

Longley Farm Wind Turbine Replacement

Appendix 4 – Heritage Assessment

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energy
workshop

PREFACE

This Heritage Assessment has been prepared by The Energy Workshop Limited in respect of a proposal to repower an existing single wind turbine and associated infrastructure on land at Longley Farm, 2 km south of Holmfirth in West Yorkshire.

- Volume 1: Environmental Report - (this document) is the full text of the Environmental Report and contains full details of the environmental assessments that have been completed following the various technical assessments as Appendices;
- Volume 2: Figures - contains Visualisation figures and figures supplementing the findings presented within Volume 1; and
- Volume 3: Appendices

The application and the full ER are available for inspection at the Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council, and are available online from Holmfirth Transition Town (HoTT)

Copies of the ER can be requested from The Energy Workshop Limited at the address given below (copies on CD-ROM will be provided for a charge of £5.00. Hard copies can also be made available at additional cost to cover printing and postage).

The cover photo is taken from Cinder Hills Road, east Holmfirth

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Appendix 4 - Heritage Assessment

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this Chapter is to assess the proposed development in terms of its potential effects upon the Cultural Heritage resource of the site and surrounding area. Cultural heritage resources assessed include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, and undesignated sites recorded on the Historic Environment Record. An assessment has also been made of the potential for archaeological deposits to exist within the site itself.

The assessment has been desk based and was undertaken in 2013 by The Energy Workshop. It has drawn on readily available documentary and cartographic evidence, to inform the baseline condition of the site.

1.2 Scope

The assessment has drawn on the existing English Heritage online database of designated sites, the Kirklees Council Conservation Area boundaries, and the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. An initial search of heritage assets within 10km of the site was undertaken alongside the VIA, which informed the selection of representative viewpoints. All Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas within 5km have been identified (**Figure 6.1**), and each assessed below. Sites and events on the HER within 1km of the site have also been identified and assessed.

Historic mapping on the british-history.ac.uk website dating back to 1855 has been reviewed to identify any other potential monuments which may have been previously recorded in the vicinity of the site.

The potential for direct and indirect effects on the identified heritage assets is described and appropriate mitigation identified to address any potential impacts, which could result from the construction and operation of the turbine.

1.3 Relevant Policy and Guidance

The assessment has been undertaken taking into account the following guidance and legislation:

1.3.1 Legislation

Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983) and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required before any work affecting the fabric of a Scheduled Ancient Monument can be carried out.

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 details the duties of National and Local Authorities in respect of the listing and protection of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. In consideration of proposals within the setting of Listed Buildings, the 1990 Act establishes a requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving that setting (Section 66). The Act also establishes a desirability to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area (Section 72).

There is no primary legislation that gives protection to Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest (as recorded by English Heritage). National planning policy, however, confirms that maintaining and enhancing the quality of the historic environment and preserving the country's heritage are important functions of the planning system, and LPAs should include policies for their protection in local plans.

1.3.2 National Policy

National planning policy on the historic environment is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Section 12 of the NPPF requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. In determining applications, LPAs require applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Setting is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

"the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve"

When considering the impact of a proposal on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. The degrees of harm are defined as 'total loss', 'substantial harm' or 'less than substantial harm'. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (scheduled monuments, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites) should be wholly exceptional (132). LPAs should also weigh the public benefits of a proposed development against any harm, and in cases where it cannot be demonstrated that substantial harm or total loss is not outweighed by the public benefit, consent should be refused.

Regarding non designated heritage assets, the NPPF requires LPAs to make a balanced judgement, having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage assets (135).

Supporting guidance is provided by the PPS5 Historic Environment Practice Guide. English Heritage has also published a suite of guidance relevant to the present application, including:

- Conservation Principles (2008)
- The Setting of Heritage Assets (2011a)

1.3.3 Regional and Local Policy

The appraisal has taken into consideration relevant policies dealing with cultural heritage in the Development Plan. These are further discussed in the Planning and Policy Context Chapter (**Chapter 4**). English Heritage (2005, 2011a, b) –currently under review – provide some advice on assessing the impact of wind turbine proposals on the historic environment, and their settings.

1.4 The Assessment of Potential Effects

Potential effects on cultural heritage receptors can take the form of direct (physical) and indirect (largely visual) impacts. The assessment of physical effects considers direct effects upon features of cultural heritage interest, whether known sites or unknown buried archaeology, which are in danger of being disturbed or destroyed. Physical impacts are likely to occur during construction and decommissioning, and are permanent and irreversible.

The impacts of constructing the project are discussed in Section 6.13, Potential Construction Effects.

1.4.1 Desk-based Assessment

All Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, within 5km have been identified and assessed. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 5km. In addition, all undesignated sites and potential sites identified by the HER and historic maps search within 1km of the site have been identified and assessed. **Figure 6.1** shows the locations of the identified heritage assets.

The closest listed building to the proposed turbine is the Grade II-listed, 8 Miles Post, 393m to the east. The nearest Scheduled Monument is Cairnfield in Hagg Wood, 4.1km to the north.

There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site boundary and it is therefore considered that no such sites or structures are at risk of physical damage during the construction of the project.

The assessment has taken into account existing screening of heritage assets by topography, but not by trees and buildings.

No detailed consideration of potential impacts from noise or shadow flicker (see **Chapter 9**) has been undertaken for heritage assets, since no significant above ground or built heritage features exist within or immediately adjacent to the site to receive any such impacts.

A review of historical mapping has not identified any other evidence of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the site, which could subsequently have been lost.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

The ZTVs used to inform this assessment have been calculated from tip and hub height to ground contours. They reflect visibility at approximately 2m above ground level (as explained in **Chapter 5**). **Figure 5.1a** presents a baseline topographic ZTV (which does not take into account the screening effects of buildings and trees).

In considering effects using this methodology, it should be remembered that the ZTV is a theoretical construct, based upon a fairly crude base terrain model. It therefore represents a "worst case scenario" and in reality visual effects may be substantially less than suggested. At the same time, the absence of visibility from a receptor does not always indicate the absence of effects on its settings, which often includes the wider area.

1.5 Site and Surrounding Area Description

The site is located some 2km to the south of Holmfirth, in Kirklees, which is a metropolitan borough of West Yorkshire. West Yorkshire is part of the original county of Northumbria, the medieval kingdom of the Angles. At its greatest the kingdom extended at least from just south of the Humber, to the River Mersey and to the Forth. Northumbria was formed by the amalgamation of the kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira in around 604AD.

Before this time evidence exists that the area was part of a loose confederation of ancient Celtic tribes, with the agricultural lifestyle revolving around small settlements, surrounded by small fields and pastures. Archaeological excavations of rock art suggest the area had a rich pre-history and indeed Mesolithic structures have been found towards the coast at Howick indicating housing dating back to 7500BC, and a yet older find in what is now North Yorkshire of housing dating back to 8770BC. Further finds of tools, ornaments, building structures and cairns to surrounding areas date back to the Bronze and Iron ages when it is thought the area was occupied by Celtic tribes who had migrated here from continental Europe. The (scheduled) Cairnfield in Hagg Wood (4.1km to the north of Longley Farm) contains a concentration of cairns associated with land clearance for agricultural improvement, and likely to date from the Bronze Age (c.2000BC). Other extant features

in the landscape include hill forts, which have substantial earthworks and are usually located on hilltops. Other types of enclosed settlement of this period (c.1000BC-AD400) are less obviously defensive, as they have less substantial earthworks and are usually in less prominent positions. In the Pennines a number of late prehistoric enclosed settlements survive as upstanding monuments. Where upstanding earthworks survive, the settlements are between 0.4ha and 10ha in area, and are usually located on ridges or hillside terraces. The enclosing earthworks are usually slight, most consisting of a ditch with an internal bank, or with an internal and external bank, but examples with an internal ditch and with no ditch are known. They are sub-circular, sub-rectangular, or oval in shape. One such enclosed settlement of this late prehistoric period is evident at the (scheduled) Old Bull Ring site (4km to the west of Longley Farm).

Following the Roman conquest of Britain in AD 43, forts began to be established in the north around AD 71, specifically with the formation of Eboracum (York). Roman roads were soon constructed to connect these northern forts as the Roman army penetrated yet further north which still underlie the major road networks that crisscross the area today. Following the Roman withdrawal from Britain in the fourth century AD, the lands of Northumbria returned to what they had been before, populated by a now Romanised British people. The vacuum created by Roman withdrawal was filled in the fifth and sixth centuries by Angles, who formed the kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira described above although they were located primarily to the coastal areas. During Roman rule Christianity had been introduced to the area and quickly became the primary religious order, and institutionalised following the unification of Northumbria by King Oswald in the middle of the seventh century.

The following period became synonymous with the creation of a number of monasteries across the area although concentrated towards the Eastern coast, not least with the creation of a church and monastery on the island of Lindisfarne, formed as the head of the diocese. This period is typically thought to have been a relatively peaceful one across the area, save for a number of raids by the Norse and Danes. However one significant battle of the period known as Brunanburh in AD 937 saw the defeat of the combined northern kingdom armies by Æthelstan of England, and consequently the incorporation of Northumbria into the Kingdom of England and the creation for the first time of a united England.

Following the Norman Conquest in the 11th century, Northumbria was considered a problem area and in potential danger of attack from the Kings of Scotland. Although having been previously incorporated into the Kingdom of England it still retained an air of independence. King William attempted therefore to gain control primarily through allegiance with the Bishop of Durham, and secondly with the establishment of a Norman Earl to rule the county. However a number of anti-Norman rebellions continued which were brutally put down by a series of raids by William's army - known as 'the Harrying of the North'. This was followed by the deconstruction of Northumbria. The far northern extremities were successfully retained by the Scottish Kings shortly after the Battle of Brunanburh. The Normans divided the remaining areas, resulting in the formation of the county of York and subdivision into three ridings, The North Riding, The East Riding and the West Riding of Yorkshire. Five Burghs were formed to the South which now form Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham and Stamford.

Scottish raids continued right up until the unification of the English and Scottish thrones by James I/VI in 1603.

The economy of Yorkshire was dominated by small scale agriculture until 1300, but gradually the mineral extraction gained pace, as did the establishment of a cottage industry in cloth production. The power of fast flowing rivers in the area was harnessed to drive looms for industrial scale production. Huddersfield, Halifax, Leeds and Bradford moved specifically towards the cloth and textile industry and saw rapid urbanization and industrialization throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

A branch line off the Huddersfield to Sheffield (Penistone) line opened in 1850 to serve Holmfirth, and operated until 1965.

The first record of a windmill in Yorkshire relates to a mill at Weedley, to the north of Brough, in 1185. Windmills began to be employed for other uses than grinding corn from the 17th century onwards, and reached a peak in number in the 19th century before being gradually replaced as a source of power by coal. The existing Longley Farm wind turbine was one of the first commercial wind turbines to be erected in the UK, in 1987.

1.6 Potential Receptors

All Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas within 5km of the proposed wind turbine, and all sites on the HER within 1km, are identified on **Figure 6.1**.

1.6.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km of the proposed wind turbine. The ZTV indicates that both have theoretical visibility of the turbine. The Monuments are identified on **Figure 6.1** and are listed below:

List Entry	Name	Distance (km)
1018256	Late prehistoric enclosed settlement known as the Old Bull Ring 500m north of Meal Hill	4.3
1018555	Cairnfield in Hagg Wood, Honley, 375m south east of Upper Hagg	4.1

The “Old Bull Ring” is an oval late prehistoric enclosed settlement situated near Holme, 500m north of Meal Hill. The earthwork enclosure measures 82m by 70m overall, and is bounded by a ditch with an inner and an outer bank. The enclosure ditch is about 5m wide and 0.2m deep. The inner bank is barely discernible, but can be seen to reach a maximum of approximately 0.2m high and 6m wide. The outer bank is more substantial and reaches a height of about 0.3m and a width of approximately 7m. The enclosure is bisected by a field wall, a ditch and a fence which run south west to north east, a little west of the centre. The enclosure is less well-preserved to the south east of this boundary, as this field is regularly ploughed.

The Cairnfield in Hagg Wood (Honley) contains nine cairns, between 3m and 8m in diameter, and up to 0.6m high, situated at the end of a plateau. Towards the southern end of the Cairnfield are two parallel rubble banks which run approximately south east-north west, from the scarp at the edge of the plateau to the west edge of the wood. The rubble banks are about 3m wide and up to 0.3m high. The Cairnfield also includes two circular features which may be hut circles. The southern of these is a slight hollow with a level base about 12m in diameter. The northern one is largely obscured by holly trees, but is visible as a rubble bank where it is crossed by a path at the northern end of the Cairnfield.

1.6.2 Historic Environment Record

There are 8 points within 1km of the proposed turbine identified on the West Yorkshire HER. Four of these are also grade II listed buildings. The sites are identified on **Figure 6.1** (inset map) and are listed below:

PRN	Name	Distance (m)
3581	Washpit Mill	750
9872	Bank Bottom Farm	765
12329	127 & 129 Dunford Road (Cross Farm)	798
4828	Ribble Valley	799
12328	Barn at Cross Farm, Dunford Road	808
9510	Dean Head Farm	980
2690	Arrunden	998
9516	Ing Royd	1001

The surviving mill at Washpit Mills (Grade II listed) dates to 1840 and is a good example of an early water-powered woollen mill of the early-19th century that has undergone a number of changes over time. The present building is likely to have had a predecessor. It is located deep within the Ribble Valley and surrounded by trees which screen views to the south.

Bank Bottom Farm (Grade II listed) is a two storey 18th century farmhouse with attached barn. The farmhouse is lit by a five-light double-chamfered window to the west elevation, and contains stone stairs up to the first floor and a stone fireplace. The building is perched on the west side of the road on land which quickly falls westwards and overlooks the Ribble valley. Much of the building is below the level of the road. To the east of the road land is banked steeply, preventing views towards the Longley Farm turbine.

127 & 129 Dunford Road (Grade II listed) are two dwellings associated with Cross Farm. They were originally built during the mid-18th century but with 19th century first-floor window openings. Deeply coursed millstone grit, part rendered, with a stone slate roof. The buildings form part of a terrace on the east/north side of Dunford Road (B6106), and views to the south are constrained by buildings on the opposite side of the road, although part of the ridgeline to the east of the Longley Farm turbine is prominent.

The Ribble Valley record appears here as an index point for the modern landscape of the Ribble valley in Cartworth, which displays a typical agglomeration of settlement and industry in a Pennine valley.

Also at Cross Farm is a multi-phase barn dating from the 17th century onwards, recorded as listed Grade II on the HER, but not on the English Heritage list.

The cruck-framed building at Dean Head Farm is likely to have been a 2-bay dwelling, though only one now survives with an outshot abutting the north-west facade. Only the cruck truss in the south-east gable had survived.

Arrunden is the possible site of a documented medieval settlement.

Ing Royd is a laithe house likely to have been built around 1800. It is constructed of hammer-dressed sandstone on 2 storeys with stacks to ridge, quoins, and has since been converted to two cottages.

All but one (Bank Bottom Farm) of the above assets are predicted to have some visibility of the proposed Longley Farm turbine.

1.6.3 Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

Listed buildings in England are categorised by English Heritage as Grade I, II* or II, in relation to their importance.

- Grade I buildings are those of exceptional interest;
- Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
- Grade II buildings are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

The statutory criteria for listing are the special architectural or historic interest of a building. Many buildings are interesting architecturally or historically, but, in order to be listed, a building must have "special" interest. Nationally, 92% of listed buildings are Grade II.

There are 408 listed buildings within 5km of the proposed Longley Farm wind turbine. **Figure 5.1a** shows theoretical visibility of the proposed turbine up to the top of its tower (hub), and to the tips of its blades (tip), and shows just 153 have theoretical visibility of the turbine hub and 177 of the blade tips. All the listed buildings within 5km are identified on **Figure 6.1**, and described below.

The listed buildings identified within 5km are classified as follows:

Grade	Number
I	0
II*	1
II	407

Table 3.3 - Listed buildings within 5km

There are no Grade I listed buildings within 5km of the proposed wind turbine. The only II* listed within 5km, the terrace at Totties Lane, lies 2.3km to the north, within the Totties Conservation Area.

The closest listed building to the proposed turbine is the 8 miles post, 390m to the south.

Conservation areas are defined as 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' (Section 69 of the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990).

Of the 408 listed buildings within 5km of the proposed turbine, 218 are situated within Conservation Areas.

There are 60 Conservation Areas within the Kirklees Council boundary. 14 lie within 5km of the proposed wind turbine:

Name	Distance (km)
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UNDERBANK	1.1
HEPWORTH	1.5
HOLMFIRTH	1.9
TOTTIES	2.0
HINCHLIFFE MILL	2.2
WOOLDALE	2.5
BUTTERLEY	2.6
UPPERTHONG	2.9
NETHERTHONG/DEANHOUSE	3.3
<u>HOLME</u>	3.8
FULSTONE	3.8
<u>OLDFIELD</u>	4.2
THURSTONLAND	4.4
<u>WILSHAW</u>	4.5

Table 3.4 - Conservation areas within 5km

Each of the listed groupings are described in more detail below in the context of their Conservation Area locations. The following section discusses listed buildings located outside the above Conservation Areas. Only the Conservation Areas underlined in the above table currently have associated character appraisal documents.

According to the ZTVs, 11 of the Conservation Areas have theoretical visibility of part of the proposed turbine (those highlighted in **bold** in the table), and Holme only showing theoretical visibility of blade tips.

Although not always relevant to the consideration of effects on setting, theoretical visibility is also indicated in the listed building lists below by highlighting the listed building name in **bold**. It should also be borne in mind that the ZTV does not take into account the screening effects of woodland and buildings, and minor topographical features.

1.6.4 Listed Buildings within Conservation Areas

The boundaries of the Conservation Areas within 5km are shown on Figure 6.1, and their character and constituent listed buildings are described below, in order of distance from Longley Farm. There are no Conservation Areas within 1km of the proposed Longley Farm wind turbine.

Underbank

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1216089	7 MILES POST 50 YARDS SOUTH OF JUNCTION	II	1150

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1134781	WITH WASHPIT NEW ROAD		
	59,61, SWEEP LANE	II	1244
1134760	57, UNDER BANK OLD ROAD	II	1300
1134860	6,8, LOW GATE	II	1529
1134931	40,42,44, CINDERHILLS ROAD	II	1573
1215825	22,26, CINDERHILLS ROAD	II	1582
1229351	1, WELL HILL	II	1582
1216036	106,112, DUNFORD ROAD	II	1620
1134930	21,23, CINDERHILLS ROAD	II	1695
1134874	2,3,4,5,6, GULLY TERRACE	II	1726
1215796	5, CINDERHILLS ROAD	II	1753
1228485	59,61, SOUTH LANE	II	1824

Underbank is a continuation of the settlement of Holmfirth Town Centre on a steep hillside to the south. It comprises stone built closely knit terraced houses stacked one above the other linked by narrow roads, paths and stone retaining walls.

Hepworth

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1313633	NOS 13/14 AND 15 (SOUTH EAST PART) AND ADJOINING BARN	II	1562
1313634	BARN, SOUTH PART OF CARR FARM	II	1597
1134761	CRUCK BUILDING TO NORTH PART OF CARR FARM	II	1602
1134762	28,29, UPPER GATE	II	1608

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1313552	FORMER DWELLINGS AND BARN ADJOINING TO RIGHT OF NO 42	II	1629
1313610	BUTCHERS ARMS	II	1638
1134795	WEAVERS COTTAGE	II	1642
1228812	56 AND 59, TOWN GATE (See details for further address information)	II	1643
1249884	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE BUTCHERS ARMS	II	1646
1134796	58,59A, TOWN GATE	II	1651
1134794	34, TOWN GATE	II	1653
1279379	BARN OPPOSITE NO 58	II	1664
1134797	78,79,80,81, TOWN GATE	II	1673
1313609	FORMER CO OP BUILDING OPPOSITE NO 59A	II	1680
1228835	64,65,66, TOWN GATE	II	1681
1215503	CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY	II	1694

Hepworth is a mainly eighteenth and nineteenth century upland village of linear form with weavers cottages and farm groups in small folds of development. Tightly knit and stone built with impressive glimpses of countryside beyond.

Holmfirth

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1134868	TROUGHS OPPOSITE NO29	II	1956
1134820	23,25,27, SOUTH LANE	II	2008
1228273	13, NEW FOLD	II	2016
1134830	12, NEW FOLD	II	2018
1134745	25,27, WOODHEAD ROAD	II	2030
1227741	25,27, HOLLOWGATE	II	2033

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1313549	THE VICARAGE	II	2035
1134884	NEW ROW	II	2037
1229721	1,3,5,7,9, WOODHEAD ROAD	II	2040
1134885	HOLLOWGATE BRIDGE	II	2051
1134847	10,12,14, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD	II	2051
1227749	MILE POST, HOLLOWGATE BRIDGE	II	2053
1134758	4, TOWNGATE	II	2058
1313632	CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY	II	2078
1313578	OLD LOCK UP	II	2083
1313554	8,10, BUNKERS HILL	II	2095
1279170	20-32, VICTORIA STREET	II	2097
1134764	11,13, UPPERTHONG LANE	II	2103
1134920	12,14,16,18, BUNKERS HILL	II	2104
1391967	THE PICTUREDROME	II	2106
1134913	38, 38A, BACK LANE	II	2112
1134759	AMIENS COLUMN	II	2128
1313596	58, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II	2140
1134848	64, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II	2152
1313597	66,68, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II	2158
1134849	70,72, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II	2163

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1134850	74,76, NORRIDGE BOTTOM (See details for further address information)	II	2168
1134822	25,27, STATION ROAD	II	2175
1313598	84, NORRIDGE BOTTOM (See details for further address information)	II	2184
1229162	CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II	2190
1134851	86, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II	2191
1215567	BON ACCORD, CARRLEIGH AND CARRFIELD TERRACE	II	2225
1134852	BEECH HOUSE	II	2250
1313550	13,15, BANK HOUSE LANE	II	2253
1227967	81,83, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD	II	2280
1227986	CIVIC HALL, BOUNDARY WALL AND GATE PIERS	II	2331
1228523	RAILWAY STATION BUILDING	II	2375
1270289	142-150, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD	II	2428

Holmfirth is a market and mill town of distinctive character at the confluence of the Rivers Holme and Ribble. Close-knit development of terraced houses on the steep hillsides overlook and enclose the mainly Victorian town centre with prominent Georgian Church and larger villas on the edge of the town. Almost all stone built. Small well maintained park (former graveyard) by the river in the town centre, and hillside Victorian Park contrast with the tightly built hillside terraces and the formality of Victoria Street. Narrow alleys and roads to rear of church where traditional stone setts remain.

Totties

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1313580	8,10,12,14, SIKE LANE	II	2168
1134818	1,3,5, SIKE LANE	II	2200

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1134789	NOS 54,56 AND BARN	II	2201
1134791	71-81, TOTTIES LANE	II	2207
1134790	69, TOTTIES LANE	II	2216
1228698	59-67, TOTTIES LANE	II	2239
1313608	31, TOTTIES LANE	II	2259
1228692	33,35,37,39, TOTTIES LANE	II*	2261

Totties is a hilltop weaving and agricultural hamlet in a country setting dating from the seventeenth century. Stone terraced cottages, 3 storey weavers' cottages and barns grouped around a road junction with Totties Hall (1684) a prominent feature.

Hinchliffe Mill

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1287166	1, SPRING LANE	II	2281
1134767	1,2, WATER STREET	II	2332
1313582	5, SPRING LANE	II	2345
1215983	15,17, DOBB LANE	II	2355
1134778	NO 119 AND ADJOINING WAREHOUSE BUILDING	II	2360
1313543	HINCHCLIFFE MILL BRIDGE	II	2361
1287710	26,28, FAIRFIELDS ROAD	II	2367
1313601	121,123,123A, WOODHEAD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II	2367
1134836	9,11,13, OLD ROAD	II	2393
1287225	52,54,56,58,60,62, OLD ROAD	II	2408
1134738	MILL CHIMNEY AT YEW TREE MILL	II	2433
1228544	FIELD TOP AND ADJOINING BARN	II	2457

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1313622	YEW TREE MILLS (SMALL BLOCK TO WEST)	II	2465
1229608	181,183,185,187,189,191, WOODHEAD ROAD	II	2486
1229238	CURLEW,HOLLY AND HAWTHORN COTTAGES	II	2576
1313637	KESTREL AND KINGFISHER COTTAGES	II	2582

Hinchliffe Mill is a small valley settlement centred around two textile mills. It contains a mainly linear grouping of mostly stone built weaver's cottages and terraces along Woodhead Road with attractive mill ponds.

Wooldale

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1134751	SUNNY BROW	II	2572
1134750	72,74, WOOLDALE ROAD	II	2656
1229835	73,75, WOOLDALE ROAD	II	2656
1134821	15,17,19,21, SOUTH LANE	II	2671
1313581	1,3,5, SOUTH LANE	II	2697
1278929	69, WOOLDALE ROAD	II	2705
1278881	WOOLDALE HALL	II	2722
1134748	55,57, WOOLDALE ROAD	II	2734
1134752	BUILDING ADJOINING REAR OF LORD NELSON PUBLIC HOUSE	II	2743
1134749	67, WOOLDALE ROAD	II	2744
1278919	61,63, WOOLDALE ROAD	II	2746
1249499	TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE WOOLDALE METHODIST CHAPEL	II	2749
1313627	WOOLDALE METHODIST CHURCH	II	2749

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1278918	43, WOOLDALE ROAD	II	2800
1134747	46,48, WOOLDALE ROAD	II	2804
1134746	41, WOOLDALE ROAD	II	2822
1134803	PELL CROFT	II	2898
1134933	102, CLIFF ROAD	II	2916
1313559	92,94,96,100, CLIFF ROAD	II	2919
1215898	98, CLIFF ROAD	II	2928
1313613	SUNDIAL AT FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE	II	2948
1279391	68, TOWN END ROAD	II	2963
1134792	66, TOWN END ROAD	II	2963
1134802	FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, SMALL ADJOINING OUTBUILDING AND BOUNDARY WALL	II	2964
1134793	73, TOWN END ROAD	II	2992
1228762	75,77, TOWN END ROAD	II	2997
1287302	112,110, LOWER TOWN END ROAD	II	3016
1228452	METHODIST FREE CHURCH	II	3090

Wooldale is a former agricultural and weaving village on a hillside. The Conservation Area is divided into two parts – the attractive group of mainly eighteenth century weaver’s cottages at Town End, and the larger area of the village itself, where some buildings are as early as the seventeenth century. Pell Croft and the Friends Meeting House are especially attractive on Pell Lane. All stone. A recreation area in centre of the village forms an attractive green space surrounded by trees.

Butterley

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1215515	23,25, BUTTERLY	II	2675
1134921	39,41,43, BUTTERLY	II	2688
1313555	21,31, BUTTERLY	II	2688

Butterley is a small rural hamlet comprising two L-shaped blocks of houses dating from the eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

Upperthong

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1228941	3, TOWN GATE	II	2913
1313612	8, TOWN GATE	II	2927
1279291	12, TOWN GATE	II	2931
1134757	36,36A, TOWN GATE	II	3011
1313631	39,41, TOWN GATE	II	3023
1134897	2, WICKINS LANE	II	3080

Upperthong is a tight knit enclosed hilltop weaving and agricultural village. All in stone, mainly nineteenth century. Encroached on by the spread of suburban Holmfirth but the village core centred on Towngate and yards off it remain largely unspoilt, and the village relates closely to the adjacent countryside.

Netherthong/Deanhouse

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1134799	WESTFIELD HOUSE	II	3536
1228920	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II	3562
1279333	CROFT HOUSE	II	3566
1134798	147, TOWN GATE	II	3575
1313611	GATE PIERS, GATES AND OVERTHROW TO CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II	3583
1287195	1, ST ANNS SQUARE	II	3589
1313606	141A, THONG LANE	II	3598
1228860	126,128, TOWN GATE	II	3601
1134841	7, OUTLANE	II	3637
1228418	11, OUTLANE	II	3637

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1134785	133,135, THONG LANE	II	3641
1313591	5, OUTLANE	II	3642
1313605	131, THONG LANE	II	3645
1313604	115,117,119, THONG LANE	II	3650
1134784	125, THONG LANE	II	3656
1134783	121,123, THONG LANE	II	3659
1313592	OUTLANE	II	3670
1366046	8, GILES STREET	II	3684
1228421	27, OUTLANE	II	3684
1134842	BUILDING TO REAR OF NO 33	II	3707
1134867	GATE PIERS, GATES AND WALLS TO METHODIST CHAPEL	II	3709
1134911	METHODIST CHURCH *	II	3726
1134896	3, DOCK HILL	II	3762
1215914	1,2, DOCK HILL	II	3769
1134875	NETHERTHONG WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	II	3829
1134893	CRICKETERS ARMS	II	3868
1313541	28,29, DEANHOUSE ROAD	II	3869
1134895	26,27,31, DEANHOUSE ROAD	II	3872
1313540	21,22, DEAN BROOK ROAD	II	3883
1134894	18,19,20, DEAN BROOK ROAD	II	3888

Netherthong and Deanhouse are stone built Pennine hill villages of mainly eighteenth and nineteenth century cottages set in intricate squares and narrow streets, separated by the steep sided Deanbrook Valley.

Holme

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1287505	5, HOLME	II	3935
1313573	3, HOLME	II	3946
1134887	25,27, HOLME	II	3959
1134886	10,12,14, HOLME	II	3962
1313574	16, HOLME	II	3977
1227795	LOWER SPOUT FARMHOUSE	II	3979
1134824	2,4,6, MEAL HILL ROAD	II	3996
1313576	67, CORN HEY	II	3998
1313584	NO 8 AND ADJOINING BARN	II	3999
1134888	ENTRANCE ARCHWAY TO CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND	II	4000
1227793	24,26, HOLME	II	4008
1313585	COTTAGE TO WEST OF UPPER LYDGATE FARM	II	4012
1313575	BARN TO UPPER FOLD FARM	II	4030
1227794	UPPERFOLD FARMHOUSE	II	4031
1134825	MEAL HILL	II	4155

The Council published a Conservation Area appraisal document for Oldfield in 2007.

Nestling under the height of Holme Moss, at the head of the Holme Valley, the small clustered hilltop village of Holme straddles both the Kirklees and Peak District National Park Planning Authority boundaries, as does the Conservation Area. Woodhead Road (A6024) runs through the village, linking Huddersfield with the Woodhead Pass (A628) trunk road. Holme displays all the characteristics of a traditional compact rural settlement, with a central nucleus. A variety of building types exist ranging from residential dwellings, weaver cottages, barns, farmhouses and civic building such as a school and a Sunday school.

Fulstone

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1279131	12, WHITE LEY BANK	II	4161

1134772	WEST ROYD FARMHOUSE	II	4181
1279120	MOOR VIEW FARMHOUSE	II	4243
1134771	BARN TO NORTH WEST OF MOOR VIEW FARMHOUSE	II	4256

Fulstone is a small hilltop village retaining the appearance of a farming settlement where stone buildings are largely traditional and unspoilt. Dry stone walls divide fields into strips probably dating from the Graveship of Holme Enclosure Act of 1828.

Oldfield

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1229198	BUILDING ADJOINING AND TO SOUTH EAST OF NO 45	II	4256
1134766	BUILDING AT 90 DEGREES TO, AND ADJACENT TO NO 45	II	4263
1134765	45, UPPER OLDFIELD	II	4265
1287200	28, OLDFIELD	II	4272
1287203	32,33, OLDFIELD	II	4274
1313636	43,44, UPPER OLDFIELD	II	4286
1134839	29,30, OLDFIELD	II	4290
1134837	14,15,16,17, OLDFIELD	II	4296
1134838	18,19,20, OLDFIELD	II	4316
1228381	12,13, OLDFIELD	II	4330
1228414	OLDFIELD HOUSE	II	4428

The Council published a Conservation Area appraisal document for Oldfield in 2007.

Oldfield village is a small rural isolated settlement situated in an elevated and open position above the valley of the River Holme, in the north of the Holme Valley. The immediate surrounding area is characterised by villages including Netherthong (1km), Honley (1.5km), Brockholes (1.8km) and Wilshaw (2 km).

Both Oldfield and Upper Oldfield are good examples of a traditional late 18th – early 19th century agricultural and weaving settlements, who have retained enough of their character to reflect their past functions. The striking tight cluster form which is exhibited by both

settlements is arguably the most defining characteristic for the area, and it this plan form set against the open, elevated surrounding landscape which add a certain drama to the area.

The prosperity of the village as an agricultural and weaving centre developed under the ownership of the Armitage and Berry families and was at its most productive during the latter half of the 18th century. It was during this period that saw the land adjacent to Star House Farm on Oldfield Road being used as a race-course serving the Honley area, the Star House Farm property functioning the local public house known as the "Star of the Day".

For the purposes of this assessment, and given the separation distance, key views into and out of the Conservation Area are of key relevance. In certain parts of the village, extensive views of the surrounding rural landscape can be enjoyed due to its exposed location, but in the more urbanised area of Oldfield where intense clustering of terraces has occurred, the built form only allows a few selected areas to benefit from such outlooks, and these areas tend to be where there has been limited development or around the periphery. The smaller scale of the clustered built form that Upper Oldfield exhibits does not really restrain any outlooks of the surrounding environment and this allows for views down in towards the main settlement of Oldfield. The appraisal contains a townscape appraisal map showing key views and vistas in the Conservation Area, but the view to the far south is not specifically mentioned.

Thurstonland

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1228661	THURSTONLAND BANK ROAD	II	4525
1279439	THURSTONLAND METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TO WEST OF CHAPEL	II	4527
1134788	THURSTONLAND METHODIST CHAPEL	II	4528
1184079	4, THE VILLAGE	II	4552
1135353	6 AND 8, THE VILLAGE	II	4552
1135317	PRINCIPAL BARN 50 YARDS TO SOUTH WEST OF UPPER FOLD FARMHOUSE	II	4595
1300378	LOW FOLD FARM THE POST OFFICE (THE VILLAGE)	II	4596
1135315	SMALL FORMER BARN NOW ADJOINING NUMBER 5 UPPER FOLD FARMHOUSE	II	4611
1135314	UPPER FOLD FARMHOUSE	II	4620

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1184101	BARN 10 YARDS TO EAST OF NUMBER 9 UPPER FOLD FARMHOUSE	II	4629
1313333	COTTAGE ADJOINING AND TO REAR NUMBER 9 UPPER FOLD FARMHOUSE	II	4633
1184088	50 AND 52, THE VILLAGE	II	4675
1135354	54, THE VILLAGE	II	4679
1135312	56 AND 58, THE VILLAGE	II	4684
1135313	60, THE VILLAGE	II	4694
1300274	72, THE VILLAGE	II	4722
1135352	ASH COTTAGE	II	4857
1135351	84, 88, 90 & 92, TOWN MOOR	II	4864
1135375	CHURCH OF ST THOMAS	II	4941
1183906	SCHOOL HOUSE AT ENDOWED PRIMARY SCHOOL	II	4952

Thurstonland is a fine example of an upland mainly farming village dating from the late seventeenth century, although mainly late eighteenth or nineteenth century with attractive folds of stone built agricultural buildings and cottages. Newer houses, church with prominent spire, vicarage and school added in the nineteenth century.

Wilshaw

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1184182	VILLAGE HALL	II	4622
1313691	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK AT JUNCTION WITH WILSHAW ROAD	II	4747
1134631	THE VICARAGE	II	4769
1134630	THE ALMSHOUSES	II	4818
1300256	MAUSOLEUM OF MARY BEAUMONT 5 METRES TO	II	4820

ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
	EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY		
1134672	BOILER HOUSE AND CHIMNEY TO CHURCH OF ST MARY	II	4830
1300263	THE ALMSHOUSES	II	4832
1134671	CHURCH OF ST MARY	II	4833
1313689	THE ALMSHOUSES	II	4846
1300291	GATE PIERS, GATES, DWARF WALLS AND RAILINGS TO CHURCH OF ST MARY	II	4856

The Council published a Conservation Area appraisal document for Wilshaw in 2007.

Wilshaw is a rural village located on a sloping hill facing north. The majority of its buildings date from the mid Victorian period, some built as a result of the philanthropy of Joseph Hirst, who created the origins of a planned settlement. There is no evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity within Wilshaw. The name Wilshaw derives from the woodland which once surrounded the village, and where Willow was predominant. The village is a good vantage point to view Castle Hill, the Victoria Tower and the Iron Age Ramparts which is a significant vista from the settlement. The Conservation Area consists of 3 building groups, and a Church in an attractive wooded setting.

Joseph Hirst's first property development, and the beginning of his planned village, was the erection of Wilshaw Villa on the site of a quarry given to him as a wedding present and now known as the vicarage. He lived here with his wife. His success as a manufacturer in the industrial revolution gave him position and wealth. This enabled him to demolish Wilshaw Farm and construct a new development, including a warehouse, weaving room for 18 looms, counting house, workers cottages and Ash Cottage for his manager, John Crosland on a site adjacent to Wilshaw Mill Road. Dye Works, Gas Works and Stables soon followed.

Following the death of Hirst's only child, Mary, in June 1859 he constructed a Church (1863), Mausoleum (1863), three handed pairs of almshouses (1871) a school and schoolmasters house (1873) in her honour.

There has been very little significant development since the influence of Joseph Hirst, although there has been modern infill development at the vicarage and across from the church. Modern development has also appeared alongside Wilshaw Road.

For the purposes of this assessment, key views into and out of the Conservation Area are of key relevance. The appraisal document describes the most important views, which include views from across the village of the moorland and woodlands of Swinny Knoll; views of Netherthong to the East, the wooded Thick Hollins and the escarpments of the Pennines at Marsden to the West and the local landmark of Victoria Tower and the iron age fort at Castle Hill to the North East. The best views are considered to be from the

southern edges of the conservation area; and are a very special feature of the conservation area. However, most views indicated on the townscape appraisal map are from the south, from the west and out to the east. Particularly Important views are listed as follows:

- At the gateway of the village from Meltham along Wilshaw Road and from the gateway into the village from the Netherthong direction.
- The view of St Mary’s Church, especially the tower from Gill Birks.
- The glimpse from Wilshaw Road looking up the alley, adjacent to St Mary’s Church, leading to The Avenue.
- The view from the entrance of Lower Greave Road looking towards the Manor House and associated buildings, and as a continuation, from the bottom of this cluster towards Greaves Dike and adjacent public footpaths.
- The view of Holmroyd Wood from the children’s play area at St Mary’s Court.

1.6.5 Listed Buildings outside Conservation Areas

Of the 408 listed buildings within 5km of the proposed turbine, 190 are located outside Conservation Areas. The ZTV (**Figure 5.1a**) indicates that 84 of these have theoretical tip visibility, and an additional 20 have tip visibility – as highlighted in **bold** in the table below:

Number	ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
1	1134737	LOWER WOODHOUSE FARMHOUSE AND BARN (TO SOUTH OF GROUP)	II	2076
2	1134739	224, WOODHEAD ROAD	II	2909
3	1134740	BOUNDARY STONE ADJACENT TO NO 224	II	2899
4	1134741	WARD BOUNDARY POST OPPOSITE NO 224	II	2899
5	1134742	CHURCH OF ST DAVID	II	2752
6	1134743	9 MILES POST BETWEEN HOLME AND LANE	II	4147
7	1134744	370,372,374, WOODHEAD ROAD	II	4498
8	1134754	WASH PIT MILL	II	895
9	1134763	HAGG LEYS	II	4574
10	1134770	HILL HOUSE	II	1681
11	1134773	DENHIRST	II	1623

Number	ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
12	1134774	FORMER SUNDAY SCHOOL	II	3273
13	1134775	WARD BOUNDARY STONE AT JUNCTION OF DICK EDGE LANE AND WINDMILL LANE	II	3093
14	1134776	WARD BOUNDARY STONE AT JUNCTION OF HADDINGLEY LANE AND WINDMILL LANE	II	3762
15	1134777	LOWER WOOD ROYD FARMHOUSE	II	3249
16	1134779	26,28, SUDE HILL	II	3117
17	1134780	CHRIST CHURCH	II	3127
18	1134786	BARN ADJOINING AND AT 90 DEGREES TO NO 91 (BANK END)	II	4383
19	1134787	TOP OF THE HILL	II	4557
20	1134801	WHITE HOUSE	II	1885
21	1134804	WARD BOUNDARY POST OPPOSITE MARSH LANE TOP	II	4268
22	1134805	50, PENISTONE ROAD	II	3117
23	1134806	HOLLIN HOUSE	II	3167
24	1134807	2 MILES POST 50 YARDS SOUTH EAST OF NO 27	II	2994
25	1134808	WARD BOUNDARY STONE IN FRONT OF NO 24	II	4801
26	1134809	THE OLDE HOUSE	II	1317
27	1134810	27, ST GEORGES ROAD	II	1930
28	1134812	SANDYGATE FARM	II	1484
29	1134813	12,15, SCHOLLES ROAD	II	2017
30	1134814	WARD BOUNDARY STONE ON BRIDGE OVER JACKSON BRIDGE DIKE	II	2069

Number	ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
31	1134816	WARD BOUNDARY STONE SOUTH OF JUNCTION WITH SOUTH VIEW	II	2180
32	1134817	7.5 MILES POST BETWEEN MEAL HILL LANE AND FOSTER PLACE LANE	II	2109
33	1134819	THE COTTAGES	II	3853
34	1134823	STONEY BANK COTTAGE AND BARN	II	3522
35	1134826	NEW LAITH (HOUSE TO SOUTH WEST)	II	3452
36	1134828	CARTREF, BEYOND THE SEA AND PROPERTY ADJOINING	II	3710
37	1134829	MOORGATE (CENTRE COTTAGE)	II	3750
38	1134831	4.5 MILE POST OPPOSITE JUNCTION OF BROCKHOLES LANE	II	4840
39	1134840	NEW HAGG FARM	II	4250
40	1134843	72,74, PARIS ROAD	II	1595
41	1134844	IVY COTTAGE	II	1802
42	1134845	LYDGATE OLIVER HEYWOOD MEMORIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL	II	3160
43	1134846	HILL FARM	II	2437
44	1134853	5 MILES POST, 300 YARDS NORTH OF JUNCTION WITH CALF HILL ROAD	II	3964
45	1134855	HOLLIN GREAVE FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING BARN	II	3551
46	1134856	HOLLINGREAVE	II	3170
47	1134857	HOLMROYD NOOK (DWELLING TO EAST)	II	3962
48	1134858	KNOLL BRIDGE FARMHOUSE AND BARN	II	4022

Number	ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
49	1134859	WICKLEDEN	II	710
50	1134861	HAGG HOUSE	II	3929
51	1134862	92, LOWER TOWN END ROAD	II	3018
52	1134870	LOWER GREEN GATE AND BARN	II	3826
53	1134871	PART OF FARM TERRACE ON LIP HILL LANE (TRACK)	II	3577
54	1134872	1 MILE POST	II	2797
55	1134882	29,31,33,35,37, HEYS ROAD	II	3301
56	1134883	1,2, HILL STREET	II	2014
57	1134889	LYDGATE UNITARIAN CHAPEL	II	3192
58	1134890	BANK BOTTOM FARMHOUSE AND BARN	II	759
59	1134892	DAISY LEE	II	1773
60	1134898	WATERSIDE	II	2268
61	1134899	35,37, DUNFORD ROAD	II	1758
62	1134900	127,129, DUNFORD ROAD	II	799
63	1134901	HADE EDGE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL	II	821
64	1134902	8 MILES POST NEAR BAY HORSE HOTEL	II	420
65	1134903	MILE STONE	II	473
66	1134906	SPARTH TOP	II	3620
67	1134908	IVY COTTAGE	II	2331
68	1134909	1,3,5, FLUSH HOUSE	II	3471
69	1134914	BARNSIDE	II	2373
70	1134915	BARN TO NORTH WEST OF NOS 5 AND 6 (BARNSIDE)	II	2351
71	1134916	BARNSIDE	II	2398

Number	ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
72	1134917	BOOTH HOUSE	II	2525
73	1134918	BROAD LANE FARMHOUSE	II	2638
74	1134919	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	II	4875
75	1134922	1,2,3,4, CARR LANE	II	3171
76	1134923	PARK NOOK	II	1225
77	1134924	WARD PLACE HOUSE AND BARN TO WEST OF GROUP	II	1523
78	1134932	45,47, CLIFF ROAD	II	2176
79	1151103	UPPER WOOD ROYD FARMHOUSE	II	3714
80	1151132	BARN AT HEP SHAW FARM	II	3077
81	1151133	BARN ADJOINING THE GREEN	II	4115
82	1151134	CARLECOTES HALL	II	4161
83	1151135	CHURCH OF ST ANNE	II	4187
84	1151136	BARN TO UPPER TOWN HEAD FARM	II	3774
85	1151137	MILESTONE APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES SOUTH OF JUNCTION WITH BARE BONES ROAD	II	1900
86	1151140	LOWER MAYTHORN FARMHOUSE	II	3970
87	1191204	MILESTONE APPROXIMATELY 300 METRES NORTH OF PRINCE OF WALES PUBLIC HOUSE	II	3992
88	1215451	ROYD TOP	II	2583
89	1215590	PINFOLD AT CARR GREEN	II	3134
90	1215889	CLIFF FARMHOUSE AND BARN	II	3641
91	1215900	HALL CROFT	II	3048
92	1215963	HILLOCK	II	3631

Number	ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
93	1215994	NETHERLEY HOUSE	II	2786
94	1216077	HADE EDGE METHODIST CHAPEL	II	806
95	1216317	CLONLEA	II	2981
96	1216398	12, FLUSH HOUSE	II	3490
97	1216647	11, HEYS ROAD	II	3457
98	1216656	3,4,5,6,7, HILL STREET	II	2010
99	1227973	191, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD	II	3154
100	1227993	6 MILES POST OPOSITE NO 119	II	2512
101	1228258	OX LANE FARMHOUSE	II	3625
102	1228259	SANDS FARMHOUSE AND BARN (OFF MOOR LANE)	II	3637
103	1228424	52,54, PARIS ROAD	II	1641
104	1228426	60, PARIS ROAD	II	1625
105	1228428	BARN TO TOWN HEAD FARM	II	1761
106	1228453	AUSTONLEY HALL	II	3515
107	1228465	9,10,11, SCHOLLES ROAD	II	2024
108	1228473	6.5 MILES POST OPPOSITE NO 30	II	2518
109	1228481	8.5 MILES POST AT JUNCTION OF GATE HEAD LANE	II	2831
110	1228482	BRIDGE OVER RIVER HOLME AT SMITHY PLACE	II	4960
111	1228484	BARN ADJOINING BRIANFIELD FARMHOUSE	II	3867
112	1228486	STALLEY ROYD FARMHOUSE	II	2307
113	1228635	BANK END	II	4400
114	1228718	7, TOWN END ROAD	II	2697

Number	ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
115	1229403	WARD BOUNDARY STONE AT JUNCTION OF MARSH ROAD	II	1600
116	1229407	LOWER WICKENS FARMHOUSE	II	3401
117	1229542	74,76, WOODHEAD ROAD	II	2155
118	1229557	7 MILES POST OPPOSITE SPRING LANE MILLS	II	2189
119	1229668	8 MILES POST 100 YARDS TO EAST OF NO 224	II	2825
120	1229674	10 MILES POST, 1 MILE NORTH OF HOLME MOSS SUMMIT	II	4835
121	1229844	HILLSIDE COTTAGE	II	2848
122	1249783	PRIVIES TO SOUTH WEST OF CHOPPARDS CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL	II	508
123	1255500	BROCKHOLES VILLAGE HALL	II	4814
124	1278965	SPRING COTTAGE	II	4502
125	1278992	BRIDGE TAVERN	II	2751
126	1279054	WARD BOUNDARY STONE OPPOSITE JUNCTION WITH BRADSHAW ROAD	II	4154
127	1279064	CARR FARMHOUSE	II	3566
128	1279117	WHINNEY BANK COTTAGES	II	2304
129	1279215	HOUSE TO NORTH OF GROUP EAST SIDE OF TRACK	II	582
130	1279248	UPPER HAGG	II	4443
131	1279432	BRIARS COTTAGE (TOP OF THE HILL)	II	4572
132	1287179	43,45, PARIS ROAD	II	1654
133	1287194	BARN AT AUSTONLEY HALL	II	3506
134	1287265	WARD BOUNDARY STONE 50 YARDS TO SOUTH OF NO 103	II	3638

Number	ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
135	1287321	HOLMROYD NOOK (DWELLING TO WEST)	II	3963
136	1287336	WARD BOUNDARY STONE 50 YARDS NORTH OF DRIVE TO WICKLEDEN	II	633
137	1287384	HOLLINGREAVE AND ADJOINING BARN	II	3480
138	1287479	LYDGATE PARSONAGE	II	3179
139	1287697	EDGE END (HOUSE TO SOUTH)	II	3644
140	1287767	5,6, EAST STREET	II	2119
141	1287872	WARD BOUNDARY STONE AT JUNCTION OF COWCLIFFE HILL ROAD	II	1011
142	1287884	59, CLIFF ROAD	II	2205
143	1287978	CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL	II	500
144	1288012	WARD PLACE HOUSE TO EAST OF GROUP	II	1516
145	1288082	MALKIN HOUSE	II	1752
146	1313542	UPPER WICKENS	II	3395
147	1313544	9, EAST STREET	II	2150
148	1313546	CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	II	2947
149	1313547	11,13,15, FLUSH HOUSE	II	3512
150	1313551	BARNSIDE	II	2387
151	1313553	BOOTH HOUSE	II	2664
152	1313558	WINGFIELD (CENTRE PART)	II	2466
153	1313560	WARD BOUNDARY STONE 400 YARDS SOUTH OF SMITHY PLACE LANE	II	4281
154	1313562	MYTHOLM BRIDGE	II	4082
155	1313565	2,3, MARSH ROAD	II	1488

Number	ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
156	1313567	GREEN GATE	II	3902
157	1313568	LIP HILL FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING DWELLING	II	3373
158	1313569	2 MILES POST	II	4185
159	1313579	DEANHOUSE	II	3937
160	1313583	SCHOLES METHODIST CHAPEL	II	1525
161	1313586	BROWNHILL FARMHOUSE (COTTAGE TO RIGHT OF MAIN HOUSE OFF MOOR LANE)	II	3339
162	1313587	FOX HOUSE FARMHOUSE	II	3700
163	1313588	THE COTTAGE	II	3646
164	1313589	1 MILE POST (TO NORTH OF HEYFIELD)	II	3284
165	1313590	NEWLANDS	II	3071
166	1313593	56,58, PARIS ROAD	II	1633
167	1313594	TOWN HEAD FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING COTTAGE	II	1745
168	1313595	12,14,16,18,20, HOLT LANE	II	2389
169	1313599	179-189, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD	II	3139
170	1313600	WARD BOUNDARY POST OPPOSITE JUNCTION OF BURNLEE ROAD	II	2202
171	1313602	GATE PIERS AND GATES TO CHRIST CHURCH	II	3105
172	1313607	TOP OF THE HILL	II	4578
173	1313614	WARD BOUNDARY POST AT JUNCTION OF MARSH LANE	II	4300
174	1313615	8 MILES POST WEST SIDE NEAR BAY HOUSE HOTEL	II	393
175	1313616	HORN COTE	II	3413

Number	ID	Name	Grade	Distance (m)
176	1313617	3 MILES POST OPPOSITE TOSS O'COIN PUBLIC HOUSE	II	4023
177	1313618	HOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN ADJOINING AUSTONLEY HALL	II	3521
178	1313619	CROFT HOUSE FARM BARN	II	1912
179	1313621	LOWER WOODHOUSE FARMHOUSE (TO NORTH OF GROUP)	II	2058
180	1313623	BOUNDARY STONE OPPOSITE POST OFFICE	II	2775
181	1313624	230-236 AND 240-244, WOODHEAD ROAD (See details for further address information)	II	2929
182	1313625	331,333,335, WOODHEAD ROAD	II	4307
183	1313626	INGS LODGE	II	4723
184	1313628	NOS 1,3,4 LONG ING AND ATTACHED BARN	II	2344
185	1313635	UPPER HAGG	II	4436
186	1313638	NEW CLOSE FARMHOUSE	II	3300
187	1313639	WOLFSTONES HEIGHTS (HOUSE AND BARN)	II	3603
188	1313690	GILL BIRKS	II	4941
189	1315005	BARN AT LOWER MAYTHORN FARM	II	4008
190	1315042	DICK ROYD FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN	II	4088

Table 3.13 - Listed buildings outside of Conservation Areas

There are 13 listed buildings within 1km of the proposed Longley Farm wind turbine, as shown on Figure 6.1. In addition to numbers 58 (Bank Bottom Farm), 62 (127 & 129 Dunford Road) and 8 (Washpit Mill) – which are described as HER assets above – the following assets lie within 1km:

The three closest listed buildings are mile stones/posts. The two 8 mile posts (174, 64), located around 400m to the south of Longley Farm, are mid to late 19th century stone and

cast iron posts indicating distances to nearby settlements. The Mile Stone, 470m to the north, is a painted stone post showing distances to Holmfirth and Sheffield.

To the northwest of Longley Farm, around half a kilometre from the proposed turbine, are two assets associated with a Church Sunday School dating from 1839: the School Hall (143) and the associated outside privy and ashpit (122). The Hall, which fronts onto Choppards Bank Lane, now serves as a village hall. The privies are in a poor state of repair. The building is set into the bank – which rises quickly to the plateau on which Longley Farm is located – and overlooks the Ribble valley to the west.

Around 700m to the east of the proposed turbine, off New Gate/ Little Cake roads, are three listed buildings: a Ward Boundary Stone (136), a late 18th or early 19th century weavers cottage (129), and a much altered but originally 17th or early 18th century house, “Wickleden”. The Boundary Stone is mid to late 19th century and inscribed “Wooldale Scholes”. Both houses are located on a steep east facing slope and surrounded by woodland policies.

The two remaining listed buildings within 1km of the proposed wind turbine are the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School (63) and Chapel (94) at Hade Edge, some 800m to the south. The chapel dates from 1841, and the Sunday school from 1850-60. The buildings are adjacent to one another, though the chapel is set back from the road with a lawn in front. Views from the lawn are framed by a line of mature trees along the northern plot boundary and the length of the school building to the south, with distant views possible across regularly spaced stone wall bounded pasture, and across the Boshaw Whams Reservoir. The existing Longley Farm wind turbine is visible in the view north from the adjacent Dunford Road.

Beyond 1km, listed buildings are largely clustered within the settlements and associated Conservation Areas, with few listed buildings on the higher ground to the south. An exception to this is the denser scattering of farmsteads/ cottages on the western slopes of the river Holme, between Flush House and Netherthong, some 3km to the northwest of Longley Farm.

1.7 Archaeological Potential

The closest Scheduled Monument to the site is the Cairnfield in Hagg Wood, 4.1km to the north.

The HER records a number of sites within 1km of the proposed turbine, and beyond, which provide evidence of continuous human activity in the area from the Bronze Age through to today. There is therefore the potential for related finds within the site boundary, although the development footprint of the proposed wind turbine will be relatively limited, compared to the area of the site. The largest impact will come from the construction of the crane pad, and the excavation for the turbine foundation.

1.8 Potential Construction Effects

No effects are anticipated from construction upon any nationally important designated or non-designated cultural heritage features.

The development is not predicted to have any significant impact on the settings of designated sites, and any impacts will be short-term.

On the basis of past finds in the area it is considered that there is some potential for unknown archaeological remains to survive in the vicinity of the proposed turbine, which could be disturbed during construction. Given past land uses, if unknown archaeological remains are encountered, they are likely to be of post mediaeval, or 20th century date, and be of local or regional importance.

The proposed access requires the demolition of part of an existing stone wall field boundary.

1.9 Potential Operational Effects

No direct physical effects on the archaeological resource would result from the operation of the turbine.

1.9.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There would be no significant effects on any Scheduled Ancient Monuments. It is considered that due to the nature of the 2 SAMs settings and the separation distance, the proposed turbine would not have any adverse effects on their settings.

1.9.2 Conservation Areas

The ZTV indicates that predicted visibility from within the Conservation Areas, even before allowing for the screening effects of trees and buildings, will be patchy.

As is commonly the case with Conservation Areas, the main threat - identified in the appraisal documents - to the character and appearance of the areas, is the arrival of non-traditional building materials and detailing.

Potential impacts on important views into and out of Conservation Areas have been discussed above where these have been identified. The orientation of streets and surrounding topography result in substantial screening of views towards the Longley Farm site. The immediate surroundings of (and listed buildings within) these Conservation Areas also play a large role in reinforcing their character. Where the proposal does have the potential to enter into views of or from within Conservation Areas, these have been discussed, and while in some instances this could represent a change in the quality of settings, it is not considered that this would be significant, especially as the proposal is for the replacement of the existing turbine.

1.9.3 Listed Buildings

As shown on the ZTVs, listed buildings within 5km - a large number of which are located within the Conservation Areas - are likely to have limited visibility of the proposed wind turbine due to the screening effects of topography. The Listed Buildings outside the Conservation Areas, and outside or on the edge of the urban areas have been discussed, and potential effects on their settings described. It is not considered that such effects would be significant.

1.10 Mitigation

No recorded historic features, shown on Figure 6.1, will be directly affected by the construction of the development. The methods and designs for the removal of part of the existing stone wall to allow the creation of a site access will be agreed with the Kirklees Council Conservation Team.

A watching brief will be carried out during construction, where significant groundworks are expected.

It is anticipated that the extent and scope of the proposed archaeological recording programme will be agreed with Lancashire County Council before construction commences, and implemented in response to an appropriate planning condition.

1.11 Conclusions

With the exception of the creation of a new access in the existing stone wall field boundary, no direct physical effects are anticipated upon archaeological features within the site.

Some measures are proposed to ensure that the potential for buried remains to be encountered is addressed.

No significantly detrimental effects on the settings of any SAMs, Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings outwith the site are predicted.

Any potential effects upon settings are considered temporary, lasting only for the consented life of the turbine, and are fully reversible upon decommissioning.

1.12 References

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