

HOLME VALLEY HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

OCTOBER 2016





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Project Role	Name	Position	Actions Summary	Date
Researcher	Steph Crewe / Anne Sims	Landscape Architect / Senior Built Heritage Consultant	Draft	17.10.16
Project Manager / Technical Specialist	Kathryn Whitmore / Jon Rooney	Associate Landscape Architect	Detailed comments on draft	21.10.16
Qualifying Body		Holme Valley Steering Group	Comments on draft report	
Director/QA	Jon Rooney	Associate Landscape Architect	Finalise report	
Technical Specialist	Jon Rooney	Associate Landscape Architect	Final review	
Project Coordination	Ffion Batcup	Project Co-ordinator	Issue final report	

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Introduction

This report presents a summary of the history and character of Holme Valley Civil Parish (CP), lying within the county of West Yorkshire. It has been prepared by consultants at AECOM on behalf of Locality and is based on a detailed appraisal of the area carried out through a combination of desk study and fieldwork.

Landscape Character Assessment is a process used to describe and articulate what is special and distinctive about a particular place by identifying recognisable patterns of elements or characteristics that make one landscape different from another. Landscape is defined by the European Landscape Convention (ELC) as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and / or human factors”. This definition is broad and encompasses natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas.

The information generated through the process of characterisation can be used as evidence to support the planning and design process. This approach is supported by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which states that neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies based on an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics (Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012). In doing so, policies can ensure that development responds to local character and history, and reflects the identity of local surroundings and materials, whilst not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation.

Approach

The approach of this study follows well established landscape character assessment techniques. The detailed desk study and fieldwork carried out to inform this assessment underpins the classification and description of character areas and broadly follows the process set out in the ‘Approach to Landscape Character Assessment’ (Natural England, 2014). This approach has been tailored to meet the specific needs of the neighbourhood planning process and draws on further best practice guidance including:

- Using Historic Landscape Characterisation (Historic England, 2004);
- Character and Identity Townscape and Heritage Appraisal in Housing Market Renewal Areas (Historic England and CABE, 2008); and
- Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments; Principles and Practice (Historic England, 2010).

Historic England (previously English Heritage) has issued a number of guidance and best practice notes covering a range of issues in relation to the conservation and management of historic places and heritage assets all of which are available on the Historic England website (<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/>).



View across Digley Reservoir from Digley Royd Lane

Consultation

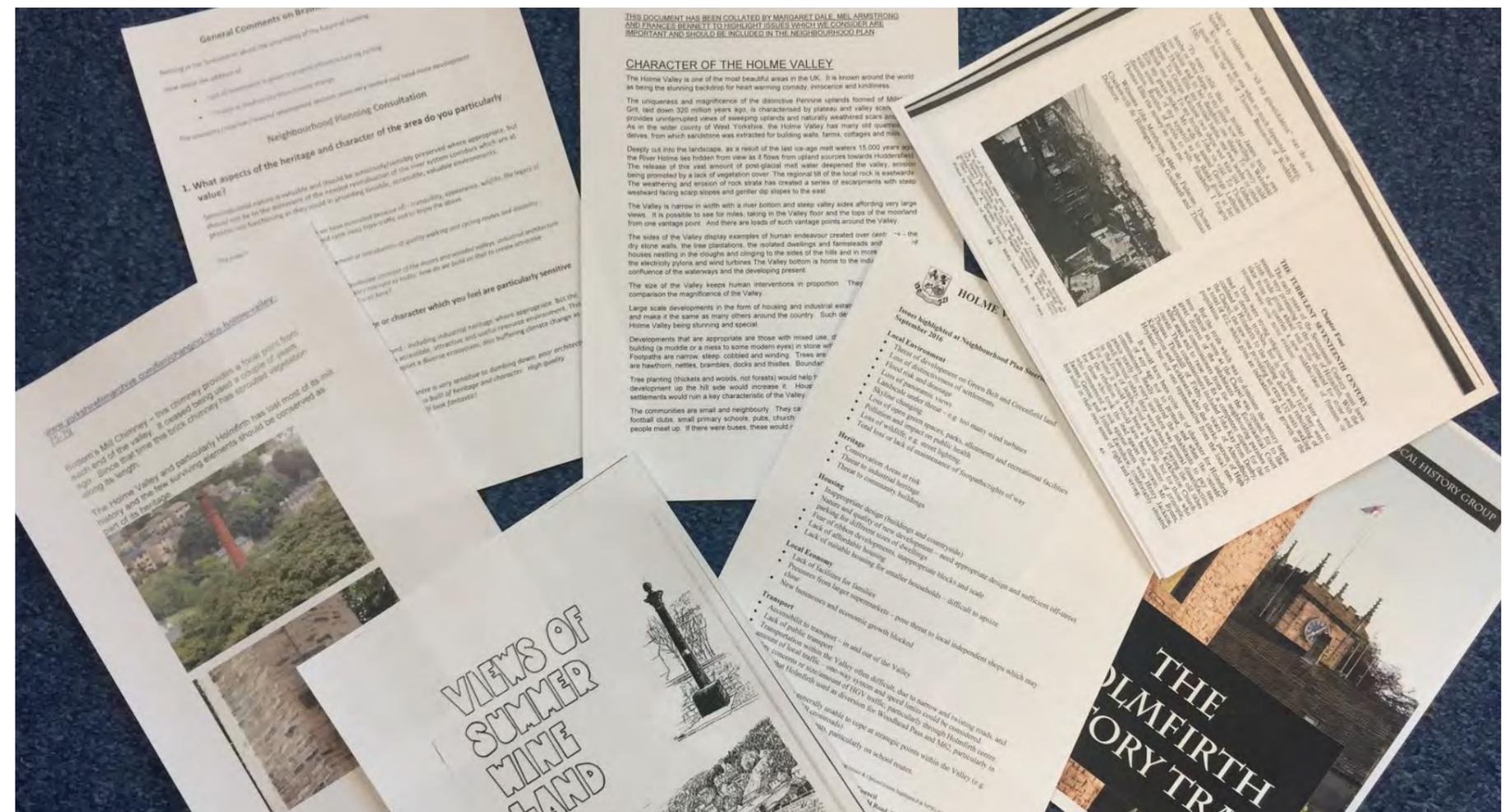
A meeting was held on 5th September 2016 with members of the Holme Valley Steering Group (HVSOG) where the purpose of the Heritage and Character Assessment was discussed. This meeting comprised of Parish Councillors and representatives of local community groups. The HVSOG was established in August 2014 to oversee the preparation of the Holme Valley Neighbourhood Development Plan on behalf of the Parish Council. Members of the HVSOG were also encouraged to share their knowledge of the history and character of the area via the preparation of written responses to four key questions. The individual questions and a broad summary of the responses received are detailed below. In addition, some members of the forum shared a great of detail on heritage topics and provided reference materials uploaded via a Dropbox facility.

What aspects of the heritage and character of the area do you particularly value?

- Existing built development and settlement pattern and how this is integrated within the valley topography;
- Industrial and agricultural heritage of the area;
- The availability of long and panoramic views;
- Rural setting and proliferation of stone wall field boundary treatments, supplemented by hedgerows in places;
- Contrast of the industrial heritage features with the wider moors and wooded valleys;
- Significant tracts of woodland, some of which are designated as ancient woodland;
- Recreational opportunities afforded by Public Rights of Way (PROW) and long distance footpaths which traverse the landscape;
- Cultural associations, including the area's role as a popular filming location;
- The positive contribution of tourism to the local area;
- Proximity to larger urban centres such as Manchester, Sheffield and Huddersfield;
- Concept of time depth and historic layering.

Are there any issues relating to the heritage or character of the area which you would like to see resolved?

- Address the continued loss of mill buildings and demise of local industry;
- Implement stricter controls in conservation areas, relating specifically to the replacement of doors and windows;
- Reinstate shop fronts which are sympathetic to the local setting;
- Address parking issues in relation to visual impact and traffic flow;
- Reduce traffic pressures on narrow and winding local roads which traverse the steep sided slopes of the valley;
- Tackle poor management resulting in the loss of dry stone walling;
- Work required to revitalise the river corridor;
- Resolve flood risk and drainage issues, especially given the wider context of climate change.



Consultation material provided by Holme Valley Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

HOLME VALLEY - HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Are there any aspects of heritage or character which you feel are particularly sensitive to change?

- Industrial heritage and existing mill chimneys (such as Bottoms Mill) which are now showing signs of decay and neglect;
- The nature of the topography and the availability of both glimpsed and open views dictate that the landscape is sensitive to incongruous development;
- New development which is not in-keeping with local materials or existing building scale / massing;
- Introduction of new development within conservation areas;
- Gradual loss of independent businesses;
- Road infrastructure which is generally unable to cope at strategic points along the valley.

What do you consider the main pressures will be in the future which could threaten the distinctive characteristics of the area?

- Failure to preserve heritage features in new development resulting in the gradual erosion of local character;
- Pressures to widen and realign roads to accommodate an increasing flow of traffic and parking demand;
- Large scale housing developments which do not reflect the local building vernacular;
- Continued infill development resulting in the potential coalescence of settlements within the valley landscape;
- Lack of support for local economy and loss of rural services;
- Risk of future flooding within the valley and climate change;
- Loss of EU subsidy for farmers resulting in a change to rural land use.

The key considerations outlined above have informed the preparation of this study.



View from Holme village towards Holme Moss

CONTEXT



Context

This section of the report describes the location and context of the Holme Valley CP and summarises current planning policies which are relevant to the study.

Location

Located within the district of Kirklees and the county of West Yorkshire (see Figure 1), Holme Valley CP comprises the densely settled valley of the River Holme to the south-west of Huddersfield, which drains from the moorlands of the Peak District National Park. For the purposes of this assessment the 'study area' is defined as the extent of the land contained within Holme Valley CP (see Figure 2).

Holmfirth is the largest settlement in the Holme Valley, located on the A6024 Woodhead Road and forming the historic and administrative centre of the parish. The study area also accommodates sections of the A616 Sheffield Road and the A635 Greenfield Road transport corridors. The boundary of the Peak District National Park follows the routes of local roads which traverse the slopes of the valley to the east of Holme. The Penistone Rail Line dissects the northern study area, accommodating stations at both Honley and Brockholes.

A network of PRowS and long distance trails divide the wider landscape of the study area. The study area also incorporates tracts of open access land, associated largely with the Peak District National Park. The western portion of the study area and the wider Dark Peak has a strong association with the right to roam and the access movement. This results in a landscape valuable for recreation.

The Pennine Way National Trail, which stretches from Derbyshire to the Scottish borders, runs broadly north to south through the study area as it descends across Wessenden Head Moor. This route forms a section of the wider route, stretching from the Scottish border at Kirk Yetholm to Edale in Derbyshire. Both the Barnsley Boundary Walk and the Kirklees Way long distance footpaths are also located within the wider landscape, converging at the village of Hepworth to the south-east of Holmfirth. The Holme Valley Circular Walk encompasses the villages of Honley, Netherthong, Holmfirth, Hepworth and Fulstone and traverses the reservoirs surrounding Holmbridge.

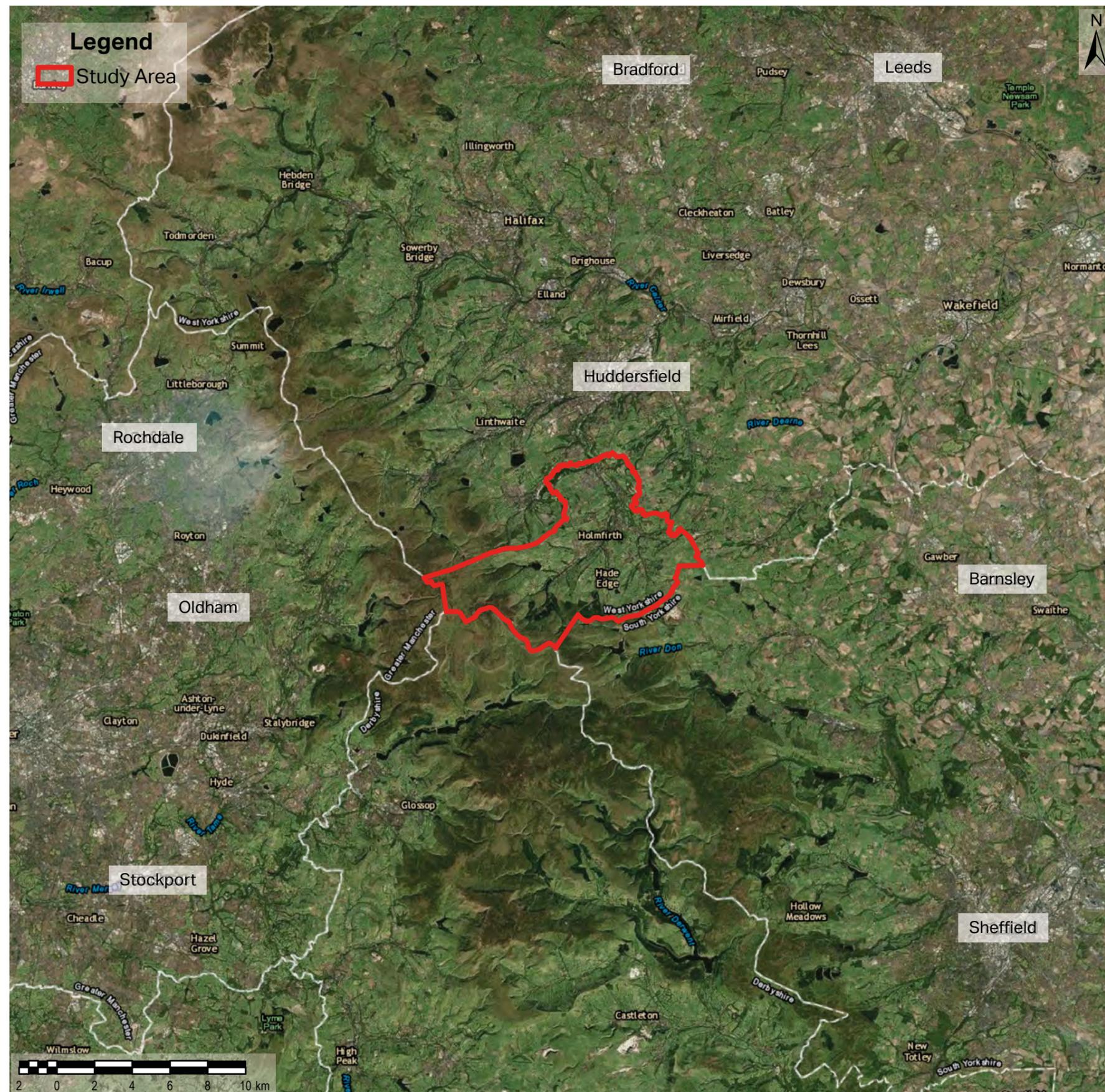


Figure 1: Location Plan

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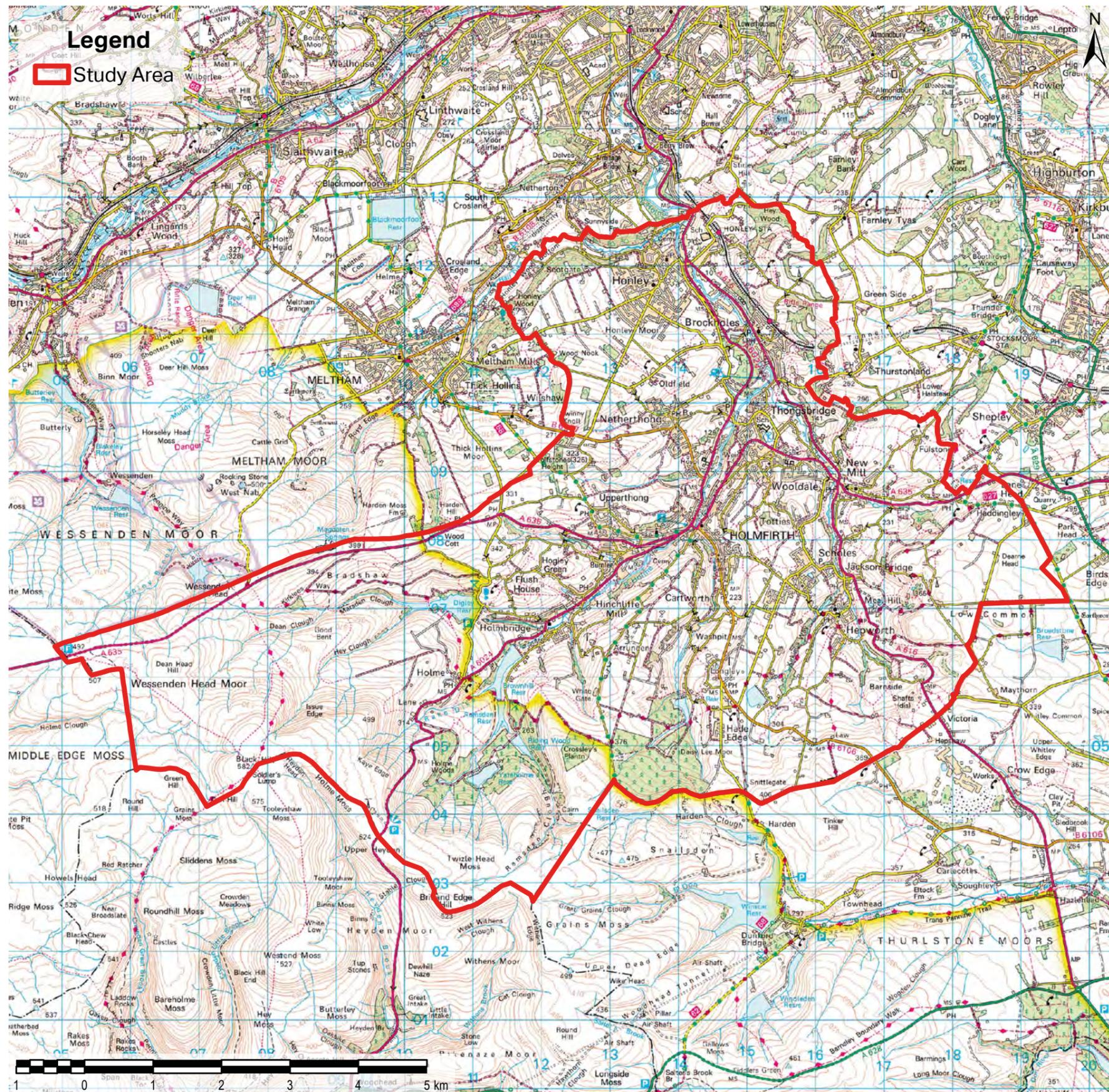


Figure 2: Study Area Plan

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Planning Policy Context

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2012

The NPPF requires local authorities to set out in their Local Plan a positive vision for the enhancement and enjoyment of heritage assets (DCLG, 2012). Part 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment clearly states that local authorities should recognise “the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness” and should seek “opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place”.

Planning Practice Guidance, 2014

Planning Practice Guidance was reviewed, catalogued and published on the internet by the government in 2014 (DCLG, 2014). The section on design includes guidance on promoting landscape character (Paragraph: 007Reference ID: 26-007-20140306). It states that “development should seek to promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development” and that the “successful integration of new development with their surrounding context is an important design objective”.

Local Planning Policy

Kirklees Unitary Development Plan 2007

The future use and development of land and buildings in Kirklees District is guided by the Kirklees Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (2007). Current UDP policies are 'saved' and where the UDP conforms to the NPPF will continue to form the basis for planning decisions until the adoption of the Local Plan. The policies that are relevant to character and heritage include: BE1, BE2, BE5, BE6 and NE8a.

Policy BE1 states that all development should be *"of good quality design such that it contributes to a built environment which ... creates or retains a sense of local identity [and] ... is visually attractive"*.

Another pointer on design is Policy BE2, which requires new development to be designed so that *"it is in keeping with any surrounding development in respect of design, materials, scale, density, layout, building height or mass; ... the topography of the site (particularly changes in level) is taken into account [and] ... existing and proposed landscape features (including trees) are incorporated as an integral part of the proposal."*

In terms of heritage, Policies BE5 and BE6 are of relevance. Policy BE5 states that *"proposals for new development within conservation areas ... should respect the architectural qualities of surrounding buildings and their materials of construction, and contribute to the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of the area."* With regards to infill development, Policy BE6 sets out that: *"development on infill sites will not normally be permitted when it would adversely affect the character or appearance of a conservation area."*

Part of the Holme Valley CP lies within the Peak District National Park and Policy NE8a deals with this interface by stating that *"development which would be intrusive in views from within the Peak District National Park, or have a harmful impact on views into the park, will not be permitted."*

Kirklees Draft Local Plan, 2015

The Kirklees Draft Local Plan is still at the draft stage, with anticipated adoption in late 2017. There are a number of policies proposed which deal with heritage and character; these include DLP 25: Design, DLP 32: Strategic Green Infrastructure, DLP 33: Landscape, and DLP 36: Historic Environment.

DLP 25 states that the core of all development proposals should be good design; ensuring that *"the form, scale, layout and details of all development respects and enhances the character of the townscape, and important views and vistas..."*.

Policies DLP32 and DLP33 relate to the natural environment; the former to Strategic Green Infrastructure and the latter to Landscape. With regards the Strategic Green Infrastructure *"priority will be given to safeguarding and enhancing green infrastructure networks, green infrastructure assets and the range of functions they provide. The council will not permit developments that compromise the function and connectivity of green infrastructure networks and assets. Proposals shall design and integrate green infrastructure into the development and where practical connect with and enhance the functionality of existing green infrastructure networks."*

In terms of Landscape, the Policy DLP 33 indicates that proposals for new development should *"take into account and seek to enhance the landscape character of the area considering in particular:*

- a. views in and out of the Peak District National park and views from surrounding viewpoints;*
- b. the setting of settlements and buildings within the landscape;*
- c. the patterns of woodland, trees and field boundaries;*
- d. the appearance of rivers, canals, reservoirs and other water features within the landscape."*

With regards to the historic environment, Policy DLP 36 states that proposals should retain historic elements where possible and consider the need to *"ensure that proposals maintain and reinforce local distinctiveness and conserve the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets; ensure that proposals within Conservation Areas conserve those elements which have been identified as contributing to their significance in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals; secure a sustainable future for heritage assets associated with the local textile industry, historic farm buildings and places of worship; identify opportunities, including use of new technologies, to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change in ways that do not harm the significance of heritage assets and, where conflict is unavoidable, to balance the public benefit of climate change mitigation measures with the harm caused to the heritage assets' significance; and accommodate innovative design where this does not prejudice the significance of heritage assets..."*.

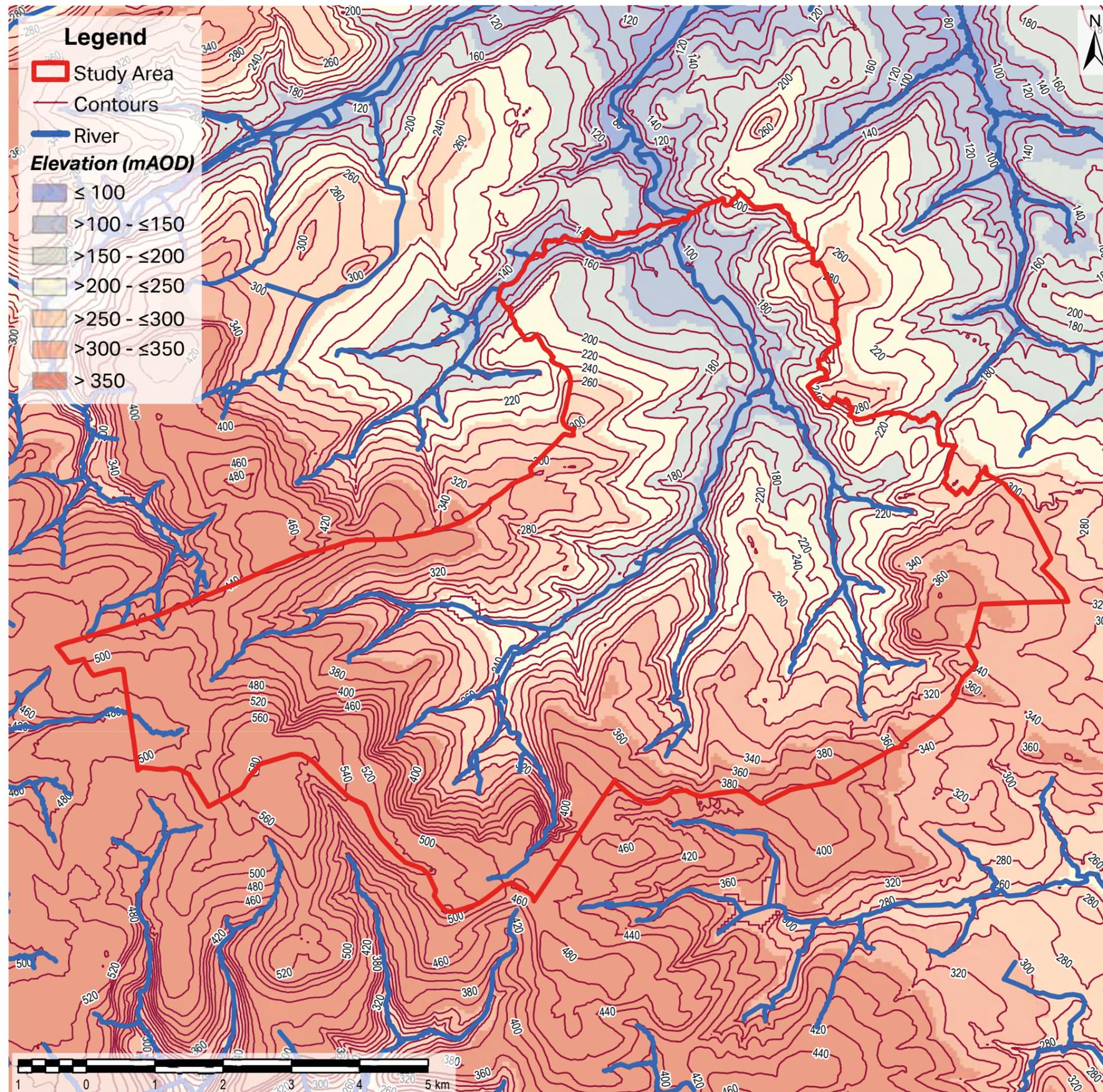


Figure 3: Topography & Hydrology Plan

Geology and Soils

The geology of an area is often largely hidden from view but has a strong influence on its character, having been shaped over by natural processes including erosion and sedimentation over millions of years. This process helps to define the landform, soils, vegetation, drainage and building materials which are common in an area.

The underlying bedrock of millstone grit dates from the Upper Carboniferous Period and is typical of the Dark Peak area of the Peak District. This geology is heavily influenced by glacial erosion, creating a combination of open footslopes and enclosed valleys. The millstone grit geology defines the steep upper slopes which border the open moorland plateau, providing open views over the surrounding landscape.

The geology of the valley of the River Holme is representative of the wider area with millstone grit bedrock overlain by the coal rich Lower Pennine Formation. The gritstone moorland slopes towards the lower lying land associated with the Coal Measures geology to the east. Comprised of a mixture of shales and interbedded gritstones with seams of coal, the landform is often divided by deeply incised cloughs containing fast flowing streams.

The soils in the study area largely coincide with the underlying geology. The soils associated with the valley of the River Holme are largely defined by freely draining slightly acid loamy soils. Moving west, the soil is classified as acidic loamy upland soil which forms a transition to the blanket bog peat soils which characterise the western extent of the study area.

Topography and Hydrology

The land to the west of the study area forms a continuation of the upland character of the Peak District National Park with a strong sense of elevation with distant and panoramic views. The erosion of the millstone grit has produced an undulating topography that falls away from the higher open moorland of the Peak District. This provides a transition to a raised farmland plateau which is incised by the valley of the River Holme. The elevated moorland drains towards the wooded river valley of the River Holme, dividing the landscape of the study area. Black Hill, located on the route of the Pennine Way at Wessenden Head Moor, lies at a topographical high point of 582 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

The River Holme is joined by a number of small tributaries and cloughs which create incursions in the topography and drain to join the watercourse below (see Figure 03). The River Ribble forms one of these tributaries and drains from Daisy Lee Moor near Hade Edge through Choppards, Washpit and Under Bank. Digley Reservoir forms the source of the River Holme, although the run-off stream from Brownhill Reservoir also feeds the watercourse. The River Holme corridor runs towards Huddersfield, flowing through the settlements of Holmbrige, Hinchliffe Mill, Upperthong and onwards towards the small town of Holmfirth. Holmfirth itself sits at the confluence of the Rivers Holme and Ribble, at an elevation of approximately 145 m AOD.

Cultural Associations

The economy of the study area is centred on both agricultural and tourism related activities. The Holme Valley has developed a strong reputation as a filming location and Holmfirth itself hosts an annual Film Festival centred on the historic Picturedrome. Holmfirth and the wider locality also form the setting of Last of the Summer Wine, the longest ever running British TV comedy series. Locations such as Nora Batty's steps, Sid's Café and the Last of the Summer Wine Exhibition itself form local tourist opportunities. A dedicated Summer Wine Location Tour operates within the area and links these filming locations in Holmfirth with the Summer Wine Pub (White Horse Inn) in Jackson Bridge. The setting of the Holme Valley was also used as a filming location for the TV series 'Where the Heart Is'.

The study area boasts a well-established art scene. Art galleries include North Light Gallery, Ashley Jackson Gallery, Booth House Gallery and Foftail Gallery. Holmfirth Art Week and Holmfirth Arts Festival also form summer events. In addition, the study area hosts the Holmfirth Festival of Folk. This event is held annually and features a wide selection of folk music and dance. The Holme Valley Brass Band Contest (April) and Brass Factor (November) continue a long tradition of band concerts in the area.

Landscape Designations

Statutory and non-statutory landscape designations have been reviewed to determine the levels of protection currently given to the landscape within the study area. The western section of the study area is located within landscape designated as the Peak District National Park, acknowledged by definition as an extensive tract of country protected by law in view of its natural beauty and the opportunities offered for outdoor recreation. The study area therefore includes landscape considered to be of the highest quality and value at a national scale.

The study area contains large tracts of green belt, as defined within the Kirklees UDP (2007) and reviewed as part of the ongoing development of the Kirklees Draft Local Plan (2015). Designated in terms of its specific protection from development, the objective of green belt is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.

Please note that this assessment does not consider the presence of any ecological or cultural heritage designations, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Scheduled Monuments or sites forming part of the Natura 2000 network.



Former quarries within the landscape provide recreational opportunities

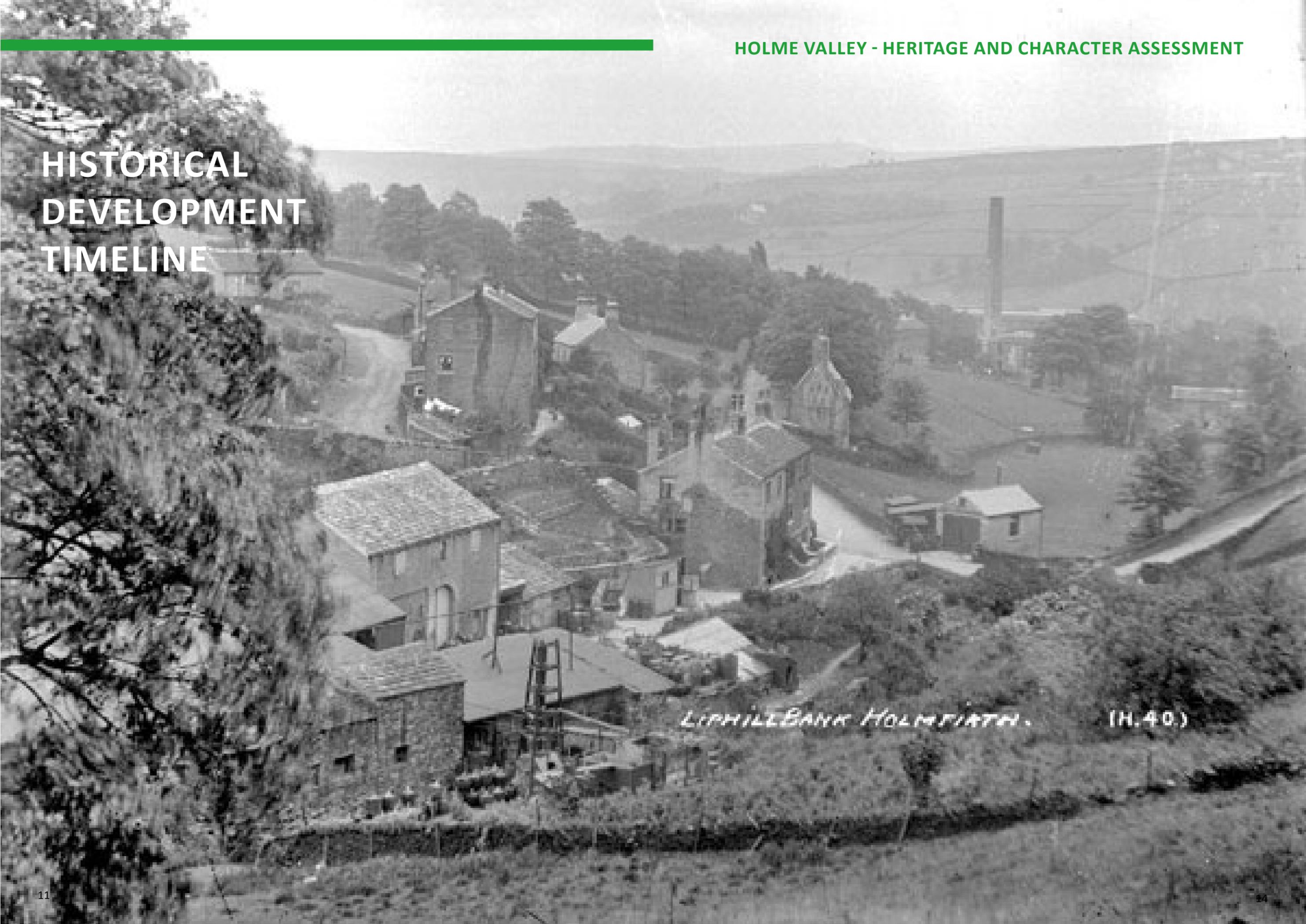


Kirklees
COUNCIL

Public
Footpath



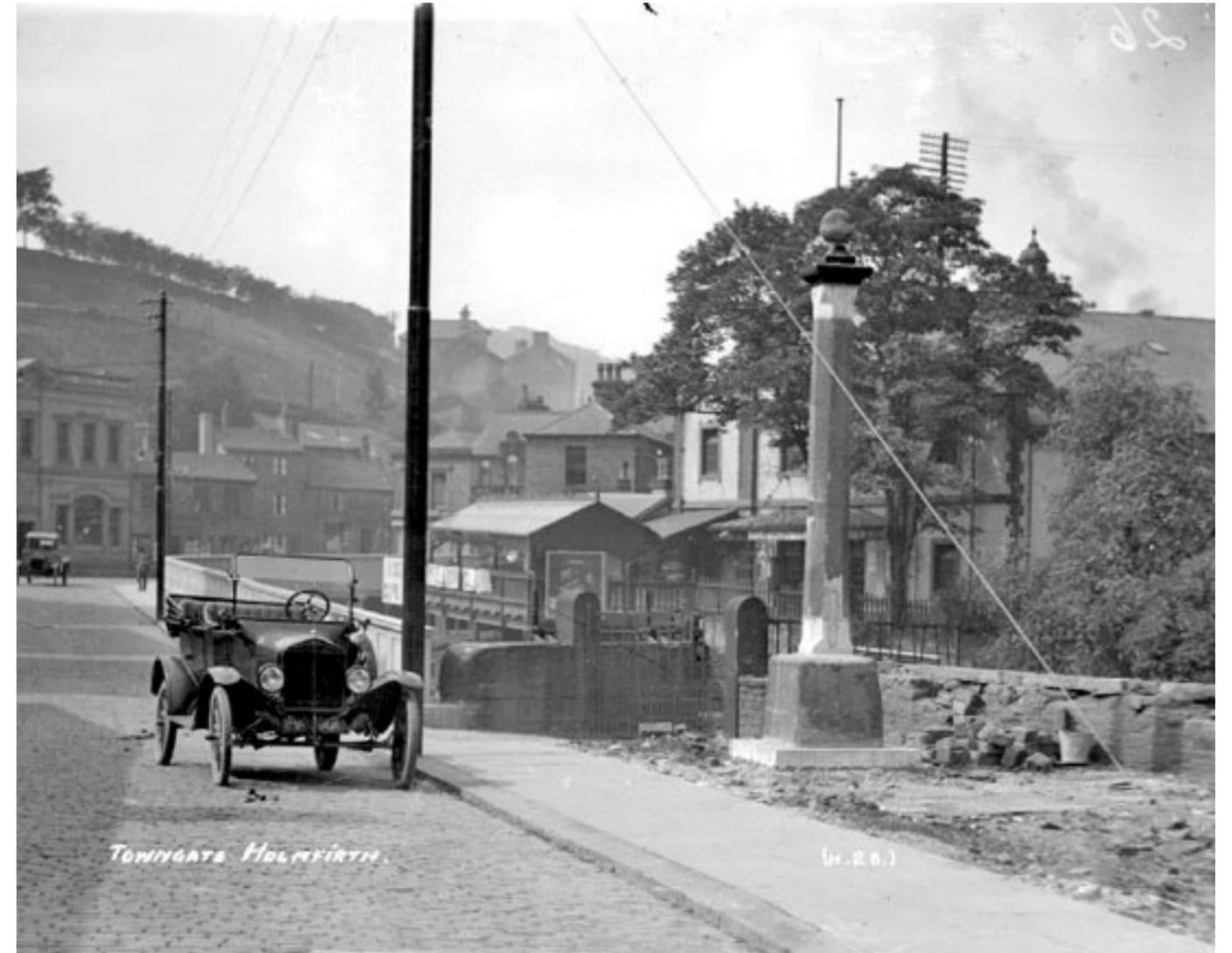
HISTORICAL
DEVELOPMENT
TIMELINE



LIPHILL BANK HOLMFIATH. (H.40.)



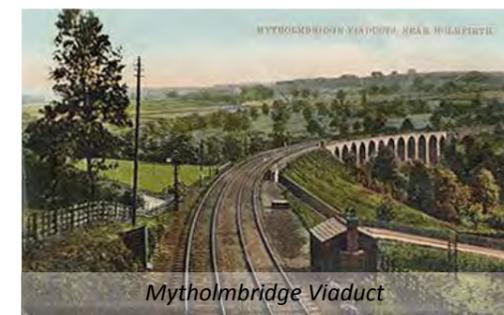
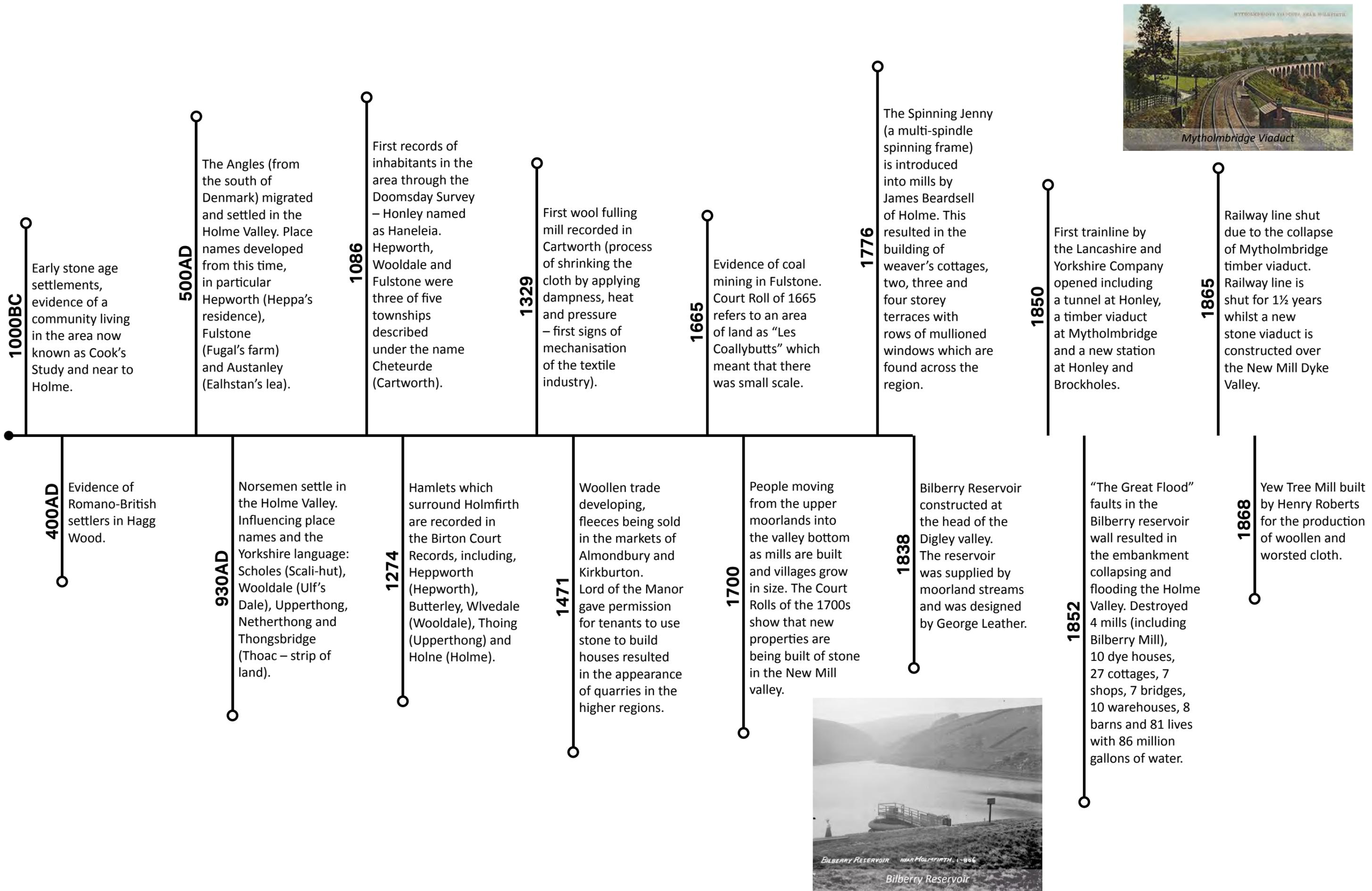
View looking south from the A635 Town Gate (2016)



View looking south from the A635 Town Gate (1928)

Holmfirth is the largest settlement within the Neighbourhood Plan area and developed as a mill town providing places of work, homes, shops and services for the surrounding communities. Following the Great Flood in 1852, improvements were carried out to the river banks and bridges were rebuilt and strengthened. Holmfirth has also experienced a number of road widening schemes within the 19th and 20th Centuries which have resulted in wider streets to the valley bottom. The historic narrow streets still remain on the nearby hillsides. The photograph shows Towngate, one such street which has experienced road improvements, the majority of the buildings in the photograph still existing including the Picturedrome theatre to the right, although the hillsides in the distance have now been developed for housing.

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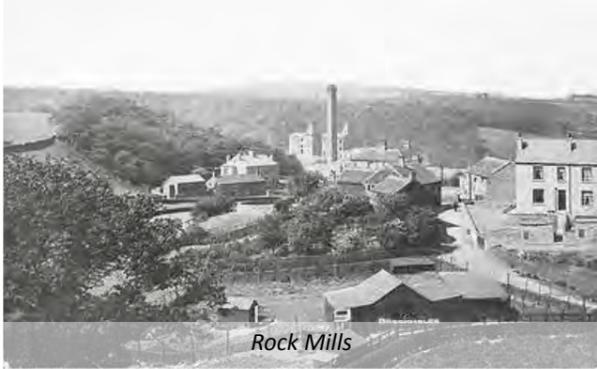
The area around Fulstone initially developed through farming and small scale coal mining. The area contains numerous small hillside settlements where the land continues to be farmed. Although the area is no longer mined for coal, place names still reflect the former use and there is evidence of mounds, hollows, plateways and shaley materials in the landscape.



Failure of the embankment walls of the Bilberry Reservoir were responsible for the Great Flood of 1852. Inadequate foundations resulted in cracks and eventual failing of the dam wall which led to flood damage to Holmbridge, Hinchliffe Mill and Holmfirth. Many mill buildings and housing were destroyed and hundreds more were damaged. It also resulted in loss of life.



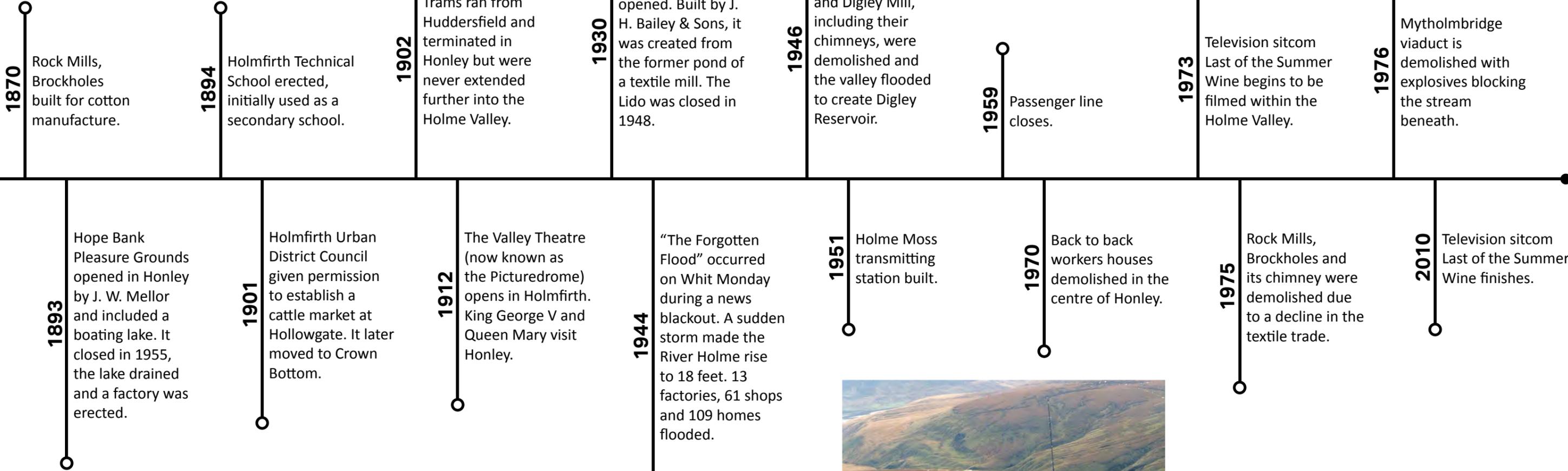
Thongsbridge is located within the valley bottom and developed quickly with large scale mills. Its position along the river side made it an ideal location for mills used in woollen textile production.



Rock Mills



Holmfirth Lido



Hope Banks Pleasure Ground



Valley Theatre damaged during 1944 Flood



Holme Moss Transmitting Station



CHARACTER ASSESSMENT



Existing Character Assessments

Existing character assessments have been reviewed to provide some context to this more detailed assessment. The eastern portion of the study area falls within National Character Area (NCA) 37: Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe, as defined by Natural England (Natural England, 2014). This NCA is broad but provides some context to the character of the study area. The close juxtaposition of the predominantly millstone grit industrial towns, valley topography and pastoral agriculture of the Pennine foothills forms a distinct feature of the landscape. Although largely a transitional landscape stretching from upland areas to the lower-lying land to the east, the use of millstone grit in buildings and structures provides a sense of visual unity to the landscape.

The western extent of the study area is encompassed within NCA 51: Dark Peak, which forms a landscape of wild and remote moorland, contained almost entirely within the Peak District National Park. The plateau topography is divided and drained by a number of small streams which coalesce to form the main rivers within the NCA. Forming the southernmost limit of the Pennines, valley reservoirs and uninterrupted views across the elevated landscape are characteristic of the area.

Natural England defines key characteristics as *“those combinations of elements which help to give an area its distinctive sense of place”* that would result in significant consequences for the current character if they were changed or lost. As a result, they support the development of planning and management policies and provide a reference point against which to monitor change. The key characteristics of both NCA 37: Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe and NCA 51: Dark Peak are outlined below.



Glimpsed views through built form on Binns Lane, Holmfirth

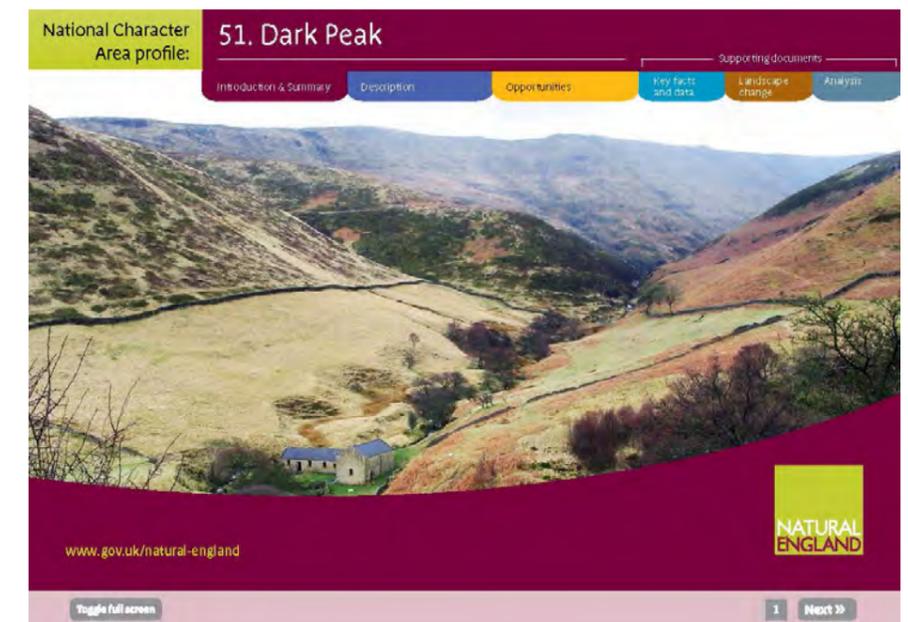
NCA 37: Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe
'Key Characteristics'

- A transitional landscape dissected by steep-sided valleys, dropping from the high gritstone hills in the west to lower land in the east, and thus creating an important backdrop to the many industrial towns and villages within and beyond the NCA;
- Sandstones and gritstone beds of millstone grit (Namurian) age underlying smooth hills and plateaux in the west. These are overlain in the east by beds of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of Coal Measures age;
- Rivers creating a deeply dissected landscape, with high plateaux cut by steep-sided valleys, and fanning out in 'fingers' across valleys of the NCA;
- Treeless hill tops with tracts of rough grazing and extensive areas of enclosed pasture to the west, but with broadleaved woodland on steeper valley sides, giving the impression of a well-wooded landscape, especially to the north and west of Sheffield;
- Predominantly pastoral farming, especially in western areas, with a shift to more arable land in the drier eastern areas;
- Boundary features that change from distinctive patterns of drystone walls on the upland hills, to hedgerows becoming the predominant field boundary in the east;
- Close conjunction between rural landscapes and the rich industrial heritage of the urban areas, including settlements associated with the textile industry, with large mills and tall chimneys, and large factories and forges associated with the iron, steel and manufacturing industries;
- Urban development constrained within valley floors and up side slopes, with location and layout strongly influenced by the landform;
- Industrial wealth revealed in magnificent civil architecture in town centres, notably Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield and Sheffield, and several stately homes with designed parklands;
- Evidence of bronze-age and Roman habitation still present on uplands, and old pack-horse routes that once joined settlements across the Pennines still in place, or now forming modern major road routes;
- Extensive and dramatic views from higher land out over lower-lying land to the east, even from within urban areas;
- Several reservoirs contained within narrow valleys contributing a distinct character as well as providing popular places to visit;

- Small patches of fragmented priority habitats providing important refuges locally for wildlife. Grassland mosaics are particularly important in supporting waders and the twite that breeds on adjacent moorland areas; lowland woodland is also an important feature;
- In places a dense network of roads and urban development, with many road, rail and canal routes crossing the NCA, and a high density of footpaths throughout.

NCA 51: Dark Peak
'Key Characteristics'

- Sharply defined, elevated and vast plateau with gritstone ridges and edges and long, uninterrupted views;
- Wild and remote semi-natural character created by blanket bog, dwarf shrub heath and heather moorland which support internationally important habitats and assemblages of upland birds and breeding waders;
- Contrasting valley heads created by a combination of sheltered, deeply incised cloughs with fast-flowing streams around the plateau margins, with their greater diversity of vegetation, including semi-natural broadleaved woodland;
- Pastoral character of margins created by in-bye land with dispersed farmsteads, gritstone wall boundaries (hedgerows in valley bottoms) and the small scale of enclosure;
- Major valleys, some of which are dominated by coniferous woodland and reservoirs; these supply drinking water to distant urban conurbations including Derby and Nottingham. The wider valleys also provide habitats for wintering and breeding birds and other important species such as fungi, as well as high-quality recreational experiences for visitors;
- Durable and stocky architectural style to dispersed buildings and settlements constructed from local gritstone with typical blackened appearance;
- Extensive prehistoric field systems and settlement behind the gritstone edges, with early post-glacial occupation beneath the higher, deeper peats.
- Historic routes traverse the moorland as well as more modern trails such as the Pennine Bridleway and Pennine Way. More recent road and rail routes are located along valley bottoms.



NCA 37: Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe and NCA 51: Dark Peak published assessments

Kirklees District Landscape Character Assessment (2015)

In addition, the Kirklees District Landscape Character Assessment (2015) identifies a total of eight Landscape Character Types and 19 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), located wholly or partially within the boundary of Kirklees District. The document aims to provide detail in the form of key characteristics and valued attributes in order to create a sound evidence base to inform future landscape policy. A summary of the LCAs contained within the locality are displayed in Figure 4 and listed below:

A2 North Peak (Wessenden and Meltham Moors)

Exposed, remote, upland moorland plateau located to the south-west of Kirklees District.

D7 Peak Fringe Upland Pastures

Broad pastoral terrace which borders the eastern fringes of the South Pennine, Wessenden and Meltham Moors.

D9 Low Common Royd Moor and Whitley Common

Small area of gently rising landform located along the southern boundary of Kirklees District.

E1 Holmfirth – Meltham

Gently undulating area of rural fringe located to the south-west of Huddersfield.

E6 Fenay Beck Valley Rural Fringes

Rural fringe landscape centred on the Fenay Beck valley.

F5 Holme and Hall Dike (Holmfirth and Meltham)

Steep sided settled valleys associated with the upper section of the River Holme at Meltham and Holmfirth.

G8 Holme River Valley

Densely settled landscape associated with villages concentrated on the valley floor of the River Holme.

Legend

- Study Area
- High Moorland Plateaux
- Moorland Frindges/ Upland Pastures
- Rural Fringes
- Settled Valleys
- Wooded Rural Valleys

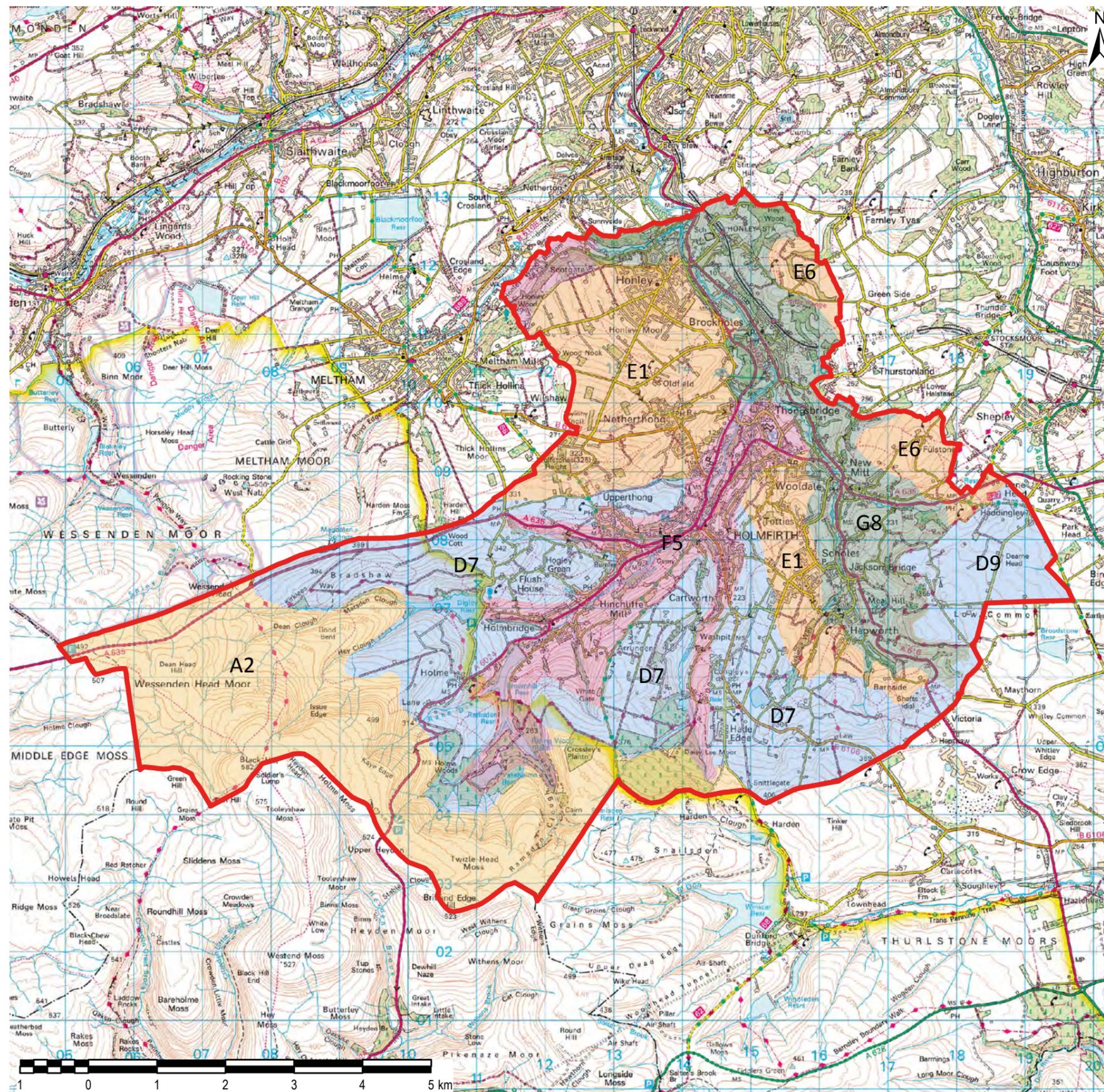


Figure 4: Kirklees District Landscape Character Plan

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Peak District Landscape Character Assessment (2008)

In addition, land lying in the western extent of the study area is also defined within the Peak District Landscape Character Assessment (2008). The document provides information regarding landscape change and details guidelines for the distinctive landscapes of the Peak District. Publication of the assessment has facilitated the development of the Peak District Strategy and Action Plan, effective from 2009 to 2019. Measures included within the document will be reviewed as part of this detailed assessment. A summary of the LCAs contained within the limits of the study area are displayed in Figure 5 and listed below:

Dark Peak

Sparsely populated upland plateau with steep gritstone slopes that drop away to wooded cloughs and deep valleys.

Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe

Displaying many of the characteristics of the Peak District, the landscape is also influenced by the proximity of urban settlements including the close association with pastoral agriculture and early industrial activity.

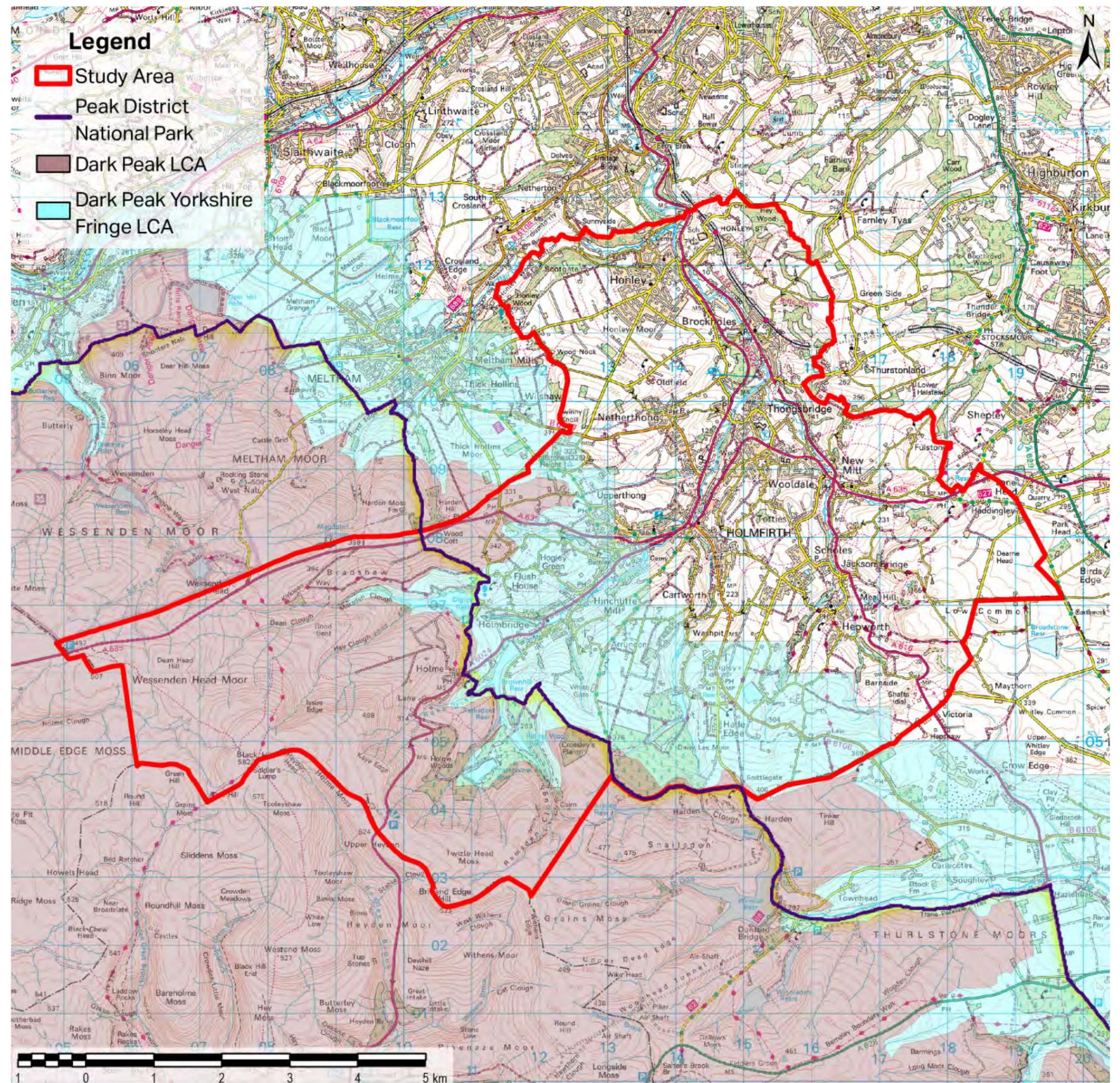


Figure 5: LCAs contained within the Peak District Landscape Character Assessment (2008)

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Character Area Profiles

The results of the desk study and fieldwork have been analysed and eight distinct Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) have been identified, as shown in Figure 6. These areas have been informed by the following:

- Historical Development – including street pattern, land use, conservation areas and heritage assets;
- Movement – including physical boundaries such as railway lines, roads, rivers and gateways, nodes and linkages;
- Urban structure and built development – including density and building height, enclosure, architectural style and detailing;
- Land use and levels of activity;
- Green space and public realm – including those with planning policy and statutory protection, and how this relates to buildings and spaces; and
- Views and their contribution to an understanding of character, including the identification of landmarks.

The identification of the LCAs has also been informed by the LCAs and LCTs boundaries defined within the assessments published by the Peak District National Park Authority and Kirklees District Council.

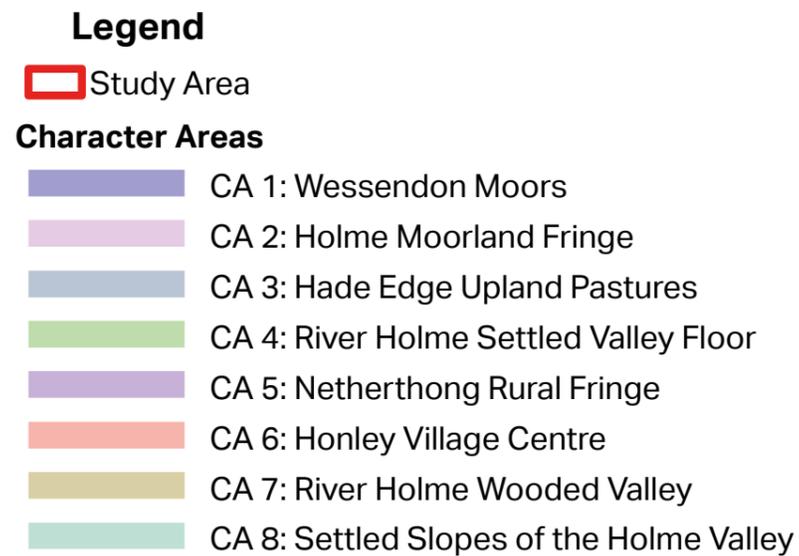
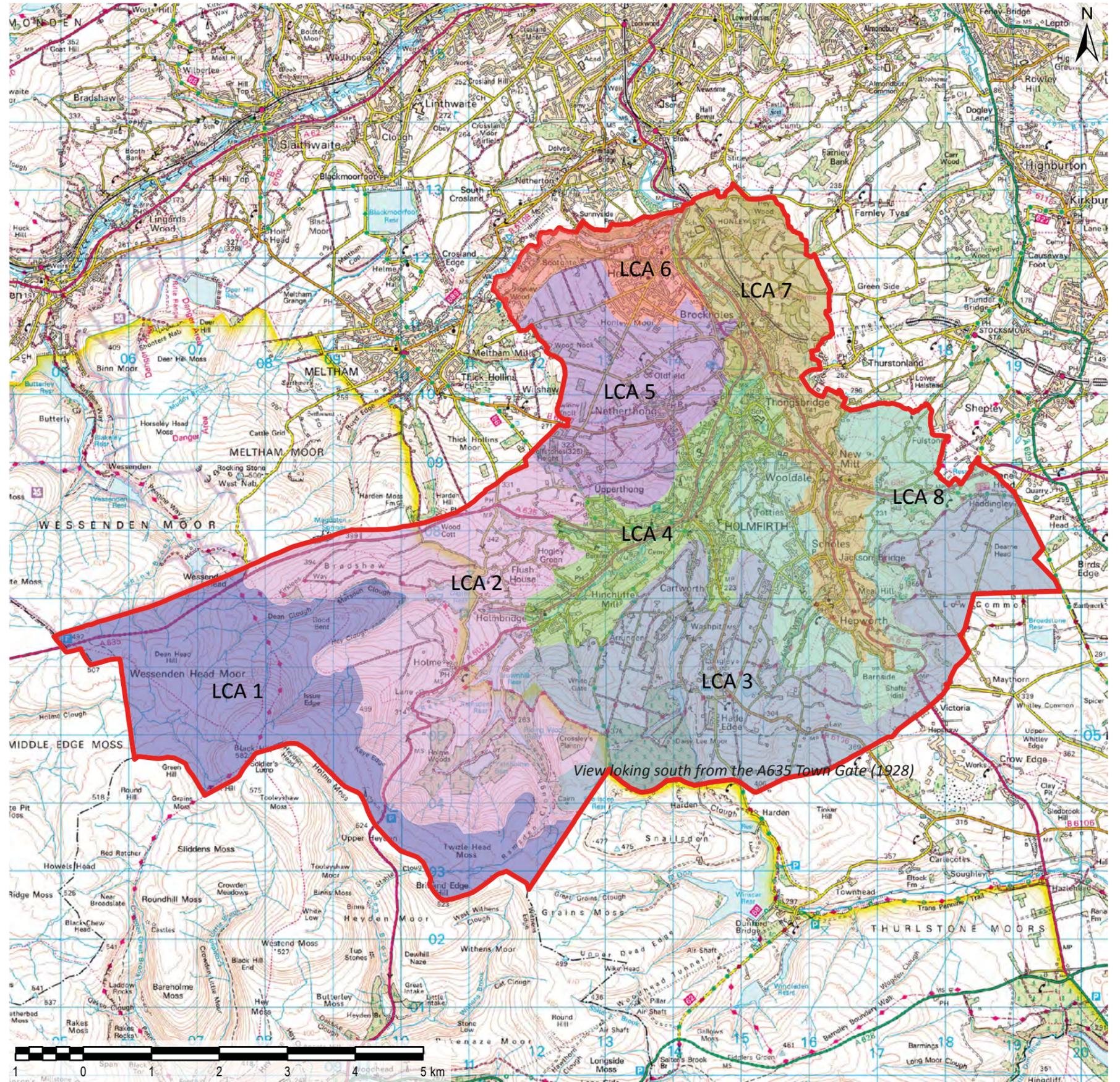


Figure 6: Character Areas Overview Plan

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CA 1: Wessenden Moors

Key Characteristics:

- Undulating gritstone plateau with an extensive area of high moorland which forms a continuation of character from the Peak District National Park;
- Lack of settlement with a strong sense of remoteness and desolation;
- Open landscape largely devoid of tree cover with expansive views;
- Land use dominated by rough sheep grazing with boundaries formed by a combination of post and wire fencing and millstone grit walling;
- Transport routes limited to the trans-Pennine routes of the A635 Greenfield Road and A6024 Woodhead Road which cross the open moorland;
- Impoverished soils with thick deposits of blanket peat;
- Holme Moss Transmitting Station forms a visually prominent local landmark on the skyline. The LCA also offers elevated north-easterly views towards Emley Moor Transmitting Station.

Legend

- Character area
- Study Area
- Grade II
- Woodland
- Building
- Primary
- Secondary
- Local
- Footway
- River

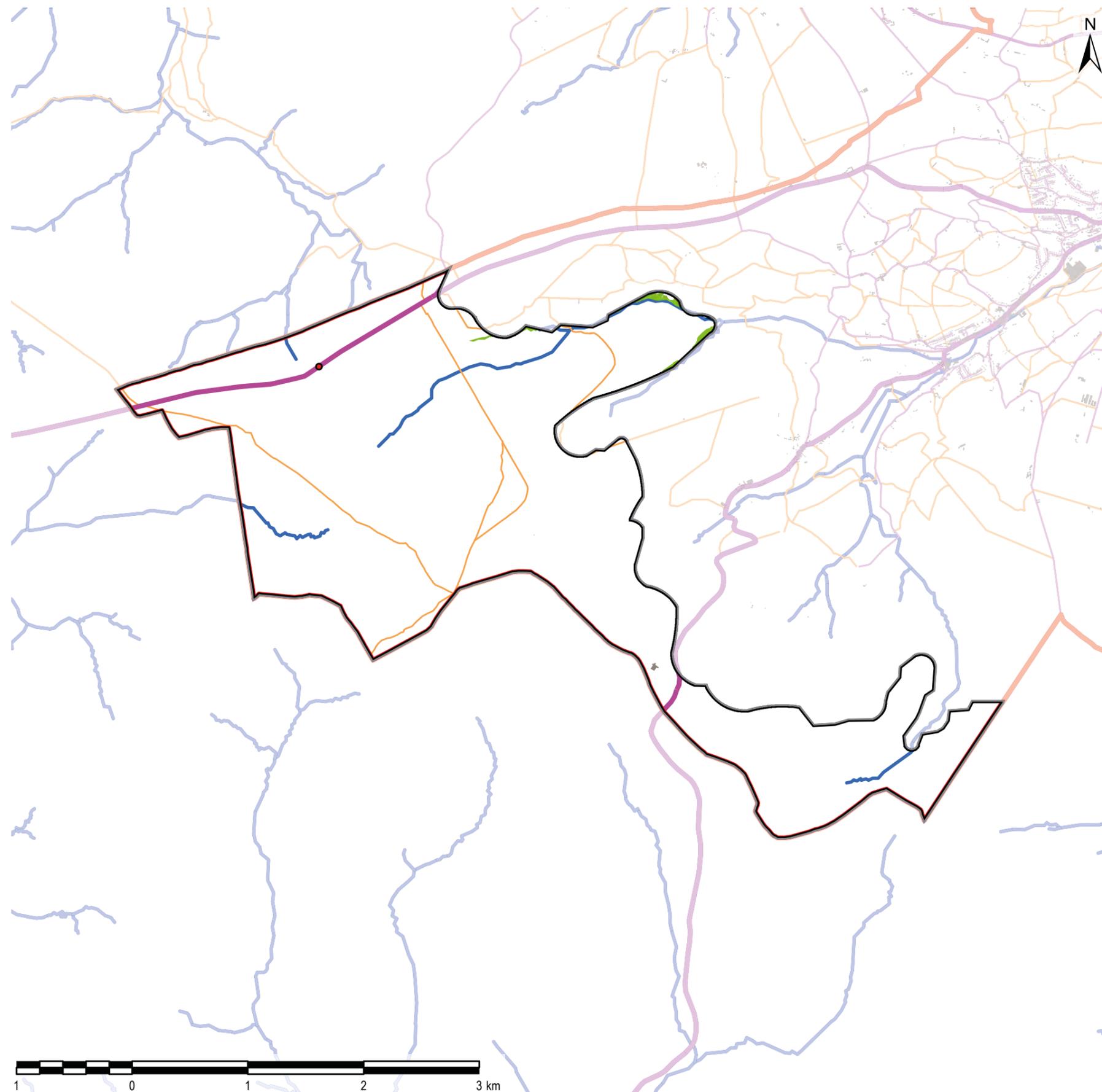


Figure 7: CA 1: Wessenden Moors Plan

Movement and Connectivity

Roads are a limited feature of this landscape. However, the LCA accommodates the A635 Greenfield Road and a short section of the A6024 Woodhead Road, traversing the remote moorland landscape. These corridors form sections of wider trans-Pennine routes. Vehicular movement is restricted to these corridors with a large section of the area designated as open access land which is only accessible on foot. This adds to the sense of remoteness and isolation. The Pennine Way National Trail offers a recreational resource as it crosses Wessenden Head Moor broadly north to south.

Settlement and Built Form

A lack of settlement results in a remote landscape situated within the boundary of the Peak District National Park. The landscape is therefore characterised by a sense of desolation. The landscape itself forms a dramatic upland setting to settlements located within the wider valley landscape of the study area.

Heritage Assets

The upper moorland area contains low stone walls sparsely distributed across the moorland, which has historically been used for sheep farming. There are no conservation areas or scheduled monuments within the LCA. There is one listed building, a 5 mile post located on Greenfield Road, which is a cast iron and stone mile post which dates from the mid-19th Century. It was designated Grade II in 1983.

Land Use and Land Cover

Land use is characterised by open moorland with some exposed farmland predominantly grazed by sheep. The setting forms an extension of the wider moorland expanses of the Peak District National Park to the west. The portions of upland moorland habitat are underlain by blanket peat. Field boundaries are generally rare but where these do exist these are often post and wire fencing or millstone grit walling. The Holme Moss Transmitting Station is also located within the boundary of the LCA, accessed via the A6024 Woodhead Road.

Greenspace and Public Realm

Woodland cover is sparse due to the high degree of openness and exposure. With the exception of land associated with Holme Moss Transmitting Station, the full extent of the LCA is defined as open access land. The National Park designation and section of the Pennine Way long distance footpath also underlines the area's value as a recreational resource.

Views

The views to the west are characterised by long distance open panoramas which contrast with views of the densely settled valley of the River Holme itself. These open views combined with the localised topography and absence of trees and settlement provide a perception of remoteness.

A key landmark of this LCA is Holme Moss Transmitting Station which sits within a landscape of expansive skylines, affording intervisibility



View from the A635 Greenfield Road showing characteristic millstone grit walls and moorland land use

with the wider Peak District National Park. A public car park and viewpoint exists on the opposing side of the A6024 Woodhead Road to Holme Moss Transmitting Station, allowing panoramic views across the Holme Valley. The Emley Moor Transmitting Station is also perceptible from this location.

Positive Aspects of Character

There are a number of positive aspects of character which should be sustained, reinforced or enhanced. These generally relate to its designation as National Park by virtue of its landscape quality and the availability of visual links across the wider Holme Valley.

- Large area of open expansive moorland
- Sense of remoteness due to the localised elevation and lack of tree cover;
- Panoramic views across the river valley landscape to the east and moorland setting to the west.

Issues to be addressed

The following issues have been identified which could be addressed through active management:

- Loss of sense of remoteness due to introduction of development or man-made features within the landscape;
- Deterioration of millstone grit walling in locations.

Sensitivity to Change

The LCA contains some elements which are particularly sensitive to change. These relate to human pressures within the landscape and comprise:

- The open rural nature of the landscape;
- The sense of remoteness with a lack of development or human influence;
- The intervisibility with the wider Peak District National Park, including the continuation of the wider moorland expanses.



View frames form indicators of value at Wilmer Hill

Undulating gritstone plateau with an extensive area of high moorland

Trans-pennine routes (A635 Greenfield Road)



Open landscape devoid of tree cover with expansive views

Strong sense of remoteness & desolation

CA 2: Holme Moorland Fringe

Key Characteristics:

- Steep slopes and cloughs rising towards the moorland plateau above, creating incursions in the broad pastoral terrace;
- Distinctive vernacular architecture dominated by millstone grit building stone;
- Agricultural fields enclosed by millstone grit walls which form an immediate fringe to the Peak District National Park;
- Prevalence of water catchment land use with the presence of several valley reservoirs and associated geometric blocks of coniferous plantation;
- Deciduous tree cover limited to wooded cloughs, watercourse trees and field boundary treatments;
- Settlement comprised of the small rural isolated settlement of Holme village as well as millstone grit farmsteads scattered across the pastoral land use;
- Transport links dominated by the routes of the A6024 Woodhead Road and the A635 Greenfield Road with a network of minor roads and lanes cross the wider landscape;
- High number of recreational resources in the form of upland reservoirs and long distance walking routes;
- Overall sense of exposure and isolation as a result of the surrounding moorland.

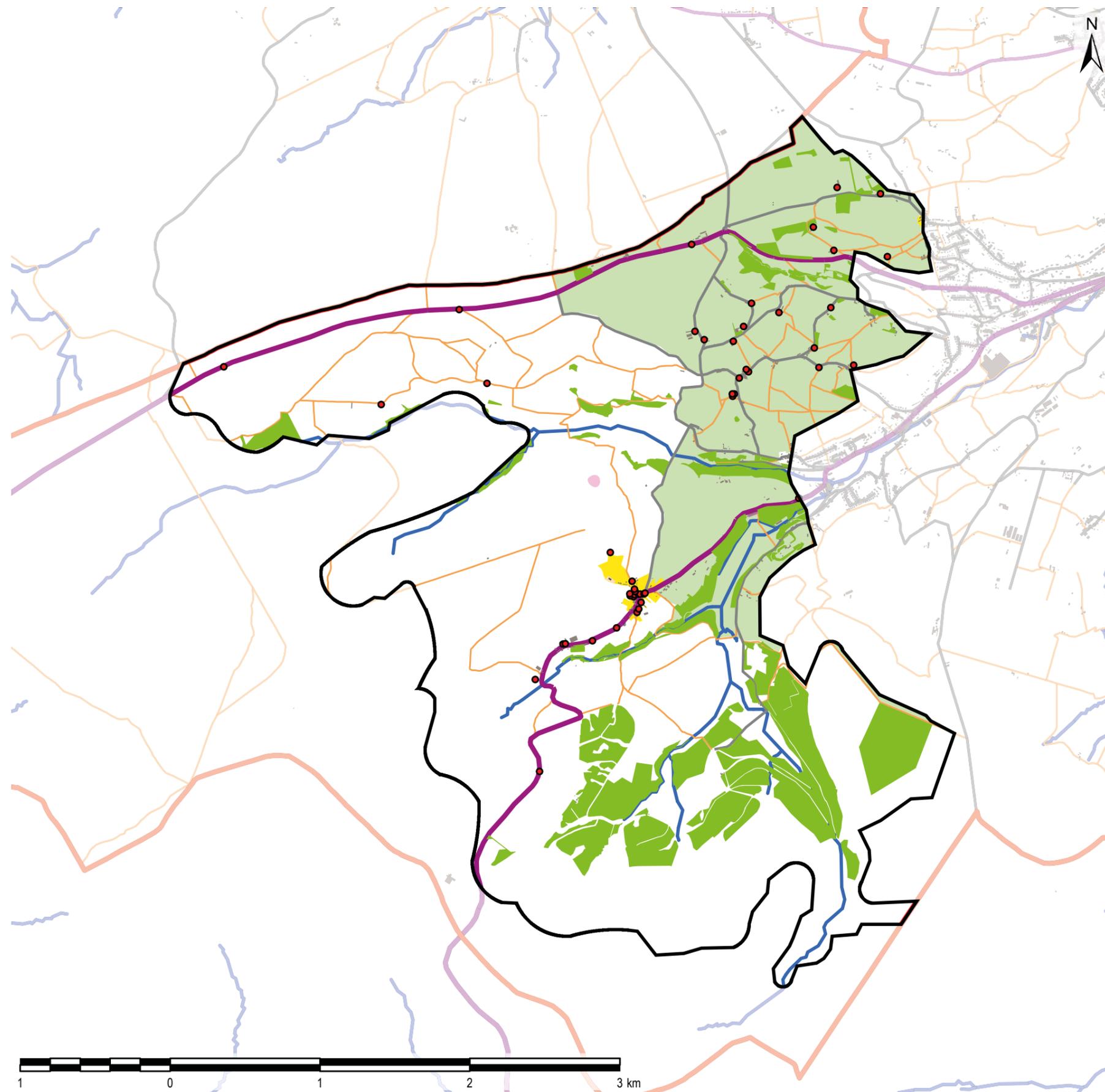


Figure 8: CA 2: Holme Moorland Fringe

Movement and Connectivity

A network of minor roads and narrow winding lanes enclosed by drystone walls, connect settlements clustered on the valley slopes. The A635 Greenfield Road and A6024 Woodhead Road run through the LCA and are connected at Holme by Fieldhead Lane. The A6024 Woodhead Road is the main thoroughfare through Holme village and links Huddersfield with the trans-Pennine route known as the A628 Woodhead Pass. The Kirklees Way long distance footpath, incorporating the Colne, Spen and Holme valleys, runs broadly south-west to north-east through the LCA. Several historic pack horse routes are also evident within the landscape.

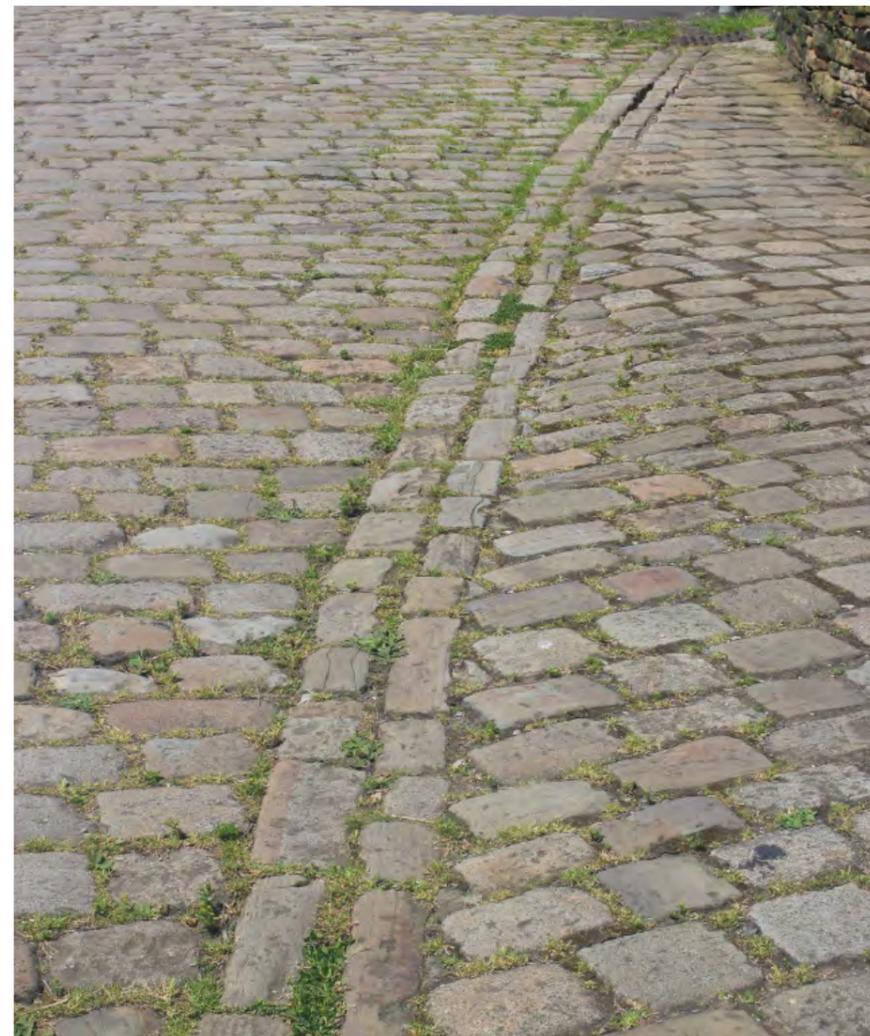


Local vernacular buildings within Holme

Settlement and Built Form

Nestled under Holme Moss, Holme forms a hilltop village historically associated with agriculture and the textile industry. The village has a traditional settlement pattern centred on the A6024 Woodhead Road with development along Meal Hill Road, Turf Gate and Fieldhead Lane. There are also small groups of buildings (including farmsteads) to the north of the LCA around Digley Reservoir and along Flush House Lane, Roods Lane, Coldwell Lane, Carr Lane, Mellor Lane and Greenfield Lane.

A dispersed settlement pattern characterises the wider landscape, with scattered farmsteads and groups of buildings at Flush House and Hogley Green, located on the valley slopes. In general, this LCA demonstrates where development moves from the valley floor to the hilltops. Millstone grit is the common building material and former laithe and weaver's cottages form a distinctive vernacular architecture. Building details are designed in response to the harsh climatic conditions with small windows located predominantly on less exposed elevations.



Stone setts within Holme

Heritage Assets

The LCA is essentially rural and contains the notable historic settlement of Holme. There are 48 Listed Buildings which comprise cottages, farmhouses, barns, a pinfold, Sunday school and Methodist Chapel. One designation is Austonley Hall (NHLE 1228453) which is an example of a 17th Century property which housed a wealthy landowner who farmed the surrounding land. The farm buildings form part of the narrative of this area which was dominated by agriculture. No.10-14 Holme (NHLE 1134886) are good examples of weavers cottages within the settlement of Holme, used for domestic textile manufacturing as well as housing the workers.

The Listed Building details are provided in Appendix A.

There is one scheduled monument located 500 m north of Meal Hill identified as a late prehistoric enclosed settlement known as the Old Bull Ring (List entry number: 1018256). It is an oval earthwork enclosure and comprises an inner and outer ditch. It potentially dates to the late Bronze Age period and may have contained buildings.

Holme Conservation Area

Holme Conservation Area was designated in 1982 and was extended in 2007 along with the adoption of a Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan document.

Holme is a small clustered settlement located on a hilltop close to Holme Moss. The village has a compact layout with a central nucleus, it contains weaver's cottages (developed for wool manufacturing), farmhouses, barns, a school, a church and a Sunday School.

Due to the location of Holme, there are significant views of the conservation area when approaching and views of the surrounding moorland from the Conservation Area which must be preserved to maintain the setting and special character and appearance of this historic settlement.

There are 15 Listed Buildings within the Holme Conservation Area.

Kirklees Metropolitan Council (KMC) has not published a Local List of buildings of local interest. However, the Holme Conservation Area Appraisal (2007) identifies one property which contributes positively to the character and appearance of the area:

Underhill is a 1970s property designed by Dr. Arthur Quarmby. It is the first modern earth shelter to be built in Britain. Although it does not reflect the local vernacular of the village, its innovative design adds interest to this Conservation Area.

Land Use and Land Cover

Situated at the head of the Holme Valley, Holme village lies at the edge of an area of wilderness. Land use is dominated by rough grazing and semi-improved pastures, enclosed by millstone grit walls or post and wire fencing. The landscape forms a rising rural backdrop to the settlements occupying the valley floor of the wider Holme Valley.

The LCA incorporates a number of upland reservoirs. Digley and Brownhill Reservoir provide recreational opportunities and are located close to the settlements of Holme and Holmbridge, straddling the boundary of the Peak District National Park. Ramsden, Riding Wood, and Yateholme Reservoirs also lie to the south of the LCA. The remains of ganister, fireclay and gritstone quarries are also evident within the landscape.

Greenspace and Public Realm

Largely as a consequence of a high degree of openness and exposure, tree cover is confined to water courses and land associated with the Digley and Brownhill Reservoirs. Large geometric coniferous plantations also encompass Yateholme, Riding Wood and Ramsden Reservoirs. The

LCA contains areas of open access land to the south of Holme. With the exception of a large area of setts at the junction of Meal Hill Road and the A6024 Woodhead Road which acts as a public open space, Holme village itself contains very few areas of public realm.

Views

Views are a key component of the LCA. The availability of panoramic and long distance views are valued locally and are a major attractor to the area for tourists. Views to the west from within the LCA are dominated by the 228 m Holme Moss Transmitting Mast, set within the wider context of the moorlands and Peak District National Park. The LCA also affords elevated vantage points with long distance views available across the densely settled valley floor of the River Holme.

The Holme Conservation Area Appraisal identifies a number of key views from within the conservation area. The building clusters and the high boundary walls dictate that only a few key vistas are available towards the moorland. The enclosure created by the stone walls along the roads around Holme contrasts markedly with the vast open panoramas of the surrounding landscape.

Positive Aspects of Character

There are a number of positive aspects of character which should be sustained, reinforced or enhanced. These relate to the local materials and building vernacular as listed below:

- Holme village forms a small rural settlement lying within an upper moorland and agricultural setting;
- Winding, single track roads associated with the upper moorland areas;
- Millstone grit walling form a consistent boundary treatment;
- Stone built farm dwellings interspersed within the wider landscape;
- Strong visual links with the wider Peak District National Park to the west and settled Holme valley to the east;
- Recreational opportunities associated with upland reservoirs and the Kirklees Way long distance footpath. The survival of several historic pack horse routes also form recreational routes.



Traditional millstone grit buildings interspersed throughout the moorland fringe

Issues to be Addressed

The following issues have been identified which could be addressed through active management. These are principally related to the decline in agriculture and incremental changes to buildings. Small cumulative changes have the ability to undermine the historic character and appearance of the area:

- Modifications to buildings which are not in keeping with the character of the local vernacular;
- Insensitive developments such as house extensions and introduction of dormer windows within Holme Conservation Area;
- Replacement of traditional timber windows;
- Replacement of lime mortar damaging original stonework;
- Change of moorland fringe management with some areas intensively farmed and others diversifying into non-agricultural land uses in contrast to management of adjacent moorland.

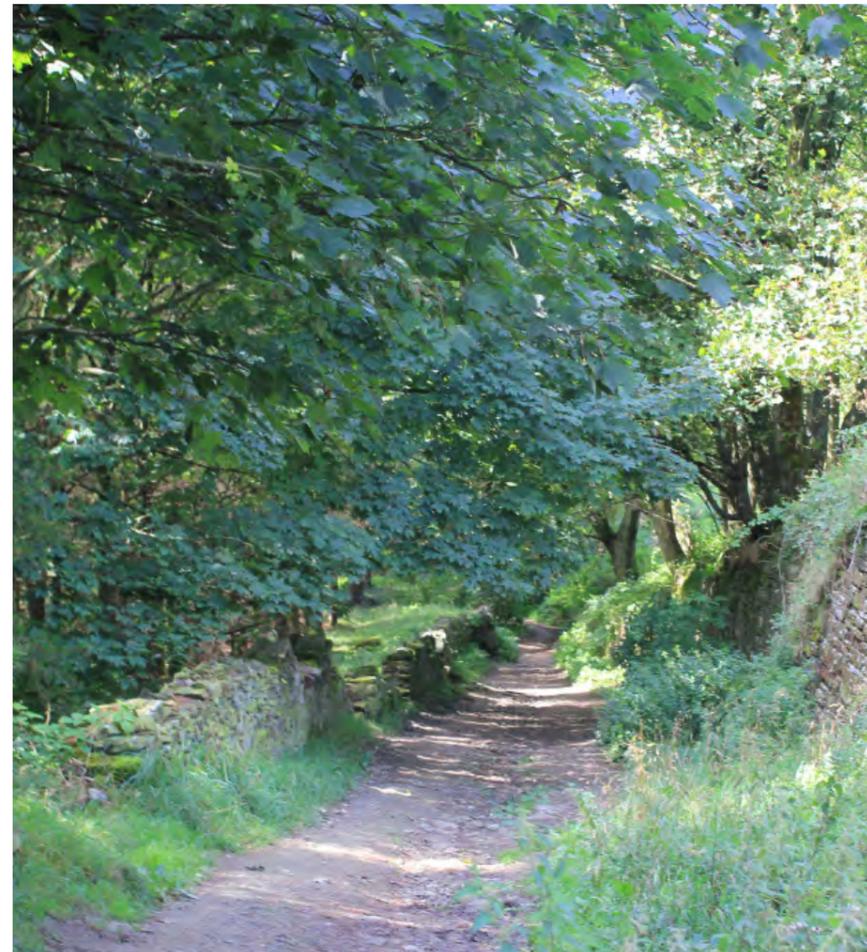
Sensitivity to Change

There are some elements within the LCA which are particularly sensitive to change. These relate to historical components which contribute to the character of the area and including the following aspects:

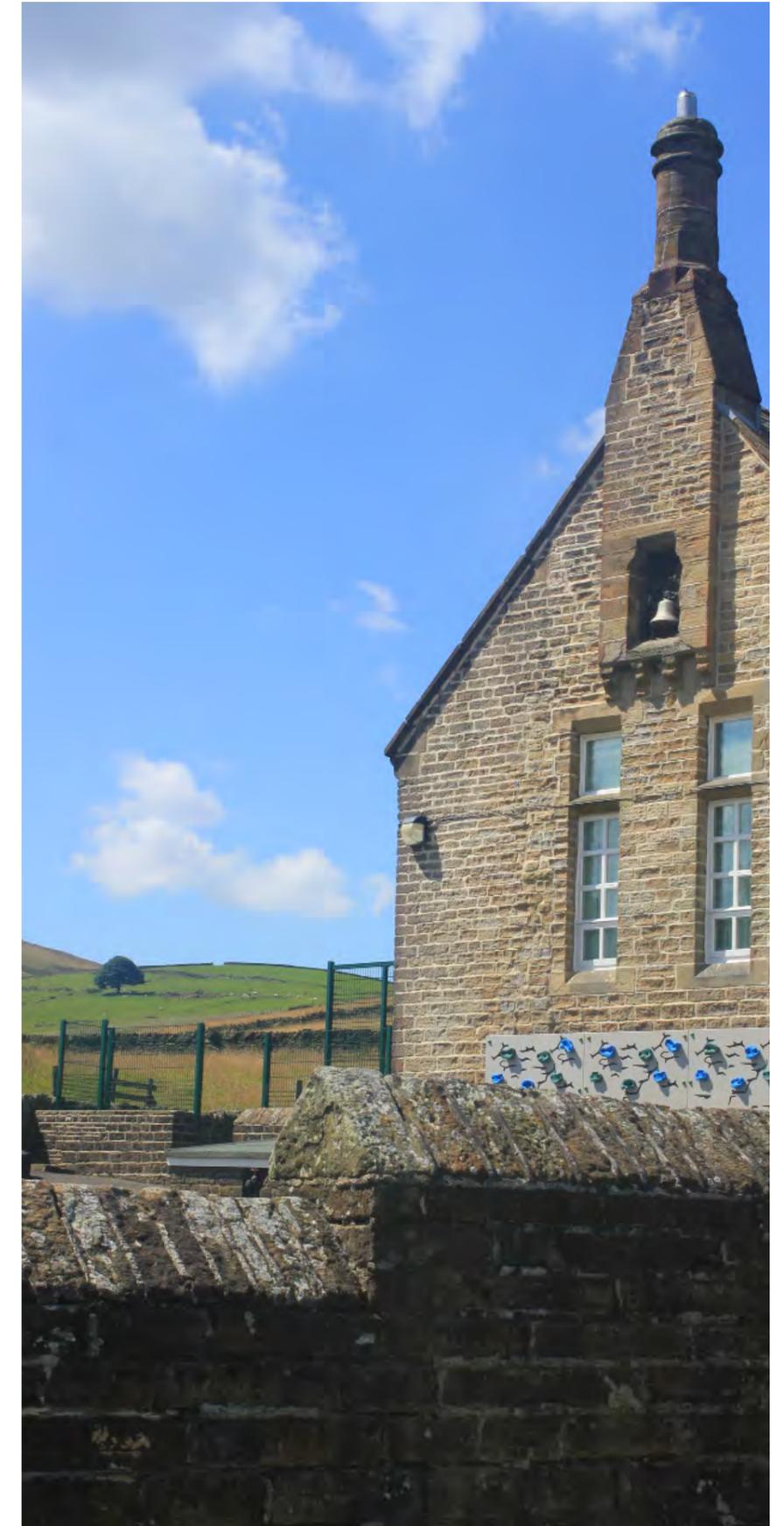
- Topography and availability of open views;
- Vernacular building materials and design details;
- Surviving millstone grit boundary walls;
- Setting of Holme Conservation Area.



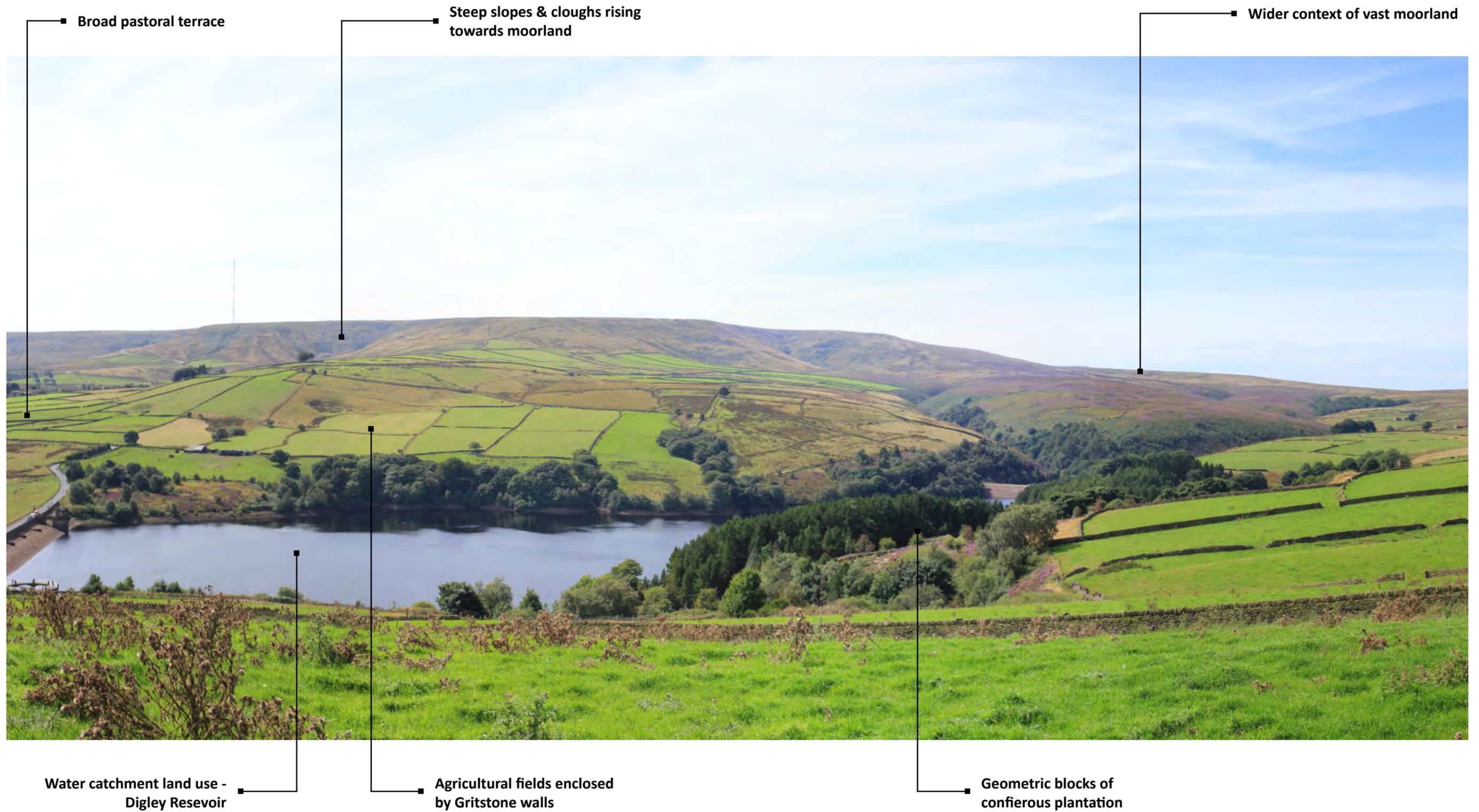
Approach into Holme village



Woodland walks around Digley Reservoir



Views of a rural backdrop from Holme Junior and Infant School



LCA 2 Holme Moorland Fringe: key features of the landscape setting



CA 3: Hade Edge Upland Pastures

Key Characteristics:

- Dispersed settlement pattern within a rural landscape;
- Division of landscape into rectilinear pastoral fields enclosed by millstone grit walling;
- Sparsely wooded landscape with tree cover limited to shelterbelts within the agricultural landscape;
- Availability of framed views towards the settled corridor of the River Holme;
- Views of open water bodies such as Boshaw Wharms and Holme Sykes;
- Mixture of individual and small clusters of farm dwellings typical of the local vernacular;
- Rectilinear network of minor roads;
- Large scale farm complexes in varied condition / state of repair;
- Evidence of diversification of the rural economy;
- Views of single domestic wind turbines on the rising valley sides of the LCA with long distance views available to the Spicer Hill and Royd Moor Wind Farms in Barnsley District.

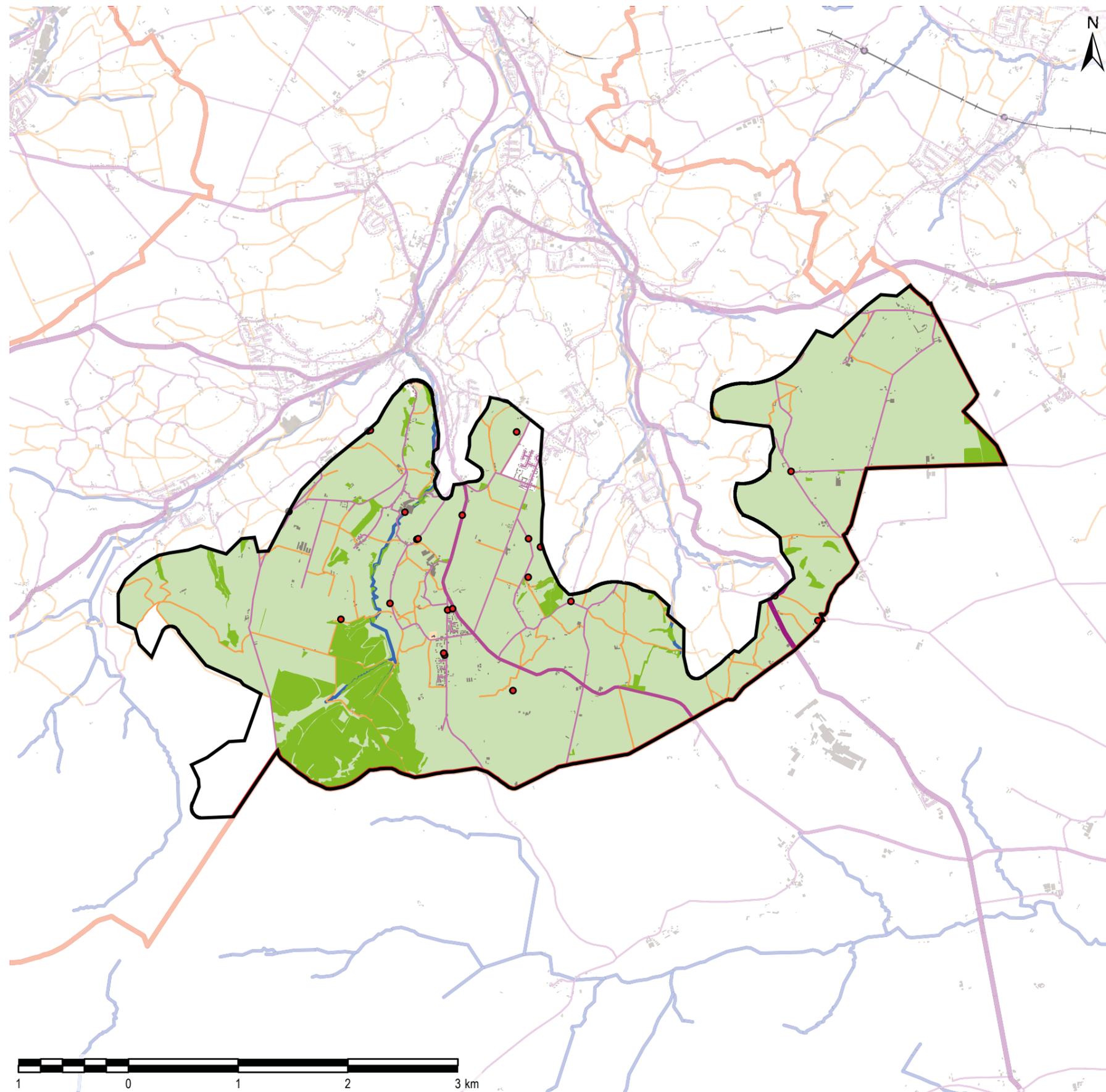
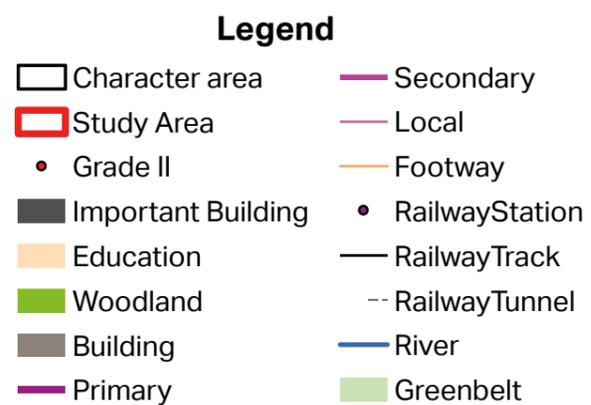


Figure 9: CA 3: Hade Edge Upland Pastures

Movement and Connectivity

A network of PRow crosses the landscape of the LCA following local lanes or field boundaries. The B6106 forms the main vehicular route with small straight lanes and rectilinear road layout at Hade Edge and Low Common.

Minor roads and PRow including sections of the Kirklees Way and the Barnsley Boundary Walk long distance footpaths connect farmsteads located on the valley sides. The Kirklees Way divides the village of Hade Edge and follows the boundary between LCA 3 and 8 to the north-east of Jackson Bridge. The route of National Cycle Route (NCR) 68 follows Whitegate Road as it descends down the valley sides into Holmfirth.

Settlement Pattern and Built Form

Settlement is sparse, with development largely limited to the hillside village of Hade Edge and the group of farm buildings at Cartworth Fold. Washpit Mill is also located within this LCA and is comprised of mill buildings and cottages. Hade Edge forms the largest settlement and is located on a plateau at Dunford Road and Penistone Road. Farmsteads are scattered on the valley slopes. The character of the LCA is a mix of agricultural land with small hillside settlements which developed through farming and domestic textile manufacturing. Dry stone walls are common features creating a strong sense of visual unity.

Heritage Assets

The LCA is essentially rural with a number of small historic settlements, mill developments and small reservoirs. Settlements include Hade Edge, Choppards, Arrunden and Longley which are comprised largely of farm buildings and weaver's cottages. Wash Pit Mill and Choppards Mill are located in the valley to the west of the LCA and have direct access into Holmfirth to the north. There are no designated conservation areas or scheduled monuments.

There are 22 Grade II listed buildings which comprise of Sunday Schools, Methodist Chapel, farmhouses, mills and cottage which reflect the agriculture and domestic textile manufacturing which have shaped this area. Wash Pit Mill (NHLE 1134754) is a Grade II listed textile mill within the area which dates from 1840 and would have employed a great number of local people. The group of buildings at Ward Place (NHLE 1134924) are an example of the types of settlements found within this area. Ward Place comprises of a farmhouse, barns and cottages which date from the early 18th Century.

A full list of the Listed Buildings found within this LCA can be found in Appendix A.

KMC do not have a formal Local List which identifies buildings of local interest. This assessment has therefore independently identified the following buildings which contribute positively to the historic character of the area:

- Hade Edge School, Greave Road which dates from 1899 and a traditional school building built of stone with large vertical windows.
- J Brindon Addy (former Weavers cottages and attached barn), Penistone Road dates from the 18th Century and has a row of 9 mullioned windows and cart doors.

Land Use and Land Cover

Farmland is grazed and divided into a regular patchwork of small fields enclosed by millstone grit walling. Settlement is sparse with scattered farmsteads and hillside villages. The rising landform accommodates small tributaries which drain from the Holme Sykes and Boshaw Wharms reservoirs into the River Holme below. There is some evidence of rural diversification from agriculture with an ice cream shop and wind turbine at Longley Farm for example.

Greenspace and Public Realm

Clough Wood and Copthurst Wood, large coniferous plantations, occupy the upland slopes above Holme Sykes Reservoir. However, the landscape is generally sparsely wooded and limited to shelterbelts and vegetation associated with small watercourses.



Views towards open water at Boshaw Wharms with pastoral land use in the foreground

Views

An open landscape with long distance views over Kirklees District towards the Emley Moor transmitting station to the south-east of Huddersfield. The wind turbine at Longley Farm and individual domestic turbines are features of this LCA with views of other wind farm developments, such as Spicer Hill, on the edges of Barnsley district reducing the perception of tranquillity.

Positive Aspects of Character

There are a number of positive aspects of character which should be sustained, reinforced or enhanced. These relate to historic buildings, land use and the rural setting. Further detail is provided below:

- Small rural settlements which reflect the local vernacular building materials and built form;
- Farm buildings interspersed across the agricultural landscape;
- Winding single track roads around the upper farmland areas with main routes heading north into Holmfirth;

- Drystone walls and post and wire fencing common boundary treatments;
- Links to the wider countryside through the extensive network of PRow and long distance footpaths.

Issues to be addressed

The following issues have been identified which could be addressed through new development or active management. These principally relate to land use changes and the maintenance of historic features that contribute to the heritage of the LCA. These components are listed below:

- Unsympathetic conversion of rural farming dwellings incorporating materials which do not respond to the local vernacular;
- Decline in stone walls resulting in the loss of the distinctive field pattern;
- Introduction of large scale modern agricultural buildings;

- Reduction in perceived tranquillity due to the views of wind turbines;
- Construction of developments which do not respect the historic village layout.

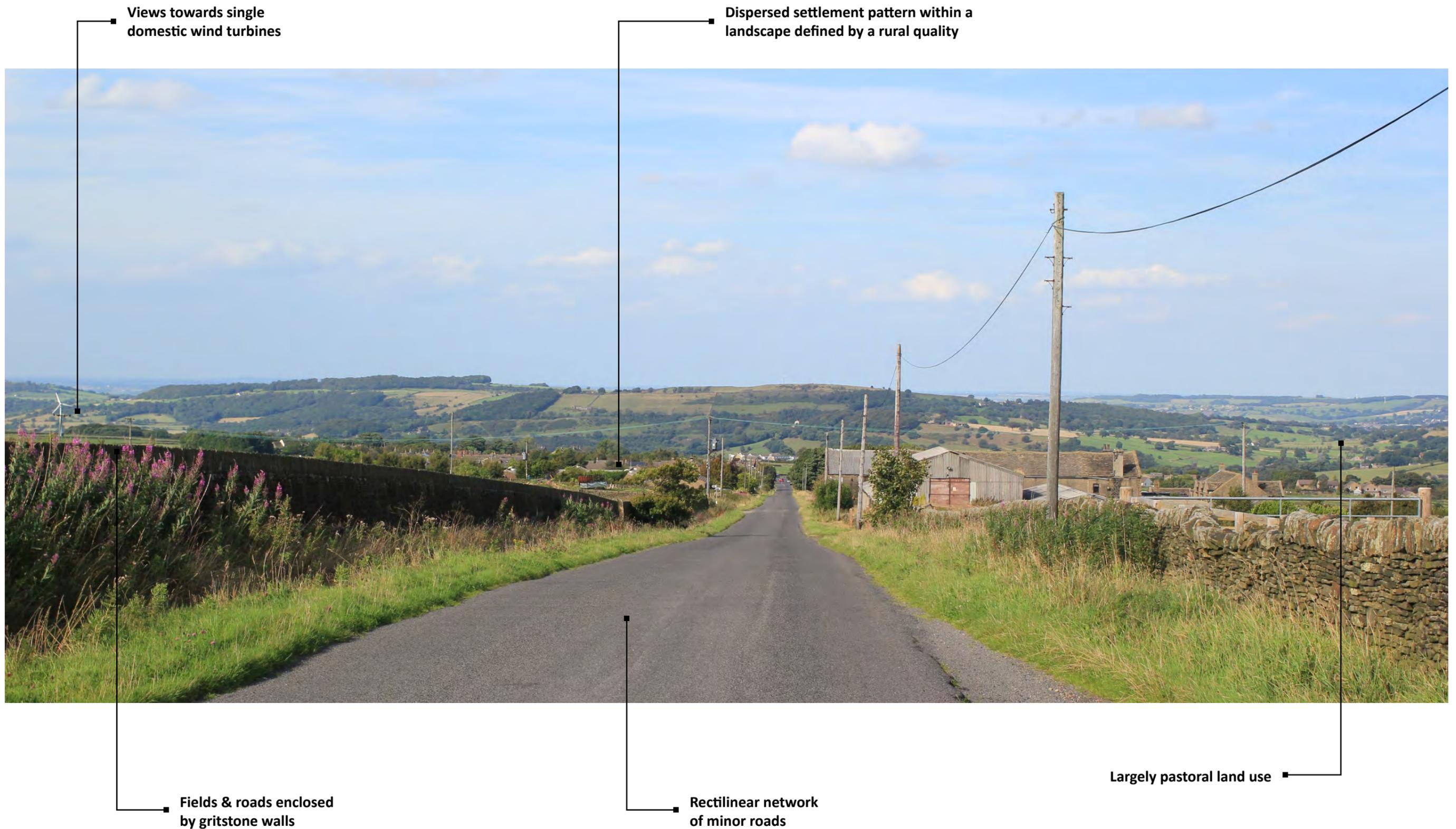
Sensitivity to Change

There are also some elements, such as the built form, which are particularly sensitive to change. Although not contained within conservation areas, the buildings in the LCA contribute to the heritage of the area. These sensitive features are described below:

- Vernacular building materials including millstone grit to properties and boundary walls;
- Setting of historic buildings within modern developments;
- Views towards the rural and wider moorland;



Rectilinear road layout at Greave Road



LCA 3 Hade Edge Upland Pastures: key features of the landscape setting

CA 4: River Holme Settled Valley Floor

Key Characteristics:

- Strong pattern of ribbon development with settlements such as Holmbridge, Hinchliffe Mill and Holmfirth located on the lower valley topography;
- Main transport routes of the A635 Greenfield Road and the A6024 Huddersfield Road accommodated within the valley floor;
- Vegetation associated with the River Holme which drains west to east and divides the LCA;
- Availability of views towards rising rural backdrops and steep incised valley sides within the wider study area;
- Presence of mill ponds and mill buildings as a reminder of the industrial heritage of the area;
- Boundary treatments comprised largely of millstone grit walling and decorative iron railings which divide individual properties and form the street facing elevation;
- Popularity of Holmfirth as a tourist attraction coupled with cultural references associated with the town as a setting for the BBC's Last of the Summer Wine;
- Narrow winding streets which climb steeply from the valley floor;
- Narrow alleys with distinct changes in level, often retained with stone sett surfacing.

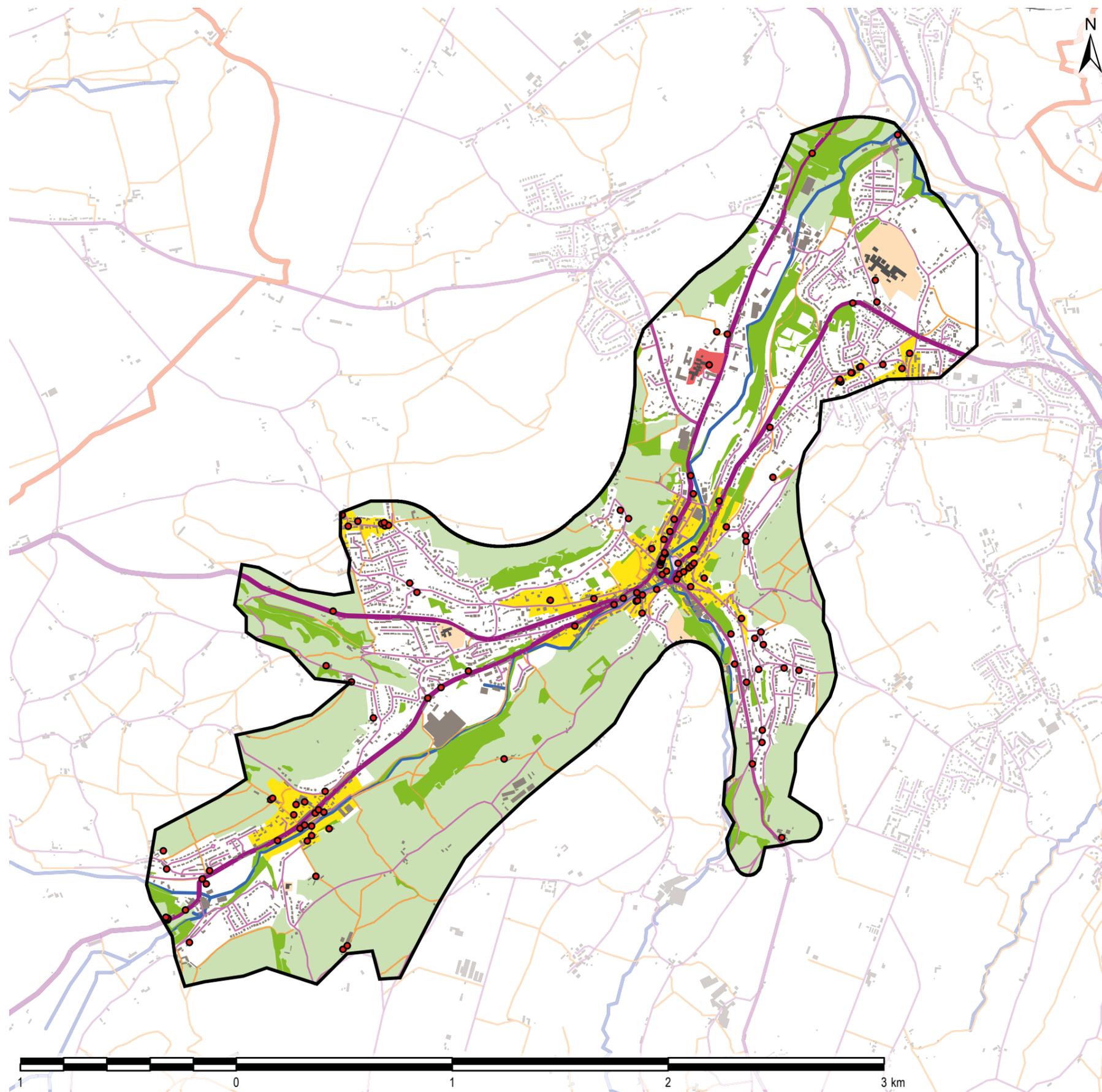
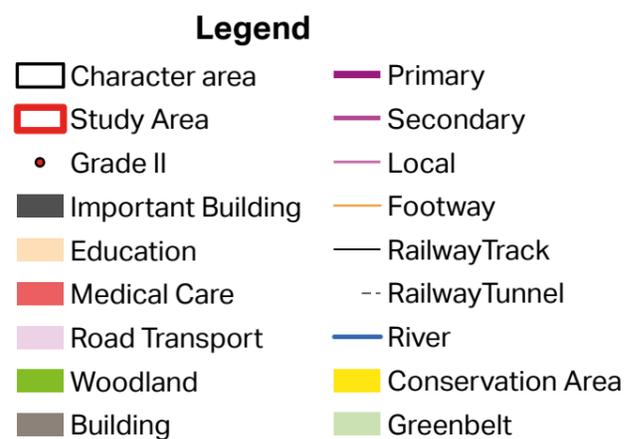


Figure 10: CA 4: River Holme Settled Valley Floor

Movement and Connectivity

Movement and activity is focussed around the settlement along the A635 Greenfield Road and the A6024 Huddersfield Road in the valley floor. Both routes run through Holmfirth and are busy at peak times. The A6024 Huddersfield Road broadly follows the River Holme, linking Huddersfield approximately 6.0 miles to the north with Holme Moss. The A635 Greenfield Road descends from Wessenden Moor before climbing the south eastern slope of the Holme Valley. Minor roads and lanes, such as the B6106 Dunford Road and Upperthong Lane also traverse the valley slopes.

The network of PRoW includes the Holme Valley Circular Walk which follows the River Holme through Holmfirth on a 24 miles stretch. In addition, the Holmfirth Blue Plaque Trail, founded by the Holme Valley Civic Society, links local buildings of historic importance on a circular route through the study area. National Cycle Route (NCR) 68 follows the line of minor roads through Upperthong towards the centre of Holmfirth before traversing the opposing valley slopes to the west of Cartworth.



Stone sett paving to the east of Town Gate

Settlement Pattern and Built Form

Ribbon development follows the primary transport corridors on the valley floor. The densely settled corridor incorporates the busy commercial centre of Holmfirth as well as the villages of Thongsbridge, Upperthong, Hinchliffe Mill and Holmbridge.

Holmfirth stands at the confluence of the River Holme and River Ribble in the valley bottom. There are steeply sloping hills to the north-west and south-east which lead up towards Upperthong and Underbank. The area to the west of Holmfirth town centre is also built on a hillside but has a much more vegetated character in comparison to the central and eastern area. Larger properties with sizeable gardens can be found on Cooper Lane, Upperthong Lane and Hightown Lane.

Holmfirth and the villages in this LCA are broadly linear in form, although the prominent Georgian church and mid-Victorian buildings in Victoria Square largely defines the town centre. Industry and commerce is centred in the valley bottom of Holmfirth, characterised by historic mill buildings. Constructed largely of millstone grit with slate roofs, mid-19th century terraces form the predominant building style. The



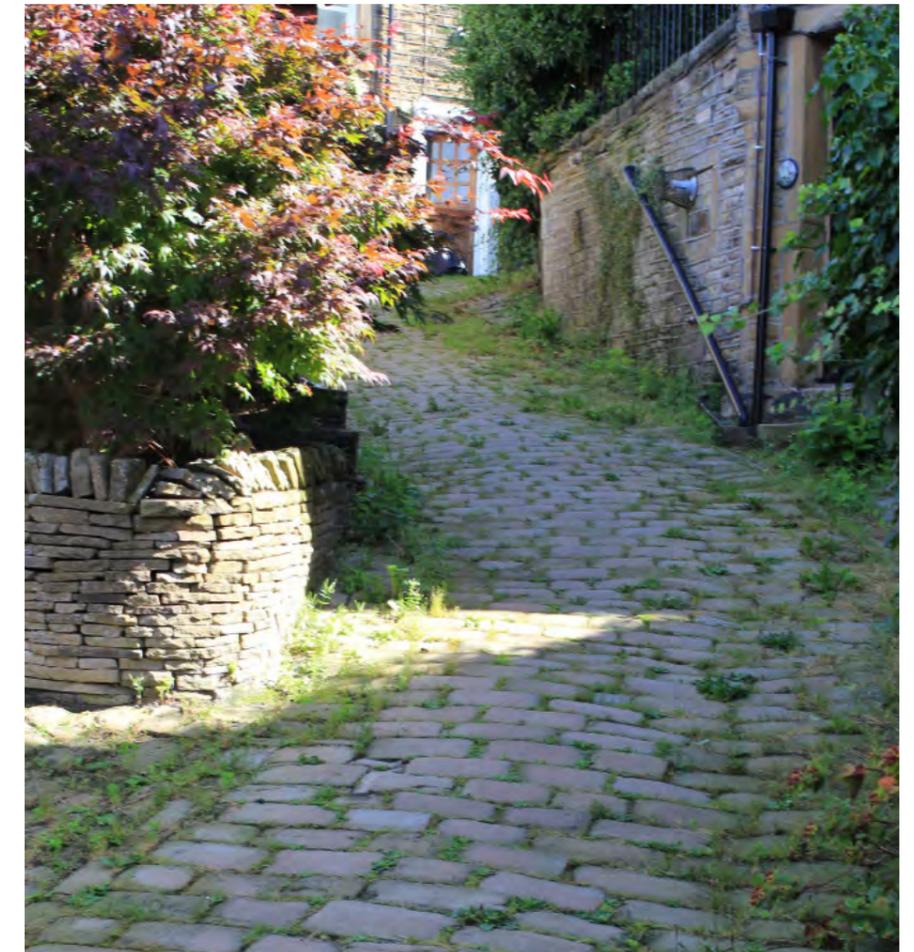
Ornamental railings at the frontage to buildings

close knit development of houses follows the gradient of the landscape, enclosing the settlement and providing a strong sense of place. In general, built form in Holmfirth is generally aligned to the back of the pavement resulting in a strongly defined building line.

Narrow winding residential streets characterise the sloping hillsides whereby stepped passageways with sudden changes in direction create intimate spaces. Localised level changes and rooflines climb steeply from the valley floor and also form characteristic features. The design of the streetscape around Hinchliffe Mill tends to make maximum use of the topography with the building mass climbing the valley slopes. Setted streets and stone troughs also form common features of the LCA. Boundary treatments are comprised largely of millstone grit walling and decorative iron railings. The stone walling which runs parallel Upperthong Lane is representative of local vernacular detailing.

Heritage Assets

There are six historic settlements of note within the LCA: Holmfirth, Underbank, Hinchliffe Mill, Holmbridge, Thongsbridge and Upperthong.



Pedestrian routes with distinct changes in level

HOLME VALLEY - HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Four of these settlements have been designated conservation areas - Holmfirth, Underbank, Hinchliffe Mill and Upperthong.

Holmfirth, Hinchliffe Mill, Underbank, Holmbridge and Thongsbridge have a similar variety of buildings linked to their origins in the textile manufacturing industry. They contain large mill buildings beside the river with weaver's cottages and large detached and semi-detached properties for wealthier residents. Upperthong, although located close to Holmfirth, still maintains its rural connections as a farming village with small scale weaving industry.

There are 123 listed buildings located in the LCA, a number of which are public buildings such as a railway station building, civic hall, churches, schools and a cinema which. This suggests that the LCA is more densely populated than other LCAs in the study area. One such public building is the Picturedrome Theatre which is a Grade II listed building built originally as a cinema in 1912. It originally seated 1040 people indicating that Holmfirth has a large catchment area.

The area is also known for its links to the textile industry with mills constructed along the river. Housing was built into the hillsides such as those properties found in Hinchliffe Mill. No.181-191 Woodhead Road and no.52-62 Old Road are typical of the area where they are viewed as single storey from one side and three or four storey from the opposite side. The upper floors are accessed from the north and the underdwellings are accessed from the south due to the topography.

Holmfirth Conservation Area

Holmfirth Conservation Area was designated in 1972 by the former West Riding County Council. It is the largest settlement within the Holme Valley and is located in the valley bottom along the banks of the River Holme. Before the settlement of Holmfirth originated, the area was covered in oak forest and was used as a hunting ground of the Earl's Warren. The settlement developed in the 13th Century during the reign of Edward II when a corn mill was erected to grind the corn of the tenant farmers. Due to the location of Holmfirth beside the River Holme, early industries such as woollen cloth mills were built to allow for the cloth to be washed and dyed. As the town prospered, it was used as a focal point for the surrounding area providing schools and churches to service the outlying settlements.

The town centre has been continuously altered and developed over the years with the demolition of buildings and widening of roads to improve the access through Holmfirth. This has resulted in a reasonably open character to the centre of the town on Victoria Street and Towngate. This open streetscape is in contrast to the narrow streets of South Lane, Back Lane and Bunkers Hill which contain older small residential buildings constructed closely together to house mill workers.

There are 37 listed buildings within the Holmfirth Conservation Area which include residential properties, public buildings and mill buildings. Residential properties range from small terraced properties such as 12-18 Bunkers Hill (NHLE 1134920) and mid-19th Century and ashlar fronted properties that were built and owned by wealthy business owners.

Underbank Conservation Area

The Underbank Conservation Area was designated in 1981. It is a small settlement located on the hillside to the south-east of Holmfirth and comprises of rows of houses which line the steep valley sides. This area is predominantly residential and developed following the construction of large mills in the valley bottom to house the mill workers in Holmfirth.

Underbank is an extension of Holmfirth and consists of three and four storey cottages. Houses were built on top of each other resulting in underdwellings to utilise the steep sided slopes. Entrances to both sides of the buildings are commonly found, one to access the upper floors and one to access the underdwellings. The area is also characterised by narrow roads and steep ginnels (narrow pedestrian passage between buildings) which link the streets together.

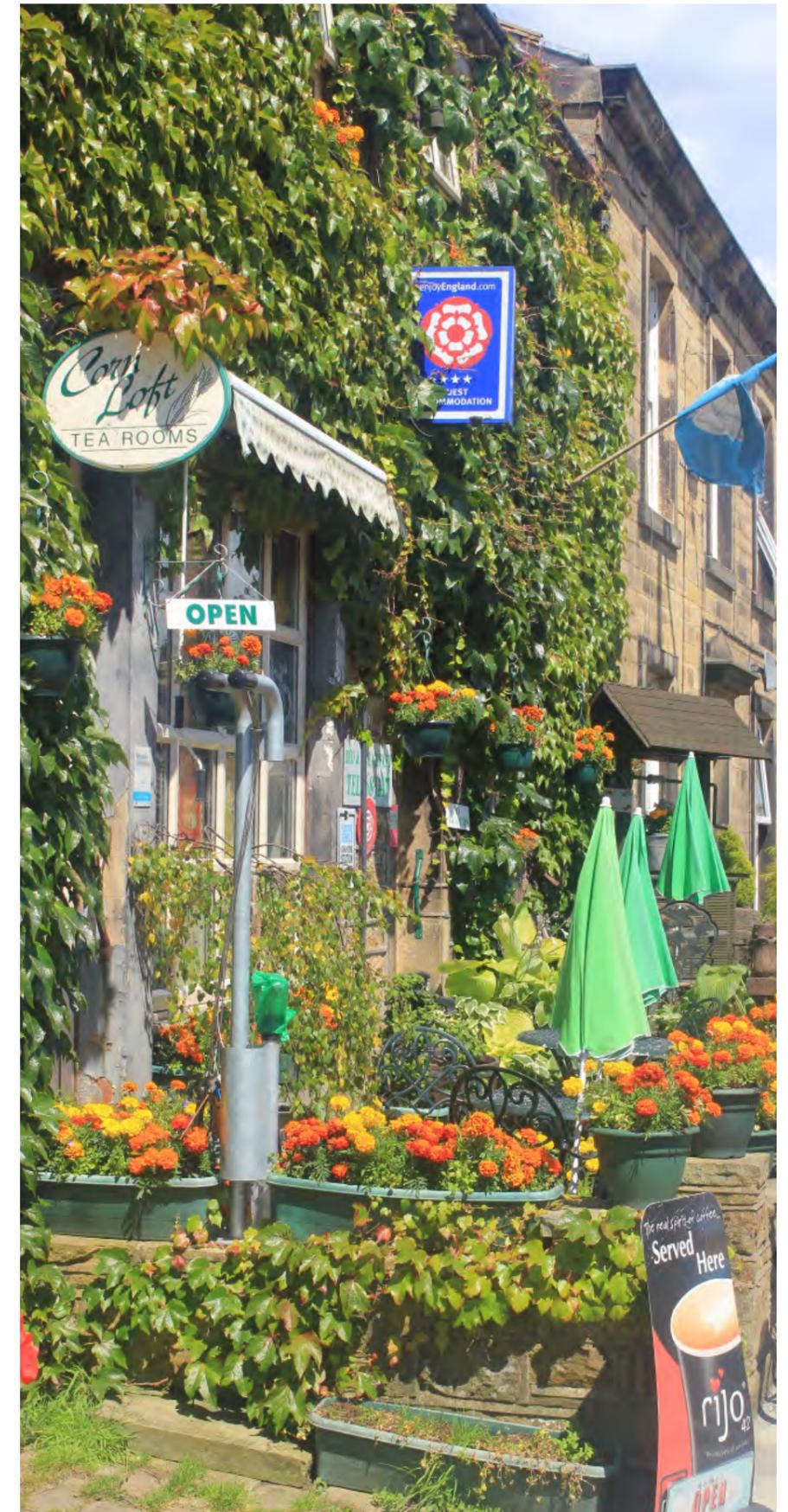
There are 12 listed buildings within the Underbank Conservation Area which are predominantly terraced housing. These include 106 and 112 Dunford Road (NHLE 1216036) which are three storey mid-18th Century stone houses with mullioned windows and 6-8 Low Gate (NHLE 1134860) which date from the early 19th century.

Hinchliffe Mill Conservation Area

The Hinchliffe Mill Conservation Area was designated in 1980. It is a medium sized settlement which extends from Holmfirth to Holmbridge. Hinchliffe Mill originated as a farming community in the early 18th Century and grew when scribbling and fulling mills were built along the River Holme in the late 18th Century. Growth continued with the development of steam power and the increased use of the A6024 Woodhead Road as a trade route towards Huddersfield and Holmfirth.

The buildings in the conservation area are predominantly terraced cottages, former weaver's cottages and mill buildings with farm buildings located on the periphery of the settlement. A number of the buildings also have underdwellings due to the steep hillside. Hinchliffe Mill was severely affected by the Great Flood of 1852 when Bilberry Dam failed. Mills and properties were destroyed as well as many lives lost.

There are 16 listed buildings within the Hinchliffe Mill Conservation Area including 121-123 Woodhead Road and 2-8 Old Road (NHLE



Building frontages at Hinchliffe Mill

1313601) which are workers houses which form part of the same building but are accessed from different levels and different roads.

Upperthong Conservation Area

Upperthong Conservation Area was designated in 1975 and was extended in 2007 and accompanied by a Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan. Upperthong is a small tight-knit settlement located on a hilltop and developed in the 18th Century as a weaving and agricultural village.

The linear historic core runs along Town Gate and contains a variety of buildings which retain their original character and appearance. The buildings are constructed together and as the street narrows to the east the sense of enclosure increases within the settlement.

There are 7 listed buildings within the Upperthong Conservation Area, including Broad Lane Farm (NHLE 1134918). This forms an early 18th Century group of stone farm buildings which are commonly found within Upperthong.

Buildings of Local Interest

KMC does not have a Local List. However, a number of buildings have been identified within the Upperthong Conservation Area Appraisal as being of local interest. The local Holme Valley Neighbourhood Plan group, along with our Heritage team have also identified additional buildings which contribute positively to the character of the area.

- Bridge Mill, Huddersfield Road, Holmfirth
- Ribblesden Mill and Chimney, Dunford Road, Holmfirth
- Bamforths, Station Road, Holmfirth
- Bottoms Mill, Chimney and Mill Dam, Hinchliffe Mill
- Former St. John's School, Greenfield Road, Holmfirth
- Holmfirth Technical College, Huddersfield Road, Holmfirth
- Ash Villa Farm, Town Gate, Upperthong
- Hinchliffe Mill Methodist Chapel and Sunday School, Woodhead



Residential land use climbing the valley slopes at Holmfirth

Road, Hinchliffe Mill

- No.180 Woodhead Road, Hinchliffe Mill
- 130 Woodhead Road, Hinchliffe Mill
- 90-92 Woodhead Road, Hinchliffe Mill
- 84-88 Woodhead Road, Hinchliffe Mill
- 26-28 Fairfields Road, Hinchliffe Mill



Mill buildings at A6024 Woodhead Road, Hinchliffe Mill

Land Use and Land Cover

The commercial centre of Holmfirth is in the valley floor where the high level of activity results in a busy and vibrant character and reduced levels of tranquillity. However, the character of the wider area, including the linear villages of Upperthong and Hinchliffe Mill, is mainly residential where the building scale is generally small.

The mill chimney at Bottoms Mill forms a prominent feature along the River Holme at Hinchliffe Mill, providing an historic link to the legacy of the textile industry. , Ribblesden Mills on the B6106 Dunford Road is the last remaining mill still in use today. The site of the Co-op supermarket and extensive car park on Market Street occupies the site of the former Albert Mills.

Greenspace and Public Realm

The densely settled nature of the valley floor results in limited open space, though there are some pockets of undeveloped steep landform between the A6024 Woodhead Road and the River Holme around Hinchliffe Mill. Victoria Park on the valley sides above Holmfirth forms a prominent public open space and provides a visual break between the commercial centre and residential development on the higher ground. New Holmfirth Park on the A6024 Woodhead Road and a small well maintained riverside park provide pockets of green space within the town.



Traffic congestion along A6024 Huddersfield Road

HOLME VALLEY - HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

In addition to Victoria Park described above, the Kirklees Draft Local Plan (2015) also identifies linear strips of open space parallel with the River Holme as Urban Green Space. These are located within both Holmbridge and Holmfirth and incorporate the Sands Recreation Area and Holmfirth Cricket Ground, located off the A6024 Huddersfield Road. Land associated with St John's Church on Upperthong Lane, Crow Wood and Upperthong Junior and Infant School are also covered by this policy. Land use at Thongsbridge encompasses a recreation ground and playing fields as well as Spring Wood which lies to the north of Holmfirth High School.

Mixed semi-natural woodlands such as Berry Bank Wood are located along the River Holme. Further woodland is on the valley sides, as seen at Bray Wood and Binns Wood. Mill ponds are found associated with the mills at Hinchliffe Mill and provide valuable recreational opportunities.

Views

The availability of framed views and vistas to the upper reaches of the valley sides is a characteristic feature of this LCA. Views across to the opposing rural valley slopes provide a contrast to the dense development in the valley bottom. There are also clear views towards the Peak District National Park. Views from the mill pond which feeds Hinchliffe Mill provides a vista towards the sloping hillsides and renovated mill itself. Locations such as Victoria Park also afford views across to the opposing valley sides.

Positive Aspects of Character

There are a number of positive aspects of character which should be sustained, reinforced or enhanced. These relate to local materials and the diverse mix of uses within the town centre. These features are listed below:

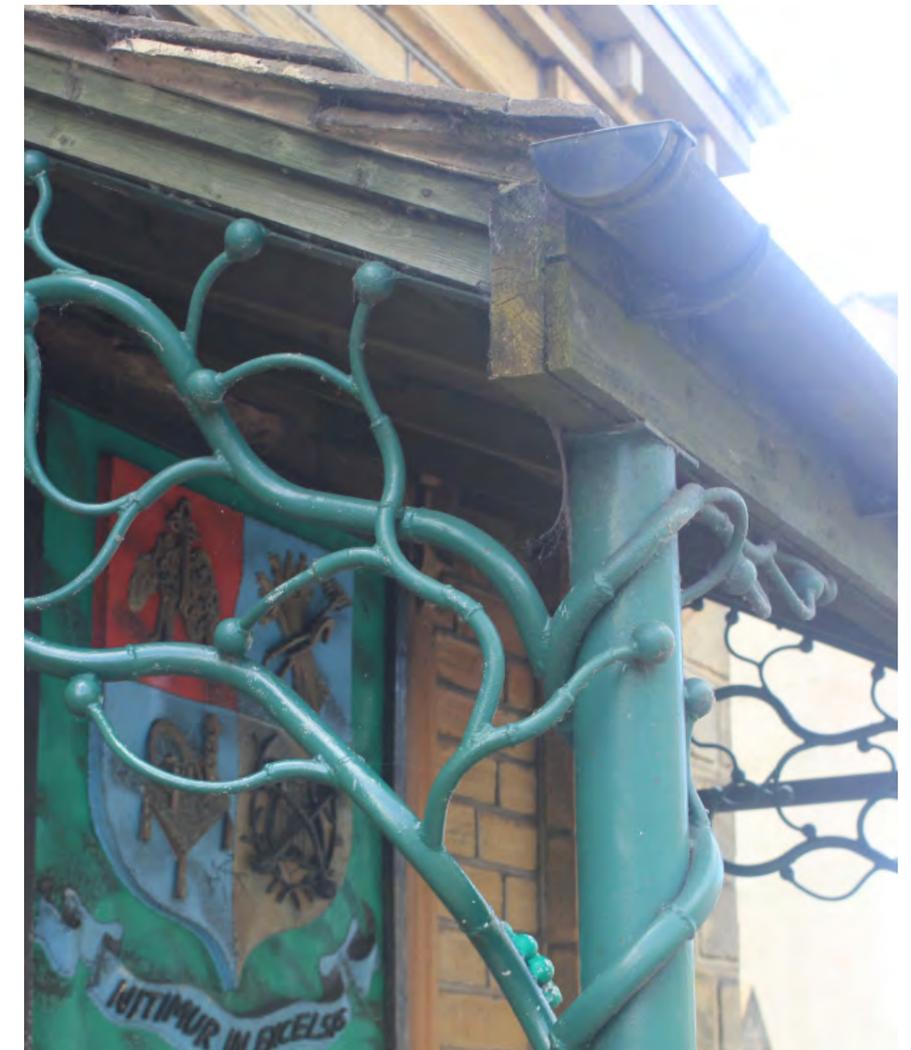
- Distinctive linear built form which responds to the valley topography;
- Survival of large numbers of vernacular buildings constructed from millstone grit with slate tile roofs;
- Active and busy town centre;
- Distinct character and settlement form;
- Proliferation of independent shops with high quality frontages;
- Tourism facilities centred on Holmfirth;
- Connections to the wider landscape through the road network in the valley bottom.



Holy Trinity Church, Holmfirth



Views into Holmfirth along the A635 Station Road



Ornate detailing on building frontages within Holmfirth

Issues to be Addressed

The following issues have been identified which could be addressed through new development or active management. The popularity of Holmfirth dictates that development pressures form a threat to the future of the town. The principal issues relate to the conservation areas within the LCA and are listed below:

- High levels of traffic and on street parking which deters access and creates barriers for pedestrians and cyclists;
- Unsympathetic residential extensions and construction of domestic porches to former agricultural buildings;
- Use of non-traditional building materials within new development;
- Loss of distinctive architectural detailing to buildings and boundaries;
- Infill development and incremental expansion of settlements which do not conform with the existing layout of town and village centres, resulting in potential coalescence of villages along the valley floor.

Sensitivity to Change

There are a number of elements within the LCA which are particularly sensitive to change. These relate to historical components which contribute to the character of the area and include the following features;

- Distinctive local vernacular with consistent use off millstone grit as a building material;
- Separate linear settlements along the valley floor;
- Small settlements with defined nucleated or linear layout;
- Defined building line with building frontages sitting at the back of pavements.



Pedestrian bridge over the River Holme, Holmfirth

Evidence of ribbon development with settlements located in the valley landform

Narrow winding streets which climb steeply from the valley floor



Gritstone walling boundary treatments

Transport routes accommodated in valley floor

CA 5: Netherthong Rural Fringe

Key Characteristics:

- Transition to a gently undulating farmland plateau;
- Network of minor roads which traverse and climb the valley slopes from Holmfirth in the valley floor;
- Medium scale irregular shaped agricultural fields dominated by improved pastures;
- Development pattern of tight settlement clusters in contrast with the open elevated agricultural landscape;
- Unified local vernacular provided by prevalence of millstone grit dwellings and stone wall field boundary treatments;
- Elevated landscape provides a rural backdrop to the village of Honley and the settled valley floor below;
- Vegetated corridors of Dean Brook and Mark Bottoms Dike which drain the valley sides;
- Availability of views to the north east towards Victoria Tower on Castle Hill, a local landmark;
- Evidence of urban fringe land use.

Legend

 Character area	 Secondary
 Study Area	 Local
 Grade II	 Footway
 Important Building	 Railway Station
 Education	 Railway Track
 Woodland	 River
 Building	 Conservation Area
 Primary	 Greenbelt

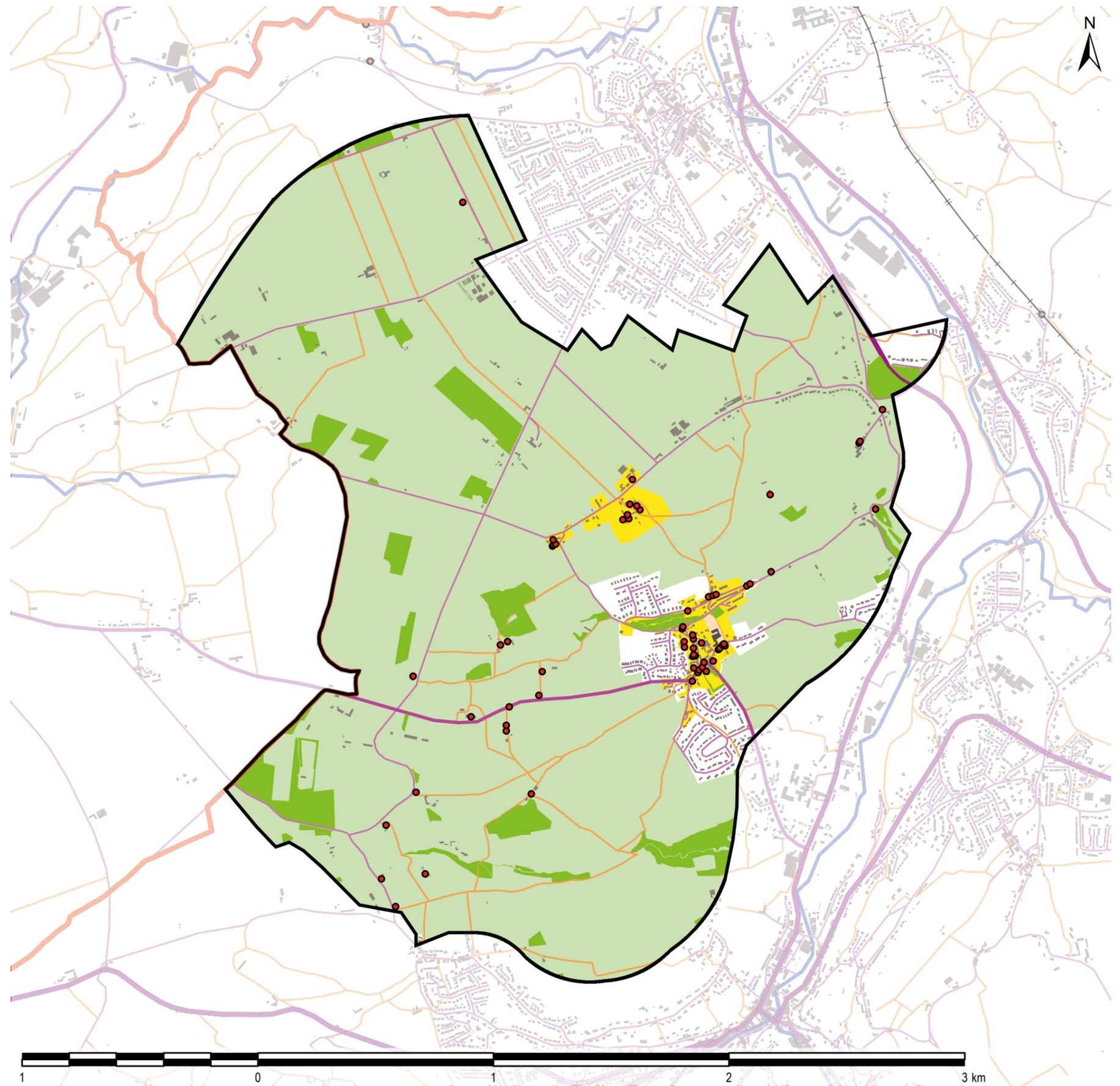


Figure 10: CA 5: Netherthong Rural Fringe

Movement and Connectivity

Dense network of minor roads clustered around the village of Netherthong with development located along rectilinear routes that link to the larger settlement centres of Holmfirth and Honley. Vehicular movement is limited to local roads and narrow winding lanes with no major infrastructure. PRow are common and provide links between settlements and into the wider agricultural landscape.

Settlement Patterns and Built Form

A distinctive settlement pattern of hamlets and small villages predominates in this LCA with properties located on Bradshaw Road, Meltham Road or within the village of Netherthong itself. The LCA encompasses the small rural settlements of Netherthong and Oldfield, located on the northern valley sides of the River Holme. These villages are characterised by tight nucleated settlement patterns which contrast with the open landscape setting. Netherthong and Oldfield are locally distinctive with 18th and 19th century housing laid out in intricate squares and courtyards. Netherthong also has a linear off-shoot into Deanhouse in the north.

The main building style is cottage or farmhouse constructed of millstone grit. The design and layout of buildings has developed as a functional response to resist the microclimate. Modern materials such as asphalt concrete is however, prevalent within the streetscape.

Heritage Assets

Netherthong and Oldfield are two historic farming and weaving settlements in the LCA and have been designated as conservation areas. Groups of buildings are also found on Wolfstone Road, Moor Lane, Knoll Lane as well as on Bradshaw Road and Meltham Road close to Honley.

There are 65 Grade II listed buildings within the LCA. All of the Listed Buildings are Grade II and comprise cottages, farmhouses, barns, Churches, Chapels, Sunday School, a mill, and a public house. These listed buildings show that the character of the area is essentially a farming area which consists of small rural villages. Key listed buildings which define the character of the area include the mill at Cocking Bridge Steps (NHLE 1228159), New Close Farmhouse (NHLE 1313638) and 126-128 Towngate (NHLE 1134785).

KMC do not have an adopted Local List of buildings of local interest. However, this assessment has identified the following buildings as contributing positively to the character of the area:

- The National School, in Oldfield;
- Zion Methodist Church, Giles Street, Netherthong;
- 15-21 Moor Lane, in Netherthong.

Netherthong Conservation Area

The conservation area designated in 1976 comprises of the village of Netherthong and the hamlet of Deanhouse to the north. The area is historically known for weaving and farming and the majority of the buildings are two and three storey weaver's cottages with stone mullioned windows which reflect the 18th Century development of the domestic wool textile industry. The settlement of Netherthong has a nucleated form with small groupings of dwellings surrounding courtyards. Deanhouse has a predominantly linear plan form developed along the Dean Brook with the construction of a woollen mill and mill worker houses in the 19th Century.

There are 28 listed buildings within the Netherthong Conservation Area including 26, 27 and 31 Deanhouse Road (NHLE 1134895) which are examples of weavers cottages.

Oldfield Conservation Area

Oldfield Conservation Area designated in 1976 and extended in 2007, consists of two nucleated settlements, the main village of Oldfield and Upper Oldfield to the north. Oldfield initially developed as an agricultural hamlet and grew in the 18th Century with the expansion

of the weaving industry. The buildings within Oldfield are grouped together around courtyards, this layout provides protection from the elements due to the elevated siting of the village.

There are 11 listed buildings within the Oldfield Conservation Area including 14-17 Oldfield (1134837) which are an example of a cluster of cottages dating to the early 19th Century.

Land Use and Land Cover

The landscape is rural fringe agricultural land enclosed by high drystone boundary walls. Field sizes largely relate to the historic farming scale as evident by the field patterns to the south of Oldfield Road. Netherthong and Oldfield are residential settlements with an industrial area near Deanhouse. The elevated rural character of this LCA forms a setting to the settlements of Holmfirth, Thongsbridge and Upperthong along the valley floor.

Greenspace and Public Realm

Rural fringe farmland separates the villages, creating distinct settlements located on the valley sides. This rural land use is often dissected by PRow. With the exception of the children's play area along Oldfield Road, Oldfield village contains little public open space.



Narrow streetscape within Netherthong village



Residential property on valley sides on Oldfield Road

Views

The location of the LCA on the valley sides results in extensive views of the surrounding rural landscape. Long distance views are available towards the local landmark of Victoria Tower on Castle Hill, 500 m north of the boundary of the study area and towards Huddersfield in the north. The valley sides also afford framed views towards the valley settlements below. However, within Netherthong and Oldfield views are often glimpsed between buildings. The elevated vantage point in Upper Oldfield affords views towards Oldfield itself and is described within the Oldfield Conservation Area Appraisal.

Positive Aspects of Character

There are a number of positive aspects of character which should be retained, reinforced or enhanced. These relate to views, the open landscape setting and vernacular architecture as outlined below:

- Availability of extensive views;
- Small rural villages which are representative of the local vernacular;
- Winding, single track roads which climb the valley sides;
- Millstone grit boundary treatments which enclose farmland;
- Strong rural setting and agricultural character;
- Links to the wider landscape through network of PRoW.

Issues to be Addressed

The following issues have been identified which could be addressed through new development or active management. These are principally related to maintenance and upkeep of historic features which contribute to the distinctive identity of the area. These components are listed below:

- Replacement of traditional timber windows;
- Intrusion of parking and garages within Oldfield;
- Alterations under permitted development unsympathetic to character of existing buildings;
- Narrow streets resulting in limited parking provision;
- Deterioration and removal of millstone grit walling resulting in the loss of the distinctive field pattern.



Unified local vernacular with tight settlement clusters



Boundary treatments at All Saints Church, Netherthong



Views across rural land use from a locally elevated vantage point

Sensitivity to Change

There are some elements of the landscape which are particularly sensitive to change. These relate to the scale, setting and architectural design of buildings and the open character of the rural landscape as listed below:

- Availability of views across the locally elevated rural landscape;
- Integration of traditional vernacular buildings with 20th century and future development;
- Distinctive millstone grit wall field boundary treatments which divide the agricultural landscape.



View across pastoral land use at the northern boundary of the LCA



Unified local vernacular provided by use of milstone grit as a building material

Gently undulating farmland plateau

Network of minor roads which traverse the rural landscape

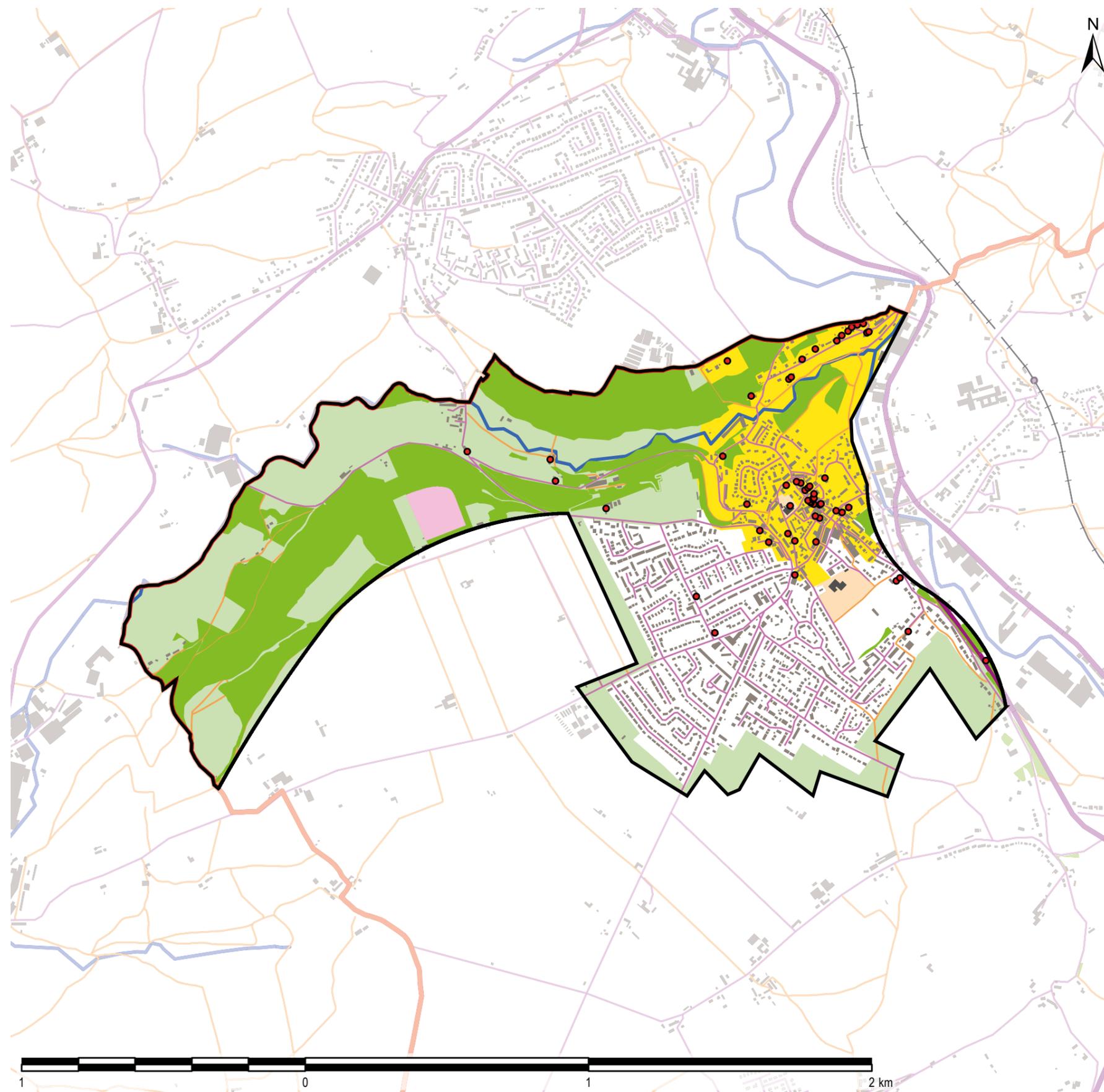
Medium scale sub-regular agricultural fields

LCA 5 Netherthong Rural Fringe: key features of the landscape setting

CA 6: Honley village centre

Key Characteristics:

- Densely settled landscape dominated by the settlement of Honley, located on the valley sides of the River Holme;
- High proportion of traditional vernacular buildings within the historic and commercial core of Honley;
- Strong intervisibility with the rural fringe landscape to the south-west;
- Large tracts of woodland cover associated with Mag Brook which meanders and forms a green corridor to the north;
- Expansion of housing to the south of the historic core of Honley, defined by largely 20th century developments;
- Disused quarries indicate the historical importance of the area for the extraction of coal and stone;
- Historic mill buildings and ponds located on Mag Brook prior to its confluence with the River Holme form local heritage features.



Legend

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Character area | Secondary |
| Study Area | Local |
| Grade II | Footway |
| Record of scheduled monument | Railway Station |
| Important Building | Railway Track |
| Education | Railway Tunnel |
| Woodland | River |
| Building | Conservation Area |
| Primary | Greenbelt |

Figure 11: CA 6: Honley village centre

Movement and Connectivity

Honley is bordered to the east by the junction of the A6024 Woodhead Road and the A616 Huddersfield Road which broadly follows the corridor of the River Holme with access across the river via Station Road Bridge. Narrow local roads radiate out from the village centre and climb the valley sides. Early routes such as Old Turnpike are evident running north parallel the A6024 Woodhead Road towards the junction of Station Road.

A network of PRow divides the wider rural landscape, following the routes of local lanes or field boundaries. A number of PRow also afford access to the wooded valley landscape of Mag Brook and Honley Wood Bottom. The village centre contains a number of well used pedestrian footways which form direct routes through the village.

Settlement and Built Form

Located on the western valley slopes of the River Holme, Honley has a compact village layout which is predominantly residential with a small commercial centre. The building style is dominated by 18th and 19th century stone dwellings where the presence of yards or folds form a locally distinctive feature. The oldest buildings are largely found in the historic core surrounding St. Mary's Parish Church. The village centre provides key services for the local community including churches, schools, local shops and a library. Narrow streets characterise the area, closely associated with the steep sided valley topography.

The architectural style and scale of buildings to the south-west of the village is more eclectic with some streets laid out in a cul-de-sac arrangement. These residential properties are largely 20th century in origin but are generally in-keeping with the historic townscape due to the scale and use of traditional materials. Magdale also forms a small outlying settlement to the north of Mag Brook.

Heritage Assets

Honley is the only settlement within this LCA and has been designated as a conservation area. It is a large village set within a rural area, the historic core is compact with narrow streets which lead up through the village. There is a large amount of 20th Century housing development to the north-west of the historic core as well as a small outlying settlement known as Magdale to the north of Mag Brook.

There are 55 listed buildings within the LCA, all of which are Grade II.

Listed buildings of note include St. Mary's Church which was built on a historic religious site as well as Hawthorn House on Church Street which has an 18th Century interior and has links to important local families from Honley. The properties on St. Mary's Square are thought to be the oldest houses in Honley.

There is one scheduled monument within this LCA, comprised of the cairnfield in Honley Old Wood (List entry number: 1018556). This cairnfield contains 17 cairns and date from the Bronze Age period. They were most likely used for agriculture to define field plots.

Honley Conservation Area

The Honley Conservation Area was designated in 1973 and contains numerous buildings dating from the 18th and 19th. The oldest buildings are found in the historic core surrounding St. Mary's Parish Church which was constructed in 1843 to replace an earlier church building. Weaver's cottages with rows of mullioned windows are also found throughout the village.

There are 45 Grade II listed buildings within the Honley Conservation Area.

Although KMC do not have an adopted Local List, several buildings have been highlighted as being of local interest:

- No.1 & 5 Southgate: Ashlar stone, 2 storey, central cart arch leading to internal courtyard
- No.6, 8 & 10 Southgate: Ashlar, 2 storey, arched pediment above door
- Holmeleigh, Southgate: 2 storey, substantial stone house, hipped roof, margin light windows, sash, chimneys and set back from road. Likely to have been built by a wealthy mill/business owner.
- Bandroom, Berry Croft: Single storey building with multi-paned windows, stone.



Scotgate Road, Honley Conservation Area



Traditional vernacular buildings on Church Street

Land Use and Land Cover

Land use within the LCA is characterised by the settlement of Honley, set within a wider rural landscape. The LCA contains considerable tree and woodland cover. Honley Wood and Honley Old Wood are ancient semi-natural woodland, covering much of the southern valley slopes of Mag Brook. Honley Wood itself is designated as a Local Wildlife Site. A number of former mill buildings associated with Mag Brook have now been redeveloped for commercial or residential use. Disused quarries such as Honley Old Wood Quarry and the disused quarry on Hassock's Lane provide evidence of industrial heritage as well as today form recreational opportunities.

Greenspace and Public Realm

Large tracts of the woodland forming the valley slopes of Mag Brook are designated as ancient woodland. These include Honley Old Wood, Clitheroe Wood as well as Spring Wood lying at the northern boundary of the study area. Honley Wood contains archaeological features, disused quarries / coal pits and forms one of the largest remaining semi-natural woods in West Yorkshire.

Located to the north of the village centre and adjacent to the River Holme, Magdale Fields and Magdale Dam form valuable areas of public open space and are owned and managed by the Honley Village Community Trust. Old People's Park, located at the junction of Westgate and Jaggat Lane forms a popular urban green space with sports fields associated with Honley Junior School situated immediately south. A rectilinear recreation ground also lies on Jaggat Lane and is bordered to the east by Honley Cricket Club.

Views

Glimpsed views of a wider rural backdrop form a significant feature of this LCA and are often framed by built form. The sloping topography of the LCA creates a strong connection between the centre of Honley and the wider agricultural setting, including strong visual links to Oldfield within the adjoining LCA. However, views within the Mag Brook valley are framed by vegetation. Views towards the local landmark of Victoria Tower on Castle Hill are afforded from locations within the south of the village, such as Long Lane and Bradshaw Road.



Paved ginnel, Honley



Interpretation board off Hassocks Lane

Positive Aspects of Character

The area has a number of positive aspects of character which should be sustained, reinforced or enhanced. These relate to views, the landscape setting and distinctive vernacular architecture and comprise the following:

- Village centre of Honley with links to wider agricultural setting;
- Large tracts of woodland which define the northern portion of the LCA and provide both recreational and ecological benefits;
- Wildlife resource and green corridor provided by the Mag Brook and the large tracts of woodland which characterise the valley slopes.

Issues to be addressed

The following issues have been identified which could be addressed through new development or active management. These are principally related to the historic core of Honley, expansion of settlement and the effect on infrastructure as detailed below:

- Parking provision and congestion at peak times on narrow roads;
- Loss of distinctive architectural detailing to buildings and boundaries;
- Further outward expansion of settlement encroaching into the rural landscape to the south-west.

Sensitivity to Change

There are some elements of the landscape which are particularly sensitive to change. These relate to the scale, setting and architectural design of buildings and the contribution of views to the character of the area. These features are listed below:

- Nature of the topography and the potential for elevated vantage points with rural views;
- Openness of the rural landscape south of the Mag Brook;
- Setting of traditional vernacular buildings.



View looking north from Long Lane towards Honley village

Traditional vernacular buildings

Honley Commercial Core



Independent retail within commercial setting

LCA 6 Honley Village Centre: key features of the landscape setting

CA 7: River Holme Wooded Valley

Key Characteristics:

- Densely settled landscape with ribbon development prevalent along the valley floor;
- The transport corridor of the A616 Huddersfield Road and the Huddersfield to Sheffield Rail Line run broadly north-west to south-east through the valley;
- Industrial heritage features such as weirs and mill buildings form common features along the river corridor;
- Linear street pattern with a high proportion of traditional vernacular buildings facing the main road and extending up the valley sides;
- Evidence of coal mining in the upland areas, including artificial mounds and hollows within the landscape;
- Evidence of rural fringe land use in the upper valley sides.

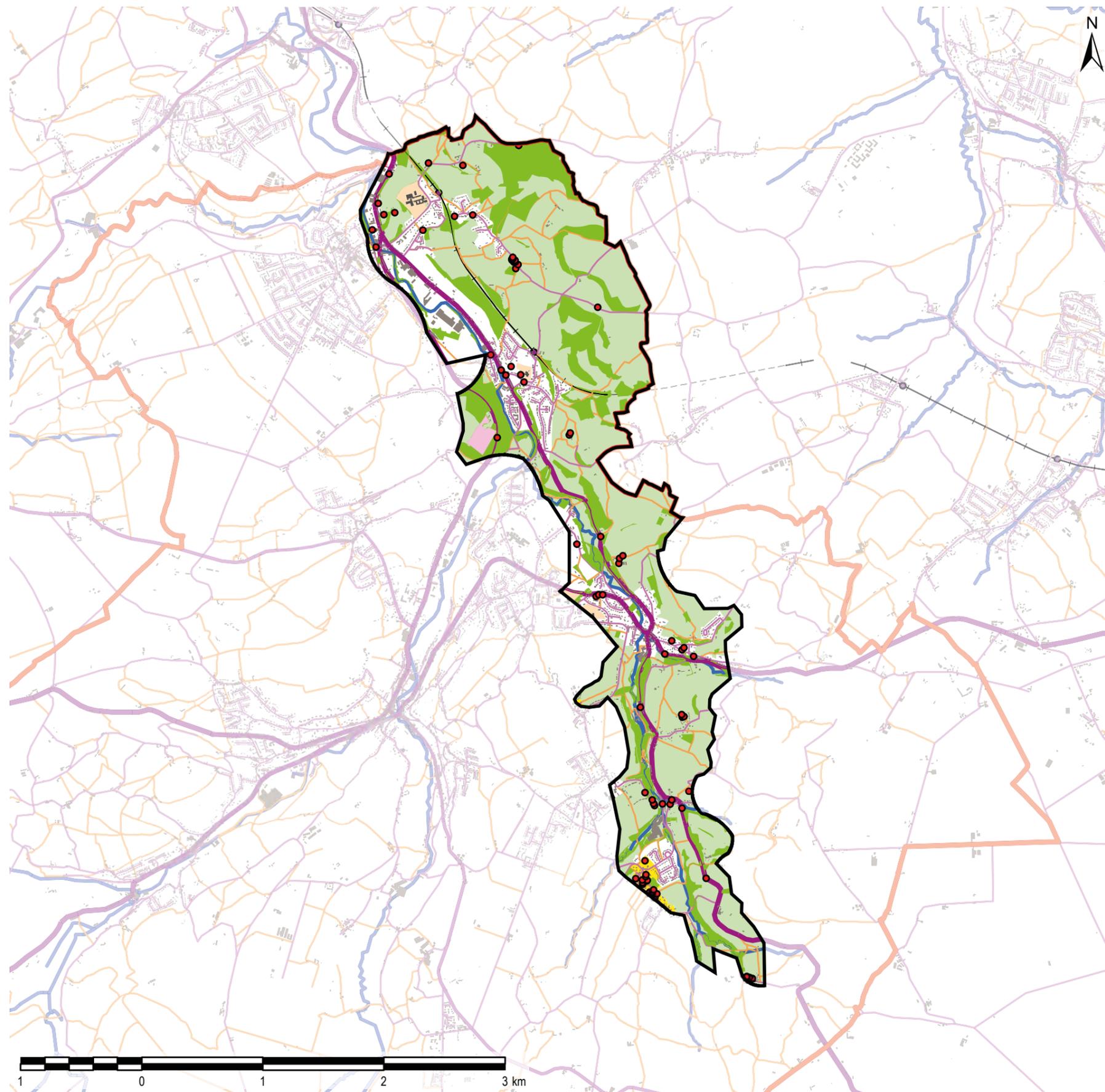
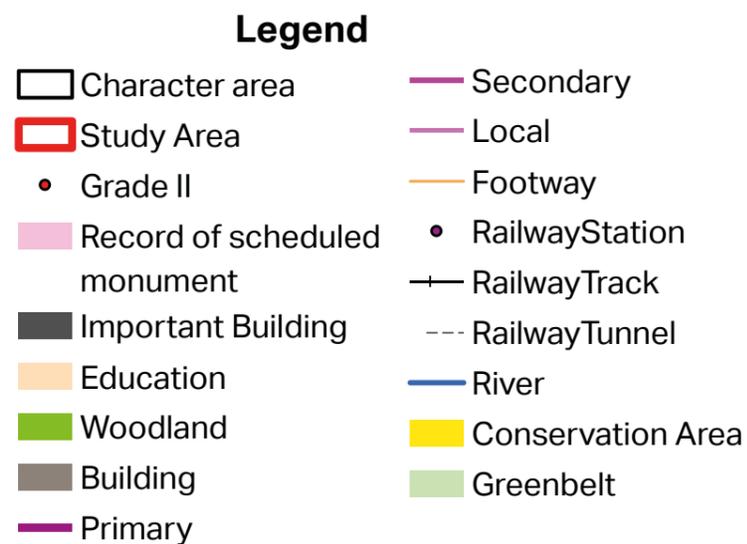


Figure 12: CA 7: River Holme Wooded Valley

Movement and Connectivity

The A616 Huddersfield Road corridor, linking Huddersfield to Sheffield, dominates movement within the LCA and defines the pattern of settlement. The A635 Penistone Road runs broadly perpendicular and crosses the A616 Huddersfield Road at New Mill where both routes contribute an auditory influence along the valley floor. The corridor of the Huddersfield to Sheffield Rail Line divides the northern section of the LCA, resulting in the segregation of a small section of land in the north-east from the north-west. This rail corridor is accommodated within cutting along sections and includes the stations at Honley and Brockholes. The route exits the LCA to the south at Thurstonland Tunnel where the frequency of trains is limited by long single track sections of line.

A network of PRow divides the valley landscape. Both the Barnsley Boundary Walk and the Kirklees Way approach the village of Hepworth from the south-west before climbing the western facing slopes to the south of Jackson Bridge. The Holme Valley Circular Walk is accommodated within a combination of country lanes and woodland within this LCA.

Urban Structure and Built Form

Settlement is concentrated on the valley floor and lower valley sides in the form of villages such as New Mill, Jackson Bridge, Butterley, Brockholes and Hepworth. The layout of the villages follows the contours of the hillsides and is sympathetic to the underlying topography resulting in a close association between built form and landscape. The topography also contributes to the setting of Honley, located on the opposing valley slopes at the north of the LCA.

Lying on the east facing slope of the valley, the village of Hepworth is characterised by buildings typical of the historic weaver's cottage. Buildings are predominantly constructed from millstone grit with slate forming the common roofing material. However, the village also contains an area of large detached properties around Butt Lane and Hill Side Avenue. These are laid out in a grid iron pattern and contrast with the original structure of the village.

The combination of development and infrastructure on the valley floor results in a busy feel, although perceptions of tranquillity increase up the valley slopes. Pockets of industrial and commercial development are evident along the A616 New Mill Road, on the northern approach to Honley from Brockholes.

Heritage Assets

There are five notable historic settlements including Brockholes, New Mill, Jackson Bridge, Butterley and Hepworth and two of these are designated conservation areas. The two conservation areas, Butterley and Hepworth, are located within the rural fringe of this LCA and are characterised by agricultural uses, coal mining and domestic textile communities. The settlements of Brockholes, New Mill and Jackson Bridge are located on the valley floor and reflect the industrial textile developments, with mills and chimneys found along the River Holme.

Although the textile industry was prevalent in this valley, there are also clear indications of mining activity. Names such as Wood Pit Farm and Gin Pit Lane close to Jackson Bridge point to former mining uses. Mounds and hollows can be found in the wider landscape and are the remains of the shallow tunnels which were created for coal mining. Piles of shale material and the remains of plateways (flat stones laid across fields to assist with vehicle movement) are also found across the moorland and fields. After heavy rain, water contaminated with oxidised iron often flows into the New Mill Dyke from the disused pits on the hillside above. Both hard bed coal (use in households) and soft bed coal (use in manufacturing) were mined as well as ironstone, clay and ganister (a sedimentary rock used in the brick making process). This area is predominantly within the valley bottom where mills were



View towards New Mill from Sude Hill

constructed in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries and attracted local people to live and work. The area initially developed as an agricultural area with cottage industry producing textiles within the smaller settlements. The area then further developed during the industrial revolution by the construction of mills which utilised the water from the River Holme.

There are 80 Grade II listed buildings within this LCA which include public buildings such as churches and public houses in the valleys and farms and cottages in the rural fringe.

There is one scheduled monument within this LCA which is a cairnfield located in Hagg Wood. It is located to the south of Honley and is 375 m south east of Upper Hagg (List entry number: 1018555). The cairns date from the Bronze Age period and were most likely used for agriculture and to define field plots. There are 9 cairns on this site which are approximately 0.6m in height and vary between 3-8m in diameter. To the south of the cairnfield there are 2 rubble banks and two circular features which may be hut circles.



Local vernacular building on A635 Penistone Road

Butterley Conservation Area

Butterley Conservation Area was designated in 1981. It is a small rural hamlet located on the hillside above New Mill. The hamlet comprises two L-shaped blocks of houses dating from the 18th Century with modern late 20th Century housing surrounding the historic core. The small hamlet has historical links to agriculture, coal mining and cottage industry. In the 1700s Butterley was being farmed as well as mined for coal from a shaft on Butterley Lane.

There are 3 Grade II listed buildings within the Butterley Conservation Area which are predominantly former weaver's cottages.

Hepworth Conservation Area

Hepworth Conservation Area was designated in 1976. Hepworth village developed as a settlement which depended on agriculture, coal mining and domestic textile production. The village maintains its pattern of folds leading off the main spinal route of Towngate and Main Gate with farm complexes located off Upper Gate. The majority of buildings in the village are dwellings, former weaver's cottages and converted farm buildings. There has been a large amount of late 20th Century development within the conservation area, some of which does not reflect the local vernacular or local building style.

There are 16 listed buildings within the Hepworth Conservation Area. Buildings of interest include the clusters of farm buildings at Upper Gate



Glimpsed views through built form at Town Gate, Hepworth

Farm and Carr Farm. They all date from the late 17th Century to the early 18th Century, built of a mixture of rubble and hammer dressed stone and have features such as king post roof trusses and cruck frames.

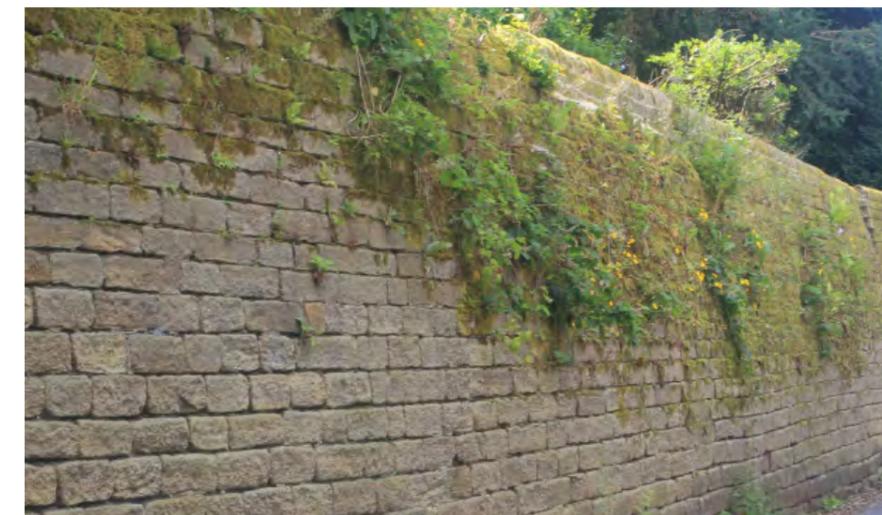
Greenspace and Public Realm

The Kirklees Draft Local Plan (2015) identifies of Urban Green Space along the road corridor of the A616 New Mill Road. These include the playing fields at Neiley as well as Victoria Recreation Ground and land associated with St George's Church and Brockholes C of E VC Junior and Infant School. Within the confines of the individual villages open space is often limited to private gardens. The areas peripheral to the villages form the main areas of open space although this is often in agricultural use rather than open to the public. However, a network of PRow crosses the landscape. Although gaps are evident along the valley floor at Brockholes and New Mill, agricultural land use characterises the land use of the wider valley sides of the LCA.

Deciduous woodland is frequent along the corridor of Jackson Bridge Dike / New Mill Dike which forms a meandering tributary of the River Holme, running broadly parallel with the A616 Sheffield Road. Tree coverage linked to this watercourse includes Hall Acre Wood, Wildspur Wood and Spring Wood. Woodland coverage is also closely associated with the route of the River Holme where Hagg Wood and Cliff Wood form features of the lower valley sides.

Views

The valley is generally low lying and visually enclosed by the steep valley sides. The valley sides rise up very steeply in the area around Jackson Bridge, largely precluding views to the east due to the steep topography. In general, the layout of settlements within this LCA allows a series of glimpsed views towards the wider landscape through the gaps between built form. This is emphasized at Hepworth where the



Stone walling parallel Main Gate in Hepworth

small folds of tightly knit stone built properties afford glimpses of extensive rural land use beyond. The LCA also offers distant views from this location towards the Peak District National Park, visible as an upland horizon.

Positive Aspects of Character

There are a number of positive aspects of character which should be sustained, reinforced or enhanced. These relate to the land uses, visual links and distinctive built form located within the LCA. These are described in detail below:

- Development in the valley bottom associated with the former mills and textile industry;
- Small rural villages which climb the valley slopes and lie within a rural setting;
- Presence of single track roads on the valley slopes which contract with the main infrastructure corridors on the valley floor;
- Connections to the wider area through the road and rail network as well as PRow.

Issues to be Addressed

The following issues have been identified which could be addressed through new development or active management:

- Unsympathetic extensions and the introduction of porches to former agricultural buildings;
- Replacement of details such as stone mullions during domestic renovations;
- Use of unsympathetic materials in new development;
- Traffic congestion though the main traffic flows bypass the village of Hepworth;
- Introduction of inappropriate boundary treatments;
- Loss of the historic settlement form through incremental residential development in small villages including the potential for settlement coalescence.

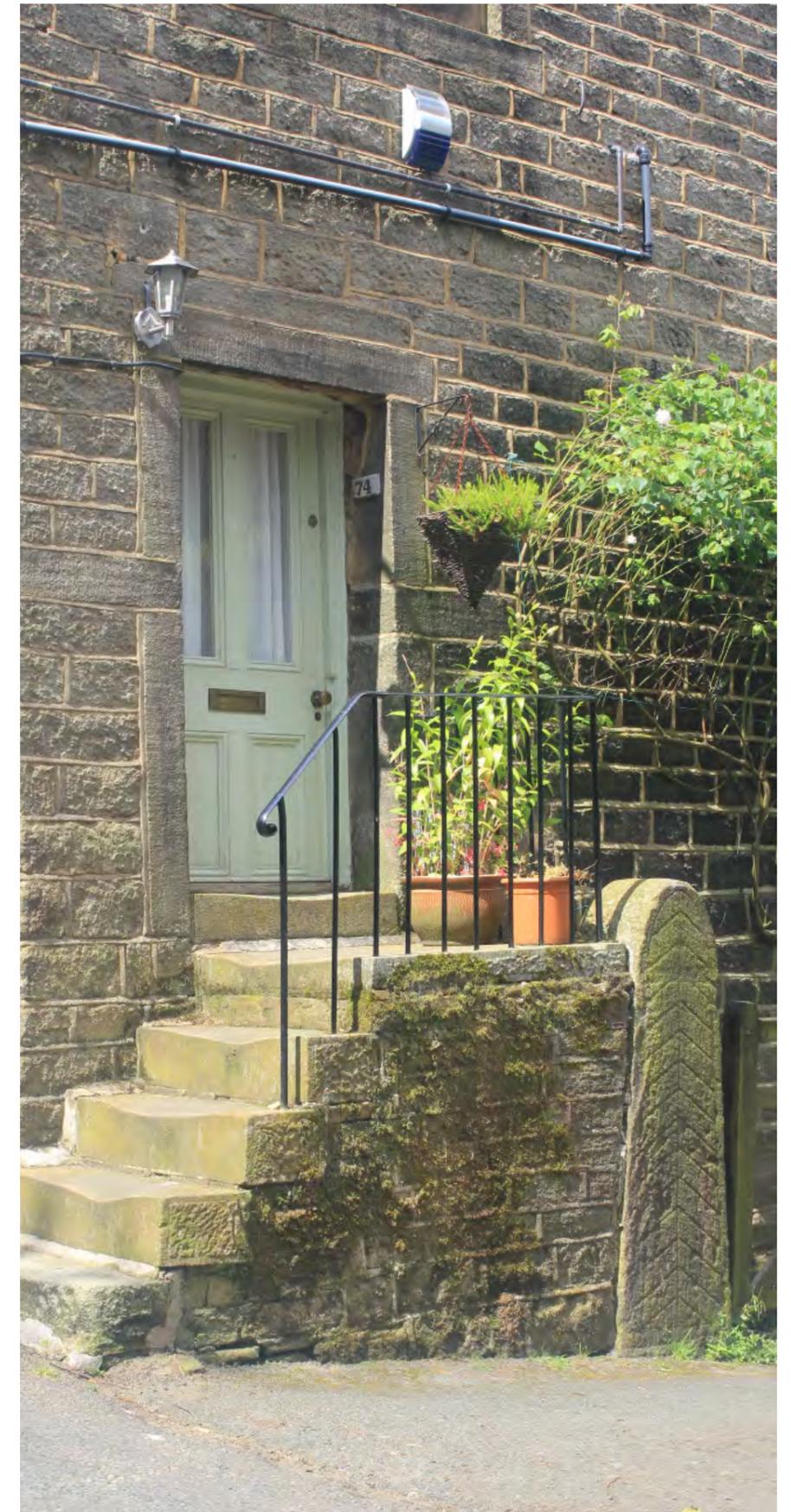
Sensitivity to Change

There are also some elements which are particularly sensitive to change. These relate to the scale, setting and architectural design of buildings and the contribution they make to the valley landscape. These features are listed below:

- Nature of the valley topography with settlement along the valley floor;
- Dispersed settlement pattern on the valley sides;
- Presence of industrial heritage features within the valley floor;
- Setting of vernacular buildings.



A616 Huddersfield Road corridor



Unified local vernacular evident with use of local materials



High proportion of traditional vernacular buildings fronting the main road

Transport corridor of A616 New Mill Road

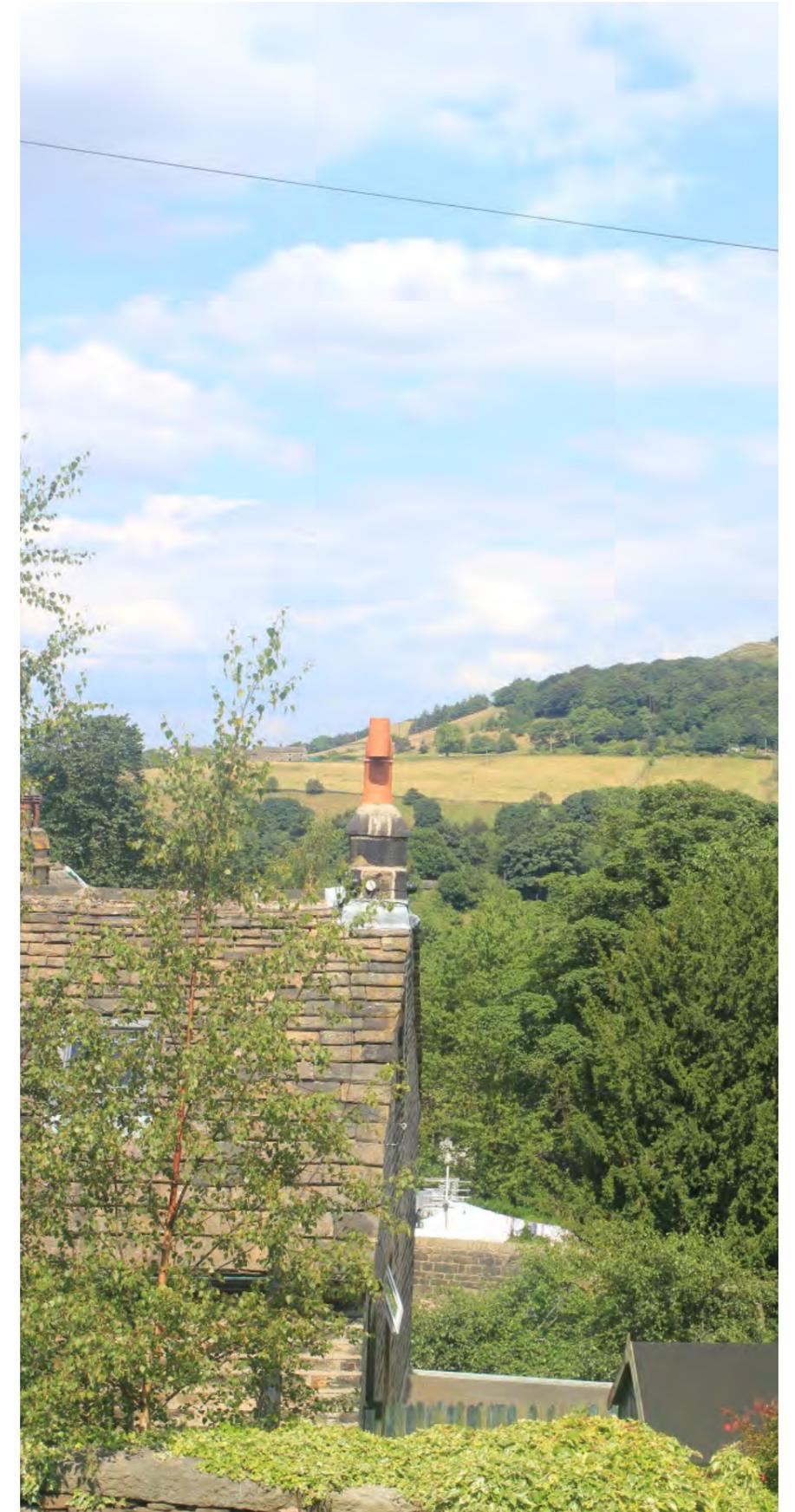
Ribbon development along valley floor



Settlements climbing the rising valley sides, Hepworth



Light industrial land use along the A616 Sheffield Road corridor



Glimpsed views across the valley sides, Hepworth

CA 8: Settled Slopes of the Holme Valley

Key Characteristics:

- Variation in topography ranging from undulating valley slopes to the steeply sided topography evident to the south-east around Jackson Bridge;
- Settled slopes of the River Holme, characterised by small villages and hamlets as well as scattered farm dwellings;
- Availability of extensive views due to the open nature of landscape setting;
- Single lane rural roads criss-cross the open rural setting, often bounded by millstone grit walls;
- Sloping grassland pastures enclosed by a combination of millstone grit walls and hedgerow boundaries
- Unified local vernacular linked to the use of millstone for buildings and field boundaries.

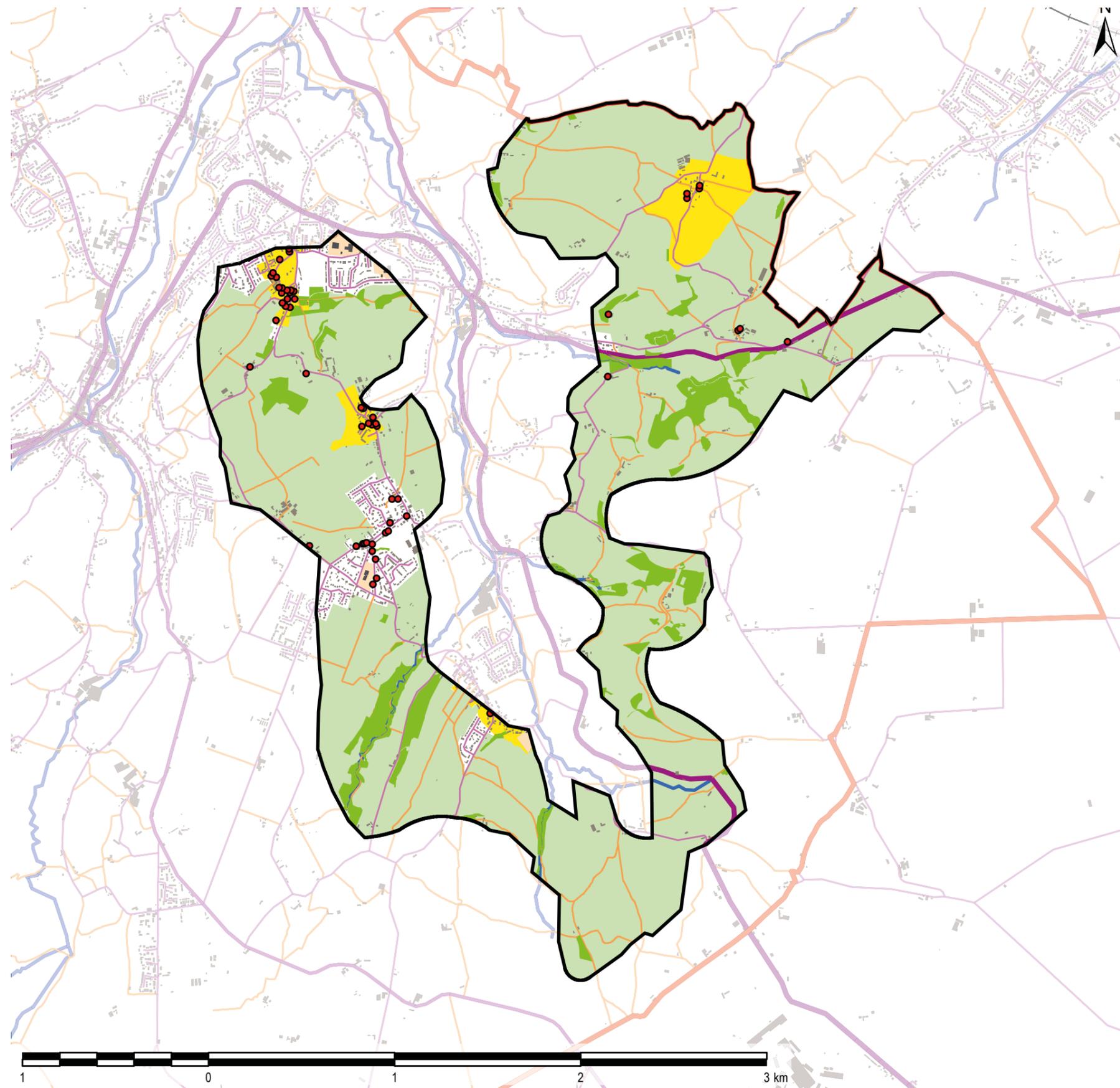
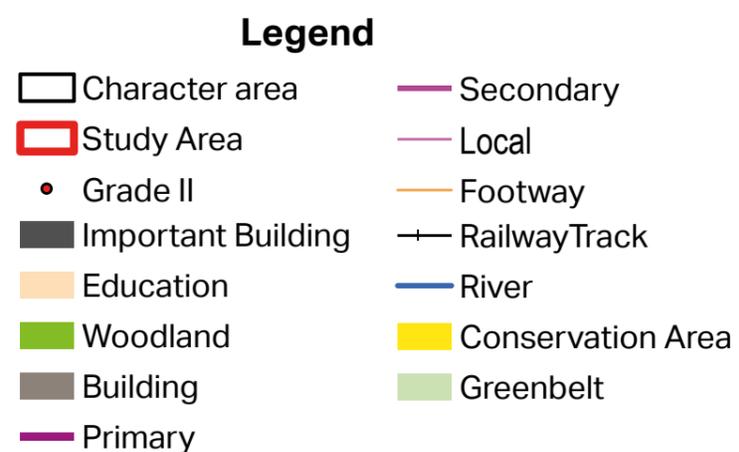


Figure 13: CA 8: Settled Slopes of the Holme Valley

Movement and Connectivity

The LCA encompasses short sections of both the A616 Huddersfield Road and A635 Penistone Road corridors. A dense network of local roads traverses the valley slopes at Scholes in the west and Fulstone in the east. Short sections of both the Kirklees Way and the Barnsley Boundary Walk lie within the south-western portion of the LCA. The Holme Valley Circular Walk also runs broadly north-south within the LCA to the south-west of Hepworth. The route of NCR 627 divides the rural landscape as it traverses the corridor of the A635 Penistone Road.

Settlement and Built Form

Settlement is generally sparse. Residential properties are largely limited to the rural fringe villages of Scholes, Totties and Wooldale although isolated dwellings and farm properties are located on the wider valley sides. These villages are former agricultural and weaving villages. The village centre of Scholes is centred on Towngate, the village green and the landmark church of St. Philip and St. James' Church. The LCA also includes the hilltop village of Fulstone, a farming settlement with largely traditional style dwellings in a nucleated layout. Most dwellings are constructed of local millstone grit with grey slate roofs.



Features within Fulstone Conservation Area

Heritage Assets

There are four notable historic settlements within the LCA; Wooldale, Totties, Scholes and Fulstone. Three of these settlements have been designated as conservation areas - Wooldale, Totties and Fulstone. Although Scholes contains a number of designated heritage assets, the settlement is not designated as a conservation area. The settlements indicate a pattern associated with their development as farming and cottage industry communities, though there is also evidence of quarrying and coal mining in the LCA.

There are 56 listed buildings within the LCA. One of these buildings, Totties Hall, is designated Grade II* and is a 17th Century H-plan house built of millstone grit with stone slate roof and ashlar stacks. It has chamfered gable copings on moulded kneelers and double chamfered mullion windows with a continuous drip mould above those to the ground floor. The hall is now split into 4 properties, no.33-39 Totties Lane.

All the other listed buildings are Grade II and comprise of farmhouses and barns, cottages and religious buildings which show that the area is predominantly rural with small villages.

Wooldale Conservation Area

Wooldale Conservation Area was designated in 1981. It is a medium sized village located on the hillside above Holmfirth. Wooldale Conservation Area is split into two sections, the first part of the north-



Indicators of heritage value in Fulstone

west contains 18th Century weaver's cottages and the second part contains the historic core of the village comprised of 17th Century farmhouses and barns. The land tax returns between 1781-1832 shows that the Wooldale area was still mining coal.

There are 28 Grade II listed buildings within the Wooldale Conservation Area. The most prominent Listed Building is Wooldale Hall located on the main street which runs through the village. This detached house dates from the 18th Century with the original structure with double chamfered mullioned windows located to the rear and a later, grander range with large sliding sash windows, built fronting onto the street. There is also the remains of a cruck framed barn within the grounds of Wooldale Hall which has now been converted into a garage/store. This building shows the wealth which existed within this area. Further down the street is another listed building, no.43 Wooldale Road which dates to the 17th Century. This earlier structure is to a much smaller scale, it has decorative kneelers and a continuous outshut to the rear, it would have been open to the rafters with a first floor to one side with the full first floor being added later.

Totties Conservation Area

Totties Conservation Area was designated in 1981. It is a small farming and textile manufacturing hamlet which was established in the 17th Century. The hamlet is located within a hilltop area. The conservation area contains a number of two and three storey weaver's cottages, farms and agricultural buildings which centre on Totties Hall. In addition, there are a number of modern properties which have been constructed in the late 20th Century. The majority of these dwellings have attempted to reflect the local vernacular, using elements from weaver's cottages and barns, though several have used other elements and appear incongruous.

There are 8 listed buildings within the Totties Conservation Area. The majority are Grade II with the exception of 33-39 Totties Lane (Totties Hall) which is Grade II*. This building is another example of the wealth which was found within this area. Other examples of listed buildings within this area include 8-14 Sike Lane which are three storey weavers cottages which date from the early 19th Century. These cottages would have been used in the domestic textile industry as well as housing the textile workers.

Fulstone Conservation Area

Fulstone Conservation Area was designated in 1981 and forms a small hamlet which has developed from its agricultural and coal mining origins. Coal mining was common in the Fulstone area and evidence of former mines can still be found in the surrounding moorland and fields in the form of mounds, hollows and stone plateways.

There are four listed buildings within this conservation area, all designated Grade II. The area was predominantly farming and coal mining which is reflected in the types of buildings which have been listed. One such listed building is Moor View Farmhouse and Barn which are late 17th Century, built of coursed rubble stone and partly rendered with stone slate roofs.

Land Use and Land Cover

The dominant land uses are residential villages and pastoral farmland located on the rising valley slopes. Dry stone walls dividing fields into rectilinear fields are evident as field boundary treatments. The LCA also accommodates the tributary of New Mill Dike which drains from Boshaw Wharms Reservoir in the adjacent LCA.

Greenspace and Public Realm

With the exception of the village footprints of Scholes and Hepworth, agricultural land use characterises the land contained within the LCA. Farmland separates the discrete village footprints creating an open character around Totties, Scholes and Fulstone. Vegetation associated with the tributary of New Mill Dike forms a linear belt of tree cover to the south of Scholes. The Kirklees Way runs parallel with this corridor. The recreation area in the centre of Wooldale village forms a valuable green space enclosed by woodland.

Scholes village incorporates Urban Green Space, as defined in the Kirklees Draft Local Plan (2015). This land includes land associated with the allotment gardens and mill pond to the south of Paris Road. Scholes Junior and Infant School is also covered by this policy.

Views

The elevated topography of the wider valley sides creates a strong connection to the surrounding rural landscape as it allows for long distance and panoramic views over the wooded valley floor and opposing valley sides. A characteristic of the LCA is also the availability of glimpsed views towards a rural backdrop through gaps between built form within the rural villages. This is especially evident within both Totties and Scholes.

Positive Aspects of Character

There are a number of positive aspects of character which should be retained, reinforced or enhanced. These relate to views, the landscape setting and vernacular architecture as outlined below:

- Availability of extensive views towards the settled valley below as well as wider views westwards to open moorland;
- Small rural villages which are representative of the local vernacular;
- Winding, single track roads which climb the valley sides;
- Millstone grit boundary treatments which enclose agricultural land use;
- Strong rural setting and agricultural character;
- Survival of local vernacular buildings providing a sense of unity with the wider landscape;
- Links to the wider countryside through the extensive network of PRow and long distance footpaths.



Wooldale Conservation Area viewed from Wooldale Road



Use of local vernacular materials on Downshutts Lane, Totties

Issues to be Addressed

The following issues have been identified which could be addressed through new development or active management. These are principally related to maintenance and upkeep of historic features that contribute to the distinctive identity of the area. These components are listed below:

- Replacement of traditional timber windows;
- Alterations through permitted development unsympathetic to existing buildings;
- Loss of village setting of Wooldale as result of developments around the edge of the conservation area.

Sensitivity to Change

There are some elements of the landscape which are particularly sensitive to change. These relate to the scale, setting and architectural design of buildings and the open character of the rural landscape as listed below:

- Availability of views across the locally elevated rural landscape;
- Integration of traditional vernacular buildings with 20th century and future development;
- Distinctive millstone grit wall field boundary treatments.



Rural setting and agricultural character



LCA 8 Settled Slopes of the River Holme: key features of the landscape setting



MANAGING CHANGE



The character of Holme Valley CP described above is the result of a range of interactions between natural and human processes. This evolution is supported by the section on historical development which describes how the structure and character of the area has changed over time. Together this provides a baseline against which change can be monitored and managed.

The evolution of the landscape will continue and therefore the management of change is essential to ensure that sustainable social, environmental economic outcomes are achieved. This section therefore considers various factors which may influence change and inform the policies set out in the Kirklees UDP (2007) and the Kirklees Draft Local Plan (2015).

Positive Aspects of Character

There are a number of positive aspects of character which should be sustained, reinforced or enhanced. These are described in detail within the individual LCAs and summarised below:

- Large area of open expansive moorland to the west of the study area which contrasts with the densely settled valley floor;
- Strong visual links with the wider Peak District National Park to the west;
- Distinctive linear built form which responds to the valley topography;
- Survival of large numbers of vernacular buildings constructed from millstone grit with slate tile roofs;
- Proliferation of millstone grit walling forms a consistent boundary treatment;
- Links to the wider countryside through the extensive network of PRow and long distance footpaths.
- Active and busy village and town centres;
- Combination of panoramic and glimpsed views within the valley setting;
- Links to heritage associated with the former mills and textile industry in the valley bottom;
- Wildlife resources and green corridors provided by the watercourses of the River Holme and its tributaries.

Issues to be Addressed

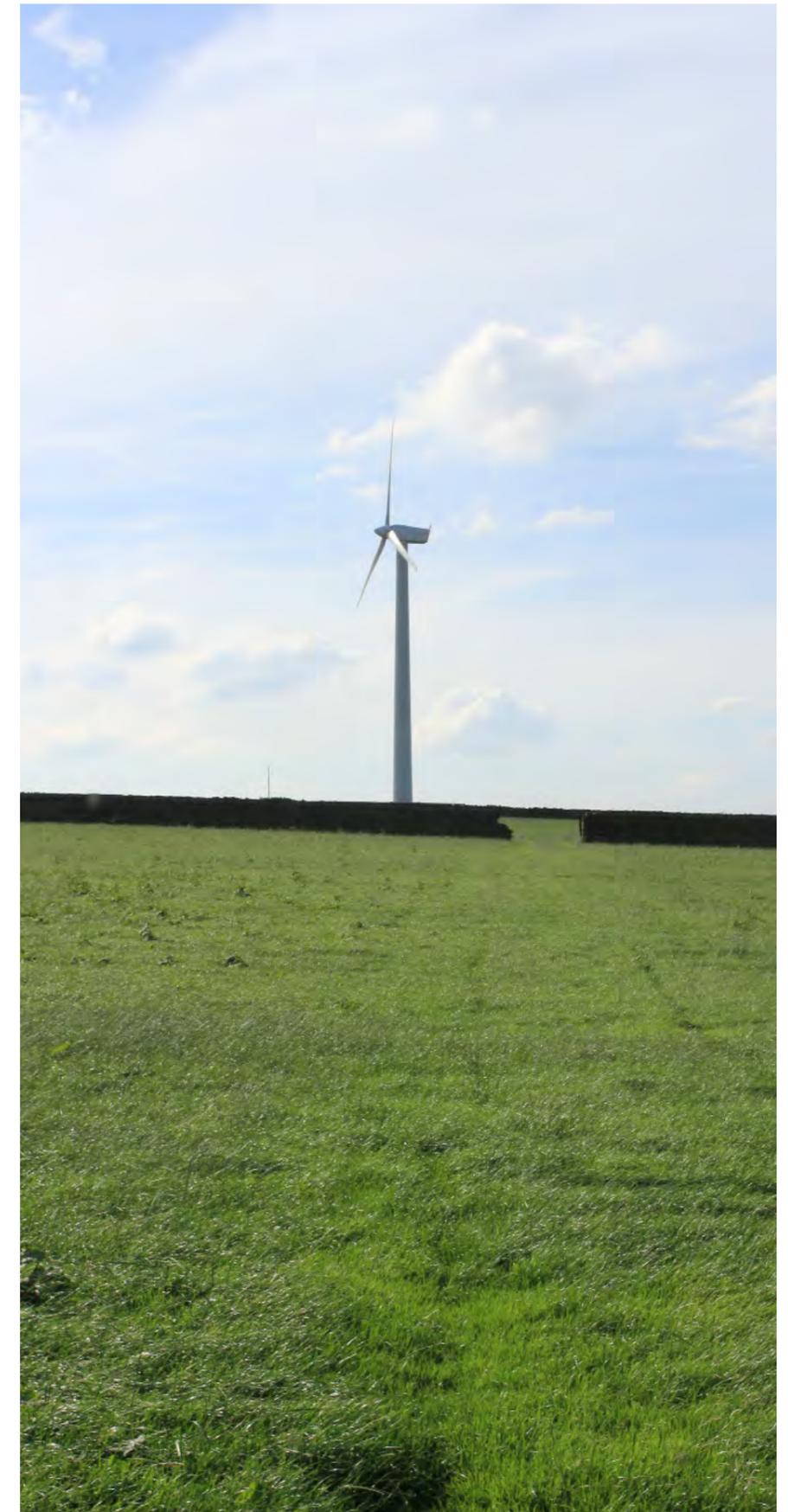
The following issues have been identified which could be addressed through new development or active management. These are summarised below:

- Alterations to buildings through permitted development which are unsympathetic to existing buildings and not in keeping with the character of the local vernacular;
- Construction of developments, including infill, which do not respect historic village or town layouts.
- Potential for settlement coalescence, especially on the valley floor;
- High levels of traffic and on street parking which deters access and creates barriers for pedestrians and cyclists;
- Decline in stone walls resulting in the loss of the distinctive field pattern and the introduction of inappropriate boundary treatments;

Sensitivity to Change

There are also some elements which are particularly sensitive to change. These relate to the features listed below:

- The sense of remoteness with a lack of development or human influence;
- Topography and availability of open views;
- Vernacular building materials and design details, including surviving millstone grit boundary walls;
- Setting of traditional vernacular buildings and conservation areas;
- Distinctive settlement form which responds to the valley topography;
- Defined building line with building frontages sitting at the back of pavements.
- Presence of industrial heritage features within the valley floor;



Single wind turbine near Hade Edge

Character Management Principles

The distinctive settlement form which responds to the valley topography as well as the wider moorland setting provides a strong landscape character. The bustling town centre of Holmfirth is contrasted with the quieter surrounding villages and tranquil open countryside. Unsympathetic development during the 20th century which makes no reference to the local vernacular continues to be an issue. In addition, there is potential for loss of historic features and heritage assets, loss of mature vegetation and further erosion of the historic local vernacular, loss of open countryside and obstruction of or changes to key views – all of which will incrementally alter the prevailing landscape character.

In general, the design, form and pattern of new development should respond to the historic local vernacular within the parish, using local materials. Development should also respond appropriately to the immediate context, taking into account layout, scale, density and appearance (including materials) of neighbouring buildings. Specific consideration should be given to the conservation areas within the study area to ensure the conservation and protection of key heritage assets.

In order to address the issues highlighted above, principle for managing change should focus on sustaining, reinforcing or enhancing those aspects which contribute to local vernacular and retain links to the wider rural setting of settlements. The following principles should be considered when defining policies with respect to heritage and character:

LCA 1: Wessenden Moors

- Maintain open, undeveloped areas of moorland to retain a sense of wildness;
- Limit future development to maintain the sense of remoteness;
- Manage the open access land and route of the Pennine Way to maximise recreational opportunities;
- Restore and enhance moorland landscapes;
- Conserve the open character and long distance views across the settled valley floor towards the conurbations in the east;
- Develop a strategy to conserve the moorland areas as a distinct landscape in contrast from the settled rural fringes.



Honley Woods, accessed from Hassocks Lane

LCA 2: Holme Moorland Fringe

Maintain open, undeveloped areas of moorland to retain a sense of In order to address the issues highlighted above, managing change in this area should focus on sustaining, reinforcing or enhancing those aspects which contributes to local distinctiveness. These principles are described below;

- Manage and enhance the mosaic of moorland fringe and pastoral land;
- Retain views of the moorland backdrop from locations within and on the approach to Holme village;
- Consider the use of stone setts and cobbles as a replacement for asphalt and concrete within the public realm;
- Reinforce local distinctiveness by ensuring future developments are sympathetic to the character and setting of Holme Conservation Area;
- Use a low density development pattern for hamlets and small villages
- Preserve key views into the open moorland by limiting the height and scale of future developments;
- Conserve the network of stone walls and promote the restoration of stone walls;
- Maintain the extensive network of PRoWs to promote access;
- Conserve the old pack-horse routes as important historical assets;
- Provide historical interpretation of disused quarries as important industrial heritage;
- Maximise potential to develop small scale renewable energy such as water power and local wood fuel supplies for local needs;
- Explore opportunities to soften the structure of coniferous plantations to respond to topography.

In addition, the landscape guidelines outlined within the Peak District National Park Landscape Character Assessment identifies the following as priorities for the landscape of this LCA:

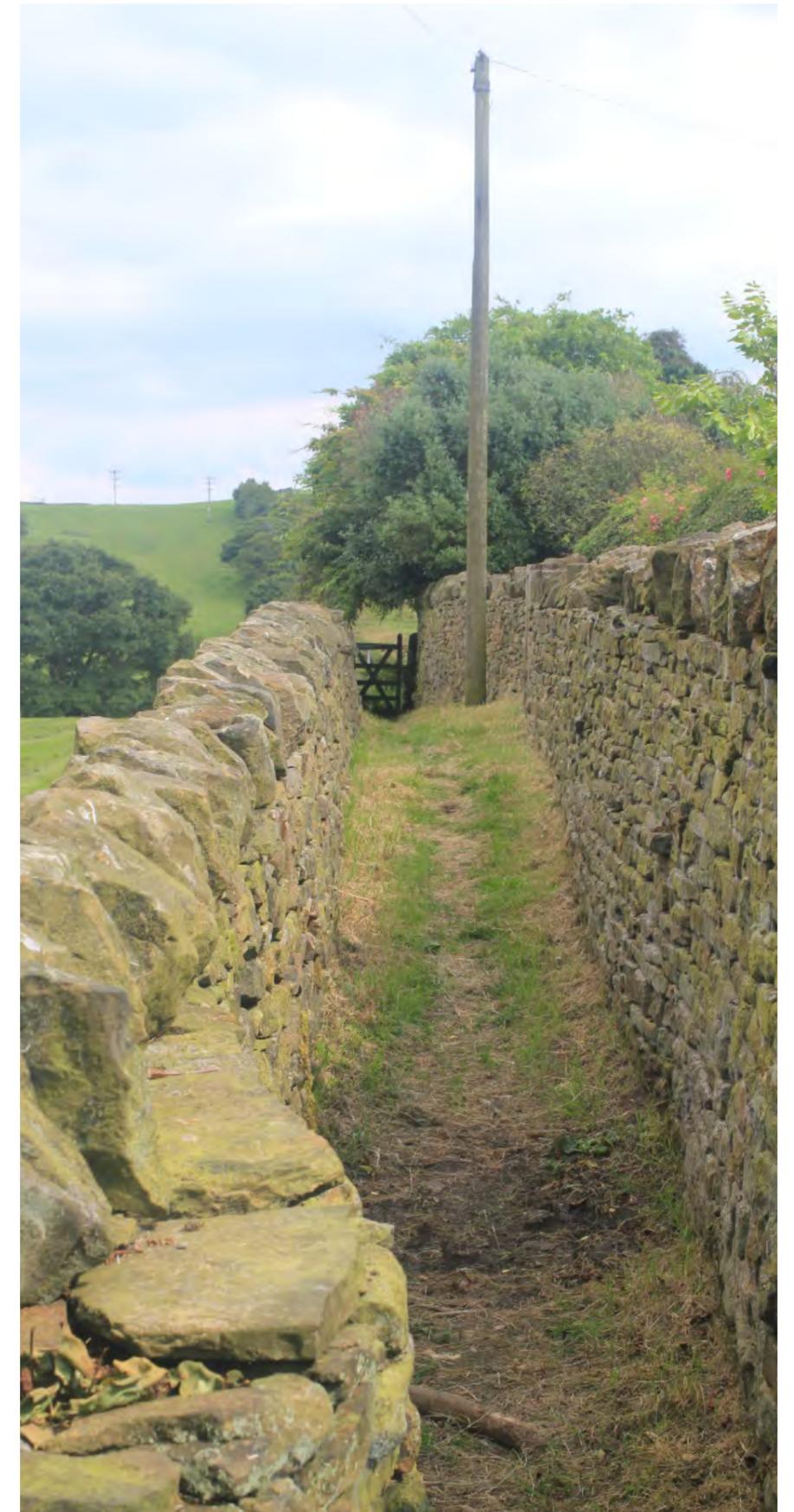
- Protection of historic dry stone walls;
- Management and enhancement of woodlands;
- Diversification of agricultural grasslands.

LCA 3: Hade Edge Upland Pastures

- Ensure the setting of the existing historic settlements is retained and enhanced;
- Maintain pastoral land use and encourage appropriate grazing management;
- Retain the character of the small rural settlements within the wider moorland and agricultural landscape;
- Preserve the settlement layout and appearance of traditional buildings in new developments;
- Respect the existing building stock and local vernacular in building design;
- Integrate new agricultural buildings into the landscape;
- Maintain and enhance the extensive network of PRoW to promote access;



Pattern of agricultural enclosure near Hade Edge



Use of traditional dry-stone walling to line the routes of PRoW in Fulstone

LCA 4: River Holme Settled Valley Floor

- Manage the impact of tourism within the area, balancing its importance to the local economy with the need for positive conservation;
- Strengthen local sense of place through improving the connection to past industrial heritage;
- Restore mill chimneys where they function as key focal points to retain historical features;
- Ensure new development relates to local distinctiveness, including vernacular building styles and settlement patterns;
- Improve both the physical and visual links to the River Holme;
- Improve interpretation of the river in order to demonstrate its role in the development of the area;
- Consider opportunities to enhance the gateways into the valley floor and provide a sense of arrival;
- Ensure future residential development incorporates off-street parking to alleviate congestion;
- Retain the complex settlement pattern by ensuring a contrast is retained between the densely populated valley and the rural backdrop;
- Ensure that new development respects the distinct character and built form of the LCA.
- Land use between the villages of Holmbridge, Hinchliffe Mill, Holmfirth and Underbank should be protected to ensure that the settlements remain separate;

LCA 5: Netherthong Rural Fringe

- Preserve or enhance vernacular boundary millstone grit walls;
- Reinforce and protect the characteristic features of Oldfield in the scale, design and material choice of new developments as stated in the Oldfield Character Area Appraisal;
- Use traditional materials for repairs and localised alteration;
- New development should respond positively to the historic settlement pattern, local materials and building traditions;
- Integrate new agricultural buildings into the landscape;
- Conserve the open character and long distance views across the settled valley below;
- Introduce flexibility into land management including less intensive grazing regimes to allow a more diverse range of habitats;
- Replace of asphalt concrete and replacement with traditional surfacing;

LCA 6: Honley Village Centre

- Protect and retain historic buildings;
- Reinststate traditional shop fronts where these have been replaced;
- Ensure that the repair, restoration or conversion of traditional buildings is carried out with due regard to the character of the LCA;
- Investigate methods of traffic management due to congestion within the village centre;
- Ensure new development is consistent with the scale and style of the surrounding village. Honley village centre is afforded protection in virtue of its conservation area status;
- Ensure new development respects the local vernacular in terms of the use of materials;
- Avoid infill development which will result in the coalescence of Honley and Brockholes;
- Consider opportunities to interpret Honley's history through the development of heritage trails which identify significant local landmarks;
- Protect and conserve the wildlife corridor of Mag Brook and improve ecological networks;
- Incorporate off-street parking within future developments to alleviate congestion;



View across Ramsden and Brownhill Reservoirs

LCA 7: River Holme Wooded Valley

- Ensure views are maintained across the wooded valley landscape from elevated vantage points;
- Use traditional materials for repairs and localised alteration
- Strengthen local sense of place through improving the connection to past industrial heritage;
- Restore mill chimneys where they function as key focal points to retain historical features;
- Ensure that new development respects the distinct character and built form of the LCA.
- Preserve and enhance vernacular boundary dry stone walls;

LCA 8: Settled Slopes of the Holme Valley

- Conserve the intact nature of the agricultural landscape and restore features in decline;
- Preserve and enhance vernacular boundary dry stone walls;
- Reinforce and protect the characteristic features of the conservation areas in the scale, design and material choice of new developments;
- Use traditional materials for repairs and localised alteration;
- Respect the village form and scale in the design of residential developments ;
- Consider the availability of inward and outward views due to the locally elevated nature of the settlements;

In addition to policy protection, this assessment has identified projects or initiatives which could be financed through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 (S106) contributions, or if the project is not eligible for these mechanisms, through other means of funding or delivery. CIL is a tool for local authorities to levy contributions from developers to help deliver infrastructure projects which benefit the local community – for more information, see <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/community-infrastructure-levy/>.

Section 106 agreements are site-specific and put in place to make it possible to approve a planning application that might not otherwise be acceptable in planning terms – for example, the provision of new green space. It is recommended to seek advice from the Local Planning Authority on what types of project can be funded through CIL and S106.

Projects and initiatives identified as having potential to be brought forward by CIL, S106 or other means:

- Continued maintenance of recreational assets such as upland reservoirs and long distance footpaths;
- Implementation of infrastructure improvements which respond to the local character and valley topography;
- Improvements to access for pedestrians to the River Holme should be considered, including interpretation boards providing information about the landscape, heritage and particularly the industrial heritage within the area;
- Enhancement of the open countryside surrounding the settlements in the study area should be sustained through planned, active management.



Historic links to old turnpike routes, Honley



Building frontages at Holmfirth - evidence of appropriation



NEXT STEPS AND SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION AND SUPPORT



This study is intended to provide evidence to support the development of policies with respect to heritage and character for the Holme Valley Neighbourhood Plan. As such, it does not provide a comprehensive overview of any contribution of individual buildings, streets or spaces to the character of the area. It should be considered alongside other evidence gathered through the plan making process such as detailed policy reviews, consultation responses and site options assessments.

Other work which would strengthen the evidence base and provide a basis for monitoring and managing future change includes:

- Detailed architectural study of buildings within the area to better understand their value and contribution to the history of the area;
- Detailed mapping and review exercise of PRow;
- Review of shop frontages and strategy for local retail across the area, including parking;
- A green space assessment to determine where and what types of green space are required;
- Design codes for future development and management;
- Detailed mapping of all trees within the study area, including the update to all Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).

A wealth of further information and support is available to assist Holme Valley Neighbourhood Plan in applying the principles set out in this assessment. The Locality website is a useful starting point and is updated regularly. Current guidance which may be of interest includes:

- Community Rights and Heritage, July 2016 (<http://mycommunity.org.uk/resources/community-rights-and-heritage/>)
- Heritage in Neighbourhood Plans, July 2016 (<http://mycommunity.org.uk/resources/heritage-in-neighbourhood-plans/>)
- Design in Neighbourhood Planning, February 2016 (<http://mycommunity.org.uk/resources/design-in-neighbourhood-planning/>)

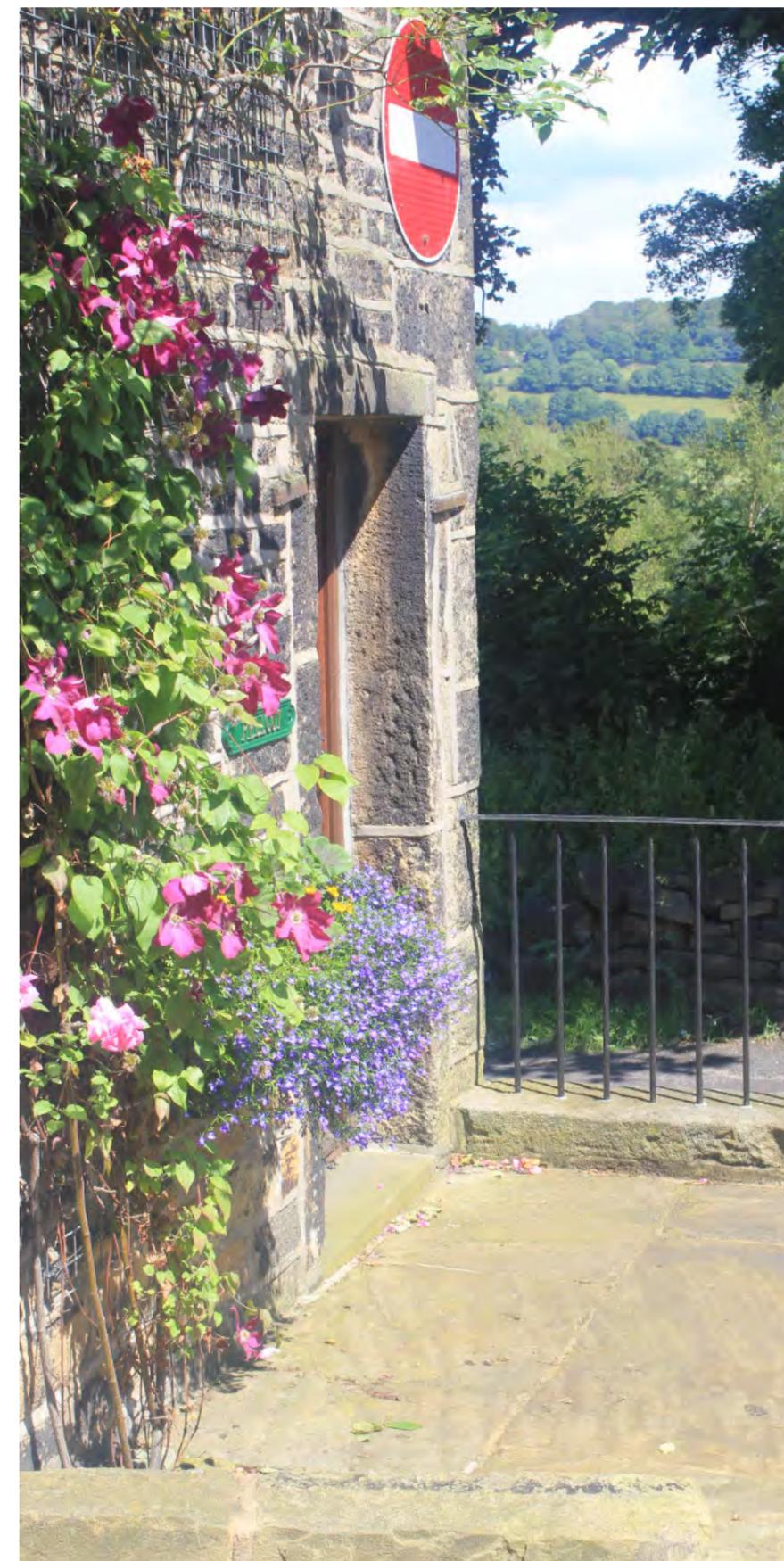
Further technical support is also available to priority neighbourhood planning groups through Locality, funded by DCLG. The other packages of support currently available are:

- Establishing a Neighbourhood Forum;

- Housing Advice and Assessment;
- Site Options and Assessment;
- Urban Design and Masterplanning, including Design Codes;
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA);
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA);
- Viability of proposals;
- Evidence base and policy reviews;
- Facilitation support;
- Technical facilitation;
- Healthcheck prior to examination.

Further information is available in the Neighbourhood Planning Grant Guidance Notes produced by Locality:

<http://mycommunity.org.uk/resources/guidance-notes-neighbourhood-planning>



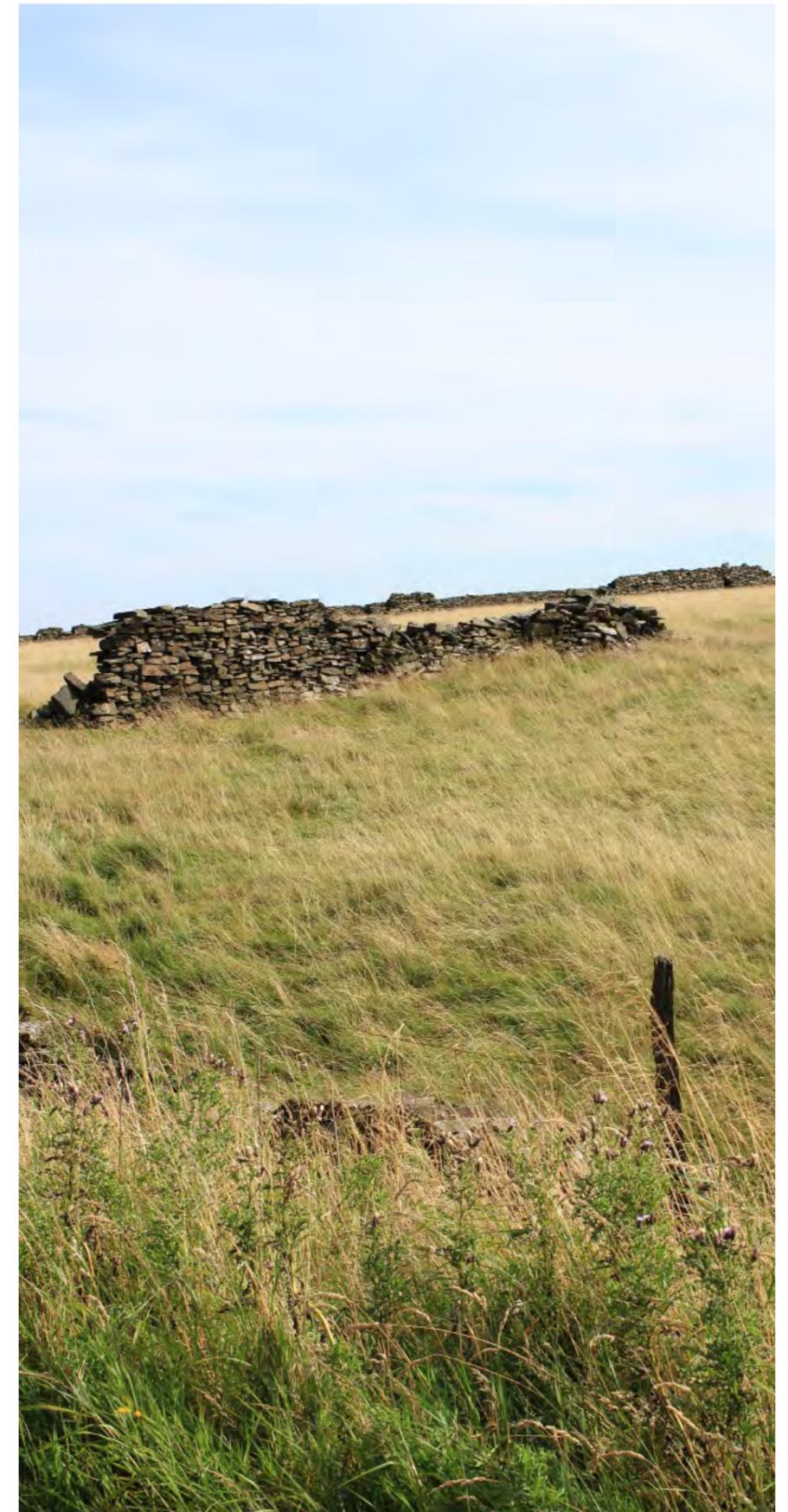
Rural outlook from properties on Wooldale Road, Wooldale

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Deterioration of millstone grit walling in places

APPENDIX A: SCHEDULE OF HERITAGE ASSETS



LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN LCA 1

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
410154	404766.361	8/4/1983	10 MILES POST, 1 MILE NORTH OF HOLME MOSS SUMMIT	II

LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN LCA 2

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
415214.857	405045.968	8/4/1983	DAISY LEE	II
414594	405370.361	4/30/1982	HADE EDGE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL	II
410124	405380.361	8/4/1983	INGS LODGE	II
414585	405388.361	4/30/1982	HADE EDGE METHODIST CHAPEL	II
410309.520	405615.061	8/4/1983	SPRING COTTAGE	II
410325.095	405617.880	8/4/1983	370,372,374, WOODHEAD ROAD	II
410506	405637.361	8/4/1983	331,333,335, WOODHEAD ROAD	II
417993	405684.361	8/4/1983	LOWER WOOD ROYD FARMHOUSE	II
413651	405695.361	8/4/1983	PARK NOOK	II
410666.928	405723.497	8/4/1983	9 MILES POST BETWEEN HOLME AND LANE	II
414620	405781.361	8/4/1983	8 MILES POST NEAR BAY HORSE HOTEL	II
414668	405793.361	8/4/1983	8 MILES POST WEST SIDE NEAR BAY HOUSE HOTEL	II
410802.788	405826.746	8/4/1983	67, CORN HEY	II
414096	405841.361	8/4/1983	BANK BOTTOM FARMHOUSE AND BARN	II
410814	405849.361	8/4/1983	LOWER SPOUT FARMHOUSE	II
415743	405859.461	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY STONE AT JUNCTION OF COWCLIFFE HILL ROAD	II
410831	405892.361	8/4/1983	25,27, HOLME	II
417600	405911.361	8/4/1983	8.5 MILES POST AT JUNCTION OF GATE HEAD LANE	II
410780	405930.361	1/16/1967	24,26, HOLME	II
410757	405937.361	8/4/1983	BARN TO UPPER FOLD FARM	II
410788.573	405944.285	1/16/1967	ENTRANCE ARCHWAY TO CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND	II
410812.803	405947.565	8/4/1983	16, HOLME	II
410824	405949.361	8/4/1983	10,12,14, HOLME	II
410850.173	405949.715	8/4/1983	5, HOLME	II
410754.956	405949.944	8/4/1983	UPPERFOLD FARMHOUSE	II
410855.725	405955.387	8/4/1983	3, HOLME	II
410790	405966.361	8/4/1983	2,4,6, MEAL HILL ROAD	II
410786	405981.361	8/4/1983	NO 8 AND ADJOINING BARN	II
417160.293	405982.327	8/4/1983	BARNSIDE	II
417171	405982.361	8/4/1983	BARNSIDE	II
417146.47	405989.983	8/4/1983	BARNSIDE	II
417125	405998.361	8/4/1983	BARN TO NORTH WEST OF NOS 5 AND 6 (BARNSIDE)	II
410771	406035.361	8/4/1983	COTTAGE TO WEST OF UPPER LYDGATE FARM	II
415355	406080.361	8/4/1983	HOUSE TO NORTH OF GROUP EAST SIDE OF TRACK	II
410626	406226.361	8/4/1983	MEAL HILL	II
415466	406352.361	8/4/1983	WICKLEDEN	II
414340.816	406422.293	11/4/1991	PRIVIES TO SOUTH WEST OF CHOPPARDS CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL	II
415358.2	406427.961	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY STONE 50 YARDS NORTH OF DRIVE TO WICKLEDEN	II
414353	406430.361	8/4/1983	CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL	II
412724	406451.361	8/4/1983	LOWER WOODHOUSE FARMHOUSE AND BARN (TO SOUTH OF GROUP)	II
412744	406468.361	8/4/1983	LOWER WOODHOUSE FARMHOUSE (TO NORTH OF GROUP)	II
412012	406482.361	8/4/1983	NETHERLEY HOUSE	II

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
411911.5	406586.861	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY POST OPPOSITE NO 224	II
411881.488	406588.387	8/4/1983	230-236 AND 240-244, WOODHEAD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II
416400	406589.361	8/4/1983	78,79,80,81, TOWN GATE	II
411912.6	406594.961	8/4/1983	BOUNDARY STONE ADJACENT TO NO 224	II
411903.257	406599.180	8/4/1983	224, WOODHEAD ROAD	II
411993.818	406632.773	8/4/1983	8 MILES POST 100 YARDS TO EAST OF NO 224	II

LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN LCA 3

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
406653	406640.361	8/4/1983	5 MILES POST	II
414754.1	406642.261	8/4/1983	MILE STONE	II
416368.148	406645.336	8/4/1983	64,65,66, TOWN GATE	II
414233.427	406669.708	11/4/1991	WASH PIT MILL	II
413177	406675.361	8/4/1983	HILL HOUSE	II
416382	406677.361	8/4/1983	FORMER CO OP BUILDING OPPOSITE NO 59A	II
416340	406685.361	8/4/1983	56 AND 59, TOWN GATE (See details for further address information)	II
416324	406690.361	8/4/1983	FORMER DWELLINGS AND BARN ADJOINING TO RIGHT OF NO 42	II
416347	406691.361	8/4/1983	58,59A, TOWN GATE	II
416355	406709.361	8/4/1983	BARN OPPOSITE NO 58	II
412091	406753.361	1/16/1967	CHURCH OF ST DAVID	II
416266	406756.361	8/4/1983	BARN, SOUTH PART OF CARR FARM	II
416265	406771.361	8/4/1983	CRUCK BUILDING TO NORTH PART OF CARR FARM	II
412072.7	406776.561	8/4/1983	BOUNDARY STONE OPPOSITE POST OFFICE	II
416299	406784.361	8/4/1983	BUTCHERS ARMS	II
412598.437	406788.577	8/4/1983	WATERSIDE	II
416305	406790.361	5/7/1992	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE BUTCHERS ARMS	II
416263	406792.361	8/4/1983	28,29, UPPER GATE	II
416208	406804.361	8/4/1983	NOS 13/14 AND 15 (SOUTH EAST PART) AND ADJOINING BARN	II
416791	406805.361	8/4/1983	7.5 MILES POST BETWEEN MEAL HILL LANE AND FOSTER PLACE LANE	II
412105.746	406814.949	8/4/1983	BRIDGE TAVERN	II
416289	406819.361	8/4/1983	WEAVERS COTTAGE	II

LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN LCA 4

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
411906.941	406822.215	8/4/1983	CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	II
416293	406836.361	8/4/1983	34, TOWN GATE	II
411891.855	406907.333	8/4/1983	CLONLEA	II
416284	406950.361	1/16/1967	CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY	II
412559	406952.361	8/4/1983	15,17, DOBB LANE	II
412420.651	406953.474	8/4/1983	181,183,185,187,189,191, WOODHEAD ROAD	II
414755	406968.361	8/4/1983	127,129, DUNFORD ROAD	II
412578	406976.361	8/4/1983	5, SPRING LANE	II
412659	407009.361	8/4/1983	1, SPRING LANE	II
412524.331	407011.187	8/4/1983	52,54,56,58,60,62, OLD ROAD	II
412577.921	407021.520	8/4/1983	HINCHCLIFFE MILL BRIDGE	II
412545.741	407025.991	8/4/1983	9,11,13, OLD ROAD	II

HOLME VALLEY - HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
417747.9	407042.761	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY STONE AT JUNCTION OF DICK EDGE LANE AND WINDMILL LANE	II
412495.117	407073.192	8/4/1983	FIELD TOP AND ADJOINING BARN	II
412595.148	407080.548	8/4/1983	121,123,123A, WOODHEAD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II
412635.264	407085.446	8/4/1983	1,2, WATER STREET	II
412609.767	407096.319	8/4/1983	NO 119 AND ADJOINING WAREHOUSE BUILDING	II
412506	407121.361	8/4/1983	YEW TREE MILLS (SMALL BLOCK TO WEST)	II
412545.637	407133.226	8/4/1983	MILL CHIMNEY AT YEW TREE MILL	II
412388.856	407143.948	8/4/1983	KESTREL AND KINGFISHER COTTAGES	II
412397.423	407149.094	8/4/1983	CURLEW,HOLLY AND HAWTHORN COTTAGES	II
412640.74	407181.568	8/4/1983	26,28, FAIRFIELDS ROAD	II
409096.046	407212.550	11/13/1991	BARTIN FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN	II
411441	407268.361	8/4/1983	AUSTONLEY HALL	II
411452.858	407282.542	8/4/1983	BARN AT AUSTONLEY HALL	II
415768.525	407282.804	8/4/1983	2,3, MARSH ROAD	II
411440	407283.361	8/4/1983	HOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN ADJOINING AUSTONLEY HALL	II
414619.419	407308.293	8/4/1983	7 MILES POST 50 YARDS SOUTH OF JUNCTION WITH WASHPIT NEW ROAD	II
415788	407314.361	8/4/1983	SCHOLES METHODIST CHAPEL	II
413470	407332.361	8/4/1983	MALKIN HOUSE	II
409802.142	407353.164	11/13/1991	GREAVES HEAD FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN	II
416590	407385.361	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY STONE SOUTH OF JUNCTION WITH SOUTH VIEW	II
411486	407388.361	8/4/1983	11,13,15, FLUSH HOUSE	II
415250	407400.361	8/4/1983	THE OLDE HOUSE	II
416364.08	407407.825	8/4/1983	3,4,5,6,7, HILL STREET	II
414663.222	407408.232	8/4/1983	59,61, SWEEP LANE	II
413896	407409.361	8/4/1983	WARD PLACE HOUSE AND BARN TO WEST OF GROUP	II
413919	407417.361	8/4/1983	WARD PLACE HOUSE TO EAST OF GROUP	II
415783	407417.361	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY STONE AT JUNCTION OF MARSH ROAD	II
416491.981	407418.382	1/16/1967	5,6, EAST STREET	II
416429.2	407418.961	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY STONE ON BRIDGE OVER JACKSON BRIDGE DIKE	II
416357	407423.361	8/4/1983	1,2, HILL STREET	II
411546	407430.361	8/4/1983	1,3,5, FLUSH HOUSE	II
411532	407447.361	8/4/1983	12, FLUSH HOUSE	II
416505.155	407453.783	8/4/1983	9, EAST STREET	II
416344.955	407453.858	8/4/1983	9,10,11, Scholes Road	II
412018	407459.361	8/4/1983	HALL CROFT	II
415766.32	407459.561	8/4/1983	DENHIRST	II
408047	407464.361	8/4/1983	4 MILES POST	II
414665	407464.361	8/4/1983	57, UNDER BANK OLD ROAD	II
412249	407474.361	8/4/1983	HILLSIDE COTTAGE	II
415679.498	407486.806	8/4/1983	72,74, PARIS ROAD	II
415428.358	407489.530	8/4/1983	SANDYGATE FARM	II
415766.3	407498.244	8/4/1983	43,45, PARIS ROAD	II
415715	407499.361	8/4/1983	60, PARIS ROAD	II
415724.854	407501.563	8/4/1983	56,58, PARIS ROAD	II
415734.741	407504.810	8/4/1983	52,54, PARIS ROAD	II
416285.138	407513.504	8/4/1983	12,15, Scholes Road	II
412864.28	407520.639	4/6/1989	NOS 1,3,4 LONG ING AND ATTACHED BARN	II
416649	407523.361	8/4/1983	STALLEY ROYD FARMHOUSE	II
415837.175	407558.500	8/4/1983	TOWN HEAD FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING COTTAGE	II
415852.016	407567.768	8/4/1983	BARN TO TOWN HEAD FARM	II

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
411987	407590.361	8/4/1983	PINFOLD AT CARR GREEN	II
413117	407612.361	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY POST OPPOSITE JUNCTION OF BURNLEE ROAD	II
415860	407612.361	8/4/1983	IVY COTTAGE	II
411446	407633.361	8/4/1983	CLIFF FARMHOUSE AND BARN	II
411252.323	407644.219	8/4/1983	LOWER GREEN GATE AND BARN	II
415950	407648.361	8/4/1983	WHITE HOUSE	II
413178	407661.361	8/4/1983	7 MILES POST OPPOSITE SPRING LANE MILLS	II
414592.267	407687.204	8/4/1983	6,8, LOW GATE	II
412763.423	407688.336	8/4/1983	BOOTH HOUSE	II
411189.693	407699.235	8/4/1983	GREEN GATE	II
411515	407732.361	8/4/1983	SPARTH TOP	II
413304.019	407739.239	8/4/1983	74,76, WOODHEAD ROAD	II
415871	407740.361	8/4/1983	CROFT HOUSE FARM BARN	II
415903	407740.361	8/4/1983	27, ST GEORGES ROAD	II
414835.048	407741.835	8/4/1983	40,42,44, CINDERHILLS ROAD	II
414648.867	407746.530	8/4/1983	1, WELL HILL	II
414766.655	407751.524	8/4/1983	22,26, CINDERHILLS ROAD	II
412645.696	407763.474	8/4/1983	BOOTH HOUSE	II
414537.272	407771.302	8/4/1983	106,112, DUNFORD ROAD	II
411751	407825.361	8/4/1983	NEW LAITH (HOUSE TO SOUTH WEST)	II
409617.854	407846.291	8/4/1983	3 MILES POST	II
412097	407859.361	8/4/1983	1,2,3,4, CARR LANE	II
414669.319	407861.466	8/4/1983	21,23, CINDERHILLS ROAD	II
411567	407887.361	8/4/1983	EDGE END (HOUSE TO SOUTH)	II
414630.415	407889.453	8/4/1983	2,3,4,5,6, GULLY TERRACE	II
414519.793	407909.016	8/4/1983	35,37, DUNFORD ROAD	II
414658.842	407918.784	8/4/1983	5, CINDERHILLS ROAD	II
413797.045	407945.860	8/4/1983	25,27, WOODHEAD ROAD	II
414568.827	407981.717	8/4/1983	59,61, SOUTH LANE	II
414109.035	408006.704	8/4/1983	TROUGHS OPPOSITE NO29	II
412677.6	408014.961	8/4/1983	1 MILE POST	II
413978.112	408045.547	8/4/1983	1,3,5,7,9, WOODHEAD ROAD	II
414081.282	408061.088	8/4/1983	13, NEW FOLD	II
414086.778	408064.546	8/4/1983	12, NEW FOLD	II
413684	408065.361	8/4/1983	CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II
413885.74	408072.861	8/4/1983	11,13, UPPERTHONG LANE	II
414021.721	408075.287	8/4/1983	10,12,14, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD	II
414110.752	408089.567	8/4/1983	25,27, HOLLOWGATE	II
414083.815	408098.694	8/4/1983	HOLLOWGATE BRIDGE	II
414084.6	408101.361	8/4/1983	MILE POST, HOLLOWGATE BRIDGE	II
413066	408102.361	8/4/1983	ROYD TOP	II
414175.803	408115.583	8/4/1983	NEW ROW	II
414333.375	408127.964	8/4/1983	23,25,27, SOUTH LANE	II
415709	408129.361	8/4/1983	8,10,12,14, SIKE LANE	II
415790	408132.361	8/4/1983	71-81, TOTTIES LANE	II
416594	408136.361	8/4/1983	23,25, BUTTERLY	II
415763	408139.361	8/4/1983	NOS 54,56 AND BARN	II
416608	408141.361	8/4/1983	21,31, BUTTERLY	II
415786	408144.361	1/16/1967	69, TOTTIES LANE	II
413032	408145.361	8/4/1983	BROAD LANE FARMHOUSE	II

HOLME VALLEY - HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
415746	408146.361	8/4/1983	1,3,5, SIKE LANE	II
416589	408158.361	8/4/1983	39,41,43, BUTTERLY	II
414269.118	408163.324	8/4/1983	4, TOWNGATE	II
414396	408168.361	8/4/1983	THE VICARAGE	II
415770	408178.361	8/4/1983	59-67, TOTTIES LANE	II
414201.979	408185.266	8/4/1983	20-32, VICTORIA STREET	II
414281.755	408187.228	1/16/1967	CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY	II
414302	408197.361	8/4/1983	OLD LOCK UP	II
412474	408198.361	8/4/1983	NEWLANDS	II
414221.8	408200.509	5/18/2007	THE PICTUREDROME	II
414325.207	408215.287	8/4/1983	8,10, BUNKERS HILL	II

LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN LCA 5

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
416248	408216.361	8/4/1983	6.5 MILES POST OPPOSITE NO 30	II
414337.879	408226.802	8/4/1983	12,14,16,18, BUNKERS HILL	II
415717	408227.361	8/4/1983	33,35,37,39, TOTTIES LANE	II*
414193.41	408227.680	8/4/1983	58, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II
415707	408230.361	8/4/1983	31, TOTTIES LANE	II
414275.011	408236.569	1/16/1967	AMIENS COLUMN	II
414348.336	408236.825	8/4/1983	38, 38A, BACK LANE	II
412117	408239.361	8/4/1983	LIP HILL FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING DWELLING	II
414196.659	408241.680	8/4/1983	64, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II
414198.615	408247.929	8/4/1983	66,68, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II
414200.344	408253.755	8/4/1983	70,72, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II
414203.205	408260.225	8/4/1983	74,76, NORRIDGE BOTTOM (See details for further address information)	II
414215.41	408279.134	8/4/1983	84, NORRIDGE BOTTOM (See details for further address information)	II
411167	408280.361	8/4/1983	2 MILES POST	II
414212.293	408285.585	8/4/1983	86, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II
414349.207	408301.469	8/4/1983	25,27, STATION ROAD	II
414152.6	408304.961	8/4/1983	BON ACCORD, CARRLEIGH AND CARRFIELD TERRACE	II
414589.953	408337.574	8/4/1983	45,47, CLIFF ROAD	II
414209	408346.361	8/4/1983	BEECH HOUSE	II
414588.118	408366.164	8/4/1983	59, CLIFF ROAD	II
414237.342	408384.454	8/4/1983	81,83, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD	II
411980	408395.361	8/4/1983	PART OF FARM TERRACE ON LIP HILL LANE (TRACK)	II
417032	408397.361	8/4/1983	HOLLIN HOUSE	II
414498.711	408405.121	8/4/1983	13 AND 15, CLIFF LANE, HOLMFIRTH	II
412748	408408.361	8/4/1983	39,41, TOWN GATE	II
412918	408409.361	8/4/1983	3, TOWN GATE	II
412934	408413.361	8/4/1983	1, TOWN GATE	II
415410	408414.361	8/4/1983	IVY COTTAGE	II
412903	408420.361	8/4/1983	12, TOWN GATE	II
412914	408425.361	8/4/1983	8, TOWN GATE	II
412793	408431.361	8/4/1983	36,36A, TOWN GATE	II
414256.822	408441.002	8/4/1983	CIVIC HALL, BOUNDARY WALL AND GATE PIERS	II
414046	408443.361	8/4/1983	12,14,16,18,20, HOLT LANE	II
415109	408450.361	8/4/1983	WHINNEY BANK COTTAGES	II
412720.511	408459.722	8/4/1983	2, WICKINS LANE	II
414008	408481.361	8/4/1983	HILL FARM	II

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
414465	408524.361	8/4/1983	RAILWAY STATION BUILDING	II
414346.474	408558.783	6/8/1992	142-150, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD	II
417998	408584.361	8/4/1983	3 MILES POST OPPOSITE TOSS O'COIN PUBLIC HOUSE	II
412428	408618.361	8/4/1983	UPPER WICKENS	II
412627	408634.361	8/4/1983	FORMER SUNDAY SCHOOL	II
414714.121	408635.035	8/4/1983	WINGFIELD (CENTRE PART)	II
416686	408636.361	8/4/1983	50, PENISTONE ROAD	II
414334.216	408642.281	8/4/1983	6 MILES POST OPOSITE NO 119	II
417731.984	408645.759	8/4/1983	THE COTTAGES	II
417742.736	408655.275	8/4/1983	BARN ADJOINING BRIANFIELD FARMHOUSE	II
416448	408656.361	8/4/1983	2 MILES POST 50 YARDS SOUTH EAST OF NO 27	II
412138	408660.361	8/4/1983	HILLOCK	II
416591	408692.361	8/4/1983	GATE PIERS AND GATES TO CHRIST CHURCH	II
415249	408699.361	8/4/1983	SUNNY BROW	II
418218	408699.361	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY POST OPPOSITE MARSH LANE TOP	II
416606	408708.361	1/16/1967	CHRIST CHURCH	II
417035	408732.361	8/4/1983	HORN COTE	II
412567	408752.361	8/4/1983	LOWER WICKENS FARMHOUSE	II
416505	408766.361	8/4/1983	26,28, SUDE HILL	II
415323	408770.361	8/4/1983	73,75, WOOLDALE ROAD	II
412752	408773.361	8/4/1983	NEW CLOSE FARMHOUSE	II
415300	408774.361	8/4/1983	72,74, WOOLDALE ROAD	II
415282	408793.361	8/4/1983	15,17,19,21, SOUTH LANE	II
415310	408814.361	8/4/1983	1,3,5, SOUTH LANE	II
415348	408814.361	8/4/1983	69, WOOLDALE ROAD	II
415279	408846.361	1/16/1967	WOOLDALE HALL	II
415324	408849.361	8/4/1983	55,57, WOOLDALE ROAD	II

LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN LCA 6

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
415343	408855.361	8/4/1983	67, WOOLDALE ROAD	II
415330	408860.361	8/4/1983	61,63, WOOLDALE ROAD	II
415308	408861.361	8/4/1983	BUILDING ADJOINING REAR OF LORD NELSON PUBLIC HOUSE	II
414701	408865.361	8/4/1983	7, TOWN END ROAD	II
415280	408873.361	3/3/1988	TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE WOOLDALE METHODIST CHAPEL	II
415265	408876.361	4/30/1982	WOOLDALE METHODIST CHURCH	II
415251	408930.361	8/4/1983	43, WOOLDALE ROAD	II
415224	408938.361	8/4/1983	46,48, WOOLDALE ROAD	II
415233	408955.361	8/4/1983	41, WOOLDALE ROAD	II
412586	408980.361	8/4/1983	CARR FARMHOUSE	II
415268	409026.361	8/4/1983	PELL CROFT	II
415321	409068.361	8/4/1983	SUNDIAL AT FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE	II
415030	409075.361	8/4/1983	102, CLIFF ROAD	II
415020	409079.361	8/4/1983	92,94,96,100, CLIFF ROAD	II
415319	409084.361	8/4/1983	FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, SMALL ADJOINING OUTBUILDING AND BOUNDARY WALL	II
415025	409087.361	8/4/1983	98, CLIFF ROAD	II
413202	409112.361	8/4/1983	BROWNHILL FARMHOUSE (COTTAGE TO RIGHT OF MAIN HOUSE OFF MOOR LANE)	II
415082	409117.361	8/4/1983	68, TOWN END ROAD	II
415077	409118.361	8/4/1983	66, TOWN END ROAD	II

HOLME VALLEY - HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
412713	409120.361	8/4/1983	WOLFSTONES HEIGHTS (HOUSE AND BARN)	II
415881	409132.361	4/30/1982	LYDGATE OLIVER HEYWOOD MEMORIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL	II
415313	409138.361	8/4/1983	112,110, LOWER TOWN END ROAD	II
415117	409143.361	8/4/1983	73, TOWN END ROAD	II
415903	409144.361	4/30/1982	LYDGATE PARSONAGE	II
415935	409145.361	1/16/1967	LYDGATE UNITARIAN CHAPEL	II
415121	409147.361	8/4/1983	75,77, TOWN END ROAD	II
414418.61	409154.377	8/12/2015	Holme, Holmfirth and Newmill Memorial Cross	II
415224	409155.361	8/4/1983	92, LOWER TOWN END ROAD	II
415347	409207.361	4/30/1982	METHODIST FREE CHURCH	II
414504	409296.361	8/4/1983	179-189, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD	II
414454	409307.361	8/4/1983	191, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD	II
417458	409354.361	8/4/1983	12, WHITE LEY BANK	II
413096	409380.361	8/4/1983	OX LANE FARMHOUSE	II
417458	409380.361	8/4/1983	WEST ROYD FARMHOUSE	II
413096	409403.361	8/4/1983	THE COTTAGE	II
416068	409403.361	8/4/1983	HOLLINGREAVE AND ADJOINING BARN	II
417524	409406.361	11/20/1979	MOOR VIEW FARMHOUSE	II
417525	409422.361	11/20/1979	BARN TO NORTH WEST OF MOOR VIEW FARMHOUSE	II
412946	409440.361	8/4/1983	MOORGATE (CENTRE COTTAGE)	II
415084	409440.361	8/4/1983	1 MILE POST (TO NORTH OF HEYFIELD)	II
415196	409444.361	8/4/1983	29,31,33,35,37, HEYS ROAD	II
416074.359	409445.415	8/4/1983	HOLLINGREAVE	II
416101	409466.361	8/4/1983	HOLLIN GREAVE FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING BARN	II
413109	409482.361	8/4/1983	CARTREF, BEYOND THE SEA AND PROPERTY ADJOINING	II
413234	409531.361	8/4/1983	FOX HOUSE FARMHOUSE	II
415187.840	409545.932	8/4/1983	11, HEYS ROAD	II
415723	409563.361	8/4/1983	STONE BANK COTTAGE AND BARN	II
413886	409591.361	8/4/1983	WESTFIELD HOUSE	II
412700	409612.361	1/16/1967	KNOLL BRIDGE FARMHOUSE AND BARN	II
415919	409625.361	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY STONE 50 YARDS TO SOUTH OF NO 103	II
413909	409627.361	8/4/1983	CROFT HOUSE	II
413248.144	409631.163	8/4/1983	SANDS FARMHOUSE AND BARN (OFF MOOR LANE)	II
413945	409632.361	8/4/1983	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II
413914	409638.361	8/4/1983	147, TOWN GATE	II
413891	409647.361	1/16/1967	1, ST ANNS SQUARE	II
413928	409650.361	8/4/1983	GATE PIERS, GATES AND OVERTHROW TO CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II
413935	409670.361	8/4/1983	126,128, TOWN GATE	II

LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN LCA 7

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
413974	409676.361	8/4/1983	141A, THONG LANE	II
413887	409695.361	8/4/1983	7, OUTLANE	II
413898	409698.361	8/4/1983	11, OUTLANE	II
413892	409702.361	8/4/1983	5, OUTLANE	II
413997	409725.361	8/4/1983	133,135, THONG LANE	II
413890	409730.361	8/4/1983	OUTLANE	II
414002	409730.361	8/4/1983	131, THONG LANE	II
413852	409735.361	8/4/1983	27, OUTLANE	II

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
414002	409730.361	8/4/1983	131, THONG LANE	II
413852	409735.361	8/4/1983	27, OUTLANE	II
414024	409740.361	8/4/1983	115,117,119, THONG LANE	II
414014	409744.361	8/4/1983	125, THONG LANE	II
413071	409745.361	8/4/1983	HOLMROYD NOOK (DWELLING TO WEST)	II
414020	409749.361	8/4/1983	121,123, THONG LANE	II
413925	409753.361	8/4/1983	8, GILES STREET	II
413851	409758.361	8/4/1983	BUILDING TO REAR OF NO 33	II
413102	409759.361	8/4/1983	HOLMROYD NOOK (DWELLING TO EAST)	II
413890	409770.361	4/30/1982	GATE PIERS, GATES AND WALLS TO METHODIST CHAPEL	II
413887	409787.361	4/30/1982	METHODIST CHURCH *	II
413843	409813.361	8/4/1983	3, DOCK HILL	II
413845	409821.361	8/4/1983	1,2, DOCK HILL	II
413866	409888.361	1/16/1967	NETHERTHONG WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	II
413955	409948.361	8/4/1983	CRICKETERS ARMS	II
413974	409954.361	8/4/1983	28,29, DEANHOUSE ROAD	II
413987	409959.361	8/4/1983	26,27,31, DEANHOUSE ROAD	II
414117	409995.361	8/4/1983	21,22, DEAN BROOK ROAD	II
414130	410003.361	8/4/1983	18,19,20, DEAN BROOK ROAD	II
414219.809	410054.558	8/4/1983	DEANHOUSE	II
414896	410132.361	8/4/1983	5 MILES POST, 300 YARDS NORTH OF JUNCTION WITH CALF HILL ROAD	II
413292	410164.361	8/4/1983	BUILDING AT 90 DEGREES TO, AND ADJACENT TO NO 45	II
413296.535	410168.064	8/4/1983	BUILDING ADJOINING AND TO SOUTH EAST OF NO 45	II
413305.441	410172.337	8/4/1983	45, UPPER OLDFIELD	II
413295	410190.361	8/4/1983	43,44, UPPER OLDFIELD	II
415293	410219.361	8/4/1983	MYTHOLM BRIDGE	II
413591	410275.361	1/16/1967	32,33, OLDFIELD	II
413616	410280.361	1/16/1967	28, OLDFIELD	II
413611	410297.361	1/16/1967	29,30, OLDFIELD	II
413663	410318.361	8/4/1983	14,15,16,17, OLDFIELD	II
414662.788	410320.385	1/16/1967	HAGG HOUSE	II
413650	410335.361	8/4/1983	18,19,20, OLDFIELD	II
413621	410342.361	8/4/1983	12,13, OLDFIELD	II
414216	410382.361	8/4/1983	NEW HAGG FARM	II
415064	410441.361	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY STONE 400 YARDS SOUTH OF SMITHY PLACE LANE	II
413631	410446.361	8/4/1983	OLDFIELD HOUSE	II
415661	410463.361	8/4/1983	BARN ADJOINING AND AT 90 DEGREES TO NO 91 (BANK END)	II
415668	410479.361	8/4/1983	BANK END	II
414593	410602.361	8/4/1983	UPPER HAGG	II
414598	410609.361	8/4/1983	UPPER HAGG	II
414692	410743.361	8/4/1983	HAGG LEYS	II
415287.05	410899.239	9/21/2015	Brockholes War Memorial	II
415136	410957.361	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY STONE IN FRONT OF NO 24	II
415258	410960.361	6/8/1992	BROCKHOLES VILLAGE HALL	II
415098.6	410999.161	8/4/1983	4.5 MILE POST OPPOSITE JUNCTION OF BROCKHOLES LANE	II
415179	411028.361	1/16/1967	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	II
415011.526	411124.651	8/4/1983	BRIDGE OVER RIVER HOLME AT SMITHY PLACE	II
414410	411471.361	8/4/1983	4 MILES POST OPPOSITE JUNCTION WITH FAR END LANE	II
415895	411517.361	8/4/1983	WARD BOUNDARY STONE	II
413454	411569.361	8/4/1983	NO 2 AND ADJOINING BUILDING TO SOUTH	II

HOLME VALLEY - HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
414136	411574.361	8/4/1983	FIELD END	II
412912	411622.361	8/4/1983	14,16,18,20, CHANDLER LANE (OFF MELTHAM ROAD)	II
413388	411698.361	8/4/1983	20,22,24, GRASSCROFT ROAD	II
414093.744	411753.378	8/4/1983	FAR END HOUSE	II
414107.113	411763.002	8/4/1983	FAR END HOUSE	II
413736	411774.361	8/4/1983	5,7, MOOR BOTTOM	II
415218	411837.361	3/20/1978	HALL INGE HOUSE AND ADJOINING BARN TO NORTH EAST	II
415238	411868.361	5/7/1992	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK OPPOSITE NO 86	II
413644	411889.361	8/4/1983	10,11,12,13, WELL HILL	II
413810	411890.361	8/4/1983	24,26,28, WESTGATE (See details for further address information)	II
415214	411890.361	3/20/1978	HALL ING	II
415201	411892.361	12/7/1976	HALL ING	II
413736	411894.361	8/4/1983	3,5, HIGH STREET	II
415202	411898.361	3/20/1978	HALL ING	II
415199	411901.361	12/7/1976	HALL ING	II
415189	411903.361	3/20/1978	HALL ING	II
415204	411903.361	3/20/1978	HALL ING	II
415211	411904.361	3/20/1978	HALL ING	II
415186	411913.361	3/20/1978	HALL ING	II
415192	411916.361	3/20/1978	HALL ING	II
413711	411919.361	8/4/1983	13, CUCKOO LANE	II
415194	411928.361	3/20/1978	HALL ING	II
413612	411930.361	8/4/1983	1,3,5, SCOTGATE ROAD	II
413823.702	411975.036	8/4/1983	3,5, NEW STREET	II

LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN LCA 8

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
413808	411981.361	8/4/1983	4,6, NEW STREET	II
413902.716	411994.313	8/4/1983	EASTGATE	
UPPER FOLD	II			
413882	412000.361	1/16/1967	HONLEY WELLS	II
413070	412008.361	8/4/1983	CLITHEROE FARMHOUSE AND BARN	II
413926.474	412011.550	8/4/1983	2,4,6,8, LOWER FOLD (See details for further address information)	II
414062	412014.361	8/4/1983	HONLEY BRIDGE	II
413719	412017.361	8/4/1983	CHURCH OF ENGLAND (CONTROLLED) SCHOOL	II
413823	412021.361	1/16/1967	10,12,14, CHURCH STREET	II
413567	412023.361	1/16/1967	SUNDIAL HOUSE	II
413802	412023.361	8/4/1983	1,2, EXCHANGE	II
413828	412025.361	8/4/1983	BUILDING ADJOINING TO REAR AND TO NORTH EAST OF NO 14	II
413793	412028.361	8/4/1983	27, CHURCH STREET	II
413789	412032.361	8/4/1983	29, CHURCH STREET	II
413782.047	412036.487	8/4/1983	31,33, CHURCH STREET	II
413800	412040.361	8/4/1983	GATEPIERS AND GATES TO CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	II
413800	412044.361	8/4/1983	FONT IN YARD OF CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	II
413803	412044.361	8/4/1983	STOCKS IN YARD OF CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	II
413804	412060.361	1/16/1967	CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	II
413772	412072.361	5/25/1971	1,2, ST MARYS SQUARE	II
413782	412080.361	5/25/1971	3, ST MARYS SQUARE	II

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME	GRADE
413788	412086.361	5/25/1971	5, ST MARYS SQUARE	II
413705	412090.361	1/15/1987	HAWTHORN HOUSE	II
413757	412098.361	8/4/1983	2,3,4, FRANCE FOLD	II
413742	412103.361	8/4/1983	28,30, CHURCH STREET	II
412891.141	412105.020	8/4/1983	5, OLD MOLL ROAD	II
413842	412115.361	1/16/1967	HONLEY HOUSE	II
414452	412154.361	8/4/1983	30,32, GYNN LANE	II
414034.17	412156.742	10/28/2014	Honley Mill	II
412873	412181.361	8/4/1983	LORD'S MILL	II
413482	412192.361	8/4/1983	66,68,70, THIRSTIN ROAD	II
412580	412209.361	8/4/1983	MAGDALE HOUSE (EAST PART, FORMERLY NOS 9 AND 10)	II
412519	412220.361	8/4/1983	14,15, WOOD BOTTOM ROAD	II
414712	412267.361	8/4/1983	36,38,40 AND BARN TO 36	II
414864	412279.361	4/30/1982	WOOD ROYD METHODIST CHURCH	II
414128	412280.361	1/16/1967	NORTHGATE HOUSE	II
414220	412296.361	1/16/1967	NORTHGATE MOUNT	II
414082	412375.361	8/4/1983	REINS FARM	II
412500	412377.361	8/4/1983	MILL BUILDING AT COCKING BRIDGE STEPS	II
413582	412405.361	8/4/1983	MAG BRIDGE	II
413715	412464.361	8/4/1983	EARLY BUTTS	II
413723.199	412471.675	8/4/1983	6, MAGDALE	II
413497.6	412528.913	6/16/2006	VIRGINIA HOUSE	II
413762	412534.361	8/4/1983	17, MAGDALE	II
413808	412570.361	8/4/1983	21,23, MAGDALE	II
413884.362	412599.299	3/3/1988	TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE NO 31	II
414171	412616.361	8/4/1983	52,54,56,66, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD	II
413902	412618.361	8/4/1983	35,37,39, MAGDALE	II
413990	412628.361	8/4/1983	12,16, MAGDALE	II
413997	412631.361	8/4/1983	14, MAGDALE	II
413924	412633.361	8/4/1983	41,43, MAGDALE	II
413937	412647.361	8/4/1983	49,51, MAGDALE	II
413956	412656.361	8/4/1983	53,55, MAGDALE	II
413977	412660.361	8/4/1983	57,59, MAGDALE	II
414782	412688.361	1/16/1967	HIGH ROYD	II
414496	412707.361	1/16/1967	PARK RIDING	II
415242	412851.361	7/15/1998	FARNLEY HEY	II

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS WITHIN LCA 2

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME
410515	406705	16/11/1998	LATE PREHISTORIC ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT KNOWN AS THE OLD BULL RING, 500 m NORTH OF MEAL HILL

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS WITHIN LCA 6

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME
411905	410927	10/10/1980	CAIRNFIELD IN SLATE PITS WOOD, 170 m NORTH-WEST OF OAK COTTAGE

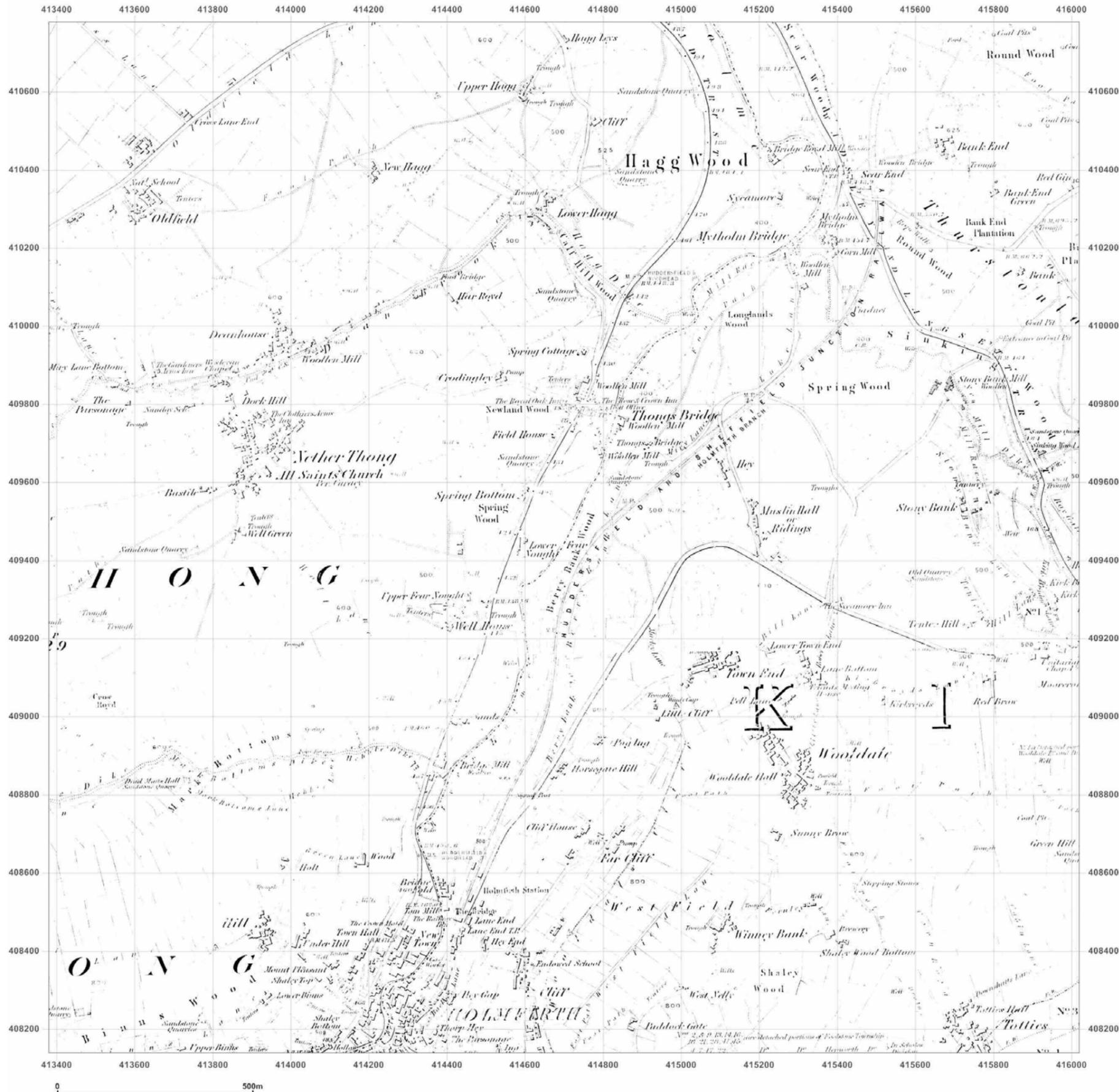
SCHEDULED MONUMENTS WITHIN LCA 7

EASTING	NORTHING	LIST DATE	NAME
414935	410448	07/01/1980	CAIRNFIELD IN HAGG WOOD, (HONLEY), 375 m SOUTH-EAST OF UPPER HAGG

APPENDIX B: HISTORIC MAPS



HOLME VALLEY - HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT



1854 historic mapping - Holmfirth and Thongsbridge



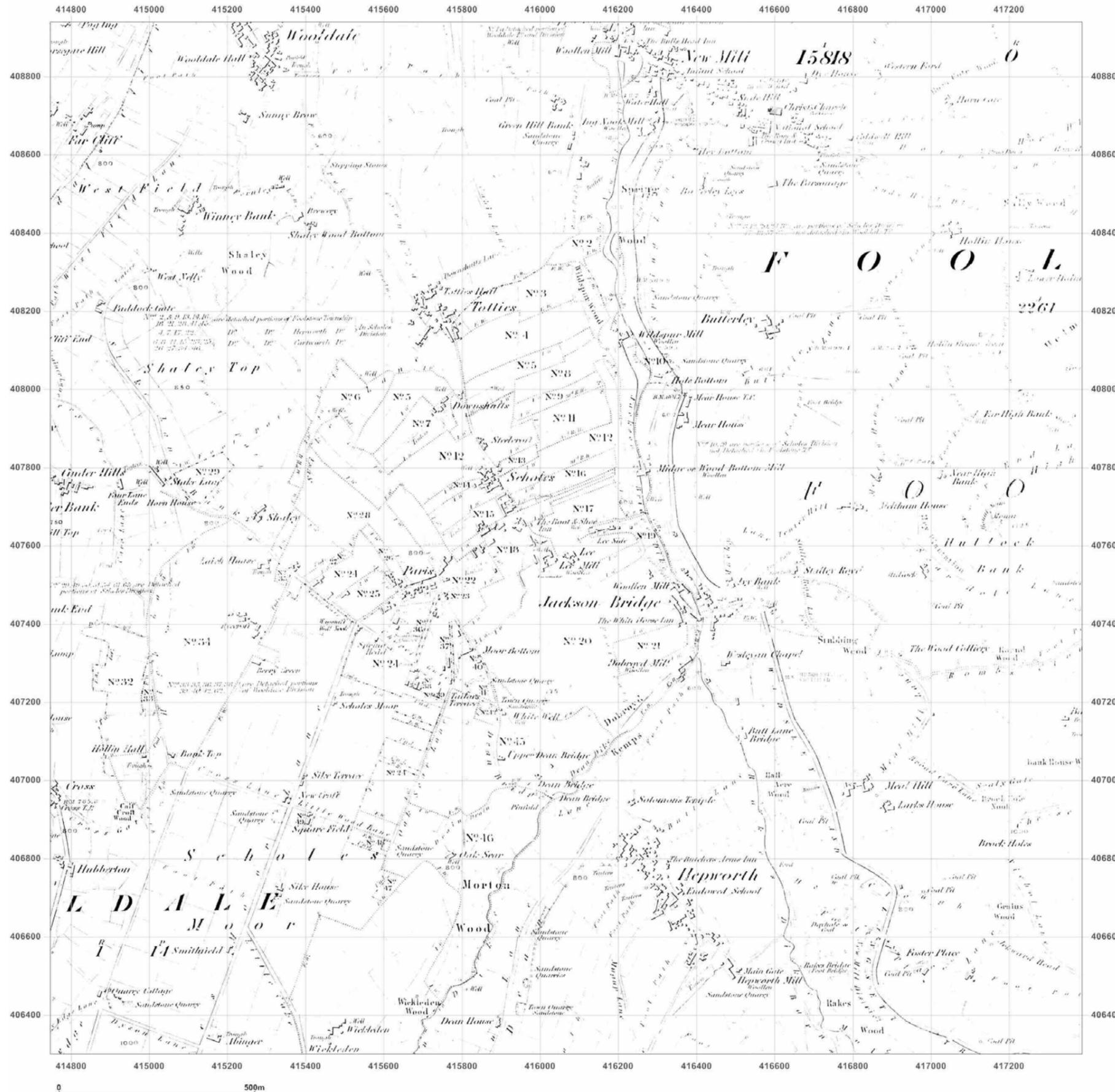
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1854 historic mapping - Jackson Bridge



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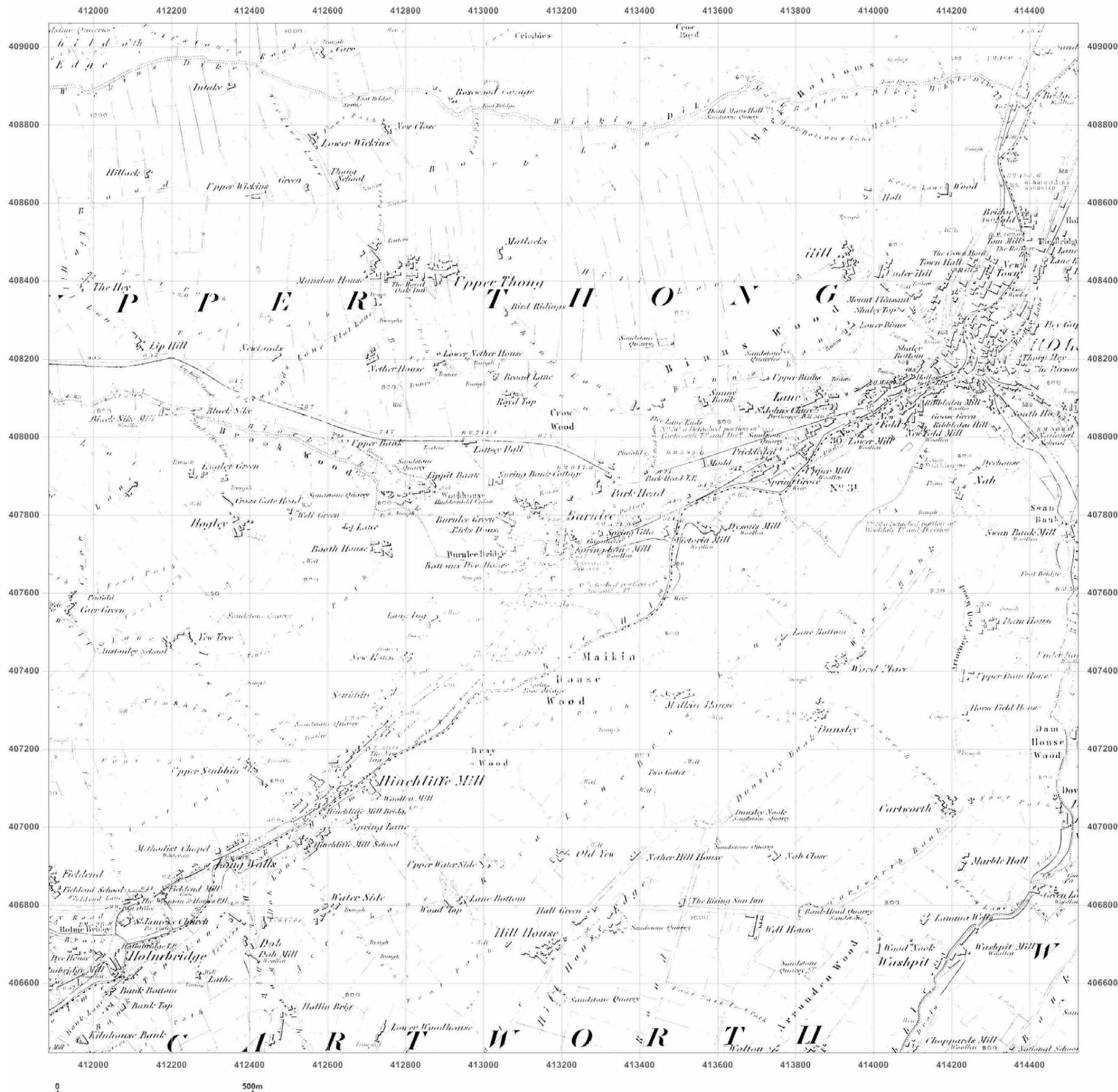


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HOLME VALLEY - HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT



1854 historic mapping - Uppertong



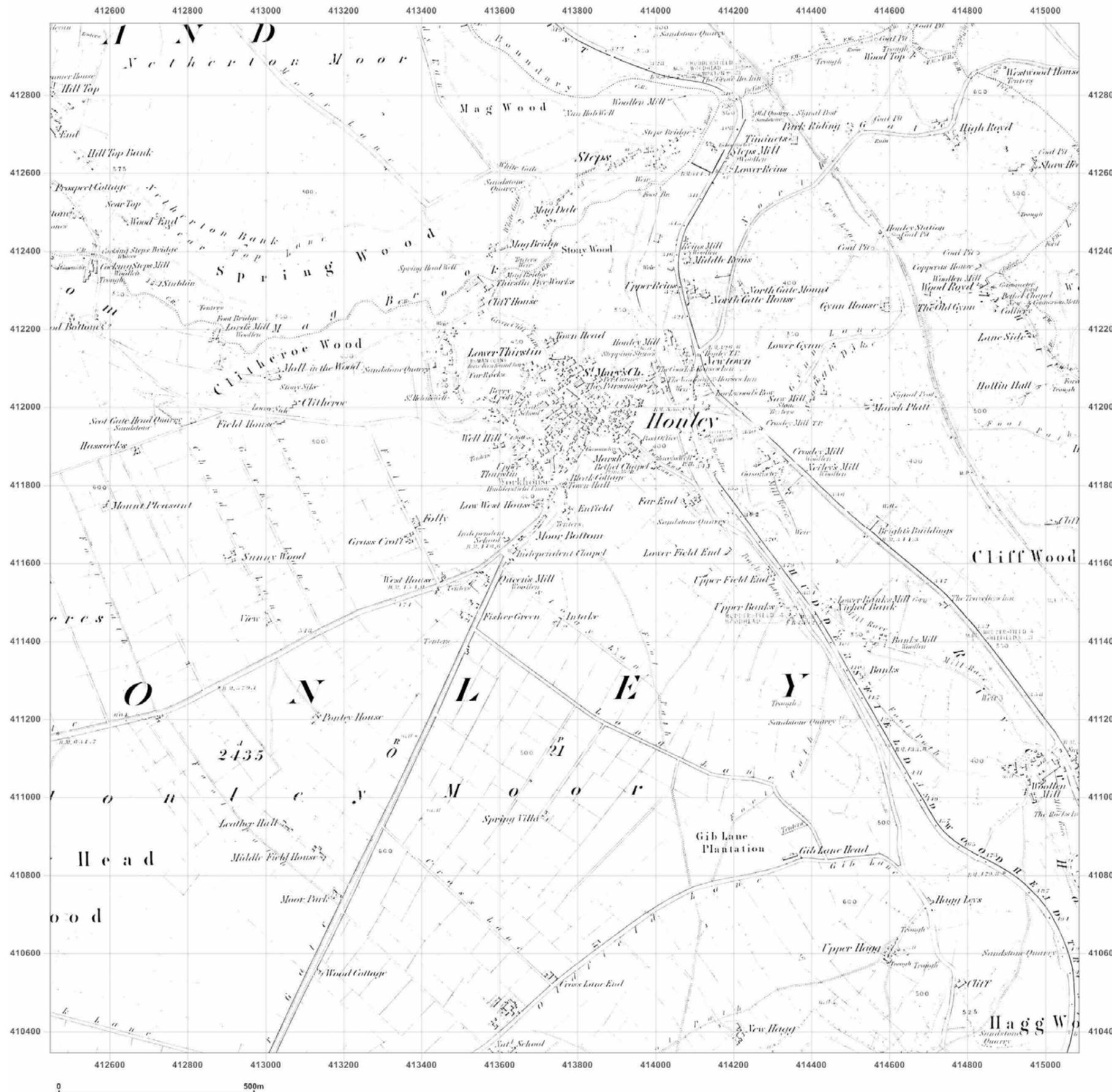
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1854 historic mapping - Honley



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