Roman Empire, and the establishment of forts and settlements is unclear. West Yorkshire around the time of the Roman invasion of Britain is thought to have been under control of a British tribe known as the Brigantes, based on literary sources such as Tacitus, though this may be a Roman simplification of a more complex social or political structure (Chadwick 2009, 106).

There have been few finds dating to the early Roman period within West Yorkshire and dateable objects such as coins are especially rare. This is partly due to a general lack of archaeological investigations in West Yorkshire compared to other areas of Britain. There was a lack of antiquarian investigations during the 18th and 19th centuries, and later excavations during the 1960s, 70s and 80s were poorly recorded (Chadwick 2009, 53). The site of a Roman tile kiln and pottery is recorded at Grimescar Woods over 3km south-east of the Elland works area. The site was first discovered in 1590 but later excavated in the 1950s and 1960s. The kiln was demonstrated to have supplied Slack Roman fort and bathhouse which were located nearly 3 miles west-south-west of the kiln site and numerous pottery wasters show that pottery production was also carried out at the site (Site 38002, Allen et al, 2016).

Despite the general rarity of dateable objects within the wider West Yorkshire area, several dateable Roman finds have been recorded within the study area. A 'Roman altar stone'

(PRN1609 and PRN2560) is recorded as being found at 'Thick Hollins' Greetland. The stone was discovered in 1597, and therefore the accuracy of the location of the discovery may be called in to question but nevertheless it evidences Roman activity in the study area. Numerous Roman coins have also been discovered in Greetland (PRN1796), the earliest of which was a coin of Vespasian (A.D. 69-79). A hoard of Roman coins. possibly containing hundreds of coins in an earthen vessel (PRN1808),is recorded within the study area found to the east of the rugby grounds over the canal and the A629.

8.2.3 Early Medieval (410AD to 1066AD)

The mechanisms by which Roman territories came under Anglo-Saxon control has generated much speculation in the context of post-Roman Britain; however, many would now agree that the first sizeable tribal territories in Anglo-Saxon England bear some relationship to sub-Roman provinces that preceded them. During the early post-Roman period West Yorkshire would have been almost entirely contained within the Kingdom of Elmet and existed for two centuries before being annexed by King Edwin of Northumbria, thus becoming an Anglo-Saxon territory (Sanderson and Wrathmell, 2005, 4 and 8).

No records within the study area are securely dated to the early-medieval period, though the evidence for human activity either side of the early medieval period suggests at least some occupation of the area during this time. As Elland is recorded in the Domesday Book (Open Domesday 2019), it must have had some form of settlement here during the later early medieval period.

8.2.4 Medieval (1066AD to c.1540AD)

Elland is recorded within the Domesday Book of 1086, under ownership of Ilbert de Lacy (Archaeological Services WYAS 2002). It had two ploughlands, 4 acres of meadow and half a league of woodland. It is described largely as 'waste' (Open Domesday 2019) and may therefore have been subject to widespread damage and destruction as part of William the Conqueror's harrying of the north in 1069-70 when he employed a scored-earth tactic to put down rebellions in the north of England.

By the 12th century the Eland family were Lords of the Manor, and probably resided at Elland Hall. After the death of Sir Hugh de Eland and his son in 1350 and 1351, the estate passed to the Savile family (Faull and Moorhouse 1981 in Archaeological Services WYAS 2002). By 1379 Elland had an estimated population of 188 (Rinder 1987 in Archaeological Services WYAS 2002), and during this time Elland was more populous and wealthier than Halifax.

Eleven records within the HER date to the medieval period. Elland Hall (PRN2585) was situated on the north bank of the Calder. Elland Hall was the home of the Eland family, one of the most notorious of whom was John Eland, who was murdered in 1354 as revenge for John Eland's murder of Robert Beaumont (The History Jar, 2014). There is currently a memorial to John Eland within Riverside Park. Archaeological excavations undertaken in 1976 revealed the original structure dated to the 13th or 14th century, with additions from the 16th and 17th centuries. Elland Hall stood within Elland Park (PRN3995), a deer park mapped on the Saxton map of 1597 currently the northern area of the park remains as wooded parkland whilst the remaining areas are agricultural.

A medieval or post-medieval bridge abutment was identified during building work in August 1995 at the Grade II Listed Elland Bridge, the location of the abutment coincides with the depiction of the bridge on Saxton's map of 1579 (PRN6170). At the Grade I Listed St. Mary's Church a fragment of a medieval cross slab grave cover is stored (PRN8032). Also, near to the Church a medieval house was documented in a Savile Chartulary, but is no longer extant (PRN 4861). A stone cross stood at the junction of Northgate, Southgate, Eastgate and Westgate, but is no longer extant and is only known from documentary sources (PRN15318).

The possible site of a medieval settlement is recorded on land now occupied by Clay House Park (PRN2545). Del Clay is known as a personal name in the area from the early 4th century. The Grade II* Listed Building 'Clay House' (1184835) is located on the site of the possible earlier medieval settlement. Another possible medieval settlement, Whitwell, was located to the east of Wistons Lane (PRN2584). The personal name Adam de Wythill is documented in 1296 and indicates a possible medieval origin of the settlement here (ASWYAS 2002, 36).

The name 'Exley' occurs at Upper Exley, Exley Hall Farm, Far Exley and Exley Bank, and likely refers to the location of a British church or monastic site (PRN4690). The names are spread over a wide area, which has subsequently been developed so the probability of finding the 'eccles' monastic site is low. Exley Hall however is marked on the Saxton's 1597 map and is well documented. The place name 'Annesley' known from Annesley House, is thought to refer to an earlier medieval settlement, but the location of this settlement is unknown (PRN2582).

The final record in the HER dating to the medieval period is a medieval reference to a plot of land called Lambacros, potentially indicating the location of an earlier Norman or Pre-Conquest cross, the exact location of which is unknown (PRN2465).

8.2.5 Post-Medieval (c.1540AD to 1750AD), Industrial (1750AD to 1900AD) and Modern (1900AD to present)

The remaining 45 heritage assets recorded on the HER all date to either the post-medieval, industrial or modern periods.

From the post-medieval period the Savile family were the lord of the manor, and Elland became more prosperous due to the growth of the textile industry (Rinder, 1987, 29 in ASYWAS 2002, 9). Numerous 17th century houses survive in Elland, many of which are now designated as Listed Buildings and have been discussed in section 7.1 above. Other records for post-medieval or 17th century buildings include a barn (PRN13749), that is no longer extant and Oliver Hall (PRN6765), which may have been the site of a possible iron working site. A post-medieval coin hoard was found in an earthenware jug in a garden at Elizabeth Street (PRN4885) and comprised 1187 coins.

During the 18th century the construction of the canal and turnpikes further stimulated industry and trade within Elland (Crump 1926, 71 in ASYWAS 2002, 10). However, the development of the town may have been hindered by the restrictions of the manorial system, which confined the town to the church area and streets of Northgate, Southgate, Westgate and Church Street until after 1750 (Crump 1926; Mann plan dated 1750 in ASYWAS 2002, 10).

There are records of 26 19th century mills within the study area. Elland Corn Mill (PRN15310) was located east of Elland Bridge and to the north of Millgate, on land that is now occupied by Elland Riverside Park. The mill is documented as existing from the 14th century (ASYWAS 2002, 36), and the foundations of the mill and water course were observed in 1983 (Rinder and Moody 1983 cited in ASWYAS, 2002). No information for either the 14th century documentary reference or the date of the foundations is given in the HER record. The mill is annotated on the 1854 OS map as a corn mill, but by the 1893 edition it is described as a woollen mill. The mill was demolished in the second half of the 20th century.

There are numerous other industrial structures in the study area that date to the late 18th or 19th century, associated with the industry and agriculture of Elland, as well as a Methodist Chapel constructed in 1875 and still extant (PRN15312).

Three records within the study area date to the modern period. The Elland municipal power station (PRN6158) was located on Timber Street and was in operation from 1903 though it is unknown when operations ceased. The station has since been demolished. A swimming

baths and associated plaque and drinking fountain were constructed in 1901 (PRN15311), the plaque commemorates Joshua Hemingway, who was killed in the Boer War (Rinder and Moody 1983 in ASYWAS 2002, 35). Marshfield Mill (PRN17087) was occupied by Joseph Kagan from the 1950s and in 2005 was converted in apartments.

8.3 Historic Mapping

The earliest available map that depicts Elland is Saxton's 1579 map that was part of his atlas of English and Welsh counties. The 1750 'Plan of Eland with the Townfields and Crofts Adjoining' by Mann is the first map to show the town in any detail. This map depicts St Mary's Church and to the north the Elland Bridge. The current Church Street, Southgate, Westgate and Northgate follow the same orientation of the four roads depicted on this map, providing evidence of the historical origins of Elland town centre. No detail of the development area was visible on online version of Jeffery's 1771 Map of Yorkshire.

Tables 1 and 2 present a historic map analysis based on Ordnance Survey maps of each development area. The descriptions are based on examination of Ordnance Survey maps provided as part of an Envirocheck report and included with the geoenvironmental study submitted with this planning application.

A full list of maps are included in the references section at the end of this document but include the 6" to 1 mile First Edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1854, the 1894 Second Edition, 1908 Third Edition and subsequent editions identified by year. The 25" to 1mile editions of 1893, 1907, 1919 and subsequent editions were also reviewed.

Table 1: Elland Ordnance Survey Historic Mapping Summary

Site	Mapping Summary
Exley Lane to Park Road	Park Road and Exley Lane are both depicted on First Edition OS in the same arrangement as present. A towing path runs along the north bank of the canal. To the north of the Park Road the historical Elland Station is depicted and a bridge crossed the canal close to the east of the proposed development area. A brick kiln was depicted to the east. To the west of the development area Elland Hall is depicted, which appears to be accessed off Exley Lane. There are few changes visible in the Second and Third Edition OS maps. The bridge is no longer annotated but still appears to be extant at this time, although the brick kilns have gone. A number of back to back workers housing properties appear to have been constructed to the immediate east of the Station Hotel (now the Barge and Barrel public house). The next significant change in the area occurs on the 1949 edition OS map, where the wooden bridge is no longer depicted. Between the 1978 and 1982 edition OS map the Calderdale Way (A629) is constructed.
Gas Works Lane	At Gas Works Lane the Elland Gas Works are depicted to the north-west of the development area, and Gas Works Lane itself is depicted leading towards this site. The current path that runs between the former site of Riversdale House and Wharf House giving access to the canal towpath is also present. The land between this path and the Gas Works is undeveloped. The Second Edition OS map shows Riversdale House had been constructed but the land to the east remained undeveloped. There is little change in succeeding OS maps until the construction of Calderdale Way, and demolition of numerous buildings associated with the Gas Works in the 1970s.
Riverside Park	A secondary channel runs though the south of the current Riverside Park area on the First Edition OS map in the approximate location of the current Millgate Road, cutting it off from the mainland so that it forms a small island. Elland Mill is annotated, the main structure of which straddles the secondary channel forming a bridge between the island and the mainland. The island itself appears to be undeveloped, and a row of trees are shown along the southern edge. A weir spans from the south west tip of the island to the north abutment of Elland Bridge. The land to the south of the current park was open fields and tenter grounds. The 1894 map shows two more small buildings on the island in addition to the main Elland Mill structure, and the trees are no longer present. The mill and secondary channel are present up until the 1982 map, where the mill is no longer present, and the channel appears to have been filled in entirely. The paths around Riverside Park appeared to have been laid out by the time of the 1990 map.

Site	Mapping Summary
Wistons Lane	Wistons Lane is depicted and annotated on the First Edition OS map and follows the same alignment as present. Land surrounding Wistons Lane is agricultural for the most part, though on land now occupied by industrial buildings to the east of the lane, numerous structures annotated as 'Whitwell Place' and Low Laithe are depicted. The Second Edition OS map depicts a mill to the south of Wistons Lane where it turns south away from the River Calder, and another mill 'Whitwell Mill' is shown on the west side of the lane, on land which is now the site of Morrisons petrol station and the amenity area associated with the Morrisons store. There is little change in the area through succeeding map editions, although there are some additional structures built on the site of Whitwell Place, until the 1956 edition OS where further structures are built on the Whitwell Mill site. The site continues to expand until the 1982 edition OS map.
Morrisons and Eastgate	The area occupied by the main Morrisons building was depicted as agricultural land from the First Edition onwards. Eastgate is illustrated on the First Edition OS in the same form as present, running along the south of the agricultural land. Buildings are shown adjacent to the southern edge of Eastgate on this map, possible residential in character aside from the chapel on the corner of Eastgate. There are no major changes to these buildings in succeeding maps, though the residential houses were demolished in the 1970s and replaced with modern industrial units. Land on the amenity area to the west of the Morrisons main building was occupied by the Whitwell Mill structure from 1894 onwards, which has been previously described.
Heathfield	On the First Edition OS map Elland Lane is depicted following the same alignment as present, linking Eastgate and Spring Gardens. At the proposed crossing area at Heathfield the land is undeveloped, a row of trees lines the northern edge of Elland Lane and further to the east are a mix of mills, tenter fields and residential properties. There is little significant change aside from increasing density of industrialisation in the surrounding area until the 1982 OS when the Elland Riorges Link road has been constructed, cutting through Elland Lane and the undeveloped land either side.
Elland Riorges Link	The Elland Riorges Link road does not appear until the 1982 edition OS. On First Edition OS the land between Elland Lane and the railway is occupied by enclosed field systems. 'Oliver Hall' and an associated orchard is depicted to the north east of the link on land that is now occupied by the Oliver Meadows residential area. The land remains undeveloped, although used for market gardens from the 1960s onwards, until the construction of the Elland Riorges Link road and the A629 Elland bypass by 1982.

Table 2: West Vale Ordnance Survey Historic Mapping Summary

Site	Mapping Summary
River Calder Bridge	On the First Edition OS map a towpath follows the canal between the canal and the River Calder. Woodside Mills (flour) are depicted to the east of the Calder and Hebble Navigation. There are no significant changes throughout the succeeding historical maps. The Woodside Mills are annotated as disused by 1928 but the buildings appear to remain until the mid 1950s.
Heath Rugby Club and Stainland Road	Land adjacent to the north bank of Black Brook is undeveloped and it appears to be in use as pasture or agricultural fields. Stainland Road follows the same alignment as currently, and where it crosses Black Brook it is annotated as Clayhouse Bridge. The Second Edition OS map depicts two reservoir tanks on the now rugby car park grounds, and on land to the south of Black Brook a large mill building was constructed. There was no changed on the Third Edition map, and the 1930 map depicts a cluster of three buildings in the south west corner of the rugby grounds in the location of the current car garage, and a boiler works is depicted to the south of Black Brook. The rugby ground and pavilions were established in the late 20th century.
Rochdale Road	On the First Edition OS map Rochdale Road follows the same alignment as today, as does the minor road that runs from Rochdale Road through Clayhouse Park to Stainland Road. By the Second Edition OS map a railway line has been built over Rochdale Road, cutting through the proposed development area, to the north of the Clayhouse Park. There is little significant change in the area until the 1983 OS map, where the railway running across Rochdale Road has been dismantled, though its former route is still clearly visible.

8.4 Site Visit and Existing Conditions

A site visit was undertaken by Kirsten Holland on 26th March 2020. The weather conditions were clear, dry and bright. Each of the development areas is briefly described and features of historic interest identified. Photographs from the site visit are included in Appendix D.

8.4.1 Exley Lane to Park Road

Exley Lane and Park Road are primarily of modern character. Park Road and the canal is included in the Conservation Area but Exley Lane is excluded. The existing subway proposed for improvement goes from Park Road to Exley Lane. The Park Road entrance is clad in stone with tiles to the subway interior (Photograph 1). The Exley Lane entrance is ramped between stone walls.

The Barge and Barrel public house is located on Park Road. It is an L-shaped, two storey, stone built structure. The front elevation includes numerous stone architectural details. The southern and eastern elevations fronting the canal are painted render. The building was depicted but not annotated on the First Edition OS map.

The canal tow path to the north of the Calder and Hebble Navigation runs past the Barge and Barrel public house and Riverside flats. This towpath retains original stone cobble setts for the stretch past the public house and flats until it meets the recently widened tow path to the immediate east of Elland Bridge (Photograph 2). Fragments of decorative stonework are located in the vicinity of the proposed bridge abutment adjacent to the canal towpath.

The buildings along Park Road and the canalside tow path make a positive contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.

8.4.2 Gas Works Lane

The Grade II Listed Wharf House on Gas Works Lane makes a considerable contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The five-bay range to the west has been refurbished and is occupied, whilst the former house is undergoing refurbishment and is currently unoccupied (Photograph 3). The building backs directly onto the canal (Photograph 4). Wharf House is associated with a number of other former canal structures which formed a purpose-built wharf on the canal, including the Grade II Listed Wharf Office (Photograph 5). Parts of Gas Works Lane also retain their original stone setts which add to the character of the Conservation Area.

Riversdale House was a fire damaged and ruinous building located to the east of Wharf House, now demolished for safety reasons. The building is not designated but has architectural features of interest and would once have made a positive contribution to the character of the former wharf area. In its recent form it was a negative influence on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (Photograph 6). To the east of the former location of Riversdale House is an area of vacant land which was formerly in industrial use (Photograph 7). This area is also considered to detract from the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

A key view from the unlisted portion of Elland Bridge which crosses the River Calder is identified within the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (CMBC, 2010). This key view faces eastwards from the bridge along the River Calder (Photograph 8).

8.4.3 Riverside Park

Riverside Park is an area of largely amenity grassland to the south of the River Calder with mature tree planting, particularly to the rivers' edge which restricts outward views (Photograph 9). The land to the south is occupied by Century Dye Works and is separated from the park by a high stone wall. The park has a number of paths around and through the area and outdoor gym equipment. The topography of the park is variable with several

areas of higher ground in the central area of the park. There is no evidence on the ground for any remains associated with the former Elland corn mill.

There is a memorial stone and plaque commemorating the murder of John Eland in 1350 close to this location, situated on a higher mound within the park. The plaque is in poor condition and has no accompanying explanation of the context of the murder or its significance to Elland (Photograph 10).

8.4.4 Wistons Lane

The improvements to the footway and cycleway along the riverside will make use of an existing route from Wistons Lane along the southern bank of the river which connects with Old Power Way to the east. The route passes under the A629 Elland bypass and the railway. The bypass bridge is of modern construction. The railway is carried on a multiple skew (or oblique) arch bridge constructed of dressed stone with architectural details to the arches, abutments and parapets (Photograph 11). The route continues along tree lined pathways to connect with Old Power Way and the new rail station location and Lowfields Way.

8.4.5 Wistons Lane (south) and Eastgate

The proposed footpath and cycleway improvements run along the northern side of Eastgate adjacent to the Morrisons supermarket, before linking to Wistons Lane south and across Jubilee Way to Wistons Lane.

Wesley Chapel, Harold Savage Hall and Bankfield Hall form a group of non-designated historic buildings south of Eastgate, within the Conservation Area boundary which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (Photograph 12). The buildings are located on the opposite side of the road to the footpath and cycleway improvements.

8.4.6 Heathfield

The existing crossing on Elland-Riorges Link by the Heathfield Business Park is modern in character and there are no features of heritage interest.

8.4.7 Elland-Riorges Link

The proposed footpath and cycleway improvements will be located along an existing footway and grass verge. The majority of the route runs alongside the Spire Hospital, amenity grassland and a number of residential flats. The footpath is separated from these by a stone-built wall for much of its length and a post and rail fence at its northern end. There are numerous trees along the route.

At the southern end of the route is Spring Gardens Public House, a Grade II Listed Building (1184475) (Photograph 13). The public house has architectural and historic interest. The setting of the building comprises the adjacent roads, residential flats to the rear and a small parade of shops opposite. This setting makes no contribution to the significance of the asset. There are no clearly defined boundaries to the property and the existing footway merges into the open space immediately in front of the public house. The existing pathways around the public house are tarmac.

8.4.8 West Vale Bridge

The West Vale bridge will be constructed over the River Calder. The west bank of the river was not accessible during the walkover survey. The area of the east bank and the canal towpath along the Calder and Hebble Navigation was visited. The area between the canal and river was very overgrown and was therefore not walked (Photograph 14).

The canal is well kept and has a pleasant environment. Woodside Mills lock and bridge are Grade II Listed and located to the south of the proposed West Vale Bridge. The canalside

walls of the former Woodside Flour Mills are also still partially extant on the east bank of the canal (Photograph 15).

8.4.9 Heath Rugby Club and Stainland Road

Heath Rugby Club was not accessible during the site walkover. The rugby grounds are well maintained level playing pitches with full size goal posts. There is a clubhouse and pavilion in the south of the site (Photograph 16). A car garage is located in the south-west corner of the site adjacent to Black Brook.

An entrance to Clayhouse Park on Stainland Road includes stone gate piers with wrought iron gates and an area of cobble setts in front of them. These form part of the complex of heritage assets associated with the Grade II* Listed Clay House and Barn. The association with these assets makes a positive contribution to their setting. These gates will form the link between the route from the West Vale bridge to the existing cycle paths through Clayhouse Park (Photograph 17).

8.4.10 Rochdale Road

The proposed new crossing on Rochdale Road will replace an existing zebra crossing. The new cycleway link will connect to the existing cycleway through Clayhouse Park. This connect at the park entrance on Rochdale Road. This park entrance includes original gate piers. Stone setts survive at the park entrance although they have been partially obscured by recent tarmac overlaying them. To the right of the gate piers is the Grade II Listed 24 and 26 Rochdale Road, a single house now two cottages (Photograph 18). The forward setting of the cottages onto Rochdale Road makes no contribution to their setting or heritage significance. The setting to the rear formed by Clayhouse Park, Clay House and Clay Barn make a positive contribution to their setting.

9 Assessment of Significance and Archaeological Potential

9.1 Designated Heritage Assets

The Grade II listed Wharf House (1247996) is located to the immediate west of the proposed Navigation and Calder Bridge. The structure has evidential value through its architectural form and materials and the information this can provide about the function of the building as a wharf structure. The building has aesthetic value as it contributes towards the historical industrial landscape around the Calder and Hebble Navigation and the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The asset also has historic value as there are associated documentary records from the canal which yield information about its history, use and people associated with it. The setting of Wharf House is formed of its relationships to other canal side structures and its location on the canal as a reflection of its original purpose and function. This aspect of the setting makes a positive contribution to its significance. The land to the east of Wharf House was occupied by the now demolished Riversdale House and vacant former industrial land. The remaining site is in poor condition and detracts from the setting of Wharf House. The house was a Grade II Listed Building of medium importance.

The Grade II Listed Elland Bridge (1270983) located just to the west of the proposed development has evidential value through its original form and construction as recently exposed during repair works. Its architectural form and detailing add to its aesthetic value which makes a positive contribution to the canal and Conservation Area. The setting of the bridge is defined by its relationship to the canal and the canalside structures to either side of the bridge. The setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of the asset. The bridge is of medium importance.

The Elland Conservation Area contains many historical buildings that are of architectural interest, which evidence the development of Elland as a town from the medieval period

onwards. The Conservation Area exhibits evidential value through the architecture of historic buildings and the layout of the townscape, which provide evidence about the development of the town. The architecture of the buildings and the continued use of the town as a commercial centre contribute towards the aesthetic and communal value. Overall Elland Conservation Area is considered to be of medium importance.

Around Gas Works Lane, the character and appearance of the Conservation Area are dominated by the canal, associated wharf, mill and industrial buildings. These have evidential value for the information they can provide about the industrial development of the town in this location in the later post-medieval period. There is a strong aesthetic value as the collection of buildings and canal environment between Elland Bridge and the proposed new bridge form a coherent townscape with pleasant areas of public realm along the canal. The canal is used by the local community and has a communal value. The fire damaged Riversdale House, which has now been demolished, and the adjacent vacant land detract from the overall aesthetic value of Conservation Area in this location.

The Elland Conservation Area Management Plan identifies a number of key views within the Conservation Area that contribute to its significance and typify its special character and appearance. One of these is from the non-listed portion of Elland bridge which crosses the River Calder, facing eastwards down the tree-lined River Calder. This has a strong aesthetic value, although it does not include any significant visible heritage assets (Photograph 8).

There are numerous Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area that contribute to its significance. The Grade I Listed St Mary's Church (1184393) is one of the oldest churches in Calderdale and therefore of high importance. It has evidential value through its architectural form and materials, which evidence construction techniques from the 12th century onwards. The church contributes greatly to the character and appearance of Elland Conservation Area and is a central focus to the area. It has communal value as a still functioning place of worship. Other Grade II Listed Buildings in Elland are of medium importance, contribute to the historical context of the town and the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

Outside of the Conservation Area a number of other Listed Buildings are located close to the proposed development. Spring Gardens Public House (1184475) is a Grade II Listed Building. It has evidential value as an example of a late 18th century building with alterations that reflect its evolution over time. It also has communal value as a public house. The setting of the public house in a surrounding residential environment makes a limited contribution to its significance. As a Grade II Listed Building Spring Gardens Public House is of medium importance.

The Grade II* Listed Clay House (1184835) and associated Clay House Barn (1133992) are of medium importance and exhibit evidential value through their form and construction materials. The buildings have historic value through their association with important families in the development of Elland and West Vale over time. There is documentary and archival evidence associated with the buildings which adds to the historic value. The buildings both have aesthetic value from their visual appearance and setting in the park. The House and Barn are situated within Clayhouse Park which provides a pleasant setting and context for the buildings. This is formed of the formal gardens immediately adjacent to the buildings and the wider park which provides a surrounding context. The mature trees and boundary walls to the park give a sense of separation to the surrounding townscape. The buildings have communal value through their position in the park public interpretation panels which give information about the history of the buildings and accessibility to the public and as a wedding and meeting venue.

Numbers 24 and 26 Rochdale Road (1133991) are Grade II Listed Buildings exhibiting evidential value as examples of late 17th century cottages. Their setting onto Rochdale Road makes a limited contribution to their significance, but the setting of Clayhouse Park to

the rear of the properties makes a contribution to their communal and aesthetic values. The buildings are of medium importance.

The Woodside Mills Lock and bridge approach (1184303) is a Grade II Listed Building of medium importance. This is exemplified through its evidential value comprised of its construction materials and form as part of the Calder and Hebble Navigation. The lock has some historic value through its association with the Calder and Hebble Navigation. The setting of the lock and bridge approach on a section of the canal which feels rural in character and in a well-maintained section makes a positive contribution to its aesthetic value and significance.

9.2 Non-designated built heritage assets

Riversdale House was not a heritage asset recorded on the HER, however it was considered to be a non-designated heritage asset. It had significance as a heritage asset through its evidential value and architectural detailing of which some aspects were still visible on the exterior of the building, although this was much reduced in its derelict state. The building was heavily fire damaged, and had limited aesthetic value and was considered to detract from the character and appearance of the Elland Conservation Area within which it was located. The building would once have formed part of the group of historic buildings associated with the Calder and Hebble Navigation wharf, but this group value had been diminished in its recent state. The building is considered to have recently had a low heritage importance as it still retained some limited evidential and architectural value in a local context. The building has since been demolished as it was unsafe.

The Calder and Hebble Navigation is also not recorded as a heritage asset on the HER, but the canal and associated towpath have significance due to their strong contribution to the development of Elland as an industrial centre and their contribution to the historic landscape of the area. The canal has evidential value through its form, construction evidence and the associated structures. It is well maintained in this location and therefore has an aesthetic value, enhanced by the consistent use of stone in construction and visual appearance of other elements such as street furniture and signage. The canal has communal value through its appreciation by users of the towpath. The canal is considered to have medium importance as a contributor to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

The John Eland Memorial within Riverside Park is not a heritage asset in itself, but it has historical value due to its commemorating a specific event that is important in Elland's history. The memorial has a low aesthetic value due to its poor condition It's communal value is limited as there is no interpretative information to explain the significance or context of John Eland's murder. The memorial is considered to have low heritage value.

Wesley Chapel, Harold Savage Hall and Bankfield Hall form a group of non-designated historic buildings south of Eastgate, within the Conservation Area boundary. Although not recorded as heritage assets on the HER they are identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan as making a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The buildings have evidential value within their construction and architectural form, historic value through documentary evidence associated with the original uses, aesthetic value through the visual contribution they make to the study area and limited communal value through their former uses as a chapel and social clubs. The buildings are considered to be of medium heritage importance for their contribution to the Conservation Area.

At Clayhouse Park the gate piers located at the eastern and western entrances are historical structures, dating to the 19th century. They form the entrances to the park, Clay House and Clay House Barn. They make a positive contribution to the setting of the park and buildings by providing a clear boundary and context to the group of heritage assets. Evidence for cobble setts at the western entrance is partially visible under more recent

tarmac surfacing. The entrances contribute to the communal and aesthetic value of the area. The gate piers and gates are considered to be of low heritage importance.

9.3 Non-designated archaeological assets and archaeological potential

There is potential for encountering pre-medieval archaeological remains during intrusive groundworks, as evidenced by records of Roman activity at Greetland. However, the evidence for pre-medieval settlement within the Elland region is scarce and the sources potentially unreliable. The urban development of the study area throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods means that any earlier buried archaeological remains are likely to have been truncated, therefore the potential for encountering pre-medieval remains is considered to be negligible.

Elland is known to have existed during the medieval period from documentary evidence, although the scale of the town would have been much smaller compared to its current extent and centred around St Mary's Church. The land close to the River Calder was likely utilised as agricultural land until the development of the Calder and Hebble Navigation. Settlement in the area of West Vale would have been focussed around Clay House during this period. The land close to the River Calder is also likely to have been utilised for agricultural purposes until the late post-medieval period as indicated by historic mapping. The potential for encountering medieval and early post-medieval archaeological remains in either area of the scheme is considered to be very low.

Historic maps show that land at the West Vale Bridge development area remained undeveloped and in agricultural use on the First Edition OS map, with the exception of the towing path that ran between the river and canal. Potential for encountering archaeological remains of late post-medieval date in this location is considered to be very low.

The footprint of the proposed development at Riverside Park overlies the known location of the Elland Corn Mill (PRN15310). Based on a review of historic maps this was extant throughout the 20th century and was demolished prior to the 1982 OS map. The mill was supposedly established by the 14th century, however there is no documentary evidence available to substantiate this and when the mill foundations were last observed in 1983 no comment was made on their age. There is potential that earlier post-medieval or medieval remains may underly the 19th century foundations of the mill and its 20th century extensions. There is high potential for encountering remains of the mill during intrusive groundworks associated with the construction of the bridge, particularly during initial ground reduction and the removal of below ground obstructions to facilitate piling of the bridge abutments. The mill has been demolished and all that is anticipated to remain are the foundations and potentially evidence for the water management system associated with the mill. The significance of the heritage asset is vested in the evidential value of its archaeological remains. There appears to be little documentary evidence to heighten its historic significance and with no visible remains it has no aesthetic or communal value. If archaeological remains of late post-medieval and modern date are identified these are considered to be of low heritage importance and will have significance in a local context. If archaeological remains of early post-medieval or medieval date are identified these will have significance in a wider context and the importance of the remains is likely to be medium.

10 Impact Assessment

10.1 Elland Works

The most significant impact on heritage assets will arise as a result of the construction of the new Navigation and Calder Bridge. The bridge has the potential to impact upon the setting of designated heritage assets within view of the proposed works and archaeological

remains. The following impact assessment considers each heritage asset individually and then considers them collectively as part of the Conservation Area and historic townscape.

Wharf House Grade II Listed Building (1247996) is located adjacent to the Navigation and Calder Bridge site. The bridge will introduce a significant new structure immediately adjacent to the Listed Building. The bridge structure will be taller than the Listed Building and visible in combination with it from various locations in the surrounding area. The bridge will be located within the area currently occupied by Riversdale House (now demolished) and vacant former industrial land and as such will replace these elements which detract from the setting of Wharf House. The bridge has been designed to be as open and streamlined in its structural appearance as possible and therefore there will be views through the bridge structure to the Listed Building. The removal of Riversdale House has made the Listed Building more visible from the east and canal towpaths allowing its architectural interest to be seen more easily. The use of a grey finish for the bridge structure will pick up surrounding grey colours in building roofs and the Elland bypass overpass. It will be less overbearing that a black finish and less visually intrusive than white or another colour.

The land around Wharf House will be opened up as there will only be a low brick wall between Wharf House and the bridge abutments. The construction of the bridge will also require some tree and vegetation removal which currently restricts views of the Listed Building. This area will be subject to hard and soft landscaping to provide a pleasant setting for the bridge access ramp and Wharf House. The bridge abutments are to be clad in stone and include coping and plinth detailing to reflect the architectural vernacular of Wharf House and the surrounding historic buildings within the Conservation Area. Visualisations of the new bridge and its relationship to the Listed Building have been included with the submitted application documents. The hard landscaping throughout the Eland area will include medium grey and silver grey paving which will provide a coherence to the design throughout the scheme and tie the hard landscaping features to the bridge colours.

The bridge will result in a change to the setting of the Listed Building. Whilst the bridge is a substantial new structure within the setting of the Listed Building and will in places be taller than the building the overall impact is considered to be positive. The removal of elements which detract from the setting of Wharf House such as the now demolished Riversdale House and industrial land or elements that obscure its architectural interest such as the mature trees are considered to be positive. The public access around the building and surroundings at ground level will also be improved. The overall magnitude of impact is considered to be minor positive. This will result in a slight beneficial significance of effect given the Listed Building is of medium importance.

The construction of the bridge would have resulted in the demolition of the Riversdale House which was a non-designated historic building. Whilst the building had some architectural interest its recent fire damaged and derelict state detracted from its significance. The magnitude of impact from demolition would have been major negative leading to an assessment of moderate adverse significance of effect based on its low heritage importance. It is noted that this is balanced by the beneficial effects that accrue to Wharf House and other heritage assets within the Conservation Area from the improved public realm in this area. Riversdale House has since been demolished which has confirmed the beneficial effect on the setting of Wharf House.

The widening of the northern canal towpath adjacent to the Barge and Barrel public house and Bridge View flats will result in a change to the form of the canal and the canal towpath surface. The layout of the canal contributes to the character of the Elland Conservation Area. In this section cobble setts which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and historic landscape of canal are present. These setts will need to be removed to facilitate the tow path widening. It is proposed that the tow path is resurfaced to suit using sympathetic materials that will be agreed upon. An

option recommended by Historic England involves relaying stone setts next to the reclaimed coping stones that form the edge of the tow path; this would also serve to act as a wayleave warning towpath users that they are too close to the edge. Setts could also be laid on the inner side of the tow path, framing the resurfaced path. New railings are proposed close to the bridge where the canal towpath slopes up to meet the new access. The change will result in an overall minor negative impact on the canal towpath and historic character of the canal.

The northern canal towpath lies within the Elland Conservation Area which is of medium importance. The Canal as a wider asset has a number of elements which contribute in differing magnitudes and it is the relationship and interplay between these features that contribute to its overall character. The towpath in this area has a minor contribution towards the significance of this heritage asset, reduced through its low amenity and overgrown condition. The proposed works are sympathetic to the character of the conservation area, and will improve public amenity, safety and accessibility to the Conservation Area. Therefore the overall significance of effect on the wider Conservation Area is considered to be slight adverse.

The bridge and access works will have an impact on the historic character and setting of the Calder and Hebble Navigation more widely. The character of the canal in this area is typified by the former wharf on the southern bank of the canal, the public house and residential properties on the northern bank and the former mills to the west of Elland Bridge which provides a visual barrier when facing west. The Elland bypass provides a further visual barrier to the east and a change in character as you enter the overpass area. Whilst there will be minor negative impacts to the canal such as the partial loss of the cobble setts on the northern towpath, the overall impact will be positive. The access works will improve public access to the canal and the construction of the bridge will open up the views towards Wharf House. The overall magnitude of impact is considered to be minor positive and therefore the significance of effect will be slight beneficial.

Elland Bridge Grade II Listed Building (1270983) is a medium value asset. The setting of the bridge is defined by its relationship to the canal and the canalside structures to either side of the bridge. Whilst the new Navigation and Calder Bridge will be visible in views eastwards from Elland Bridge the foreground of the canal, moored canal barges and Bridge View residential flats will continue to dominate. The new bridge will be partially obscured by the Bridge View flats, Wharf House and mature vegetation retained on Gas Works Lane and viewed partially against the backdrop of the Elland bypass. The impact on the setting of the bridge is considered to be negligible negative and this results in an overall neutral significance of effect.

The Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan identifies a key view facing eastwards from the non-listed portion of Elland Bridge which crosses the River Calder. The view is down the River Calder with mature trees and vegetation to each riverbank, the weir in the foreground and gravel islands with vegetation in the riverbed. The current view is one with few immediately man-made structures within the direct view, with those visible located to the left (north-east) on higher ground. The Navigation and Calder Bridge will form a new structure in this view. The view of the new bridge will be partially obscured by the vegetation on the gravel islands in the riverbed and retained mature trees along the riverbanks. However, there will be tree and vegetation clearance around the new bridge and the bridge will be at least partially visible. The open and streamlined structural design of the bridge and the grey finish will keep the bridge as visually unobtrusive as possible within this view. The magnitude of impact on the key view from Elland Bridge will be minor negative. As a key view within the Conservation Area it is considered to have medium importance and the significance of effect will therefore be slight adverse.

The Navigation and Calder Bridge is partially located within the Elland Conservation Area as are a number of the access improvements. Whilst the impact on individual heritage assets

has been considered above it is also important to consider the cumulative impact of the development on the Conservation Area and historic landscape as a whole. The Conservation Area in this location is dominated by the waterway settings of the canal, river and the built environment associated with these such as the canal wharf, Elland bridge, mill buildings and Barge and Barrel public house. The publicly accessible areas of the canal towpath and original features such as cobble setts add to the character and significance. The new bridge will be a significant and large new structure partially within the Conservation Area. As already discussed, the open structural design of the bridge has been developed to maintain views as open as possible and allow the significant assets and historic landscape to be appreciated. The use of natural stone with plinth and coping detailing to clad the abutments will reflect the use of stone building materials in the surrounding area. Views along the canal from the northern towpath looking eastwards are unobstructed by the proposed new bridge abutments, which sit sufficiently far back from the canal edge. Views looking westward from the towpath on the south side of the canal are similarly unobstructed, by the bridge abutments and there are clear views towards Elland Bridge and the rolling hills beyond.

The grey finish to the bridge structure will reflect the grey in surrounding roofs and the Elland bypass and will be a less visually intrusive than black, white or another colour. The integration of the bridge into the surrounding landscape through the use of soft and hard landscape design will aid in integrating the new structure into the townscape and provide a coherence to the surrounding area. The paving utilised in the hard landscape design will generally be medium grey or silver grey to provide coherence and consistency across the proposed changes.

The introduction of the bridge into the landscape will be a significant alteration to the baseline conditions and will alter the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. It will be a notable visual element in the landscape and be seen in context with a number of heritage assets. Although elements of the proposed development are considered to have individual slight beneficial and slight adverse impacts the bridge and access improvements are not considered to detract from the overall understanding and appreciation of the historic character of the Conservation Area around the canal and riverside. Elements of the Conservation Area such as Wharf House will be easier to see and appreciate within the new scheme and the hard and soft landscaping will provide a pleasant environment for public access. It is also worth noting that the proposed development affects only one character zone within the Conservation Area and the majority of the Conservation Area will not be subject to any alteration to its current baseline conditions. The overall assessment of the magnitude of impact is negligible and the significance of effect is considered to be neutral.

During construction there will be a temporary impacts on the historic character and appearance of the Conservation Area and the setting of Listed Buildings including Wharf House, Elland Bridge and the Wharf Office. These impacts will arise from the presence of machinery, noise, dust and may also include restricted access around the assets and parts of the Conservation Area to facilitate construction. These impacts will be partially controlled through standard good practice construction and the implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan. The impacts will be variable during the construction period depending on the types of activities which are being undertaken. For the majority of the time the impact is anticipated to be minor negative, however there may be periods during piling of the bridge abutments or the lifting of the bridge sections into place when the impact could be moderate negative. These impacts will be temporary and on completion of construction the impacts will cease.

The southern bridge abutment of the Navigation and Calder Bridge will be located in an area known to have been previously occupied by the Elland Corn Mill (PRN15310). Intrusive groundworks in this location could remove or compromise remains of the structure, which may include foundations, flooring, other building materials and evidence for the water management and power system for the mill. Although the mill continued in use into the

20th century the extent of any earlier archaeological remains that may have been incorporated into the building is unknown. The remains are most likely to be impacted during preparatory works for the piled bridge abutments requiring the removal of subsurface obstructions. The potential impact on these archaeological remains could be up to major negative. This would result in a slight adverse significance of effect for remains of low importance and moderate adverse for earlier remains which may be of medium importance.

The construction work associated with the central and northern bridge abutments is not known to coincide with other known heritage assets. The abutment in Gas Works Lane is located within an area that remained largely undeveloped although several tanks are depicted on historic maps in the 1960s and 1970s adjacent to the road. The abutment on Park Road is also located in an area which appears to have remained undeveloped, although workers housing is shown to either side of this location on late 19th century mapping. Depending on the extent of groundworks required to facilitate construction of the foundations there is potential that these remains could be impacted. The magnitude of impact could be up to major negative. The significance of effect on these assets of low importance would be slight adverse.

The use of Riverside Park as a construction compound and subsequently to be re-landscaped will result in extensive intrusive groundworks. The known heritage asset of Elland Corn Mill has been discussed above. The potential for further previously unrecorded archaeological remains is considered to be low. If further archaeological remains were to be identified there could be a major negative impact if they were required to be removed to facilitate the development. This would result in a significance of effect of moderate to slight adverse depending on their overall importance.

The John Eland Memorial is to be replaced as part of the proposed works. The detailed design of the replacement memorial is not yet known, however would be expected the replacement memorial would be in better condition and provide improved public interpretation and understanding. This will result in a minor positive magnitude of impact and a slight beneficial significance of effect.

The Elland Access Works will result in minimal physical impact to any heritage assets. The groundworks required to create the new or improved pedestrian and cycleways will be minimal in depth and extent and in the majority of cases will be located alongside existing highways. There is considered to be negligible potential for any archaeological remains to be located that close to the surface and therefore there are not anticipated to be any impacts on buried archaeology.

There may be temporary impacts to the setting of the Conservation Area and the associated Listed Buildings (e.g. Elland Bridge) during construction of the access works, but these will be short term. These are most likely to arise from works on Park Road, Century Road and Eastgate. In the long term, the access works will result in a general improvement of the connectivity of the Conservation Area to other areas of Elland and a higher standard of public realm environment.

Works along Eastgate will be located close to the undesignated built heritage assets of the Wesley Chapel, Savage Hall and Bankfield Social Club which are located within Elland Conservation Area. The alterations to the footway adjacent to these buildings will result in a minimal change to the baseline environment in this area and will not affect their settings. The overall significance of effect will be neutral.

Works along the Elland-Riorges Link close to the Spring Gardens Public House (1184475) will have very limited, temporary negative impacts on the setting of this Listed Building during construction. The long-term works will likely result in no significant alteration to the baseline conditions or setting of this Listed Building as the works are located away from the immediate vicinity of the building and the surrounding environment and setting makes a negligible contribution to its significance. The overall significance of effect will be neutral.

10.2 West Vale Works

There are no known heritage assets within the footprint of the proposed development area of the West Vale Bridge. There is considered to be a very low to negligible potential for encountering unknown archaeological remains during ground intrusive works as the area remained agricultural until the establishment of the rugby ground. There is no known development between the River Calder and the canal. There is considered to be no impact on archaeological remains and negligible potential to identify previously unknown archaeological remains as a result of works associated with the construction of the bridge. Access to the bridge construction site between the River Calder and canal will be along a matted route, therefore there is no potential for disturbing unknown archaeological remains.

The West Vale Bridge is located to the north-west of the Grade II Listed Woodside Locks and bridge approach (1184303). The setting of the lock and bridge comprises its location and relationship to this stretch of canal in a predominantly rural environment and this makes a positive contribution to the significance of the asset. There are only limited views towards the location of the new bridge which is obscured by mature vegetation between the river and canal. The bridge structure will have a gloss blank finish. This will reflect the use of black and white to paint infrastructure across the canal network and specifically Woodside Locks. The impact on the setting of Woodside Locks will be negligible as the overall visibility of the new structure will be limited by the vegetation. The new bridge will not affect the ability to appreciate the locks and bridge within the rural canal setting and will not affect their heritage significance. The new bridge will also not affect the heritage significance of the canal as a heritage asset. The overall magnitude of impact will be negligible and the significance of effect neutral.

The groundworks required to create the new or improved pedestrian and cycleways at West Vale will be minimal in depth and extent, and in the majority of cases will be located alongside existing highways. There is considered to be negligible potential for any archaeological remains to be located that close to the surface and therefore there are not anticipated to be any impacts on buried archaeology. Within the area of the rugby ground and north of Black Brook the area remained in agricultural use until into the 20th century and the potential to identify archaeological remains is considered negligible.

The West Vale Access Works will have no impacts on the setting of the Grade II* Listed Clay House (1184835) and Clay House Barn (1133992). The alterations to access routes at Stainland Road and Rochdale Road will improve the ability for people to access the park and appreciate the Listed Buildings and their historic setting. The gate piers at the western entrance to the park and the entrance gates at the eastern entrance to the park are immediately adjacent to the proposed improvement works. There is anticipated to be minor positive impacts on the setting of these entrances as a result of the improvements to the surrounding public realm environment. There is considered to be an overall minor positive impact to the historic park and its associated entrances. This will result in an overall slight beneficial significance of effect to these low importance assets.

Construction on Rochdale Road will result in minor negative, temporary impacts to the setting of the Grade II Listed cottages at 24 and 26 Rochdale Road (1133991). There is anticipated to be a minor positive impact on the setting of these buildings following completion of the works as the surrounding public realm environment will be improved. This will result in an overall slight beneficial significance of effect.

11 Recommended Further Works

The assessment has identified that the proposed works have the potential to impact upon heritage assets or archaeological remains, and mitigation measures should therefore be considered prior to and during the works. A number of measures have already been

incorporated into the development and landscape masterplans and these are not repeated here as they form an integral part of the submitted application.

At the northern canal towpath it is recommended that if possible original stone setts are retained and reinstated along the edges of the new widened cycle path. This will serve the dual purpose of maintaining the historic character of the canal whilst also acting as a wayleave alerting users to the edge of the towpath, as stated by Historic England in their planning response. The towpath should use materials that are sympathetic to the character of the Conservation Area, discussions with stakeholders should be undertaken to determine the precise nature of the new paving. It is recommended that the proposed railings to the canal towpath where the towpath rises to meet the new access by Park Road are designed to reflect either the design and colour of the bridge parapet, or are painted black to reflect the normal design of furniture along the canal.

The works would have resulted in the demolition of Riversdale House building, which still had some heritage value despite being heavily fire damaged and in a state of disrepair. A photographic survey of the building would have been recommended but due to its dilapidated state Building Control placed a demolition order on the structure and it was subsequently demolished by the present owner.

Groundworks for the Calder and Hebble Navigation Bridge construction have the potential to impact upon remains of the Elland Corn Mill within Riverside Park. It is recommended that program of targeted archaeological investigation works take place prior to the beginning of any works. These works are most likely to take the form of monitoring of ground investigation trial pits and boreholes in the first instance to provide information on the extent and nature of buried deposits. These may be followed up with archaeological evaluation excavations to identify the nature, extent and significance of archaeological remains within the park area and allow a more detailed mitigation strategy to be devised. However, as there is no realistic option of redesigning or altering the location of the bridge abutments it may also be appropriate to proceed directly to a larger scale strip, map and investigation whereby the extent of the former corn mill and the area to be subject to groundworks to facilitate construction can be investigated in one phase. This may be a more efficient approach and minimise disruption to the public park users by undertaking the works immediately preceding construction. There may be opportunities for public engagement during these investigation works in the form of open days, information boards, viewing platforms or a pop-up museum depending on the quality of the archaeological remains identified.

The extent of construction activities and groundworks required to facilitate the construction of the central and northern bridge abutments for the Navigation and Calder Bridge should be reviewed following detailed design to determine whether there is potential for former structures identified on historic mapping to be impacted and therefore whether additional archaeological monitoring or investigation is required in these locations. This mitigation is most likely to take the form of archaeological monitoring during overburden and subsurface obstruction removal.

Improvements with Riverside Park and the replacement of the John Eland memorial represent an opportunity to enhance this memorial, particularly improving the interpretative information to include more detail on the life of John Eland and the story of his dramatic death.

At the West Vale Works, there are no known archaeological remains within the footprint of the development and a low potential for archaeological remains to be identified. No further archaeological work is recommended in this location.

Works on Stainland Road and Rochdale Road have the potential to directly impact upon the gate piers and gates at the entrances to Clayhouse Park through inadvertent damage during construction. These entrances should be preserved and protected against damage through the use of fencing or erection of other physical barriers between the works and

these gate piers. At the eastern entrance on Stainland Road it may be appropriate to remove the gates temporarily and store them securely until they can be replaced following completion of construction.

There is potential for the cobbled setts at the western entrance to Clayhouse Park to be revealed as part of the access improvement works and be incorporated into the public realm design. This would enhance the heritage setting of Clayhouse Park and reveal one of its historic features.

There are opportunities to improve public information and heritage interpretation across the development and wider Elland area. This could take the form of improved signage with QR code or other web links to information about the area as well as physical information and interpretation boards. Publicity information produced about the new cycle and pedestrian routes could also include information and links to resources detailing the history and heritage of the area.

Any further archaeological mitigation works should be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance of works with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service and implemented in line with Standards and Guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Any proposed further design changes which would affect the setting of heritage assets or the built heritage and character of the Conservation Area should be discussed with the Conservation Officer and considered within the context of the Elland Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.

12 Conclusions

The assessment has considered the potential effects of the proposed developments on archaeological and heritage assets within Elland. The assessment has identified that the development will have a range of effects on heritage assets.

In summary, the built heritage effects within the Elland area are considered to be slight beneficial effects to accrue to the setting of Grade II Listed Wharf House, the Calder and Hebble Navigation, and the replacement of the John Eland memorial in Riverside Park. The effects on the historic character of the northern canal towpath and the key view from the Conservation Area on Elland bridge down the River Calder will be slight adverse. The assessment of effects on the setting of the Grade II Listed Elland Bridge and the overall character and appearance of Elland Conservation Area are considered to be neutral.

The impacts on archaeological remains in the Elland area will generally by slight adverse for remains of late post-medieval date associated with Elland corn mill in Riverside Park and if there are archaeological remains identified at the Gas Works Road and Park Road bridge abutments. There is potential that there could be moderate adverse effects if there are earlier remains present at Elland corn mill as these would be of greater importance. A programme of further archaeological investigation has been proposed to record these assets prior to any impacts.

Within the West Vale area there are not considered to be any archaeological effects arising from the proposed development as the areas to be impacted were largely agricultural until the late 19th century. There is considered to be a neutral effect on the setting of the Grade II Woodside Locks and Hebble and Calder Navigation. There will be slight beneficial effects to the setting and context of Clayhouse Park and the Grade II Listed Building 24-26 Rochdale Road as a result of the proposed public realm improvement works.

In making a planning decision on the application the Local Planning Authority needs to have regard to legislation and adopted planning policy. With regard to the Listed Buildings the authority needs to have regard to consider the desirability of preserving the building and its setting (section 66, 1990 Act and BE15, RCUDP), harm or loss to the Listed Building or its

setting should be exceptional (para 195, NPPF) and weighed against the public benefits of the scheme (para 195, NPPF).

With regard to the Conservation Area the authority needs to consider the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (section 72, 1990 Act and BE18, RCUDP) harm or loss to the Conservation Area or its setting should be exceptional (para 195, NPPF) and weighed against the public benefits of the scheme (para 195, NPPF).

The impacts on non-designated heritage assets and archaeological remains such as Elland corn mill will be considered against paragraph 197 of NPPF which requires a balanced judgement to be made regarding the scale of harm to a heritage assets and its significance.

This assessment has considered the heritage significance and effects of the proposed development on heritage assets. The wider benefits of the scheme are outlined in the Planning Statement and other submitted application documentation. In brief these are expected to include:

- Improved connectivity between parts of Elland town centre, new rail station, suburbs of Elland and West Vale for non-car modes of transport promoting more sustainable travel options.
- Sustainable modes of travel will help to minimise waste and pollution and support the move to a low carbon economy.
- Creating a sustainable Elland, and a healthy community that promotes social interactions, with street layouts that allow for safe and easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods
- Improved public realm segmentation, connectivity and cohesion providing a more pleasant and safer environment for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Infrastructure improvements across Elland will help to support redevelopment locally from the improved and more welcoming environment, but also the wider growth across West Yorkshire as a result of improved connections to and from Elland Station.

14 References and Sources

Allen M, Blick, N, Brindle, T, Evans T, Fulford, M, Holbrook N, Richards, JD and Smith A (2016) The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource. Available at: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html [Accessed 22/07/20].

Archaeological Services WYAS (2002) Elland Calderdale West Yorkshire Town Survey.

British Geological Survey (2019) BGS Map Viewer. http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html. [Accessed 20/07/20].

Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council (2006) Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (RCUDP).

Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council (2010) Elland Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.

Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council (2018) Calderdale Local Plan Publication Draft

Chadwick A.M (2009) Research Agenda: The Iron Age and Romano-British Periods in West Yorkshire. West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments.

Crump W, (1926) The Road Surveys of John Warburton. Halifax Antiquarian Society, Papers, Reports etc.

DCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework.

Faull M, and Moorhouse S (1981) West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to 1500AD, Vols 1-4.

HMSO (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.

HMSO (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act.

Historic England (2017) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets. 2nd edition.

Historic England (2019) Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12

Open Domesday (2019) www.opendomesday.org [Accessed 22/07/20].

Rinder A and Moody A (1983) Elland: A Town History and Trail.

Rinder A (1987) A History of Elland.

Sanderson I and Wrathmell S (2005) Archaeology from the End of the Roman Period to the Norman Conquest. West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

Spikins P.A (1999) Mesolithic Northern England: Environment, Population and Settlement. Oxford: Archaeopress.

Spikins P.A (2010) Research Agenda: Palaeolithic & Mesolithic West Yorkshire. West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

The History Jar (2014) thehistoryjar.com [Accessed 14/07/20]

Vyner B (2008) Research Agenda: The Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age in West Yorkshire. West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

Historic Mapping

Saxton's Map of Yorkshire, 1597

Plan of Eland with the Townfields and Crofts Adjoining by Mann, 1750

Jeffery's Map of Yorkshire, 1771

Ordnance Survey map, 6" to 1mile/1:10,000 1854, 1894, 1908, 1930, 1938, 1948, 1956, 1967-9, 1978, 1982-3, 1990, 2000

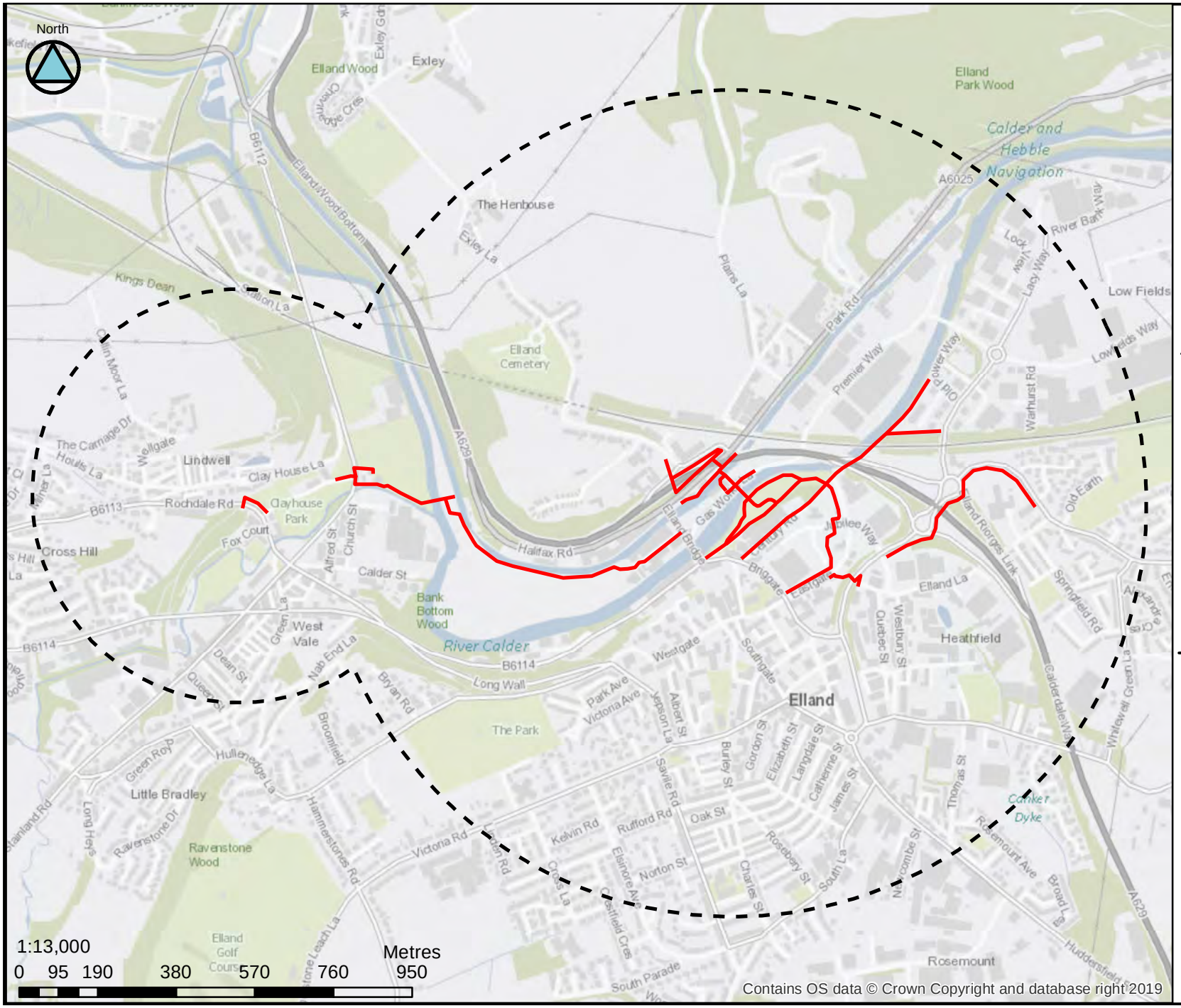
Ordnance Survey map 25" to 1mile/1:2500 1893, 1907, 1919, 1933, 1959-60, 1960-3, 1970-79, 1977-84, 1984-1992, 1992, 1996

Appendices

A Figures

*All Historic Environment Record data displayed is as received and has not been edited or changed.

*Not all heritage assets depicted in the following figures or accompanying gazetteer have been discussed in detail within the report but are included for completeness.



KEYPLAN

1:150,000

Legend

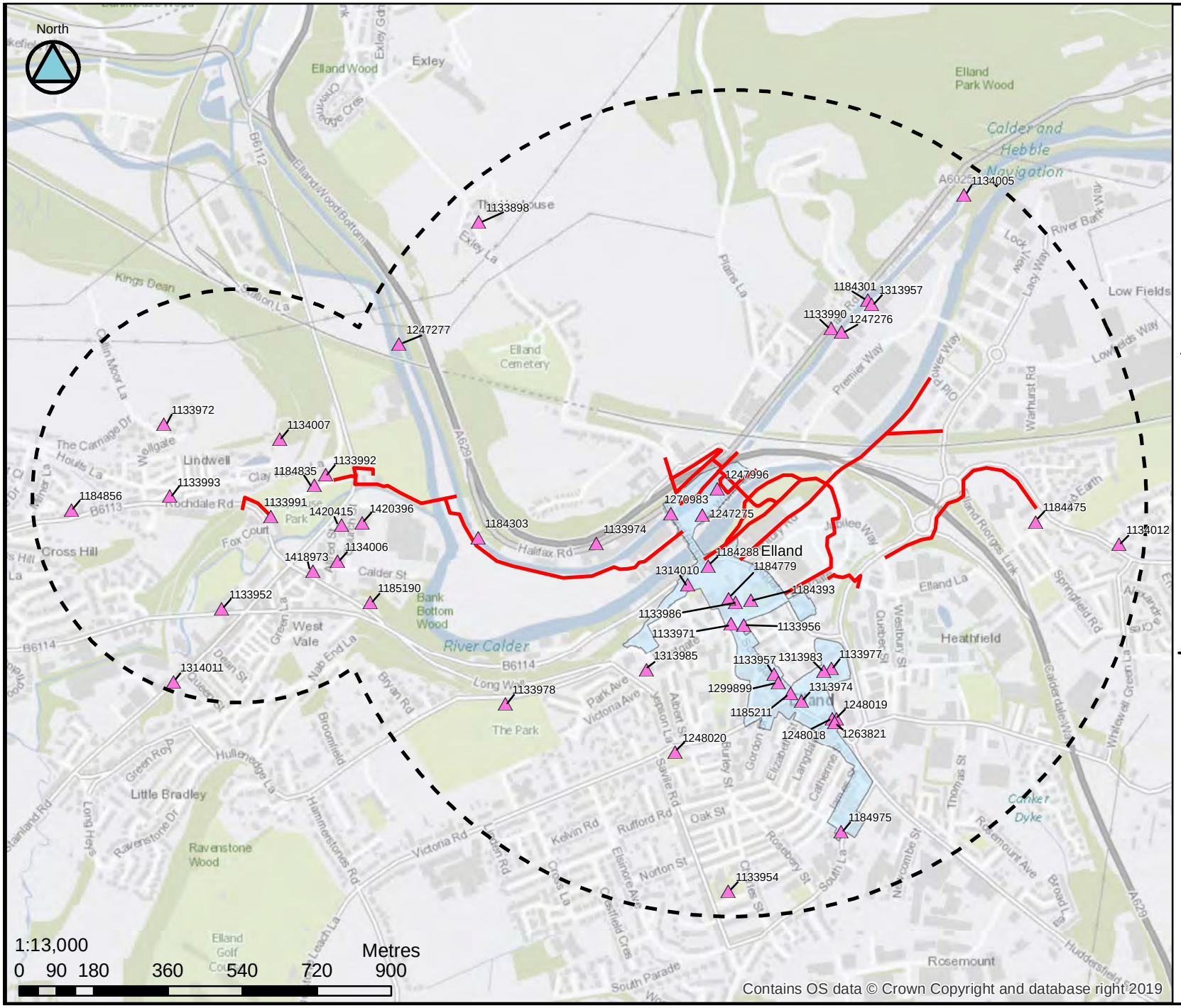
- Site Boundary
- Study Area

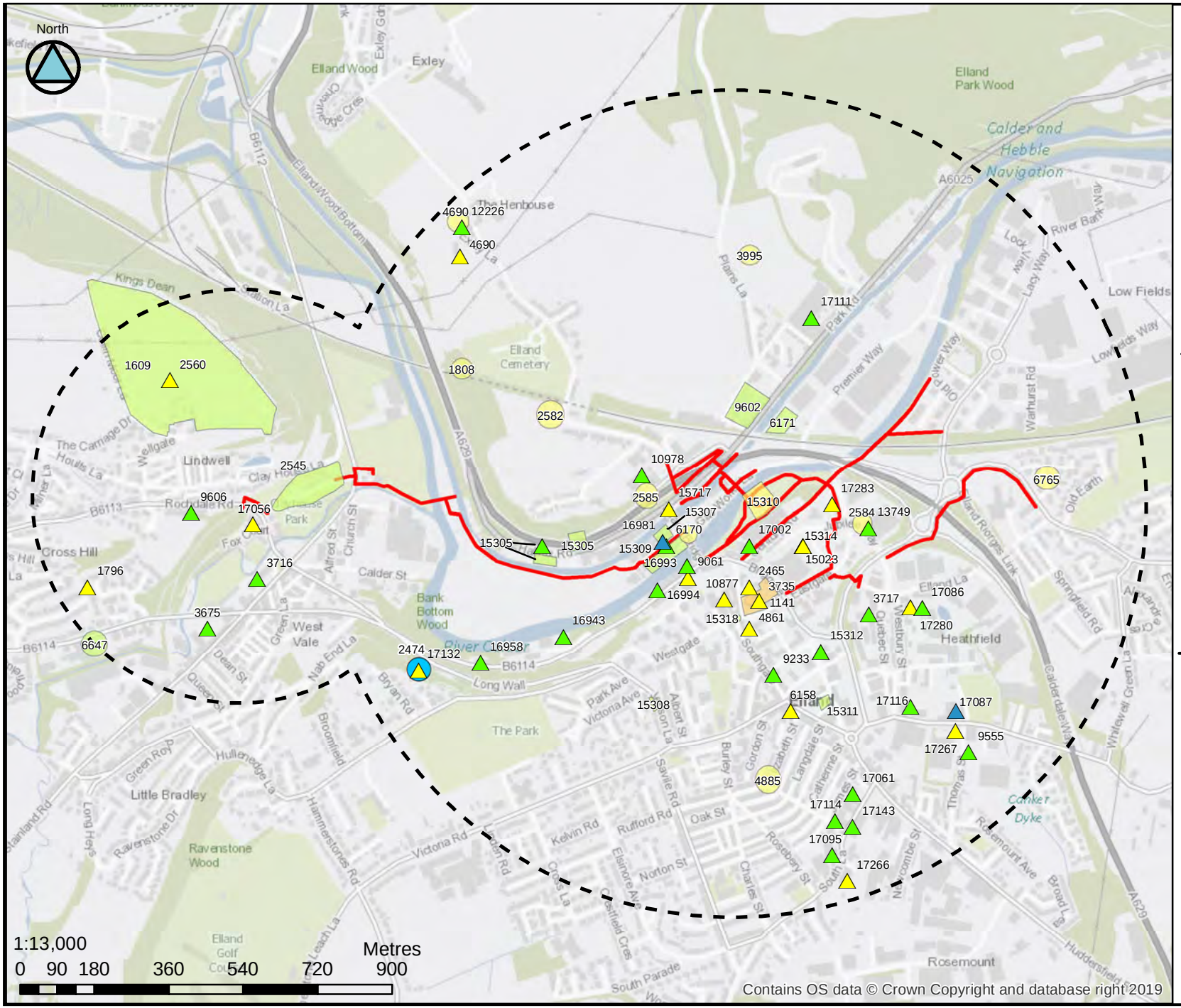
2019s0633 - FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: CALDERDALE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PROJECT: ELLAND RAIL STATION ACCESS PACKAGE


North
1:13,000
0 90 180 360 540 720 900
Metres
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2019
Elland
Lindwell
Cross Hill
West Vale
Little Bradley
Ravenstone Wood
Heathfield
Rosemount
The Park
Elland Cemetery
Bank Bottom Wood
River Calder
Calder and Hebble Navigation
1133898
1134005
1247277
1184301
1313957
1133990
1247276
1133972
1134007
1133992
1184835
1133993
1184856
1133991
1420415
1420396
1184303
1133974
1247996
1270983
1247275
1184288
1184779
1314010
1184393
1133986
1133956
1133971
1313985
1133957
1313983
1133977
1299899
1313974
1185211
1248019
1248018
1263821
1248020
1184975
1133954
1133978
1314011
1133952
1185190
1418973
1134006
1184475
1134012
KEYPLAN
Shibden Hall
Southowram
BRIGHOUSE
Greetland
Rastrick
ELAND
Holywell Green
M62
A643
A629
A64
1:150,000
Legend
Study Area
Listed Buildings
Site Boundary
Conservation Area
JBA consulting
2019s0633 - FIGURE 2
DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS
CLIENT: CALDERDALE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
PROJECT: ELLAND RAIL STATION ACCESS PACKAGE



KEYPLAN

1:150,000

Legend

- Study Area

HER Point by Heritage Asset Class

- 0
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Heritage Asset Class II
- Heritage Asset Class III
- Heritage Asset Class IV
- PAS Records
- Site Boundary

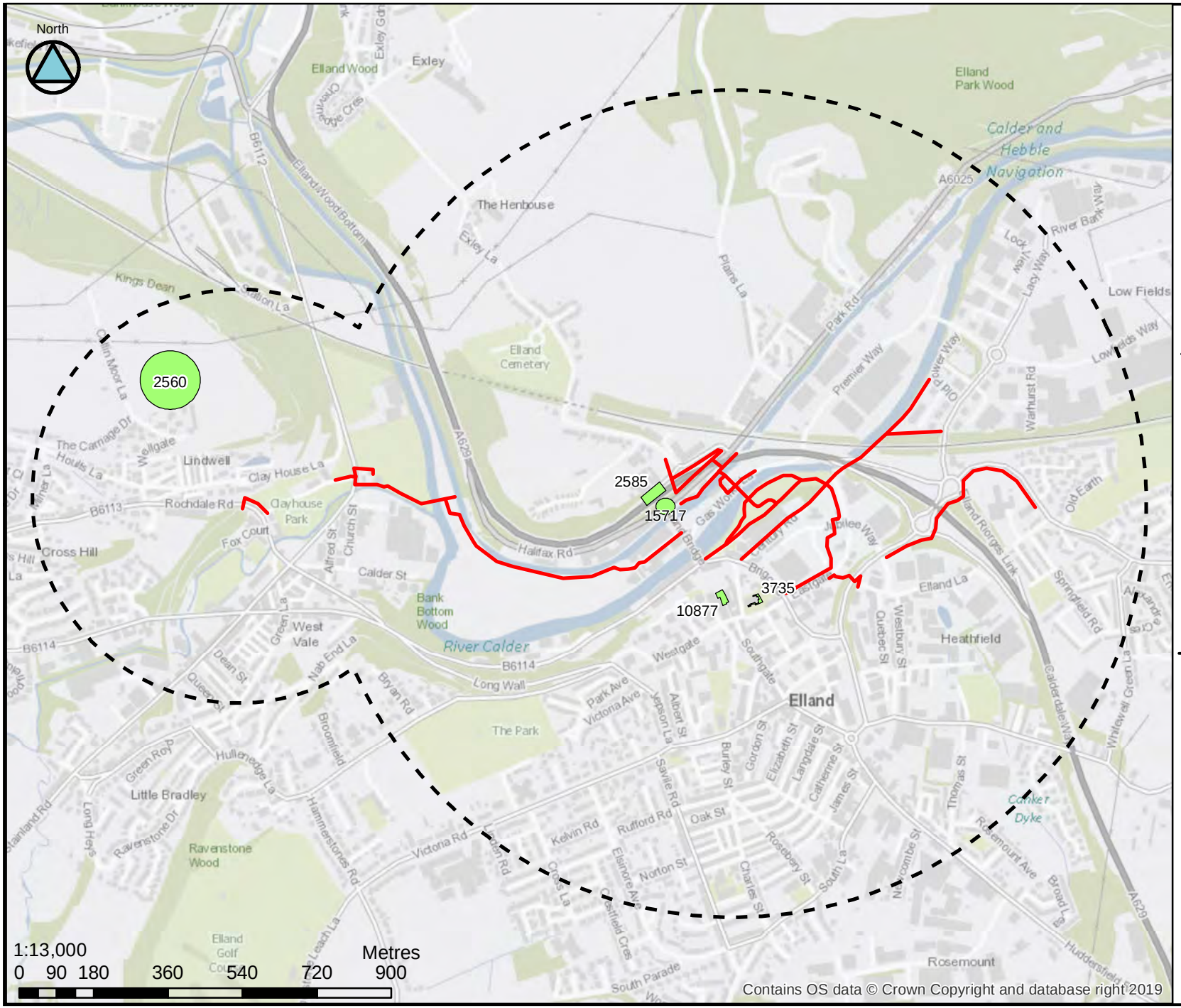
JBA consulting

2019s0633 - FIGURE 3

NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

CLIENT: CALDERDALE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PROJECT: ELLAND RAIL STATION ACCESS PACKAGE



KEYPLAN

Legend 1:150,000

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- HER Events

JBA consulting

2019s0633 - FIGURE 4

HER EVENTS

CLIENT: CALDERDALE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

PROJECT: ELLAND RAIL STATION ACCESS PACKAGE

B Assessment Methodology

The basis for assessing impacts on the historic environment is an understanding of the heritage assets that might be affected by a proposal. Planning policy and guidance emphasise the need to understand the cultural significance of heritage assets, including their setting, reflecting that the primary purpose is to preserve significance rather than no change. The process of gaining this understanding can be broken down into three distinct stages:

Description: Research leading to a preliminary factual statement that establishes the location, nature and setting of the asset;

Cultural significance: Analysis of what we value about the asset and the contribution made by its setting, leading to a statement of cultural significance. Cultural significance is not scaled but can be expressed in terms of four key 'heritage values' as outlined in Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2008):

- *Evidential value:* the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. Sites of evidential value will include those which have archaeological interest.
- *Historical value:* the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. Heritage assets can either illustrate, or be associated with, past people and events.
- *Aesthetic value:* the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic value can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved.
- *Communal value:* the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

Importance: A conclusion regarding the level of protection or consideration that the asset merits in planning policy and cultural heritage legislation. A judgement on importance is scaled and can therefore be expressed in terms of the following criteria:

Table 3: Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites Places of international importance due to their 'outstanding universal value'.
High	Scheduled Monuments Grade I or II* Listed Buildings Grade I or II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Places or structures of national importance Non-designated heritage assets of equivalent national importance or potential to contribute significantly to national research objectives
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Non-designated assets of regional or high local importance with potential to contribute significantly to regional and local research objectives. This includes assets which have particular regional associations or may have important associations at a local level (e.g. they have significance to local population or embody something of the special identity of a locality).

Importance	Examples
Low	Locally Listed Buildings Non-designated assets which are relatively poorly preserved or have limited importance at a local level and low potential to add to local and regional research objectives.
Negligible	Assets that have very limited or no archaeological, historical or cultural importance.
Uncertain	Sites where there is evidence that a heritage asset may exist, but where there is insufficient information to determine its nature, extent and degree of survival given current knowledge.

Having understood cultural significance the next step is to understand the proposed change(s) and the impact they would have on cultural significance. The process of evaluating the consequences of change can be usefully broken down into three distinct analytical stages:

Change: A factual statement of how a proposal would change an asset or its setting including physical, visual appearance, scale, nature and duration;

Impact: An assessment of the degree to which any changes would increase or decrease the cultural significance of an asset. Impact is scaled and the magnitude of impact is a reflection of the extent to which the cultural significance of an asset is changed by a proposal. A judgement of magnitude of impact can be made based on the following criteria:

Table 4: Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria
Major Negative	Causes total destruction or change to, most key elements of the asset that results in substantial loss of integrity and cultural significance. Comprehensive change to the setting of the asset which this is a critical aspect of the assets cultural significance. Any such change would not normally be reversible.
Moderate Negative	Causes change to, or loss of many key elements which result in a moderate loss of integrity and cultural significance of the asset. Moderate changes to the setting of the asset where this makes an important contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Minor Negative	Change to some elements which lead to a limited loss of integrity and cultural significance of the asset. Change to the setting of the asset where this makes a limited contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Negligible / No change	No appreciable change to the cultural significance of the asset or its setting.
Minor Positive	Change to some elements which leads to limited improvement in integrity and cultural significance of the asset, or arrests decline. Change to the setting of the asset where this makes a limited contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Moderate Positive	Causes change to many key elements which result in a moderate enhancement to integrity and cultural significance of the asset or reverses decline. Moderate changes to the setting of the asset where this makes an important contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Major Positive	Causes significant change to most key elements of the asset that results in substantial enhancement of cultural significance. Comprehensive change to the setting of the asset which this is a critical aspect of the assets cultural significance.

Effect: A conclusion regarding whether an impact matters or not, reflecting the importance of the affected heritage asset. The effect is the measure that brings together the magnitude of the impact and the heritage asset's importance. This a critical stage of the assessment process as this determines the weight that should be given to the matter in either influencing the design of the proposal or ultimately in the test as to whether the proposal will be acceptable and permitted. The effect can be articulated through the use of a matrix which brings together the importance of an asset and the magnitude of impact on the assets significance. Where there are two options for a level of effect it is a matter of professional judgement which should be articulated in the text description as to the level of effect appropriate:

Table 5: Effect on Heritage Assets

Importance of Asset	Magnitude of Impact			
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible / No Change
Very High	Very Large	Very Large/Large	Large/Moderate	Slight/Neutral
High	Very Large/Large	Large/Moderate	Moderate/Slight	Slight/Neutral
Medium	Large/Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Neutral
Low	Moderate/Slight	Slight	Slight/Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Slight/Neutral	Slight/Neutral	Slight/Neutral	Neutral

C Heritage Asset Gazetteers

Table B.1 Listed Buildings

Identifier	Grid Reference	Grade	Period	Description
1133952	SE 09524 21146	II	Post-Medieval	92, Saddleworth Road. Warehouse 1836. Dressed stone, hipped slate roof. The ground floor has been entirely altered. Each upper floor has a large central taking-in door with dressed jambs and windows to either side with plain reveals and projecting sills. Fixed windows with glazing bars. Pediment over central bay with plaque bearing date.
1133972	SE 09384 21593	II	Post-Medieval	Bank Top Farmhouse. Early 17th century with mid-18th century and early 19th century additions. Lower 19th century cottage to right not part of the farmhouse.
1133991	SE 09643 21370	II	Post-Medieval	24 and 26, Rochdale Road. Two-storey house now two cottages, dating to the late 17th century.
1133993	SE 09399 21418	II	Post-Medieval	48 And 50, Rochdale Road. A pair of two-story cottages of late 18th century date.
1134007	SE 09665 21556	II	Post-Medieval	North Dean Cottage. House dating to 1819.
1184856	SE 09161 21385	II	Post-Medieval	Rose and Crown Inn. Public house built 1725, now much altered.
1314011	SE 09407 20968	II	Modern	Railway Viaduct Over Stainland Road. Former railway viaduct dating to 1875. Former Stainland branch line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.
1133898	SE 10146 22083	II	Post-Medieval	Exley Hall of 17th century date. Substantial traditional stone house. South front remodelled in the 18th or 19th century and rendered. Western part of house rebuilt during 18th century or later. Eastern room to south retains incomplete 17th century panelling and moulded cross-beamed ceiling.
1133954	SE 10750 20462	II*	Modern	Church of All Saints built 1896 by G.H. Fellowes Prynne.
1133956	SE 10787 21107	II	Modern	3, 5, 7, Southgate. Three shops of early Victorian date. Ground floor has modern shop front separated by rusticated piers.
1133957	SE 10861 20988	II	Modern	The Wellington Public House, of early 19th century date.
1133971	SE 10756 21110	II	Modern	The Savile Arms Hotel. Public house dating to early 19th century. In first bay is curved stone tablet with the Savile coat of arms and motto 'Be Fast' with the date

Identifier	Grid Reference	Grade	Period	Description
				1748. Probably reset.
1133974	SE 10430 21304	II	Modern	Milestone on opposite side to Long Lea Mill. Stone slab with cast iron face, mid-19th century date.
1133977	SE 10999 21002	II	Modern	Providence United Reformed Church. Built 1822 as congregational town chapel. The chapel is set back with small forecourt paved with early 19th century tombstones.
1133978	SE 10210 20915	II	Modern	War Memorial/ Bronze statue of soldier in WW1 trench kit by F.W. Doyle Jones of 19th century date. A 'remarkably good statue'.
1133986	SE 10768 21162	II	Post-Medieval	Rose and Crown, House opposite west end of St Marys Church. Former public house now warehouse. Mid-19th century stone house with stone slate roof.
1133990	SE 10998 21825	II	Modern	Milestone dating to 19th century. On a turnpike road of the former 'Leeds and Elland Trust'.
1133992	SE 09776 21470	II*	Post-Medieval	Clay House Barn, a large and magnificent 17th century aisled barn.
1134005	SE 11320 22148	II	Post-Medieval	Calder and Hebble Navigation Park Nook Lock. Lock built c.1770. Large dressed stone lock walls with square entry.
1134006	SE 09805 21261	II	Modern	Church of St John The Evangelist. Built 1880 by T. Rushforth. Mixed Romanesque and Gothic style.
1134012	SE 11695 21302	II	Post-Medieval	55 And 57, Elland Lane. House dated 1700. Rear of the house appears to be rebuilt in the mid-20th century.
1184288	SE 10701 21249	II	Modern	Britannia Buildings. Former bank built 1893 by E.W. Johnson of Southport for the Halifax and Huddersfield Banking Company.
1184301	SE 11087 21892	II	Post-Medieval	Calder and Hebble Navigation Elland Lock. Built c.1770. Massive dressed stone lock walls with angled entry. Earlier paddle mounting with rebates for gates.
1184303	SE 10144 21317	II	Post-Medieval	Calder and Hebble Navigation Woodside Mills Lock and bridge approach. Built c.1770. Retaining walls of massive stones with smaller dresser stones to foot bridge gantry to either side capped by large rusticated ashlar blocks.
1184393	SE 10805 21167	I	Medieval	Church of St Mary. Mainly 13th and 14th century with chancel arch c.1180, tower

Identifier	Grid Reference	Grade	Period	Description
				c.1490 and other additions and later alterations.
1184475	SE 11493 21356	II	Modern	Spring Gardens Public House. Dating to late 18th century, has been substantially altered and extended at both ends. Those extensions are not included in the site.
1184779	SE 10751 21171	II	Post-Medieval	Dobson's Yard. House with part 17th century and 19th century front. Part of intimate courtyard to rear of Rose and Crown associated with sweet manufacture.
1184835	SE 09748 21445	II*	Post-Medieval	Clay House, now used as a museum, clinic, meeting hall and flat. Built in c.1650 for John Clay.
1184975	SE 11022 20606	II	Modern	18 And 20, South Lane. Two cottages dating to early 19th century.
1185190	SE 09884 21161	II	Modern	Mill House Lodge. Late 19th century pair of lodge cottages. The cottages stand on the former drive to Mill House, now demolished, and formerly housed the gardener and chauffeur.
1185211	SE 10900 20942	II	Post-Medieval	7, Timber Street. House dated to 1675 which is now storeroom.
1247275	SE 10687 21373	II	Post-Medieval/modern	Wharf Office, formerly porters lodge, c.1820. One of a series of Calder and Hebble Navigation Company cottages built between 1770-1834.
1247276	SE 11023 21816	II	Modern	Milepost approximately 90 metres south-west of Elland Lock. Located beside canal towing path. Late 18th century or early 19th century.
1247277	SE 09953 21787	II	Modern	Milepost beside canal towpath, late 18th century or early 19th century.
1247996	SE 10723 21436	II	Modern	Calder and Hebble Navigation, canal warehouse and integral house at Elland Wharf approximately 100 Metres from Elland Bridge. Dates to c.1820 and extended after 1837.
1248018	SE 11002 20880	II	Modern	The Old Town Hall. Former Town Hall, now club hall and shops. Built 1888.
1248019	SE 11011 20879	II	Modern	K6 telephone kiosk to right of entrance to Old Town Hall. Designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, made by various contractors.
1248020	SE 10621 20799	II	Modern	Bethesda Methodist Church. Methodist chapel built 1879-80 in Gothic Revival style.
1263821	SE 11007 20870	II	Modern	K6 telephone kiosk to left of entrance to Old Town Hall. Designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron square kiosk with domed roof.

Identifier	Grid Reference	Grade	Period	Description
1270983	SE 10611 21376	II	Modern	Elland Bridge, late 18th century. Single elliptical arch with ashlar voussoirs and keystone.
1299899	SE 10870 20968	II	Modern	65 And 67, Southgate. A pair of houses dating to late 18th century. No.67 is altered and has shop windows and door in the angle.
1313957	SE 11096 21883	II	Modern	Calder and Hebble Navigation lock keepers house on south side of Elland Lock. Early 19th century.
1313974	SE 10927 20923	II	Post-Medieval	Stocks in garden to side of Municipal Offices. Stone stocks dating to 17th century or early 18th century. Moved from Huddersfield Road when town gaol was demolished.
1313983	SE 10981 20995	II	Modern	Forecourt wall and gate piers of Providence United Reformed Church. Dwarf stone wall to forecourt, railing removed. Dated to c. 1850.
1313985	SE 10552 20998	II*	Post-Medieval	The Fleece Inn. House, now public house, early 17th century, c.1610 date on back door lintel.
1314010	SE 10652 21204	II	Modern	Exchange Mill (JH Cockcrofts). Mill warehouse dating to the early to mid-19th century.
1418973	SE 09735 21233	II	Modern	West Vale Public Hall. Erected by the Greetland and West Vale Mechanics' Hall Company Limited and was intended to serve as both a town hall and mechanics' institute. The building's corner stone was laid on 21 June 1873 by Edward Crossley, businessman and member of Halifax's prominent carpet manufacturing family, who was also mayor of Halifax in 1874-6 and 1884-5. The building, which is believed to have been designed by Horsfall, Wardle & Patchett of Halifax, cost £3000 to construct and opened on 18 May 1874.
1420396	SE 09864 21353	II	Modern	Prospect Mill. A former woollen mill dating to 1883. Listed for its industrial context, architectural interest survival and group value.
1420415	SE 09803 21353	II	Modern	North Dean Mill. A former woollen mill dating to 1876. Listed for its industrial context, architectural interest survival and group value.

Table B.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Identifier	Grid Reference	UDP Class	Period	Description
1141	SE1080021160	2	Medieval	The Church of St Mary the Virgin. The Church is thought to date to the 12th century, with much of the present fabric dating to 15th century remodelling. The churchyard is L-shaped in plan, containing mainly 18th and 19th century monuments.
1609	SE0945021790	3	Roman	Roman altar stone found near 'Thick Hollins' Greetland in 1597. The altar was preserved and is now housed in Trinity College Cambridge Library.
1796	SE0920021200	4	Roman	One coin of Vespasian (A.D. 69-79,) two coins of Nerva (A.D. 96-98,) two coins of Trajan (A.D. 98-117) and at least one coin of Hadrian (A.D. 117-138.) Found during the 18th century at Greetland. Exact find spots unknown; grid ref. centred on Greetland.
1808	SE1011021730	4	Roman	A hoard of small Roman coins, possibly numbering several hundred and said to have been contained in an earthen vessel.
2465	SE1080021200	4	Medieval	Medieval reference to a plot of land called Lambarcros. May indicate location of an earlier (ie. Norman or Pre-Conquest) cross. Field location unknown. Grid ref. centred on Elland cum Greetland.
2545	SE0974021440	3	Medieval	Possible site of medieval settlement. Del Clay is well-documented as a personal name in the area from the early 14th century. Clay House(PRN 9557) is a mid-17th century stone building with later addition, with an early Post-Medieval barn (PRN 9556) (now converted to flats) to the east and Victoria terraced gardens to the west. No known medieval earthworks.
2582	SE1033021620	4	Medieval	The present Annesley House is not marked on the First Edition. OS map and cannot be used as an accurate indicator of the location of the medieval settlement of Annesley, true location and nature of which presently unknown.

Identifier	Grid Reference	UDP Class	Period	Description
2584	SE1107021350	4	Medieval	Possible site of medieval settlement of Whitwell to the east of Wistons Lane. Location map only indicates initial area of interest. The personal name Adam de Wythill documented in 1296 may indicate a medieval origin of settlement here (ASWYAS 2002 p36).
3675	SE0949021100	3	Modern	West Vale Mills were built in a number of phases after 1850 as a steam-powered worsted spinning mill. The mills comprise of a multi-storeyed mill towards the west end of the site, large sheds attached to the northern end of the mill; smaller sheds behind the Stainland Road frontage, two warehouses, an office block, power buildings, housing and a number of associated structures. The spinning shed is possible the earliest building on site as it is the only structure shown on the 1851 plan of the site. The spinning shed no longer survives in substation form, however, having been rebuilt in later decades as a two-storey structure.
3716	SE0961021220	3	Modern	Victoria Mills comprises of a multi-storeyed principal mill building with attached warehouse, engine and boiler houses, and a single-storey mill (known as Low Mill), with a higher cottage at the north end on the road frontage. After a fire occurred in 1893, only remnants of the original mill remain. These are incorporated into the rebuilt mill buildings.
3717	SE1108921134	3	Modern	Wellington Mills was built as a steam-powered cotton-spinning mill in 1860 and more than doubled in size by the addition of a second mill in 1868. Both these structures were burnt down in 1875 and subsequently rebuilt. Other structures include two warehouses, a stable and cottage in the mill yard (now demolished), and reservoirs (now filled in). All buildings are stone built.
3995	SE1080022000	4	Medieval	Elland Park, a medieval deer park mapped on Saxton map of 1597. The north and western boundary are coincident with Elland township boundary. The northern area remains as wooded parkland. Strip of water meadow between park and River Calder appears to have been deliberately excluded from the area of the park - possibly to preserve its agricultural viability.

Identifier	Grid Reference	UDP Class	Period	Description
4690	SE1010022000	4	Medieval	The Exley name occurs at Upper Exley (formerly Near Exley) and Exley Hall Farm (SE 101220), at Far Exley (SE 101225) and at Exley Bank (SE 097226). This is a well-documented 'eccles' name from the medieval period onwards and is one of the few good examples of the name in West Yorkshire, referring to the probable locations of a British church or monastic site.
4861	SE1080021100	4	Medieval	House and garden on the south side of the church at Elland, documented in a Savile Chartulary 20/04/1409, Alice de Barewick held a house and garden.
4885	SE1084002073	4	Post-Medieval	Coin hoard found in an earthenware jug in garden at Elizabeth Street, Elland on November 7th, 1932 in the garden of a house newly erected in Elizabeth Street. Comprised 1187 coins, including Elizabeth I sixpences, James I sixpences and shillings (latter 1603-1624), Charles I sixpences, shillings and half crowns (YAJ 1993 p205).
6158	SE1090020900	4	Modern	Elland municipal power station, Timber Street. O.S.ref. SE1094/2096. Supply commenced 1903, unknown when ceased. Demolished by 1995. There is now a modern substation on site.
6170	SE1060021300	3	Medieval/Post-Medieval	Elland Bridge, crossing the River Calder, a medieval/Post-Medieval bridge abutment was identified during building work in August 1995 (exposed but not removed). The location coincides with the configuration of the bridge as shown on the map of 1579.
6171	SE1088021600	3	Modern	Malthouse, now used as chicken hatchery and warehouse (1990), dating from the mid/late 19th century. The building is constructed of thin-coursed sandstone, with ashlar dressings and a slate roof. It is of 4 storeys with attic.
6647	SE0921721069	3	Modern	Springfield Dye Works, shown on First Edition OS map and on 'later' OS map.
6765	SE1150021450	4	Post-Medieval	Oliver Hall, shown on the First Edition 6" to mile OS map 1854. SMR record indicates, on the basis of unspecified place name evidence that this is the site of possible early iron-working site. Smith states earliest reference 1843 O.S. map. Site is now built on.

Identifier	Grid Reference	UDP Class	Period	Description
8032	SE1080021160	2	Medieval	The parish church of St Mary the Virgin, Elland (PRN 1141) contains a fragment of a medieval cross slab grave cover. The fragment consists of a sandstone block showing only an incised cross shaft which is built into the top of the east respond of the south arcade. The exact date of this is impossible to establish.
9061	SE1065221222	4	Post-Medieval/ Modern	Nos 11 and 11a Saddleworth Road, a mill manager's house, attached to the east side of Exchange Mill on the south side of Saddleworth Road.
9233	SE1085920988	3	Post-Medieval	This house dates from the 16th or 17th century and functioned as an inn from the 19th century. It is constructed from timber framing (fragments of which are retained) and sandstone, with a stone slate roof. The windows were mainly replaced during the late 18th or 19th centuries and are mullioned with nearly square lights.
9555	SE1133020800	3	Modern	Broad Lea (also known as Gannex) Mill consists of two mill buildings; South Mill, built in the 1870s/80s and the North Mill, built during the 1880s or early 1890s. A separate boiler house was extant by 1892 and the mill buildings were connected by a link block in 1905.
9602	SE1078021650	3	Modern	The mill complex consists of a series of multi-storey buildings dating from the third quarter of the 19th century to the first quarter of the 20th century. The initial 5-storey mill (c.1870) was soon expanded to include a 3-storey former warehouse, and large single-storey shed. During building recording by WYAS in 2003 it was noted that the mill survives in good condition with the unusual presence of stabling.
9606	SE0945021380	3	Modern	Hollyns Mill comprises of four stone buildings thought to have been built prior to 1850 as the mill is marked on the First Edition OS map (map sheet 246). Building A, a four-storey building of eight bays with engine house at east end, Building B, a three-storey building of nine bays (with basement), Building C, a three-storey building of seven bays (with basement) and Building D, a modern single-storey steel-framed shed. All the buildings are constructed of stone, originally under stone roofs, and include later additions and alterations in brick. Inside, there is feature framing of cast-iron columns and wooden beams.

Identifier	Grid Reference	UDP Class	Period	Description
10661	SE1093021300	4	Post-Medieval	An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) in 2010 on land at Wistons Lane, Elland (centred SE 1093 2130) prior to the development of a supermarket and associated facilities. NAA concluded there was potential for archaeological remains to survive on site. Late medieval/early Post-Medieval buildings may survive below ground in the western part of the site. Remains of the early 18th century Whitwell Place (PRN 2584) and its associated gardens and outbuildings may survive below-ground. The mid-19th century Whitwell Mill is located within in the north-eastern corner of the site; following a site visit in 2010 NAA felt the mill buildings were much altered and lacking in historical features.
10978	SE1054021470	3	Modern	Complex of farm buildings associated with the former Elland Old Hall (PRN 2585). The surviving barn at the farm dates from the second half of the 19th century. The barn contains a large enclosed dovecote or pigeon loft of timber construction.
12226	SE1010522070	3	Post-Medieval/Modern	Barn at Exley Hall, Elland (SE 10105 22070). Barn with early 18th century features. The barn was the subject of a planning application in 1993, which resulted in the south side being rebuilt in snecked masonry and the east side rebuilt in concrete block work.
13749	SE1108821343	3	Post-Medieval	Barn dated to the 17th century. Shown on the 1st Edition OS map surveyed c. 1850. Visited in 1985 as part of the 'Domesday Survey of Barns' by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.
15023	SE1093021300	4	Post-Medieval/ Modern	A desk-based assessment was carried out by Tony Sumpter in 1999 in advance of a development of an area of 6ha at Wistons Lane in Elland. The report focused on the development area only and does not provide the archaeological and historic background to place it in context. The report argues that because no houses are shown within the development area on Mann's map (1751) there is no possibility of previous settlement.
15305	SE1030021300	3	Post-Medieval	Malt kilns first shown on the 1893 O.S map, on the north bank of the Calder and Hebble Navigation Canal. Shown on modern digital mapping as a warehouse (Master Map 2015).

Identifier	Grid Reference	UDP Class	Period	Description
15307	SE1059421325	3	Post-Medieval	Two malt houses established between 1854 and 1893 (O.S maps). Shown as canal mills on modern digital mapping (Master Map 2015) but it is not known to what extent original malt house buildings have survived.
15308	SE1056420923	4	Post-Medieval	A Primitive Methodist Chapel on Jepson Lane annotated on the 1854 O.S map. Possibly constructed c. 1791, later a Baptist Chapel and used as a parish hall which was demolished in 1925 when the road was widened (Rinder and Moody 1983). The churchyard with gravestones was left in situ.
15309	SE1058821278	3	Post-Medieval/Modern	Bridgefield Woollen Mill at Elland Bridge established between 1854 and 1893 (O.S maps). The 1893 O.S map shows a tenter field adjacent to the west side of the mill. It is annotated as woollen and cotton on the 1908 O.S map. Bridgefield Mill is currently used as a warehouse for recycled furniture.
15310	SE1080021400	4	Medieval/Post-Medieval	The site of Elland corn mill, to the north of Millgate and east of Elland Bridge documented in the 14th century (ASWYAS 2002 p36). Foundations of the mill and water course were observed to the east of Elland Bridge in 1983. Elland Mill is annotated as a corn mill on the 1854 OS map and a woollen mill is shown here on the 1893 OS map, and a mill is shown on subsequent historic maps until it was demolished in the 2nd half of the 20th century. The site is now Elland Riverside Park.
15311	SE1097920924	3	Modern	A swimming baths constructed in 1901 (datestone over entrance). A plaque and drinking fountain on the eastern wall of the baths commemorates Joshua Hemingway, killed in the Boer War (Rinder and Moody 1983; ASWYAS 2002 p35).
15312	SE1097321044	3	Post-Medieval/ Modern	Methodist Chapel at Temperance Street on the east side of Huddersfield Road. Constructed in 1875 (datestone). The church is now redundant and is used as a youth club (ASWYAS 2002 p35).
15314	SE1093021300	4	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	In 2002 Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a desk-based assessment of the town of Elland. The study area was mapped as an area from SE 0920 in the south west corner to SE1323 in the north east corner.

Identifier	Grid Reference	UDP Class	Period	Description
15318	SE1077221125	3	Medieval	A stone cross stood at the junction of Northgate, Eastgate, Southgate and Westgate. Poll tax records in 1379 record a family of weavers living at The Cross (Rinder and Moody 1983). The cross was noted by Watson in 1775, however by 1837 it was no longer in existence (ASWYAS 2002). It is retained in the modern street name.
16943	SE1035021080	3	Modern	Albert Mills is shown on the 1894 OS map. It is a three-storey building with additional shed next to site. Albert Mill and Bottom Bank Mill (PRN16958) appear from historic mapping to be one mill complex.
16958	SE1015021018	3	Modern	Bottom Bank Mill. Joseph Smithies occupied the mill in 1878. Last recorded occupant was Joseph Forster & Company in 1914. Point on map is actually part of Albert Mills (PRN 16943).
16981	SE1059021310		Modern	Bridgefield Woollen Mill at Elland Bridge established between 1854 and 1893 (O.S maps). The 1893 O.S map shows a tenter field adjacent to the west side of the mill. It is annotated as woollen and cotton on the 1908 O.S map.
16993	SE1064921251	3	Modern	Early 19th century mill and warehouse, built by Jonathan Slzater on the site of old cinder ovens. Possibly the second textile mill to be built in Elland and the first large mill in the town. Recorded on 1920s mapping as part of the buildings that belonged to Calder Dyeworks (PRN 16994).
16994	SE1057821192	3	Modern	Annotated Calder Dye Works on the 1894 OS map.
17002	SE1080021300	3	Modern	Kiln End Mill. Annotated on the 1908 OS map as Century Dye Works. Kiln End Mill (woollen) is shown on the site on the 1854 OS map.
17056	SE0960021351	4	Modern	Brow Bridge Mill. Shown on the First Edition 15" series OS map, annotated woollen mill.
17061	SE1105020700	3	Modern	James Street Mill. Marked as a woollen mill on the OS maps of 1893, 1907 and 1933. Stone-built, three storey double span spinning block survives with hoist tower at north end.

Identifier	Grid Reference	UDP Class	Period	Description
17086	SE1121821150	3	Modern	Marshal Hall Mills built in the early 19th century and was occupied by Samuel Broadbent and Company in 1907. In 1840 the mill was severely damaged by a fire and was damaged again in 1854 by the explosion of the boiler. Recorded on 1930s mapping.
17087	SE1130020900		Modern	Marshfield Mill occupied by Joseph Kagan, the founder of Kagan Textiles and manufacturer of Gannex fabric from the 1950s. After Joseph's death in 1994 the mill was disused. In 2005 there was a proposal to convert the mill into apartments, this was delivered, and the buildings have been remodelled.
17095	SE1100020552	3	Modern	Albion Mill and warehouse. Shown on the 1894 OS map. Albion Mill is part demolished. Only a two-storey warehouse extant on the corner of James Street and Rosebury Street. Point on map is a separate building built around the 1920s and not on Albion Mill.
17111	SE1095021851	3	Modern	Park Road Mill. Built for the Sutcliffe brothers in 1890s, they went out of business in 1912 and was taken over by Benjamin Whitley and Sons Ltd.
17114	SE1101020661	3	Modern	Pendleton Mill (cotton) shown on the 1894 OS map. Marked Pendleton Mills (Cotton) on the OS map of 1893. Four-storey, stone-built range with tall stair tower and ancillary buildings.
17116	SE1119020910	3	Modern	Perseverance Works, shown on the 1894 OS map, cotton and woollen. The works are not shown on earlier historic maps.
17132	SE0999921000	4	Modern	Tag Cut Wood mill. Could not be located on historic maps. No evidence on the ground except a cobble sett road leading up the hill to the location on the map.
17143	SE1105020620	3	Modern	Woollen mill shown on the 1894 OS map. Surviving buildings include a three-storey spinning block with a double-pitched roof, a two-storey warehouse and a single-storey building that may have been the boiler house.
17266	SE1101920490	4	Modern	Smithfield Mill cotton, shown on the 1894 OS map, not shown on earlier historic OS map.
17267	SE1129920852	4	Modern	Spa Well Mills (woollen) annotated on the First Edition OS map 1854 with an area of

Identifier	Grid Reference	UDP Class	Period	Description
				tenter fields to the south of the mill.
17280	SE1119021151	4	Modern	Westbury Mills. Included in the Salford University, 2018. Survey of Textile Sites.
17283	SE1099021360	4	Modern	Whitwell Mills annotated on the 1894 OS map as woollen mill, not shown on earlier historic mapping.

Table B.3 HER events

Identifier	Grid Reference	UDP Class	Period	Description
2560	SE0940021700	4	Roman	A Roman altar found during quarrying in 1597 (see PRN 1609), exact site unknown, gave rise to the suggestion of the site of a Roman temple/settlement/fort. Trial excavations to the north of Bank Top Farm in 1937 yielded no Roman remains. Field walking at the same time carried out in the immediate area of the farm at the same time yielded no Roman pottery finds.
2585	SE1055021420	4	Prehistoric / Medieval	The site of Elland Old Hall, a 13th century hall, modified in the 14th century with additions from the16th and 17th century and 19th century alterations. Archaeological work undertaken in 1976 revealed a hall and associated structures which covered a period of some 700 years. Five waste flint flakes found at the site.
3735	SE1082421167	4	Post-Medieval/ Modern	In October 2011 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) undertook an archaeological watching brief at St Mary The Virgin Church, Elland (PRN 1141) during new drainage and soakaways works on the northern and southern sides of the church.
10877	SE1074021170	4	Post-Medieval/Modern	Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) undertook an archaeological watching brief during groundwork for the construction of an extension to the rear of the Dobson's Sweet Factory. Only feature observed was a shallow gully, the fill of which contained 18th/19th century pottery and clay pipe. A test pit contained a pit full of 19th/early century glass bottle stoppers.
15717	SE1060621389	4	Post-Medieval	Elland Canal Bridge built c. 1811 and was effectively a northern extension to the river bridge. Following heavy rain in December 2015 the River Calder broke its banks and water surged down the canal causing severe structural damage to the Grade II Listed canal bridge. Building recording was undertaken to provide a record of the bridge prior to major reconstruction. A watching brief was undertaken of the demolition works and forms a supplement to the building recording record. No evidence of widening of the canal bridge was observed during archaeological monitoring. The bridge was seen to have been constructed directly onto clay. Some evidence of alteration and repair to bridge buttresses and the adjacent canal walls was noted.

D Site Photographs

Photograph 1 – Park Road entrance to the subway.

Photograph 2 - Cobbled setts along the northern canal tow path.

Photograph 3 – Wharf House Grade II Listed Building, front elevation.

Photograph 4 – Wharf House Grade II Listed Building, rear elevation.

Photograph 5 – Wharf Office Grade II Listed Building.

Photograph 6 – Riversdale House fire damaged and derelict building (pre-demolition).

Photograph 7 – Vacant land to the east of Riversdale House.

Photograph 8 – Key View from Elland Bridge facing eastwards along River Calder as identified in Conservation Area Management Plan.

Photograph 9 – View across Riverside Park.

Photograph 10 – Memorial to the murder of John Eland in 1350.

Photograph 11 – View south-west along the riverside path south of the River Calder towards the railway bridge.

Photograph 12 – Wesley Chapel at corner of Eastgate. A non-designated historic building which makes a positive contribution to the Conservation Area.

Photograph 13 – Spring Gardens Public House, Grade II Listed Building (1184475). The footpath and cycleway will be located to the right of the building down the hill.

Photograph 14 – Area between River Calder and Calder and Hebble Navigation where the West Vale Bridge will be located.

Photograph 15 – View towards Grade II Listed Woodside Lock and former Woodside Mills on the left of the photograph.

Photograph 16 – View across Heath Rugby Club from Stainland Road.

Photograph 17 – Entrance gates to Clayhouse Park from Stainland Road.

Photograph 18 – Entrance to Clayhouse Park with original gate piers and Grade II Listed 24, 26 Rochdale Road.

Offices at

Coleshill
Doncaster
Dublin
Edinburgh
Exeter
Glasgow
Haywards Heath
Isle of Man
Limerick
Newcastle upon Tyne
Newport
Peterborough
Saltaire
Skipton
Tadcaster
Thirsk
Wallingford
Warrington

Registered Office
1 Broughton Park
Old Lane North
Broughton
SKIPTON
North Yorkshire
BD23 3FD
United Kingdom

+44(0)1756 799919
info@jbaconsulting.com
www.jbaconsulting.com
Follow us:

Jeremy Benn Associates Limited

Registered in England 3246693

JBA Group Ltd is certified to:
ISO 9001:2015
ISO 14001:2015
OHSAS 18001:2007